

# GUYANA

Monitoring the situation of children and women



## Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019 - 2020

Government of the  
Co-operative Republic of Guyana

Guyana  
Bureau of Statistics

United Nations  
Children's Fund



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## Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019 - 2020

### Survey Findings Report

*April 2021*



unicef  | for every child

The Guyana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2019-2020 by Guyana Bureau of Statistics (BoS) in collaboration with UNICEF Guyana, as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical and financial support was provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

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, statistically rigorous 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 to inform policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

MICS is a source of data for Guyana’s Green State Development Strategy and the Low Carbon Development Strategy. It informs the development and adjustments of Sector Plans/Strategies and the Guyana (UN) Country Implementation Plan (CIP). It provides data to measure progress of the Government of Guyana-UNICEF 5-year joint programme.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the 2019-2020 Guyana 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. For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to [mics.unicef.org](https://mics.unicef.org).

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# SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY

<i>Survey sample and implementation</i>			
<b>Sample frame</b>	Guyana 2012 Population and Housing Census - Updated 2014	<b>Questionnaires</b>	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing
<b>Interviewer training</b>	May 2019	<b>Fieldwork</b>	June 2019 – February 2020
<b>Survey Sample</b>			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	8,285	- Eligible	2,925
- Occupied	7,520	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2,801
- Interviewed	7,072	- Response rate (Per cent)	95.8
- Response rate (Per cent)	94.0		
Women (age 15-49)		Children age 5-17	
- Eligible for interviews	6,576	- Eligible	3,422
- Interviewed	5,887	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	3,248
- Response rate (Per cent)	89.5	- Response rate (Per cent)	94.9
Men (age 15-49)		Water Quality Testing	
- Eligible for interviews	2,916	- Eligible	1,771
- Interviewed	2,214	- Interviewed	1,605
- Response rate (Per cent)	75.9	- Response rate (Per cent)	90.6

<i>Survey population</i>			
Average household size	3.5	<b>Percentage of population living in</b>	
<b>Percentage of population under:</b>		- Urban areas	26.4
- Age 5	9.0	- Rural areas	73.6
- Age 18	32.1	- Region 1: Barima-Waini	1.9
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	14.2	- Region 2: Pomeroon-Supenaam	6.4
		- Region 3: Essequibo Islands-West Demerara	17.6
		- Region 4: Demerara-Mahaica	42.6
		- Region 5: Mahaica-Berbice	6.1
		- Region 6: East Berbice-Corentyne	15.7
		- Region 7: Cuyuni-Mazaruni	1.6
		- Region 8: Potaro-Siparuni	0.6
		- Region 9: Upper Takatu-Upper Essequibo	2.7
		- Region 10: Upper Demerara-Berbice	4.8

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CONFEMEN	Conference of the Ministers of Education of French speaking countries
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
<i>E. coli</i>	Escherichia coli
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
FGM	Female genital mutilation
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
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IFSS	Internet File Streaming System
IPT	Intermittent Preventive Treatment
IPTp	Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria in pregnancy
IPTp-SP	Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine)
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
IQ	Intelligence quotient
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
ITN	Insecticide-Treated Net
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW	Low birth weight
LLECE	The Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
MMRate	Maternal Mortality Rate
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine

ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PASEC	Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PNC	Post-natal Care
ppm	Parts Per Million
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SP	Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UN	United Nations
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
WHO-MCEE	WHO Maternal Child Epidemiology Estimation

# MESSAGE: REPRESENTATIVE, UNICEF GUYANA & SURINAME

# MESSAGE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS



# FOREWARD: MINISTRY OF FINANCE



# 1 INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the Guyana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2019-2020 by the National Bureau of Statistics. 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...”*

Guyana has made progress in implementing the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 70/1 entitled: Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its predecessor, the United Nations Millennium Declaration. The country’s achievements include achieving food security and reducing hunger, increasing access to clean water and sanitation, expanding climate change mitigation measures and improving natural resource management.

Guiding Guyana’s objective to meet the SDGs is the development and implementation of plans and strategies such as the Low Carbon Development Strategy, the Green State Development Strategy – Vision 2040, Health Vision 2020, a National Health Strategy for Guyana 2013-2020, National Education Sector Plan 2014-2018, the Child Protection, Domestic Violence Act 1996, Sexual Offences Act 2010, and the Prevention of Discrimination

Act 1997, the Strategic Plan of Action for Prevention and Control of Non Communicable Diseases for Guyana (2013-2020), the Regional Health Framework of the Caribbean Cooperation in Health Phase IV (CCH IV) 2016 - 2025, the Sustainable Health Agenda for the Americas 2018 - 2030.



Guyana’s vision for sustainable development has further been outlined in the Green State Development Strategy - Vision 2040 through the eight integrated and interconnected development objectives. This long term strategy, which looks beyond the SDG 2030 Agenda, aims to ensure a better quality of life for all and to reduce the levels of inequalities, particularly amongst those in the hinterlands, in order to alleviate all forms of poverty and promote the empowerment of women, youth and other vulnerable groups.

The Guyana MICS 2019-2020 results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on 31 global SDG indicators<sup>1</sup> and 31 SDG indicators adopted by the Government of Guyana, either in their entirety or partially.

The Guyana MICS 2019-2020 has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Guyana, especially the most deprived;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward national goals, as a basis for future action and measurements;
- 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.

This report presents the results of the Guyana MICS 2019-2020. Following Chapter 2 on survey 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.

<sup>1</sup> SDG Indicators are 1.2.2, 1.3.1, 1.4.1, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 3.a.1, 3.b.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.7.1, 3.7.2, 3.8.1, 4.1.1, 4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.4.1, 4.5.1, 5.b.1, 5.3.1, 6.1.1, 6.2.1, 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 8.7.1, 10.3.1, 16.b.1, 16.1.4, 16.2.1, 16.3.1, 16.9.1

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, adult, and HIV.

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.

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

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# 2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

## 2.1 Sample Design

The sample for the Guyana MICS 2019-2020 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 the ten [10], regions: Barima-Waini, Pomeroon-Supenaam, Essequibo Islands-West Demerara, Demerara-Mahaica, Mahaica-Berbice, East Berbice-Corentyn, Cuyuni-Mazaruni, Potaro-Siparuni, Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo, Upper Demerara-Berbice. 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 20 households was drawn in each sample enumeration area. A total of 435 EDs and 8700 households were selected for the survey. Sixteen (16) enumeration areas were not visited because they were inaccessible due the following reasons: unavailable transportation, the presence of Sindicato (Venezuela gang) in and around a MICS Cluster, inaccessible and not listed due to inclement weather. 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.

## 2.2 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 five 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--i.e. every other--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.<sup>2</sup> The questionnaires included the following modules:

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<sup>2</sup> 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		Questionnaire for Individual Women [15-49 years]		Questionnaire for Individual Men [15-49 years]		Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years		Questionnaire for Children Under 5	
HH	Household Information Panel	WM	Woman's Information Panel	MWM	Man's Information Panel	FS	5-7 Child Information Panel	UF	Under 5 Child Information Panel
HL	List of Household Members	WB	Woman's Background	MWB	Man's Background	CB	Child's Background	UB	Under-Five's Background
ED	Education [3+]	MT	Mass Media and ICT	MMT	Mass Media and ICT	CL	Child Labour	BR	Birth Registration
HC	Household Characteristics	CM / BH	Fertility/Birth History	MCM	Fertility	FCD	Child Discipline [5-14 years]	EC	Early Childhood Development
ST	Social Transfers	DB	Desire for Last Birth	MDV	Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence	FCF	Child Functioning	UCD	Child Discipline [1-4 years]
EU	Household Energy Use	MN	Maternal and Newborn Health	MVT	Victimisation	PR	Parental Involvement [7-14 years]	UCF	Child Functioning [2-4 years]
TN	Insecticide Treated Nets	PN	Post-natal Health Checks	MMA	Marriage/Union	FL	Foundational Learning Skills [7-14 years]	BD	Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake [0-2 years]
WS	Water and Sanitation	CP	Contraception	MAF	Adult Functioning			IM	Immunisation [0-2 years]
HW	Handwashing	UN	Unmet Need	MSB	Sexual Behaviour			CA	Care of Illness
SA	Salt Iodisation	DV	Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence	MHA	HIV/AIDS			AN	Anthropometry
		VT	Victimisation	MTA	Tobacco and Alcohol Use				
Water Quality Testing Questionnaire		MA	Marriage/Union						
		AF	Adult Functioning						
WQ	<i>For a subset of households within each cluster</i>	SB	Sexual Behaviour						
		HA	HIV/AIDS						
		MM	Maternal Mortality						
		TA	Tobacco and Alcohol Use						



Additionally, for all children age 0-2 years with a completed Questionnaire for Children Under Five, the Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility, was used to record vaccinations from the registers at health facilities.

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, 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.<sup>3</sup> From the MICS6 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into other languages and were pre-tested in urban, rural and interior areas in regions 3 and 4 during March, 2019. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Guyana MICS 2019-2020 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

## 2.3 Ethical Protocol

The survey protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board in January 2019. The protocol included a Protection Protocol which outlines the potential risks during the life cycle of the survey and management strategies to mitigate these.

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

## 2.4 Data 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<sup>4</sup> developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Guyana MICS 2019-2020 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in urban, rural and interior areas in regions 3 and 4 of the CAPI-test during March 2019 of the CAPI-test. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

## 2.5 Training

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for fifteen (15) days in May 2019. 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

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<sup>3</sup> The standard MICS6 questionnaires can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

<sup>4</sup> The standard MICS6 data collection application can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent two days in field practice and one day on a full pilot survey in urban, rural and interior areas in regions 3 and 4. The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda.<sup>5</sup>

Measurers received dedicated training on anthropometric measurements and water quality testing for a total of five days, including one day in field practice and pilot survey.

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



## 2.6 Fieldwork

The data were collected by twenty-four (24) teams; each was comprised of four interviewers, one driver, one measurer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in June, 2019 and concluded in February, 2020.

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.

## 2.7 Fieldwork Quality Control Measures

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

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

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.<sup>6</sup>

## 2.8 Data Management, Editing and Analysis

Data were received at the National Bureau of Statistics 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.

<sup>5</sup> The template training agenda can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

<sup>6</sup> The standard field check tables can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection>.

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the Guidelines for Secondary Editing, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.<sup>7</sup>

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 23. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.<sup>8</sup>

## 2.9 Data Sharing

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on National Bureau of Statistics website and on the MICS website<sup>9</sup> 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.

The MICS 2019-2020 data archiving process is ongoing and will be available on the National Bureau of Statistics website, when completed.

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<sup>7</sup> The standard guidelines can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018.

<http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

<sup>8</sup> The standard tabulation plan and syntax files can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018.

<http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis>

<sup>9</sup> The survey datasets can be found at: "Surveys." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>.



# 3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>10</sup>	Module <sup>11</sup>	Definition <sup>12</sup>	Value
<b>SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS</b>					
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	92.4
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	92.0 90.2
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	18.5 26.2
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	44.2
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	83.1
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	93.9
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	40.5
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	47.3
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	38.7 68.3
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	87.9 87.8
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	89.8 93.1

<sup>10</sup> 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/>

<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>12</sup> 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 <sup>10</sup>	Module <sup>11</sup>	Definition <sup>12</sup>	Value
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	69.1 63.9 74.5 69.2
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 (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	37.7 27.6 45.7 34.1
SR.14a	Use of tobacco	3.a.1	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month Women Men	2.5 21.2
SR.14b	Non-smokers	3.8.1	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who did not smoke cigarettes or any other smoked tobacco product during the last one month Women Men	97.2 78.5
SR.15	Smoking before age 15		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 Women Men	3.1 13.1
SR.16	Use of alcohol		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month Women Men	28.3 64.2
SR.17	Use of alcohol before age 15		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 Women Men	6.5 21.4
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	9.6
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	5.8
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	6.3

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>10</sup>	Module <sup>11</sup>	Description <sup>12</sup>	Value
<b>SURVIVE<sup>13</sup></b>					
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	15
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	8
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	23
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	2
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	25

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<sup>13</sup> Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>10</sup>	Module <sup>11</sup>	Description <sup>12</sup>	Value
<b>THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH</b>					
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	65
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	13.5
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	29.9
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception <sup>14</sup>	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	47.3
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	89.2 84.7 49.6
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	87.3
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 <sup>15</sup> prior to the most recent birth	23.9
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	97.7
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	97.6
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	21.5
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	93.9
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	96.9
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	94.6
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	72.6
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	37.2

<sup>14</sup> See Table TM.3.3 for a detailed description

<sup>15</sup> See Table TM.5.1 for a detailed description



MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>10</sup>	Module <sup>11</sup>	Description <sup>12</sup>	Value
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	50.9
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	34.0
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	71.2
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions <sup>16</sup>		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	92.9
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	93.6
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	1.7 11.4
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	44.1 54.6
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	5.0 16.4
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	66.4 46.4
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	12.9
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	45.3 78.5
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-cohabitating partner who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex Women Men	47.1 72.1
TM.29	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 <sup>17</sup> , who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission Women Men	41.3 43.6

<sup>16</sup> 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).

<sup>17</sup> Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>10</sup>	Module <sup>11</sup>	Description <sup>12</sup>	Value
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 <sup>18</sup> of mother-to-child transmission of HIV Women Men	50.0 40.3
TM.31	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 reporting having heard of HIV who report discriminatory attitudes <sup>19</sup> toward people living with HIV Women Men	42.0 36.8
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	89.6 86.9
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	27.7 20.8
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	25.9 16.2
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 <sup>20</sup> information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	52.6 40.0
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	79.4

<sup>18</sup> Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

<sup>19</sup> 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?

<sup>20</sup> 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 <sup>10</sup>	Module <sup>11</sup>	Description <sup>12</sup>	Value
<b>THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT</b>					
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	90.4
TC.2	Polio immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received third/fourth dose of either IPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	74.9
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	84.6
TC.7	Rotavirus immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the second/ of Rotavirus vaccine (Rota2/3) at any time before the survey	81.3
TC.8	Rubella immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	81.0
TC.9	Yellow fever immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received yellow fever containing vaccine at any time before the survey	80.7
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	63.5
TC.11a	Full immunization coverage <sup>21</sup>		IM	Percentage of children who at age	70.7
TC.11b				(a) 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey	55.9
				(b) 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	
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	45.4
TC.13a	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received (a) ORS	39.6
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	36.7

<sup>21</sup> 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.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>10</sup>	Module <sup>11</sup>	Description <sup>12</sup>	Value
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)	76.1
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	96.3
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting <sup>22</sup>	75.1
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	(83.7)
TC.20	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	(35.5)
TC.21a TC.21b	Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)		TN	Percentage of households with (a) at least one ITN (b) at least one ITN for every two people	8.5 5.7
TC.22	Population that slept under an ITN	3.8.1	TN	Percentage of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	7.4
TC.23	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN		TN	Percentage of children under age 5 who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	11.2
TC.24	Pregnant women who slept under an ITN		TN – CP	Percentage of pregnant women who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	10.0
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	58.7
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	91.9
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	46.0
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed <sup>23</sup>	28.5
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 <sup>24</sup> during the previous day	43.4
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	54.3

<sup>22</sup> Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

<sup>23</sup> Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

<sup>24</sup> 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 <sup>10</sup>	Module <sup>11</sup>	Description <sup>12</sup>	Value
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	43.2
TC.36	Duration of breastfeeding		BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	19.4
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed <sup>25</sup> during the previous day	47.1
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	84.8
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (a) breastfed children (b) non-breastfed children	10.5 21.7
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	75.6
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups <sup>26</sup> during the previous day	40.4
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times <sup>27</sup> or more during the previous day	38.3
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	69.2
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	9.3 2.0
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	9.1 2.7
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	6.5 1.8
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	6.5 2.4

<sup>25</sup> 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

<sup>26</sup> 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

<sup>27</sup> 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 <sup>10</sup>	Module <sup>11</sup>	Description <sup>12</sup>	Value
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	93.0
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	90.4 22.2 70.9
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	47.0
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	74.7
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	6.6
TC.53	Early child development index	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	86.8

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>10</sup>	Module <sup>11</sup>	Description <sup>12</sup>	Value
<b>LEARN</b>					
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	47.0
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	97.4
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	93.0
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	87.6
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	96.6 90.4 60.1
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending 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	2.4 5.1 17.6
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade		ED	Percentage of children of completion age (age appropriate to final grade) attending the last grade (excluding repeaters) (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	99.7 86.0
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate	4.1.2	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	97.6 82.1 61.3
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	95.8
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	0.8 2.1

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>10</sup>	Module <sup>11</sup>	Description <sup>12</sup>	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)	1.01
				(b) Primary school	1.00
				(c) Lower secondary school	1.04
				(d) Upper secondary school	1.19
				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)	0.97
				(b) Primary school	1.07
				(c) Lower secondary school	0.97
				(d) Upper secondary school	1.45
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)	0.99				
(b) Primary school	0.99				
(c) Lower secondary school	1.07				
(d) Upper secondary school	1.16				
Percentage of girls with foundational learning skills divided by percentage of boys with foundational learning skills					
(a) Reading, age 7-14 years	1.16				
(b) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	1.21				
(c) Reading, age for grade 2/3	1.24				
(d) Numeracy, age for grade 2/3	1.25				
(e) Reading, attending grade 2/3	1.14				
(f) Numeracy, attending grade 2/3	1.28				
Percentage of children with foundational learning skills in the poorest wealth quintile divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills in the richest wealth quintile					
(a) Reading, age 7-14 years	0.74				
(b) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	0.65				
Percentage of children with foundational learning skills in rural areas divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills in urban areas					
(a) Reading, age 7-14 years	1.01				
(b) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	0.94				
Percentage of children with foundational learning skills among children with functional difficulties divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills among children without functional difficulties					
(a) Reading age, 7-14 years	0.76				
(b) Numeracy age, 7-14 years	0.83				
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	91.0
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	93.8
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	85.7
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	77.1



MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>10</sup>	Module <sup>11</sup>	Description <sup>12</sup>	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	89.1
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	41.4
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	69.3
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	90.6
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school whose home language is used at school	98.7
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	89.6
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	
(a) Age 7-14				61.6	
(b) Age for grade 2/3				57.6	
(c) Attending grade 2/3				46.5	
Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks					
(d) Age 7-14				60.2	
(e) Age for grade 2/3	54.7				
(f) Attending grade 2/3	47.6				

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>10</sup>	Module <sup>11</sup>	Description <sup>12</sup>	Value
<b>PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION</b>					
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	98.1
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	72.5
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour <sup>28</sup>	6.4
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	6.3 32.3 1.3 11.7
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	10.4 2.7
PR.6	Polygyny		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union Women Men	2.8 1.5
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) age 15-19 years, (b) age 20-24 years	6.4 15.9
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	5.6 9.8
PR.13	Crime reporting	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	57.8 49.5
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	57.6 79.2
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	10.8 10.3

<sup>28</sup> 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 <sup>10</sup>	Module <sup>11</sup>	Description <sup>12</sup>	Value	
<b>LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT</b>					
WS.1			WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	97.0
WS.2	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	94.6
WS.3			WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	89.1
WS.4			WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in source water	48.4
WS.5			WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in household drinking water	60.5
WS.6	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 <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed	39.1
WS.7	1.4.1 & 6.2.1		HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	85.7
WS.8	3.8.1		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	98.0
WS.9	1.4.1 & 6.2.1		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	90.6
WS.10	6.2.1		WS	Percentage of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities from which waste has never been emptied or has been buried in a covered pit	78.8
WS.11	6.2.1		WS	Percentage of household members using an improved on-site sanitation facility from which a service provide has removed waste fro treatment off-site	19.8
WS.12			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	90.7
WS.13			UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	20.3

MICS INDICATOR	SDG <sup>10</sup>	Module <sup>11</sup>	Description <sup>12</sup>	Value	
<b>EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE</b>					
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	14.5
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c	Health insurance coverage		WB CB UB	Percentage of women, men and children covered by health insurance (a) women age 15-49 men age 15-49 (b) children age 5-17 (c) children under age 5	21.6 26.6 5.1 7.3
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST – ED	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	54.5
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households		ST – ED	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	47.5
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers		ST – ED	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	66.1
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	62.9
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	14.7 14.2



# 4 SAMPLE COVERAGE & CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

## 4.1 Results of Interview

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 8,285 households selected for the sample, 7,520 were found occupied. Of these, 7,072 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 94 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 1,946 randomly selected households in each cluster. Of these 1,605 were successfully tested for household drinking water yielding a response rate of 90.6 percent. Also, 1,446 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality yielding a response rate of 81.6 percent.

In the interviewed households, 6,576 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 5,887 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 89.5 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49) but required only a sub-sample. All men (age 15-49) were identified in every 5,894 household; 2,916 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 2,214 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 71.5 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 2925 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 2,801 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 95.8 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 6,603 children age 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 3,422 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 3,248 which correspond to a response rate of 94.9 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 84.2 percent, 71.4 percent, 90.1 percent, 89.3 percent 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, according to area of residence and regions, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Total	Area		Location		Region									
		Urban	Rural	Coastal	Interior	Barima Waini (1)	Pomeroon Supenaam (2)	Essequibo Islands-West Demerara (3)	Demerara - Mahaica (4)	Mahaica-Berbice (5)	East Berbice-Corentyne (6)	Cuyuni-Mazaruni (7)	Potaro-Siparuni (8)	Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo (9)	Upper Demerara-Berbice (10)
<b>Households</b>															
Sampled	8285	2489	5796	6240	2045	597	840	1100	1520	840	1240	507	350	571	720
Occupied	7520	2234	5286	5654	1866	537	787	1012	1358	763	1122	443	346	521	631
Interviewed	7072	2089	4983	5252	1820	519	746	900	1255	707	1080	423	345	514	583
Household completion rate	85.4	83.9	86.0	84.2	89.0	86.9	88.8	81.8	82.6	84.2	87.1	83.4	98.6	90.0	81.0
Household response rate	94.0	93.5	94.3	92.9	97.5	96.6	94.8	88.9	92.4	92.7	96.3	95.5	99.7	98.7	92.4
<b>Water quality testing</b>															
Eligible	1946	573	1373	1493	453	140	202	266	360	202	301	105	81	123	166
Household water quality test															
Completed	1605	458	1147	1196	409	128	170	209	294	162	255	89	80	108	110
Response rate	90.6	88.6	91.5	88.5	97.6	97.7	90.4	86.0	89.1	87.6	94.1	95.7	100.0	97.3	79.1
Source water quality test															
Completed	1446	417	1029	1050	396	122	111	203	277	153	200	89	76	105	110
Response rate	81.6	80.7	82.1	77.7	94.5	87.1	55.0	76.3	76.9	75.7	66.4	84.8	93.8	85.4	66.3
<b>Women age 15-49 years</b>															
Eligible	6576	1915	4661	4918	1658	521	620	952	1175	693	920	379	283	463	570
Interviewed	5887	1716	4171	4311	1576	492	550	795	1029	586	852	357	273	443	510
Women's response rate	89.5	89.6	89.5	87.7	95.1	94.4	88.7	83.5	87.6	84.6	92.6	94.2	96.5	95.7	89.5
Women's overall response rate	84.2	83.8	84.4	81.4	92.7	91.3	84.1	74.3	80.9	78.4	89.1	89.9	96.2	94.4	82.7
<b>Men age 15-49 years</b>															
Number of men in interviewed households	5894	1544	4350	4317	1577	483	540	859	1060	610	825	353	273	449	442
Eligible	2916	731	2185	2158	758	231	281	414	522	315	424	168	134	218	209
Interviewed	2214	551	1663	1573	641	208	201	276	400	207	348	117	123	187	147
Men's response rate	75.9	75.4	76.1	72.9	84.6	90.0	71.5	66.7	76.6	65.7	82.1	69.6	91.8	85.8	70.3
Men's overall response rate	71.4	70.5	71.7	67.7	82.5	87.0	67.8	59.3	70.8	60.9	79.0	66.5	91.5	84.6	65.0

**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, according to area of residence and regions, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Total	Area		Location		Region									
		Urban	Rural	Coastal	Interior	Barima Waini (1)	Pomeroon Supenaam (2)	Essequibo Islands-West Demerara (3)	Demerara - Mahaica (4)	Mahaica-Berbice (5)	East Berbice-Corentyne (6)	Cuyuni-Mazaruni (7)	Potaro-Siparuni (8)	Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo (9)	Upper Demerara-Berbice (10)
<b>Children under 5 years</b>															
Eligible	2925	833	2092	1961	964	292	275	375	430	263	365	214	164	284	263
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2801	793	2008	1853	948	285	268	342	398	251	357	211	163	280	246
Under-5's response rate	95.8	95.2	96.0	94.5	98.3	97.6	97.5	91.2	92.6	95.4	97.8	98.6	99.4	98.6	93.5
Under-5's overall response rate	90.1	89.0	90.5	87.8	95.9	94.3	92.4	81.1	85.5	88.4	94.1	94.1	99.1	97.3	86.4
<b>Children age 5-17 years</b>															
Number of children in interviewed households	6603	1808	4795	4297	2306	719	613	752	983	610	807	413	373	777	556
Eligible	3422	984	2438	2392	1030	303	320	426	569	318	465	210	174	333	304
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	3248	925	2323	2235	1013	299	299	391	509	299	455	206	174	324	292
Children age 5-17's response rate	94.9	94.0	95.3	93.4	98.3	98.7	93.4	91.8	89.5	94.0	97.8	98.1	100.0	97.3	96.1
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	89.3	87.9	89.8	86.8	95.9	95.4	88.6	81.6	82.7	87.1	94.2	93.7	99.7	96.0	88.7

<sup>A</sup> The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 1605 randomly selected households in each cluster. The response rate within completed households is presented in Table DQ.3.2

<sup>B</sup> The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years in every other household

<sup>C</sup> 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, according to area of residence and regions, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Total	Area		Location		Region										
		Urban	Rural	Coastal	Interior	Barima Waini (1)	Pomeroon Supenaam (2)	Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	Demerara-Mahaica (4)	Mahaica-Berbice (5)	East Berbice-Corentyne (6)	Cuyuni-Mazaruni (7)	Potaro-Siparuni (8)	Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo (9)	Upper Demerara-Berbice (10)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Electricity</b>																
Yes, interconnected grid	87.0	94.1	84.5	91.4	28.1	27.0	72.3	93.4	93.7	84.5	91.8	46.9	21.8	20.6	94.4	
Yes, off-grid (Generator/ Solar Panel/ Isolated System)	5.8	1.0	7.6	3.0	44.4	38.4	11.9	2.5	2.1	5.3	1.9	39.4	52.6	47.9	3.1	
No	7.1	4.9	7.9	5.6	27.4	34.5	15.7	4.1	4.2	10.0	6.3	13.8	25.2	31.5	2.5	
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	
<b>Energy use for cooking<sup>A</sup></b>																
Clean fuels and technologies	75.4	80.4	73.6	76.6	59.7	46.2	67.9	79.7	84.1	68.1	56.7	65.0	49.7	68.8	85.8	
Other fuels	24.0	18.8	25.8	22.8	39.8	53.2	31.4	20.3	15.2	30.4	42.8	34.4	48.5	31.2	14.0	
No cooking done in the household	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.2	
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<b>Internet access at home</b>																
Yes	47.3	52.0	45.6	49.0	24.1	21.5	31.5	55.7	54.3	45.8	36.6	40.3	17.8	17.6	45.6	
No	52.6	47.9	54.3	50.9	75.7	78.5	68.2	44.1	45.6	53.9	63.4	59.5	82.2	82.1	54.3	
DK/Missing	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	
<b>Main material of flooring<sup>B</sup></b>																
Natural floor	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.0	16.3	5.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	4.4	4.1	3.3	27.0	30.0	0.1	
Rudimentary floor	31.9	26.0	34.0	31.7	34.9	58.8	42.2	27.9	30.8	36.1	28.7	53.5	54.1	1.6	43.4	
Finished floor	63.6	68.9	61.7	65.3	40.9	32.3	56.2	70.9	67.2	50.1	66.5	25.1	15.8	63.7	55.2	
Other	1.3	2.4	0.9	0.9	7.3	2.0	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.6	17.2	3.1	4.6	1.2	
DK/Missing	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.7	9.4	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<b>Main material of roof<sup>B</sup></b>																
Natural roofing	1.4	0.3	1.7	0.3	16.1	9.8	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	6.8	32.7	0.0	
Rudimentary roofing	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.8	3.3	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.0	3.0	5.2	0.2	2.0	
Finished roofing	96.0	98.0	95.3	97.2	79.9	84.8	95.5	96.6	98.2	89.4	98.7	91.9	86.4	67.1	97.7	

**Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics**

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Total	Area		Location		Region										
		Urban	Rural	Coastal	Interior	Barima Waini (1)	Pomeroon Supenaam (2)	Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	Demerara-Mahaica (4)	Mahaica-Berbice (5)	East Berbice-Corentyne (6)	Cuyuni-Mazaruni (7)	Potaro-Siparuni (8)	Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo (9)	Upper Demerara-Berbice (10)	
Other	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	3.9	1.5	0.0	0.3	
DK/Missing	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.1	9.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<b>Main material of exterior walls<sup>B</sup></b>																
Natural walls	1.3	0.3	1.7	1.1	3.9	4.0	2.2	3.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	2.3	3.7	5.0	0.5	
Rudimentary walls	17.8	13.4	19.3	17.0	28.0	55.6	26.1	9.0	14.7	12.9	31.0	6.5	31.1	21.0	14.0	
Finished walls	77.5	80.7	76.3	78.8	59.1	32.2	69.8	86.9	83.3	77.1	60.0	72.0	54.4	72.4	84.1	
Other	2.7	5.5	1.6	2.2	8.4	6.9	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.0	8.8	18.2	10.7	1.6	1.3	
DK/Missing	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.1	9.8	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<b>Rooms used for sleeping</b>																
1	30.7	28.9	31.4	29.8	43.1	46.2	32.1	25.7	28.3	35.6	37.1	41.7	59.6	38.4	24.2	
2	38.3	39.4	37.8	38.6	34.0	32.3	39.6	36.6	39.5	38.1	37.6	34.0	26.1	36.0	40.8	
3 or more	30.9	31.7	30.7	31.5	22.9	21.5	27.1	37.6	32.3	26.3	25.2	24.3	14.3	25.5	35.0	
DK/Missing	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<b>Number of households</b>	7072	1870	5202	6583	489	137	454	1242	3010	434	1107	111	43	189	343	
<b>Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping</b>	1.82	1.66	1.87	1.76	2.62	2.89	1.84	1.76	1.76	1.85	1.70	2.32	2.60	2.60	1.68	
<b>Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household<sup>1</sup></b>	92.4	94.8	91.6	94.2	72.5	68.9	82.2	95.8	95.8	89.1	93.5	86.8	73.7	67.1	97.8	
<b>Number of household members</b>	24744	6134	18610	22664	2080	636	1553	4509	10438	1514	3466	420	162	827	1219	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1

<sup>A</sup> 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

<sup>B</sup> See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

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

**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, according to area of residence and regions, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Total	Area		Location		Region									
		Urban	Rural	Coastal	Interior	Barima Waini (1)	Pomeroon Supenaam (2)	Essequibo Islands-West Demerara (3)	Demerara-Mahaica (4)	Mahaica-Berbice (5)	East Berbice-Corentyne (6)	Cuyuni-Mazaruni (7)	Potaro-Siparuni (8)	Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo (9)	Upper Demerara-Berbice (10)
<b>Percentage of households that own a</b>															
Television	83.1	87.2	81.6	86.4	38.9	37.6	71.7	86.7	90.2	78.2	83.5	60.9	32.9	27.0	90.2
Refrigerator	80.5	86.0	78.5	84.0	33.5	29.3	68.1	85.2	86.9	78.8	82.0	55.0	29.9	24.1	87.5
Boiler	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.3	1.1	0.4	1.1	3.0	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.8	0.6	1.6
Connection to Cable TV	17.5	23.4	15.4	17.9	12.6	8.0	34.6	19.9	17.2	14.4	12.3	27.1	9.1	8.3	17.2
Washing Machine	41.2	52.4	37.2	43.2	14.8	11.5	31.5	46.2	43.3	34.4	41.8	30.2	15.6	8.1	62.3
Dryer	16.0	20.1	14.5	16.7	6.6	2.8	11.0	17.9	18.2	12.5	13.7	14.6	5.9	5.1	21.0
Water Heater	2.7	4.5	2.0	2.8	1.1	0.4	1.5	1.8	2.7	2.9	4.2	2.4	1.4	0.7	4.3
Microwave	44.1	53.2	40.8	46.6	10.5	4.8	29.5	46.1	51.5	36.4	39.9	24.8	10.5	6.2	61.4
Water Pump	23.0	24.8	22.4	24.2	7.5	4.7	12.2	29.5	27.1	12.6	22.2	13.5	8.1	6.0	15.8
Stove	5.1	8.3	3.9	5.3	1.9	0.3	2.1	4.0	5.6	2.7	2.0	5.8	1.8	1.0	26.1
Air condition	5.1	6.0	4.8	5.3	2.1	0.7	2.3	5.8	6.7	2.3	3.1	4.7	1.7	1.7	6.7
Fan	67.2	79.8	62.7	70.3	25.5	15.6	51.8	67.7	77.1	54.5	62.9	49.3	26.1	18.5	87.0
<b>Percentage of households that own</b>															
Agricultural land	11.6	7.8	12.9	9.0	46.5	41.3	22.3	10.0	5.4	13.1	9.4	32.0	42.3	58.7	13.1
Farm animals/Livestock/Herd/Poultry	14.2	9.2	15.9	13.0	29.7	19.1	25.6	14.6	7.8	21.0	17.1	12.8	12.4	51.5	12.9
<b>Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a</b>															
Wristwatch	76.5	77.8	76.0	77.9	57.4	62.8	77.0	80.5	79.4	75.8	72.6	63.5	51.2	50.6	75.6
Bicycle	55.2	48.7	57.5	56.6	36.1	15.9	52.5	59.1	54.4	64.1	63.2	23.7	15.2	63.6	40.9
Motorcycle or scooter	10.7	13.1	9.9	10.1	18.8	2.3	14.4	10.9	7.6	11.5	14.1	7.9	14.9	38.2	9.5
Animal-drawn cart	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.7	2.4	0.0	1.3	3.2	0.0
Car, truck, or van	25.1	27.6	24.2	26.2	9.5	5.2	22.1	26.2	29.7	21.3	21.8	16.1	15.0	7.9	21.3
Boat with a motor	3.2	1.4	3.9	2.8	8.9	12.1	10.6	3.1	1.6	6.0	1.8	16.8	4.4	2.1	2.4
ATV	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	3.6	2.9	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.6	1.2	5.2	9.2	1.9	0.9
Tractor	1.7	1.0	2.0	1.8	0.7	0.6	3.7	2.2	0.7	5.0	2.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.1

Mini Bus	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.9	1.8	1.6	2.1	5.4	4.3	4.4	1.7	0.9	1.6	2.7	3.5
Paddle Boat	2.7	1.1	3.2	1.6	16.6	29.8	8.8	2.5	0.4	2.7	0.5	19.4	8.2	7.9	2.5
Computer or tablet	40.5	47.7	38.0	42.1	19.7	13.2	27.7	43.6	48.1	33.3	32.0	30.3	18.5	18.1	46.4
Mobile telephone	87.7	90.6	86.7	89.2	68.5	79.5	89.1	94.6	88.7	87.9	83.5	81.0	51.8	55.9	94.3
Bank account	61.5	68.4	59.0	63.8	30.8	16.8	42.7	66.3	68.4	52.3	57.8	43.0	19.8	35.7	74.8
<b>Ownership of dwelling</b>															
Own	74.8	66.9	77.7	73.6	91.1	94.5	85.0	74.5	70.0	81.6	74.8	83.5	86.6	94.6	72.9
Not owned	24.9	32.5	22.2	26.2	8.6	5.4	14.7	25.4	29.6	18.2	25.1	16.4	13.4	4.9	26.8
Rent	13.5	19.0	11.6	14.2	5.0	2.5	7.5	13.4	17.2	9.0	11.1	11.1	9.3	1.8	15.4
Other	11.4	13.5	10.7	12.0	3.6	3.0	7.1	11.9	12.4	9.2	14.0	5.3	4.2	3.1	11.4
<b>Number of households</b>															
	7072	1870	5202	6583	489	137	454	1242	3010	434	1107	111	43	189	343

<sup>A</sup> 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, according to area of residence and regions, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
<b>Total</b>	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	<b>100.0</b>	24744
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	12.5	16.7	20.1	24.0	26.8	100.0	6134
Rural	22.5	21.1	20.0	18.7	17.8	100.0	18610
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	14.4	21.0	21.5	21.6	21.5	100.0	22664
Interior	81.2	8.9	4.1	2.0	3.8	100.0	2080
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	87.0	9.4	2.5	0.5	0.6	100.0	636
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	40.6	22.3	15.9	12.4	8.8	100.0	1553
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	10.8	21.4	19.4	23.3	25.1	100.0	4509
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	9.5	17.9	22.9	24.1	25.7	100.0	10438
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	23.8	25.8	22.4	17.6	10.4	100.0	1514
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	20.2	26.8	21.5	16.7	14.9	100.0	3466
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	64.2	14.2	8.1	6.0	7.5	100.0	454
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	82.8	11.0	2.5	0.9	2.9	100.0	162
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	85.8	5.1	3.4	1.2	4.5	100.0	827
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	7.2	23.3	23.0	25.7	20.9	100.0	1184

## 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 ethnicity<sup>29</sup>. 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.<sup>30</sup>

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.<sup>30</sup> The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

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<sup>29</sup> This was determined by asking respondents about their ethnic identity for which five were noted: African/Black, Amerindian, East Indian, Mixed Race and Other ethnicity.

<sup>30</sup> See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

**Table SR.3.1: Household composition**

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	7072	7072
<b>Sex of household head</b>			
Male	61.1	4318	4488
Female	38.9	2754	2584
<b>Age of household head</b>			
18-34	17.2	1217	1294
35-64	66.0	4668	4575
65-84	15.7	1110	1110
85+	1.1	77	93
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	26.4	1870	2089
Rural	73.6	5202	4983
<b>Location</b>			
Coastal	93.1	6583	5252
Interior	6.9	489	1820
<b>Region</b>			
Barima Waini (1)	1.9	137	519
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	6.4	454	746
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	17.6	1242	900
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	42.6	3010	1255
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	6.1	434	707
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	15.7	1107	1080
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	1.6	111	423
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.6	43	345
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	2.7	189	514
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	4.8	343	583
<b>Education of household head</b>			
Pre-primary or none	3.2	228	289
Primary	26.5	1876	1951
Secondary	50.3	3560	3655
Higher	13.7	972	768
Missing/DK	6.2	437	409
<b>Number of household members</b>			
1	15.8	1118	1050
2	20.6	1460	1356
3	19.0	1345	1236
4	18.6	1314	1278
5	10.5	745	844
6	7.6	534	588
7+	7.9	556	720
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>			
African/Black	29.3	2072	1818
Amerindian	7.0	493	1338
East Indian	46.0	3255	2581
Mixed Race	17.4	1232	1306
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	0.3	19.1	29



**Table SR.3.1: Household composition**

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Households with <sup>A</sup></b>			
At least one child under age 5 years	24.5	1736	2197
At least one child age 5-17 years	45.6	3227	3422
At least one child age <18 years	54.3	3842	4158
At least one woman age 15-49 years	64.9	4591	4737
At least one man age 15-49 years	61.8	4367	4371
No member age <50	18.7	1322	1260
<b>Mean household size</b>	3.5	7072	7072

<sup>A</sup> 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 24,744 household members was listed. Of these, 11,960 were males, and 12,784 were females.<sup>31</sup>

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

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>11960</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12784</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24744</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	1148	9.6	1086	8.5	2234	9.0
5-9	1133	9.5	1161	9.1	2294	9.3
10-14	1078	9.0	1044	8.2	2122	8.6
15-19	1143	9.6	1089	8.5	2231	9.0
15-17	661	5.5	638	5.0	1299	5.2
18-19	482	4.0	450	3.5	933	3.8
20-24	1070	8.9	1233	9.6	2303	9.3
25-29	908	7.6	1064	8.3	1972	8.0
30-34	708	5.9	788	6.2	1496	6.0
35-39	731	6.1	709	5.5	1440	5.8
40-44	650	5.4	811	6.3	1461	5.9
45-49	740	6.2	778	6.1	1518	6.1
50-54	775	6.5	872	6.8	1647	6.7
55-59	592	4.9	652	5.1	1244	5.0
60-64	498	4.2	526	4.1	1024	4.1
65-69	327	2.7	371	2.9	697	2.8
70-74	220	1.8	250	2.0	469	1.9
75-79	118	1.0	167	1.3	285	1.2
80-84	50	0.4	92	0.7	142	0.6
85+	73	0.6	92	0.7	165	0.7
<b>Child and adult populations</b>						
Children age 0-17 years	4020	33.6	3929	30.7	7949	32.1
Adults age 18+ years	7940	66.4	8855	69.3	16795	67.9

<sup>A</sup> 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.

<sup>31</sup> The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality

## 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).<sup>30</sup> 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<sup>32</sup>, marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 18-49), ethnicity of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.<sup>33, 34</sup>

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, health insurance, functional difficulties (for children under age 5 only for age 2-4 years), ethnicity of the household head and wealth index quintiles.

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<sup>32</sup> Throughout this report when used as a background variable, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent.

<sup>33</sup> 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 Guyana MICS 2019-2020, 48 variables were used in these calculations. 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>.

<sup>34</sup> When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile", and similar.

**Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics**

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	5887	5887
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	24.2	1424	1716
Rural	75.8	4463	4171
<b>Location</b>			
Coastal	93.0	5476	4311
Interior	7.0	411	1576
<b>Region</b>			
Barima Waini (1)	2.2	129	492
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	5.7	333	550
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	18.9	1111	795
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	43.6	2566	1029
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	6.3	372	586
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	13.5	797	852
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	1.6	94	368
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.6	33	273
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	2.6	156	443
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	5.1	297	499
<b>Age</b>			
15-19	16.9	998	1008
15-17	10.0	591	597
18-19	6.9	406	411
20-24	18.3	1079	1103
25-29	16.7	981	1012
30-34	12.3	723	725
35-39	11.0	647	696
40-44	12.9	759	688
45-49	11.9	700	655
<b>Education</b>			
Pre-primary or none	1.3	75	102
Primary	9.1	535	624
Secondary	71.2	4193	4315
Higher	18.1	1063	830
Missing/DK	0.4	21	16
<b>Marital/Union status</b>			
Currently married/in union/visiting relationship	67.7	3984	4050
Widowed	0.7	40.8	40
Divorced	0.9	53.4	36
Separated	5.7	337	296
No longer in a visiting relationship	2.7	162	159
Never married/in union	22.0	1296	1283
Missing	0.2	14	23

## Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

<b>Motherhood and recent births</b>			
Never gave birth	34.7	2040	1798
Ever gave birth	65.3	3847	4089
Gave birth in last two years	14.2	835	1081
No birth in last two years	51.2	3012	3008
<b>Health insurance</b>			
Has coverage	21.6	1273	1093
Has no coverage	78.2	4605	4782
Missing/DK	0.2	9	12
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>			
Has functional difficulty	3.3	173	176
Has no functional difficulty	96.7	5122	5114
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>			
African/Black	30.2	1780	1519
Amerindian	7.3	429	1174
East Indian	43.7	2572	1988
Mixed Race	18.6	1093	1187
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	0.2	12	19
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>			
Poorest	16.7	985	1860
Second	19.2	1130	1122
Middle	21.1	1240	1015
Fourth	22.4	1319	974
Richest	20.6	1213	916

**Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics**

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2214</b>	<b>2214</b>
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	21.0	465	551
Rural	79.0	1749	1663
<b>Location</b>			
Coastal	92.3	2045	1573
Interior	7.7	169	641
<b>Region</b>			
Barima Waini (1)	2.3	51	208
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	5.2	115	201
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	20.2	448	276
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	43.2	956	400
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	6.2	137	207
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	13.4	297	348
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	1.8	40	123
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.6	13	123
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	2.9	64	187
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	4.1	92	141
<b>Age</b>			
15-19	19.2	424	437
15-17	9.7	216	241
18-19	9.4	209	196
20-24	16.2	360	368
25-29	15.2	336	326
30-34	12.8	284	282
35-39	12.4	275	270
40-44	11.8	262	266
45-49	12.3	273	265
<b>Education</b>			
Pre-primary or none	1.5	33.1	47
Primary	11.8	261	312
Secondary	70.7	1566	1558
Higher	15.6	345	286
Missing/DK	0.4	9	11
<b>Marital/Union status</b>			
Currently married/in union/visiting relationship	56.5	1250	1301
Widowed	0.5	11	10
Divorced	0.8	19	13
Separated	4.3	94	75
No longer in a visiting relationship	2.6	57.5	46
Never married/in union	35.1	776	762
Missing	0.3	7	7
<b>Fatherhood status</b>			
Has at least one living child	51.2	1134	1194
Has no living children	48.8	1080	1020

**Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics**

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Health insurance</b>			
Has coverage	26.6	589	502
Has no coverage	73.2	1621	1707
Missing/DK	0.2	4	5
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>			
Has functional difficulty	3.0	59	58
Has no functional difficulty	97.0	1939	1915
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>			
African/Black	26.9	595	490
Amerindian	7.0	155	462
East Indian	48.6	1077	817
Mixed Race	17.4	385	441
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	0.1	2	4
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>			
Poorest	19.9	440	791
Second	19.8	439	408
Middle	20.7	459	347
Fourth	19.5	432	343
Richest	20.1	445	325

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected background characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2801</b>	<b>2801</b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	50.8	1423	1463
Female	49.2	1378	1338
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	25.1	703	793
Rural	74.9	2098	2008
<b>Location</b>			
Coastal	87.8	2460	1853
Interior	12.2	341	948
<b>Region</b>			
Barima Waini (1)	3.8	105	285
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	6.1	170	268
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	16.6	465	342
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	39.3	1102	398
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	7.2	203	251
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	12.6	353	357
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	2.7	75	220
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.9	27	163
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	4.8	134	280
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	6.0	167	237
<b>Age in months</b>			
0-5	8.6	242	231
6-11	11.5	323	318
12-23	19.8	555	554
24-35	17.5	490	496
36-47	22.9	643	631
48-59	19.6	548	571
<b>Mother's education<sup>A</sup></b>			
Pre-primary or none	1.5	43	71
Primary	9.2	256	297
Secondary	74.5	2087	2091
Higher	13.5	378	312
Missing/DK	1.3	36.1	30
<b>Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire</b>			
Mother	93.3	2612	2623
Other primary caretaker	6.7	189	178
<b>Health insurance</b>			
Has coverage	7.3	205	162
Has no coverage	92.6	2595	2638
Missing/DK	0.0	1	1
<b>Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)<sup>B,C</sup></b>			
Has functional difficulty	4.2	72	60
Has no functional difficulty	95.8	1613	1642



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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected background characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Mother's functional difficulties<sup>D</sup></b>			
Has functional difficulty	1.7	48	57
Has no functional difficulty	91.9	2575	2555
No information	6.3	178	189
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>			
African/Black	30.1	843	665
Amerindian	12.9	362	758
East Indian	35.7	1001	755
Mixed Race	21.2	595	621
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	0.0	1	2
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>			
Poorest	28.0	785	1184
Second	20.9	585	530
Middle	17.7	497	400
Fourth	17.6	493	348
Richest	15.8	442	339

<sup>A</sup> 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.

<sup>B</sup> The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

<sup>C</sup> Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

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

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years by selected background characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years <sup>A</sup>	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5738</b>	<b>3248</b>	<b>3248</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	47.9	2748	1575	1590
Female	52.1	2990	1673	1658
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	22.7	1305	771	925
Rural	77.3	4433	2477	2323
<b>Location</b>				
Coastal	88.3	5064	2952	2235
Interior	11.7	674	296	1013
<b>Region</b>				
Barima Waini (1)	3.5	203	83	299
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	6.7	383	193	299
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	17.1	980	569	391
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	40.3	2313	1389	509
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	5.9	337	189	299
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	12.9	739	438	455
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	2.2	126	62	216
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.9	49	22	174
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	5.2	296	128	324
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	5.4	312	173	282
<b>Age</b>				
5-9	38.2	2194	1283	1414
10-14	39.6	2273	1172	1134
15-17	22.1	1271	793	700
<b>Mother's education<sup>B</sup></b>				
Pre-primary or none	2.7	157	80	116
Primary	18.8	1080	545	630
Secondary	61.7	3541	2013	2053
Higher	13.0	743	474	347
Missing/DK	3.1	176	102	75
Emancipated <sup>C</sup>	0.7	41	33	27
<b>Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire</b>				
Mother	82.8	4752	2645	2628
Other primary caretaker	16.5	946	569	593
Emancipated <sup>C</sup>	0.7	41	33	27
<b>Health insurance</b>				
Has coverage	5.1	294	204	167
Has no coverage	94.7	5432	3039	3075
Missing/DK	0.2	12	5	6
<b>Child's functional difficulties<sup>D</sup></b>				
Has functional difficulty	17.6	1008	549	563
Has no functional difficulty	82.4	4730	2699	2685
<b>Mother's functional difficulties<sup>E</sup></b>				
Has functional difficulty	2.7	156	73	84

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years by selected background characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years <sup>A</sup>	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Has no functional difficulty	77.0	4419	2422	2401
No information	20.3	1163	753	763
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>				
African/Black	27.5	1577	926	757
Amerindian	13.1	752	321	815
East Indian	37.2	2137	1328	1003
Mixed Race	22.0	1264	668	662
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	0.2	9	5	11
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	25.0	1433	669	1194
Second	20.5	1175	615	589
Middle	19.8	1139	674	544
Fourth	18.2	1046	663	476
Richest	16.5	945	626	445

<sup>A</sup> 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.

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

<sup>C</sup> 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.

<sup>D</sup> The results of the Child Functioning module is presented in Chapter 11.1.

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

## 4.6 Literacy

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

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

Note that those who have ever attended 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy							Total	Total percentage literate <sup>1</sup>	Number of women
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		Lower Secondary <sup>A</sup>	Higher <sup>A</sup>	Missing/DK			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Literate				
<b>Total</b>	0.1	1.2	2.6	6.5	71.2	18.1	0.4	<b>100.0</b>	92.0	5887
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	0.0	0.8	1.6	3.2	66.7	27.5	0.2	100.0	95.8	1424
Rural	0.1	1.4	2.9	7.6	72.7	15.0	0.4	100.0	90.7	4463
<b>Location</b>										
Coastal	0.0	1.1	2.4	6.3	70.8	19.0	0.4	100.0	92.3	5476
Interior	0.2	3.2	5.3	9.2	76.8	5.2	0.0	100.0	87.6	411
<b>Region</b>										
Barima Waini (1)	0.0	7.1	7.6	12.3	69.0	4.1	0.0	100.0	80.6	129
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	0.3	1.4	1.9	13.6	74.1	8.0	0.7	100.0	84.3	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	0.1	1.4	2.1	5.6	73.1	17.6	0.2	100.0	93.0	1111
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	0.0	0.7	2.4	4.4	68.3	23.8	0.4	100.0	94.5	2566
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	0.3	2.1	2.4	7.4	77.4	9.8	0.7	100.0	89.9	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	0.0	1.6	3.5	11.9	72.1	10.7	0.2	100.0	86.3	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	0.5	2.2	7.6	6.5	76.1	7.0	0.0	100.0	91.3	94
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	1.5	1.9	4.4	11.0	77.2	4.0	0.0	100.0	87.1	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	0.0	0.9	2.3	7.8	83.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	91.3	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	0.0	0.4	1.0	1.4	68.2	28.9	0.2	100.0	98.2	297
<b>Age</b>										
15-24 <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.4	80.0	17.5	0.1	100.0	98.1	2077
15-19	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	87.5	11.1	0.1	100.0	98.8	998
15-17	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	92.6	5.9	0.2	100.0	98.6	591
18-19	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	80.2	18.8	0.1	100.0	99.0	406
20-24	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.8	73.0	23.5	0.0	100.0	97.5	1079
25-34	0.1	1.1	2.0	5.6	70.2	21.0	0.1	100.0	93.2	1704

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy							Total	Total percentage literate <sup>1</sup>	Number of women
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		Lower Secondary <sup>A</sup>	Higher <sup>A</sup>	Missing/DK			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Literate				
35-49	0.1	2.1	5.0	12.3	63.4	16.2	0.9	100.0	84.9	2106
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>										
Has functional difficulty	0.0	2.9	1.2	19.2	61.1	9.8	5.8	100.0	72.1	173
Has no functional difficulty	0.1	1.3	2.9	6.7	69.1	19.7	0.2	100.0	91.9	5122
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>										
African/Black	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.8	66.3	30.6	0.0	100.0	98.0	1780
Amerindian	0.2	3.8	5.4	11.1	74.4	4.9	0.2	100.0	84.9	429
East Indian	0.1	1.7	3.3	9.8	74.3	10.5	0.4	100.0	88.2	2572
Mixed Race	0.0	0.9	2.3	4.4	71.0	20.7	0.8	100.0	94.1	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	0.2	5.0	3.5	13.2	73.5	3.6	0.9	100.0	81.0	985
Second	0.0	0.4	3.3	10.8	77.4	8.0	0.1	100.0	88.6	1130
Middle	0.1	0.9	2.6	4.1	77.1	15.0	0.3	100.0	94.7	1240
Fourth	0.0	0.2	2.3	4.3	66.2	26.5	0.5	100.0	95.1	1319
Richest	0.0	0.3	1.5	1.9	63.1	33.2	0.0	100.0	97.8	1213

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)

<sup>A</sup> Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

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

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy						Total	Total percentage literate <sup>1</sup>	Number of women
	Pre-primary or none	Primary		Lower Secondary <sup>A</sup>	Higher <sup>A</sup>	Missing/DK			
	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Literate				
<b>Total</b>	1.5	3.9	7.9	70.7	15.6	0.4	<b>100.0</b>	90.2	2214
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	0.3	2.1	4.4	69.4	22.8	1.0	100.0	94.3	465
Rural	1.8	4.3	8.9	71.1	13.7	0.2	100.0	89.1	1749
<b>Location</b>									
Coastal	1.4	3.6	7.6	70.4	16.6	0.4	100.0	90.6	2045
Interior	2.8	6.8	11.6	74.8	3.7	0.2	100.0	85.3	169
<b>Region</b>									
Barima Waini (1)	4.8	8.8	11.8	71.7	2.9	0.0	100.0	83.4	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	3.4	3.2	9.9	78.6	4.9	0.0	100.0	86.7	115
Essequeibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	2.4	3.7	6.9	68.0	19.0	0.0	100.0	90.7	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	0.7	4.0	6.0	70.7	18.5	0.1	100.0	93.2	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	2.8	3.3	14.5	64.3	14.6	0.5	100.0	82.3	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	1.2	3.6	11.9	72.2	8.9	2.2	100.0	84.7	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	2.2	3.9	7.2	82.3	4.4	0.0	100.0	90.6	40
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	6.4	11.1	13.8	60.5	8.2	0.0	100.0	79.8	13
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	0.9	6.2	13.8	75.6	3.0	0.5	100.0	84.8	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	0.0	0.0	0.9	71.6	27.5	0.0	100.0	99.1	92
<b>Age</b>									
15-24 <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.7	1.7	81.0	16.3	0.1	100.0	98.0	784
15-19	0.0	0.2	1.7	84.0	14.1	0.0	100.0	98.3	424
15-17	0.0	0.2	2.2	92.9	4.6	0.0	100.0	97.8	216
18-19	0.0	0.2	1.0	74.7	24.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	209
20-24	0.4	1.2	1.8	77.5	18.8	0.3	100.0	97.5	360
25-34	1.9	4.6	6.5	68.3	18.7	0.0	100.0	91.6	621

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy						Total	Total percentage literate <sup>1</sup>	Number of women
	Pre-primary or none	Primary		Lower Secondary <sup>A</sup>	Higher <sup>A</sup>	Missing/DK			
	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Literate				
35-49	2.4	6.4	15.0	62.6	12.6	1.0	100.0	81.6	809
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>									
Has functional difficulty	5.5	10.8	17.4	64.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	77.1	59
Has no functional difficulty	1.5	4.0	8.3	68.4	17.2	0.4	100.0	89.7	1939
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>									
African/Black	0.5	1.8	1.1	70.0	26.5	0.0	100.0	98.4	595
Amerindian	3.4	8.5	11.8	70.5	5.5	0.2	100.0	84.5	155
East Indian	2.1	4.8	12.2	70.8	9.9	0.3	100.0	85.4	1077
Mixed Race	0.6	2.2	5.0	72.0	18.9	1.2	100.0	93.1	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	3.4	4.1	12.4	74.8	4.9	0.4	100.0	83.8	440
Second	0.5	3.8	9.1	77.8	8.4	0.3	100.0	90.0	439
Middle	1.3	5.7	7.9	70.9	13.4	0.9	100.0	89.9	459
Fourth	1.6	3.2	6.4	67.4	21.0	0.4	100.0	91.7	432
Richest	0.7	2.4	3.8	62.7	30.4	0.0	100.0	95.5	445
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)									
^ Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.									
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.									



## 4.7 Migratory Status

The Background module of the Guyana MICS 2019-2020 asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women and Men how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in a city, town or rural area and the name of the region they lived in before moving to their current place of residence. Tables SR.7.1W and 7.1.M present the percentage of women and men who have changed residence according to the time since last move and also compares the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of residence.

**Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Years since most recent migration					Total	Number of women	Most recent migration was from:					Total	Number of women who ever migrated
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			Urban	Rural	Coastal	Interior	Missing		
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5887</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4327</b>
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	31.8	5.5	18.6	14.0	30.1	100.0	1424	33.6	43.7	16.3	4.6	1.8	100.0	971
Rural	24.8	5.0	19.5	15.1	35.5	100.0	4463	17.5	54.0	19.2	5.6	3.7	100.0	3355
<b>Location</b>														
Coastal	24.6	5.3	19.9	15.1	35.0	100.0	5476	21.4	52.6	19.3	3.3	3.4	100.0	4127
Interior	51.5	2.5	11.0	10.7	24.2	100.0	411	14.5	33.1	2.8	48.3	1.3	100.0	200
<b>Region</b>														
Barima Waini (1)	43.0	3.4	13.2	15.3	25.1	100.0	129	6.3	27.0	3.3	61.9	1.4	100.0	74
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	22.4	5.6	17.7	16.3	38.0	100.0	333	8.3	18.5	52.0	19.6	1.6	100.0	259
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	8.5	5.0	25.1	18.9	42.5	100.0	1111	30.4	52.7	13.0	1.7	2.3	100.0	1017
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	28.3	6.2	19.7	14.8	31.0	100.0	2566	20.8	58.9	15.9	0.8	3.7	100.0	1839
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	20.9	3.6	18.6	14.4	42.3	100.0	372	15.6	63.0	9.8	2.1	9.4	100.0	294
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	33.7	4.9	16.3	12.3	32.8	100.0	797	13.4	42.1	34.3	7.6	2.7	100.0	529
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	36.3	3.9	10.6	8.8	40.1	100.0	94	16.0	53.3	2.8	26.4	1.5	100.0	60
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	63.6	0.7	9.3	8.7	17.2	100.0	33	15.8	33.8	10.6	38.1	1.7	100.0	12
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	65.0	1.2	9.8	8.5	15.2	100.0	156	23.8	18.9	0.3	56.1	1.0	100.0	54
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	36.2	2.4	16.4	10.8	34.2	100.0	297	29.2	50.7	16.0	3.4	0.8	100.0	190
<b>Age</b>														
15-19	40.0	6.7	18.2	11.8	23.2	100.0	998	16.7	50.5	20.0	6.2	6.6	100.0	599
15-17	43.1	5.3	17.5	10.5	23.5	100.0	591	17.7	52.1	18.2	5.9	6.0	100.0	336
18-19	35.4	8.8	19.4	13.5	22.8	100.0	406	15.5	48.4	22.2	6.6	7.2	100.0	263
20-24	30.5	8.9	25.7	13.0	21.8	100.0	1079	18.0	52.4	18.9	5.8	4.8	100.0	750
25-29	24.3	5.0	25.6	19.3	25.7	100.0	981	21.8	53.4	16.5	5.6	2.7	100.0	743
30-34	19.8	4.7	24.4	18.7	32.4	100.0	723	24.1	52.0	16.2	5.1	2.6	100.0	580
35-39	24.4	3.2	16.2	19.2	36.9	100.0	647	22.5	51.7	18.4	6.0	1.3	100.0	489

**Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Years since most recent migration					Total	Number of women	Most recent migration was from:					Total	Number of women who ever migrated
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			Urban	Rural	Coastal	Interior	Missing		
40-44	22.8	2.6	9.3	12.2	53.2	100.0	759	22.5	53.4	17.5	4.5	2.1	100.0	587
45-49	17.2	2.1	10.5	10.5	59.7	100.0	700	23.2	47.6	23.0	4.2	2.0	100.0	580
<b>Education</b>														
Pre-primary or none	12.4	3.7	20.8	22.9	40.1	100.0	75	17.3	43.0	19.2	20.1	0.4	100.0	66
Primary	20.0	5.1	15.1	12.4	47.5	100.0	535	14.0	57.5	18.0	9.0	1.6	100.0	428
Secondary	27.1	5.0	20.0	14.2	33.7	100.0	4193	19.9	52.1	19.0	5.4	3.5	100.0	3058
Higher	28.9	6.0	18.3	17.6	29.2	100.0	1063	30.4	46.4	17.5	2.2	3.5	100.0	756
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
<b>Marital status</b>														
Ever married/in union/ in a visiting relationship	21.7	5.8	20.8	16.1	35.6	100.0	4578	22.1	52.2	17.7	5.4	2.6	100.0	3587
Never married/in union/ in a visiting relationship	43.5	2.8	14.0	10.3	29.4	100.0	1296	15.9	49.4	23.0	5.5	6.3	100.0	732
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>														
Has functional difficulty	19.9	7.1	15.2	14.0	43.8	100.0	173	16.7	63.7	15.2	4.2	0.2	100.0	139
Has no functional difficulty	24.8	5.1	19.6	15.3	35.1	100.0	5122	21.6	51.2	18.7	5.4	3.1	100.0	3851
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>														
African/Black	26.2	4.5	19.0	15.2	35.1	100.0	1780	25.3	48.7	17.4	2.6	5.9	100.0	1314
Amerindian	43.2	4.9	15.4	12.2	24.3	100.0	429	10.9	30.6	8.9	46.9	2.7	100.0	244
East Indian	26.3	4.1	17.7	15.1	36.9	100.0	2572	17.6	55.4	22.8	1.7	2.6	100.0	1897
Mixed Race	21.0	8.7	25.2	14.5	30.5	100.0	1093	25.5	53.6	14.1	5.9	0.9	100.0	863
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>														
Poorest	31.3	5.4	21.0	12.7	29.6	100.0	985	11.1	48.5	17.3	20.5	2.5	100.0	677
Second	25.7	5.3	21.2	14.5	33.2	100.0	1130	17.4	53.6	22.3	3.9	2.7	100.0	839
Middle	27.5	4.6	16.5	12.9	38.6	100.0	1240	21.0	52.2	20.6	2.1	4.1	100.0	899
Fourth	26.4	4.7	20.6	15.0	33.3	100.0	1319	25.1	51.6	18.1	2.1	3.1	100.0	971
Richest	22.4	5.8	17.7	18.7	35.4	100.0	1213	27.5	51.8	14.8	2.2	3.7	100.0	941

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

**Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women [cont'd]**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by place of last residence, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Most recent migration was from:												Total	Number of women who ever migrated
	Barima Waini (1)	Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	Demerara- Mahaica (4)	Mahaica- Berbice (5)	East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	Potaro- Siparuni (8)	Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	Outside Guyana	Missing		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4327</b>
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	2.1	5.2	5.9	43.6	1.5	20.0	2.6	0.3	0.9	14.8	2.5	0.6	100.0	971
Rural	2.7	7.2	25.1	36.5	8.7	10.0	1.3	0.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	100.0	3355
<b>Location</b>														
Coastal	1.1	6.9	21.7	39.6	7.4	12.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	4.9	2.1	1.8	100.0	4127
Interior	32.8	3.0	1.8	8.6	0.8	0.5	19.0	3.6	21.5	1.7	6.2	0.4	100.0	200
<b>Region</b>														
Barima Waini (1)	85.3	2.2	1.3	7.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	74
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	6.6	82.5	2.3	4.0	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.8	100.0	259
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	1.4	2.8	70.0	16.3	1.1	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.8	2.4	1.2	100.0	1017
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	0.6	2.1	9.0	75.6	2.3	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	2.2	2.3	2.1	100.0	1839
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	0.5	0.2	1.5	9.5	77.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	1.7	4.3	100.0	294
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	0.2	0.1	0.8	3.3	4.2	86.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.6	1.9	100.0	529
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	3.0	7.1	2.8	10.0	1.3	1.2	61.6	1.2	1.2	3.3	7.1	0.1	100.0	60
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	3.3	1.5	5.0	16.5	2.0	0.3	8.0	45.9	6.5	6.0	4.4	0.6	100.0	12
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	1.0	0.0	0.5	6.9	1.2	0.0	0.3	1.0	75.3	1.5	11.0	1.3	100.0	54
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	0.8	1.1	2.4	10.4	1.1	4.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	77.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	190
<b>Age</b>														
15-19	2.7	6.6	19.7	34.5	7.6	10.2	2.7	1.1	1.3	6.3	2.9	4.4	100.0	599
15-17	2.6	5.7	20.4	36.0	9.0	6.6	2.8	1.9	0.9	6.3	3.3	4.6	100.0	336
18-19	2.8	7.7	18.8	32.6	5.8	14.9	2.7	0.1	1.8	6.3	2.4	4.2	100.0	263
20-24	3.5	6.8	19.5	30.4	10.7	13.7	1.6	0.6	0.7	6.5	2.4	3.6	100.0	750
25-29	2.3	7.3	20.0	41.3	5.9	10.6	2.2	0.8	3.5	3.7	1.6	0.6	100.0	743
30-34	2.1	7.0	19.7	44.9	4.7	12.8	0.8	0.1	1.4	2.4	3.1	0.9	100.0	580

35-39	3.4	5.2	19.6	42.5	5.6	12.5	1.4	0.6	1.2	5.8	1.7	0.7	100.0	489
40-44	2.6	6.4	22.4	38.9	7.6	12.5	1.0	0.1	1.0	4.5	2.4	0.6	100.0	587
45-49	1.5	7.2	24.9	36.5	6.7	13.7	1.1	0.5	0.8	4.3	1.9	1.0	100.0	580
<b>Education</b>														
Pre-primary or none	12.5	6.2	14.8	28.3	9.0	14.3	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	10.2	0.0	100.0	66
Primary	5.5	11.4	18.6	25.9	7.8	21.6	2.0	0.2	1.2	1.5	3.5	0.9	100.0	428
Secondary	2.5	6.8	21.6	37.6	7.6	11.5	1.7	0.7	1.8	4.3	1.9	2.0	100.0	3058
Higher	0.5	3.6	19.2	48.0	4.7	10.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	9.1	2.1	1.4	100.0	756
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
<b>Marital status</b>														
Ever married/in union/ in a visiting relationship	2.7	6.7	20.5	39.7	6.5	12.3	1.5	0.5	1.7	4.4	2.2	1.3	100.0	3587
Never married/in union/ in a visiting relationship	1.8	6.4	22.0	30.9	9.9	12.1	1.8	0.9	0.6	6.6	2.9	4.1	100.0	732
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>														
Has functional difficulty	0.8	5.3	19.5	32.7	4.7	18.6	3.0	0.1	2.0	7.1	6.1	0.0	100.0	139
Has no functional difficulty	2.6	6.8	20.8	38.5	7.0	12.5	1.4	0.5	1.5	4.6	2.0	1.6	100.0	3851
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>														
African/Black	0.4	3.3	16.9	45.2	7.0	12.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	8.1	2.2	3.2	100.0	1314
Amerindian	24.4	17.5	7.9	6.5	4.1	2.8	8.8	2.4	15.9	5.9	3.0	0.8	100.0	244
East Indian	0.7	7.8	25.3	35.2	9.7	15.0	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.7	2.5	1.5	100.0	1897
Mixed Race	3.9	6.6	20.5	43.1	2.6	8.4	2.5	1.2	1.0	8.5	1.5	0.4	100.0	863
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>														
Poorest	11.0	13.4	13.0	19.9	8.8	14.7	4.4	0.8	6.6	2.7	3.4	1.3	100.0	677
Second	2.6	8.9	24.2	27.5	10.9	15.9	1.2	0.7	1.0	3.8	2.1	1.3	100.0	839
Middle	1.2	3.9	16.8	47.1	6.9	12.1	1.1	0.5	0.6	5.9	1.5	2.3	100.0	899
Fourth	0.2	4.8	23.7	44.1	4.9	10.8	0.4	0.7	0.1	5.5	2.7	2.1	100.0	971
Richest	0.4	4.7	24.0	46.0	4.9	8.9	1.6	0.1	0.5	5.4	2.0	1.6	100.0	941

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

**Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status of 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Years since most recent migration					Total	Number of men	Most recent migration was from:					Total	Number of men who ever migrated
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			Urban	Rural	Coastal	Interior	Missing		
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2214</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1102</b>
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	47.1	2.1	13.9	11.3	25.6	100.0	465	60.2	21.4	10.6	4.2	3.5	100.0	246
Rural	51.1	4.3	13.7	9.2	21.7	100.0	1749	31.5	35.8	25.9	6.2	0.7	100.0	856
<b>Location</b>														
Coastal	49.3	3.8	14.0	9.8	23.0	100.0	2045	38.8	34.2	23.0	2.7	1.3	100.0	1037
Interior	61.6	3.9	10.0	8.4	16.0	100.0	169	22.6	8.1	13.5	54.3	1.5	100.0	65
<b>Region</b>														
Barima Waini (1)	58.4	4.1	11.7	10.9	14.9	100.0	51	16.2	6.4	6.3	70.4	0.8	100.0	21
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	55.4	4.0	7.3	9.4	23.9	100.0	115	11.0	29.0	36.2	12.6	11.2	100.0	51
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	32.6	5.9	24.0	12.2	24.8	100.0	448	25.3	34.4	39.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	302
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	51.1	3.3	13.9	9.2	22.6	100.0	956	55.2	23.2	17.7	3.9	0.0	100.0	467
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	56.6	3.2	7.7	9.6	22.9	100.0	137	34.8	61.3	2.5	0.4	1.0	100.0	59
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	58.2	3.8	7.8	7.5	22.6	100.0	297	29.2	55.5	9.0	1.9	4.3	100.0	124
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	59.6	2.8	15.1	8.9	13.6	100.0	40	(26.6)	(12.2)	(27.9)	(33.3)	(0.0)	100.0	16
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	53.9	3.9	5.1	7.0	30.1	100.0	13	29.1	19.1	10.7	40.1	1.0	100.0	6
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	67.0	4.4	6.5	6.5	15.4	100.0	64	24.1	3.4	10.5	58.6	3.4	100.0	21
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	64.1	0.0	4.5	11.8	19.7	100.0	92	(16.2)	(66.2)	(15.3)	(2.2)	(0.0)	100.0	33
<b>Age</b>														
15-19	64.7	2.9	8.3	9.0	15.0	100.0	424	43.0	27.1	24.9	4.4	0.6	100.0	150
15-17	69.3	3.6	6.6	8.8	11.7	100.0	216	56.6	21.1	14.5	6.5	1.2	100.0	66
18-19	60.0	2.2	10.1	9.2	18.4	100.0	209	32.2	31.8	33.2	2.7	0.0	100.0	83
20-24	56.2	6.6	18.8	3.8	14.7	100.0	360	32.7	41.4	15.0	7.0	3.8	100.0	158
25-29	53.2	5.0	16.0	11.3	14.0	100.0	336	45.1	31.6	17.0	5.8	0.5	100.0	158
30-34	40.5	3.8	15.8	12.9	27.0	100.0	284	39.3	34.7	21.7	4.2	0.2	100.0	169
35-39	47.1	2.3	9.9	13.4	27.2	100.0	275	38.6	29.2	26.8	5.1	0.3	100.0	145

**Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status of 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Years since most recent migration					Total	Number of men	Most recent migration was from:					Total	Number of men who ever migrated
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			Urban	Rural	Coastal	Interior	Missing		
40-44	38.6	5.7	19.5	7.5	28.7	100.0	262	33.7	27.8	30.1	6.7	1.7	100.0	161
45-49	40.6	0.0	8.5	11.3	39.6	100.0	273	33.1	35.8	22.1	7.0	1.9	100.0	162
<b>Education</b>														
Pre-primary or none	(22.2)	(8.2)	(5.5)	(11.2)	(52.9)	100.0	33	(5.4)	(45.7)	(25.9)	(20.8)	(2.2)	100.0	26
Primary	47.8	5.6	11.4	11.0	24.2	100.0	261	18.3	38.3	32.3	10.5	0.5	100.0	136
Secondary	51.0	4.1	13.2	9.7	22.0	100.0	1566	39.3	32.4	21.3	5.3	1.7	100.0	767
Higher	51.0	1.0	18.3	8.6	21.0	100.0	345	51.7	27.8	18.7	1.7	0.1	100.0	169
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
<b>Marital status</b>														
Ever married/in union/ in a visiting relationship	41.6	4.8	15.2	12.2	26.1	100.0	1436	36.9	32.5	22.9	6.4	1.2	100.0	839
Never married/in union/ in a visiting relationship	66.2	2.0	11.0	5.0	15.8	100.0	776	41.0	33.0	20.9	3.6	1.6	100.0	263
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>														
Has functional difficulty	53.2	5.1	24.8	3.6	13.4	100.0	59	(46.1)	(24.4)	(20.5)	(9.1)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Has no functional difficulty	48.0	3.8	14.2	9.9	24.0	100.0	1939	36.4	33.6	23.1	5.6	1.3	100.0	1008
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>														
African/Black	45.0	1.9	17.1	11.7	24.2	100.0	595	52.4	25.5	19.6	2.2	0.3	100.0	327
Amerindian	60.6	4.7	7.7	9.1	17.8	100.0	155	16.7	20.0	9.0	52.8	1.6	100.0	61
East Indian	55.5	4.2	11.1	8.2	21.0	100.0	1077	26.7	39.7	29.5	1.9	2.2	100.0	480
Mixed Race	39.6	5.5	18.1	10.8	25.6	100.0	385	46.3	30.8	15.7	6.4	0.8	100.0	233
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>														
Poorest	50.2	4.9	10.8	8.5	25.5	100.0	440	31.3	35.4	14.3	17.5	1.6	100.0	219
Second	45.9	3.9	18.3	10.5	21.0	100.0	439	35.9	37.6	21.9	3.4	1.1	100.0	237
Middle	57.3	3.0	8.4	7.4	23.9	100.0	459	43.0	29.0	22.8	3.4	1.8	100.0	196
Fourth	45.1	5.2	18.8	9.4	21.4	100.0	432	35.2	28.7	33.3	2.2	0.7	100.0	237
Richest	52.1	2.2	12.5	12.6	20.6	100.0	445	45.1	32.0	19.1	2.4	1.5	100.0	213

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

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

**Table SR.7.1: Migratory status of men [cont'd]**

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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Most recent migration was from:												Total	Number of men who ever migrated	
	Barima Waini (1)	Pomeroon Supenaam (2)	Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	Demerara- Mahaica (4)	Mahaica- Berbice (5)	East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	Potaro- Siparuni (8)	Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	Outside country	Missing			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1102</b>	
<b>Area</b>															
Urban	2.2	3.6	6.1	49.4	1.2	19.0	2.5	1.3	0.6	5.2	6.9	2.1	100.0	246	
Rural	3.5	5.2	21.8	41.9	7.1	10.3	1.1	0.7	2.2	2.6	3.3	0.4	100.0	856	
<b>Location</b>															
Coastal	2.1	4.8	19.1	44.8	6.1	12.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	3.3	4.1	0.7	100.0	1037	
Interior	20.0	5.4	5.4	23.7	0.6	0.7	12.9	4.9	20.2	1.8	3.2	1.3	100.0	65	
<b>Region</b>															
Barima Waini (1)	57.9	8.9	7.2	11.3	0.7	2.2	4.9	2.9	1.4	1.9	0.0	0.8	100.0	21	
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	6.5	68.7	3.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.1	0.0	0.3	8.9	3.4	100.0	51	
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	0.6	3.6	56.8	23.9	3.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	302	
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	3.7	0.0	4.9	80.0	0.4	2.4	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.7	3.7	0.0	100.0	467	
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	0.0	0.0	0.4	7.5	82.1	6.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	2.1	1.0	100.0	59	
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	0.0	1.9	0.7	3.2	1.4	86.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	4.4	100.0	124	
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(1.8)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(42.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(41.5)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(4.6)	(0.0)	100.0	16	
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	1.5	3.4	9.3	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.9	6.0	10.2	10.0	5.0	100.0	6	
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	1.2	4.1	4.1	22.0	1.0	0.0	2.8	1.0	58.9	0.0	3.2	1.7	100.0	21	
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(2.3)	(23.5)	(2.7)	(11.2)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(45.9)	(3.1)	(0.0)	100.0	33	
<b>Age</b>															
15-19	2.8	4.0	17.0	44.3	4.4	10.1	1.9	0.2	3.1	4.9	6.9	0.4	100.0	150	
15-17	3.0	4.4	19.0	47.1	2.1	4.0	1.0	0.0	4.8	3.7	10.0	0.8	100.0	66	
18-19	2.5	3.7	15.5	42.1	6.1	15.0	2.6	0.4	1.7	5.8	4.5	0.0	100.0	83	
20-24	4.7	5.1	11.1	51.5	6.6	8.8	2.3	0.5	1.1	4.8	0.6	3.0	100.0	158	
25-29	1.4	3.5	24.9	35.1	3.8	15.1	0.7	0.7	2.6	5.8	6.1	0.2	100.0	158	



30-34	1.8	4.5	16.7	52.4	3.7	15.1	1.7	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.3	0.2	100.0	169
35-39	2.1	6.9	15.3	42.8	7.4	12.2	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.9	5.5	0.1	100.0	145
40-44	7.8	4.0	21.4	42.7	3.2	9.6	1.2	2.1	1.3	2.1	3.7	0.8	100.0	161
45-49	1.7	6.2	21.1	35.9	11.3	14.2	0.9	0.2	2.0	0.8	4.9	0.7	100.0	162
<b>Education</b>														
Pre-primary or none	(5.0)	(12.8)	(37.1)	(10.1)	(0.0)	(16.2)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.2)	(2.6)	100.0	26
Primary	2.9	5.3	23.0	26.6	13.1	14.6	2.8	2.5	5.3	0.2	3.3	0.2	100.0	136
Secondary	3.6	5.5	16.7	46.4	4.4	12.8	0.9	0.6	1.6	2.8	3.8	1.0	100.0	767
Higher	1.3	0.6	19.2	49.8	6.7	6.1	2.5	0.1	0.1	8.1	5.4	0.1	100.0	169
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
<b>Marital status</b>														
Ever married/in union/ in a visiting relationship	3.6	5.2	19.8	41.9	6.3	11.3	1.6	1.0	1.9	2.7	4.1	0.6	100.0	839
Never married/in union/ in a visiting relationship	1.8	3.8	13.6	49.2	4.1	14.9	0.7	0.2	1.6	4.7	4.2	1.3	100.0	263
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>														
Has functional difficulty	(0.4)	(8.5)	(23.3)	(53.0)	(5.8)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Has no functional difficulty	3.3	4.8	18.1	43.1	6.0	12.9	1.5	0.9	1.6	3.2	3.8	0.8	100.0	1008
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>														
African/Black	3.6	2.5	8.8	57.0	5.3	13.8	0.6	0.0	0.8	4.8	2.8	0.1	100.0	327
Amerindian	23.2	12.3	4.6	10.8	5.8	2.5	8.3	3.7	21.4	3.1	3.4	1.1	100.0	61
East Indian	0.1	6.1	29.5	33.8	8.4	13.6	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.6	4.9	1.1	100.0	480
Mixed Race	3.8	3.8	12.0	54.0	1.0	9.0	3.0	0.6	1.2	6.3	4.5	0.8	100.0	233
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>														
Poorest	7.9	8.2	11.3	31.2	7.9	17.3	3.8	1.4	5.8	2.0	1.8	1.4	100.0	219
Second	0.7	6.5	20.0	45.5	5.4	14.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.1	0.5	100.0	237
Middle	1.7	4.1	14.0	43.8	8.8	14.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	6.6	5.3	0.9	100.0	196
Fourth	5.4	3.8	28.6	41.7	4.1	6.0	0.9	0.1	0.8	3.3	4.8	0.5	100.0	237
Richest	0.1	1.5	15.9	56.2	3.0	9.6	0.8	1.4	1.0	3.0	6.8	0.6	100.0	213
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases. ( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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.<sup>35</sup>

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.<sup>36</sup>

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.<sup>37</sup>

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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<sup>35</sup> 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>.

<sup>36</sup> 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.

<sup>37</sup> "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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 domainA	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	Communication	Remembering						
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5296</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1704</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	37.3	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	2.3	1303	1.9	486	(*)	17
Rural	30.5	1.5	1.7	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.2	3.6	3992	1.5	1217	1.9	58
<b>Location</b>														
Coastal	33.3	1.5	1.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.1	3.3	4931	1.6	1643	0.9	72
Interior	16.5	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.7	3.5	365	1.7	60	(*)	3
<b>Region</b>														
Barima Waini (1)	12.6	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.7	113	1.5	14	(*)	1
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	27.0	2.3	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	2.6	4.4	301	0.9	81	(*)	7
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	39.2	1.8	2.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.6	4.5	1003	2.0	393	(*)	18
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	35.5	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	2.5	2293	0.1	814	(*)	15
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	22.8	3.7	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	2.2	332	4.9	76	(*)	12
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	25.8	2.7	2.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	3.5	735	4.4	190	(*)	20
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	24.4	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.5	3.0	85	1.3	21	(*)	1
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	15.9	1.5	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	3.4	30	(*)	5	(*)	0
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	15.0	0.8	2.4	1.8	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.4	6.1	138	2.1	21	(*)	1
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	33.7	0.6	2.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.8	4.0	266	6.0	90	(*)	2
<b>Age</b>														
18-19	23.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.3	1.7	406	3.5	97	(*)	3
20-24	23.4	1.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	2.1	1079	3.3	253	(*)	18
25-29	28.2	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.5	981	0.7	277	(*)	12
30-34	24.1	1.4	1.4	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	3.5	723	0.0	174	(*)	10

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 domainA	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	Communication	Remembering						
35-39	31.1	1.6	2.0	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.8	3.2	647	1.9	201	(*)	10
40-44	41.6	1.6	1.7	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.1	1.0	3.4	759	0.8	316	(*)	12
45-49	55.2	1.4	3.4	0.0	2.1	0.3	1.3	2.5	8.2	700	2.1	386	(*)	10
<b>Education</b>														
Pre-primary or none	10.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.6	3.7	6.7	74	(*)	8		
Primary	29.2	2.2	2.3	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.9	2.3	6.7	528	2.9	155	(*)	11
Secondary	28.6	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.9	2.9	3645	1.6	1041	1.0	49
Higher	48.3	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.7	1028	1.1	497	(*)	15
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>														
African/Black	36.3	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.9	1583	1.3	574	(0.0)	24
Amerindian	12.6	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.9	2.6	380	1.4	48	(*)	3
East Indian	32.2	1.4	1.8	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.4	3.8	2358	1.6	758	(0.0)	33
Mixed Race	33.4	1.5	2.2	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.5	1.2	4.4	962	2.5	321	(*)	15
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>														
Poorest	12.2	1.3	2.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.0	2.6	5.5	860	3.1	105	(*)	11
Second	24.4	1.4	2.1	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	1.3	4.0	1020	1.0	249	(*)	15
Middle	29.4	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.5	1116	2.8	328	(*)	24
Fourth	42.2	1.2	1.9	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.7	3.2	1202	1.3	507	(*)	14
Richest	46.9	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.7	1098	1.3	515	(*)	12

^ In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 47 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.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 <sup>A</sup>	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	Communication	Remembering						
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	15.3	0.8	2.2	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	3.8	420	4.9	64	(*)	3
Rural	10.6	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	2.8	1578	2.9	167	(*)	13
<b>Location</b>														
Coastal	11.7	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.8	1857	2.4	217	(*)	15
Interior	10.3	0.6	3.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	4.9	141	20.1	15	(*)	1
<b>Region</b>														
Barima Waini (1)	9.6	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	5.9	43	(*)	4		
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	10.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.0	103	(*)	10	(*)	0
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	19.1	2.4	0.5	0.0	1.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	411	(0.0)	79	(*)	10
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	9.1	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.7	3.8	866	(6.5)	79	(*)	1
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	11.8	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.0	123	(*)	15		
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	9.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	277	(0.0)	25	(*)	2
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	10.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	33	(*)	3		
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	9.9	4.0	3.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.1	12	(*)	1	(*)	0
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	11.0	0.6	3.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.8	6.8	53	(*)	6	(*)	0
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	12.7	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.3	77	(*)	10	(*)	1
<b>Age</b>														
18-19	5.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.1	209	(*)	12	(*)	1
20-24	10.3	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	2.6	360	0.0	37	(*)	3
25-29	7.6	2.1	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.5	3.5	336	(*)	26	(*)	7
30-34	7.7	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	284	(*)	22	(*)	1

35-39	8.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	3.0	275	(*)	24	(*)	2
40-44	17.7	0.6	1.5	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.5	0.1	3.7	262	4.5	46	(*)	2
45-49	23.8	0.2	1.8	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	4.9	273	5.4	65	(*)	1
<b>Education</b>														
Pre-primary or none	(11.5)	(0.3)	(7.8)	(0.6)	(1.8)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(9.9)	33	(*)	4	(*)	0
Primary	11.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	3.5	2.1	2.0	0.6	6.6	256	4.5	30	(*)	2
Secondary	9.9	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	2.8	1365	3.2	135	(*)	10
Higher	19.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	335	0.0	64	(*)	4
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9				
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>														
African/Black	11.2	0.1	1.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	3.1	531	3.9	59	(*)	0
Amerindian	8.6	0.5	3.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	5.9	130	20.7	11	(*)	1
East Indian	12.6	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	3.0	993	1.7	125	(*)	10
Mixed Race	10.6	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.7	343	3.6	36	(*)	5
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	0		
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>														
Poorest	9.3	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.8	386	8.1	36	(*)	2
Second	10.4	0.2	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.8	3.8	392	2.0	41	(*)	1
Middle	9.1	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.2	2.5	422	0.0	38	(*)	7
Fourth	12.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	2.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	3.6	395	4.9	47	(*)	0
Richest	17.1	1.7	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	403	2.9	69	(*)	7
^ In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 19 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.														
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.														
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases														

## 4.9 Mass Media and ICT

The Guyana MICS 2019-2020 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<sup>38</sup> and computer) and access to internet.

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.

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<sup>38</sup> 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:			All three media at least once a week <sup>1</sup>	Any media at least once a week	Number of women
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>5887</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	45.8	50.4	75.0	24.6	89.1	1424
Rural	38.5	38.0	70.7	16.6	83.4	4463
<b>Location</b>						
Coastal	39.7	41.5	73.5	18.9	85.6	5476
Interior	47.6	34.6	49.1	13.9	74.5	411
<b>Region</b>						
Barima Waini (1)	56.2	23.7	56.5	10.4	79.5	129
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	43.7	34.6	61.2	19.8	73.7	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	47.2	48.0	74.7	21.1	89.5	1111
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	38.0	43.5	74.3	20.4	85.8	2566
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	32.4	37.0	73.8	13.7	85.3	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	36.3	27.3	75.0	13.9	83.5	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	45.3	36.0	65.3	17.3	81.3	94
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	24.2	18.7	31.9	6.0	48.2	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	46.8	46.0	36.8	16.4	71.9	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	39.5	50.9	70.8	15.9	88.5	297
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	37.9	42.1	74.7	17.8	88.1	998
15-17	39.2	40.9	74.5	18.1	87.3	591
18-19	36.1	43.8	75.0	17.4	89.3	406
20-24	39.6	40.1	68.9	18.0	81.7	1079
25-29	39.6	40.7	72.4	19.2	84.1	981
30-34	42.9	39.4	74.3	19.8	87.1	723
35-39	48.2	42.5	69.8	21.0	85.7	647
40-44	39.3	41.1	71.3	16.9	85.6	759
45-49	36.3	41.4	70.9	17.6	81.8	700
<b>Education</b>						
Pre-primary or none	9.6	20.9	56.9	4.9	68.2	75
Primary	18.6	25.8	64.6	6.8	73.2	535
Secondary	40.2	40.3	73.1	18.1	85.9	4193
Higher	53.0	52.2	71.6	27.0	87.6	1063
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>						
Has functional difficulty	29.9	44.2	64.0	11.4	83.3	173
Has no functional difficulty	40.7	40.9	71.7	18.8	84.6	5122
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>						
African/Black	43.5	54.7	71.1	23.7	86.8	1780
Amerindian	44.4	29.4	44.5	10.6	69.3	429
East Indian	36.5	32.3	75.5	15.2	85.2	2572
Mixed Race	42.1	44.1	75.0	21.1	86.8	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:			All three media at least once a week <sup>1</sup>	Any media at least once a week	Number of women
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	34.1	32.7	47.4	11.2	69.3	985
Second	34.9	38.5	75.9	14.9	86.6	1130
Middle	39.4	39.1	75.3	18.3	86.2	1240
Fourth	42.6	41.5	78.3	20.7	88.2	1319
Richest	48.3	51.5	77.0	25.8	90.5	1213

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:			All three media at least once a week <sup>1</sup>	Any media at least once a week	Number of men
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>2214</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	52.4	60.2	75.0	29.7	92.2	465
Rural	42.7	46.6	75.1	25.2	85.0	1749
<b>Location</b>						
Coastal	44.9	50.4	77.2	27.0	87.7	2045
Interior	43.0	38.1	50.0	16.4	72.9	169
<b>Region</b>						
Barima Waini (1)	37.2	39.9	61.5	13.3	82.2	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	52.2	67.4	85.0	36.4	93.4	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	62.5	65.5	87.6	42.0	94.5	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	39.6	45.6	71.6	22.3	84.6	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	30.9	42.6	73.0	19.0	83.5	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	39.9	39.1	76.9	19.4	86.1	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	57.3	42.9	63.8	25.5	82.3	40
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	37.4	23.7	40.3	10.6	57.7	13
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	39.8	36.6	34.2	14.3	62.6	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	41.4	52.4	81.9	26.9	90.9	92
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	37.2	41.8	73.8	19.1	85.8	424
15-17	36.7	45.5	76.7	20.2	88.7	216
18-19	37.8	38.1	70.9	17.9	82.8	209
20-24	42.5	48.6	74.6	24.9	86.1	360
25-29	52.9	56.6	74.6	25.6	91.6	336
30-34	42.2	46.7	71.4	24.8	85.6	284
35-39	54.6	56.7	79.9	38.5	86.2	275
40-44	47.9	46.6	80.1	27.7	90.8	262
45-49	39.1	51.6	72.7	27.3	79.5	273
<b>Education</b>						
Pre-primary or none	(91.2)	(18.1)	(48.9)	(1.2)	(59.3)	33
Primary	16.2	33.6	71.4	8.5	79.7	261
Secondary	46.2	51.3	75.9	27.6	86.8	1566
Higher	64.6	55.3	76.9	35.7	92.9	345
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>						
Has functional difficulty	32.2	42.3	61.0	13.9	75.7	59
Has no functional difficulty	46.0	50.1	75.4	27.2	86.6	1939
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>						
African/Black	51.3	59.1	77.5	31.9	88.8	595
Amerindian	37.9	40.0	49.9	15.8	71.1	155
East Indian	40.6	44.0	75.6	23.6	85.1	1077
Mixed Race	48.9	53.4	80.2	28.3	93.3	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:			All three media at least once a week <sup>1</sup>	Any media at least once a week	Number of men
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	35.2	47.4	56.0	18.0	74.7	440
Second	38.6	48.8	76.9	22.9	87.0	439
Middle	40.8	46.9	76.6	23.2	88.2	459
Fourth	53.7	49.7	82.1	29.9	91.8	432
Richest	55.6	54.3	83.7	37.0	90.9	445
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media						
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home <sup>5</sup>	Number of households
	Radio <sup>1</sup>	Television <sup>2</sup>	Telephone			Computer <sup>4</sup>		
			Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any <sup>3</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>7072</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	49.6	87.2	53.7	92.4	95.5	47.7	52.0	1870
Rural	42.2	81.6	44.0	90.2	93.4	38.0	45.6	5202
<b>Location</b>								
Coastal	45.2	86.4	49.7	92.2	95.5	42.1	49.0	6583
Interior	30.4	38.9	4.5	72.6	73.0	19.7	24.1	489
<b>Region</b>								
Barima Waini (1)	23.1	37.6	1.1	81.3	81.5	13.2	21.5	137
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	42.5	71.7	7.6	92.3	93.4	27.7	31.5	454
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	41.7	86.7	37.7	95.5	96.7	43.6	55.7	1242
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	53.8	90.2	58.5	92.9	96.2	48.1	54.3	3010
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	39.1	78.2	48.9	90.5	95.2	33.3	45.8	434
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	27.1	83.5	56.4	85.9	92.7	32.0	36.6	1107
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	29.2	60.9	13.6	83.9	84.4	30.3	40.3	111
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	27.5	32.9	2.7	61.9	63.0	18.5	17.8	43
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	35.5	27.0	2.3	61.0	61.2	18.1	17.6	189
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	52.7	90.2	50.7	95.8	97.4	46.4	45.6	343
<b>Education of household head</b>								
Pre-primary or none	34.6	65.3	35.1	74.4	80.1	18.5	22.5	228
Primary	40.9	79.1	44.4	86.0	91.1	28.8	34.5	1876
Secondary	43.7	83.9	45.4	93.0	95.3	40.5	48.6	3560
Higher	53.3	91.0	59.4	96.1	98.1	70.7	72.9	972
Missing/DK	46.8	85.8	43.0	90.4	92.8	35.6	47.1	437
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>								
African/Black	56.7	87.7	53.5	94.4	96.5	49.1	53.9	2072
Amerindian	27.7	33.9	5.8	72.3	72.8	17.5	15.8	493
East Indian	37.5	87.0	50.8	90.3	94.3	35.2	46.2	3255
Mixed Race	47.8	85.1	40.0	93.8	97.1	49.6	51.5	1232
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(15.6)	(76.3)	(60.0)	(77.5)	(90.9)	(41.4)	(64.6)	19
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	31.3	34.3	8.3	74.6	76.8	10.6	10.2	1368
Second	36.6	88.5	32.7	88.3	94.3	20.3	26.4	1486
Middle	44.7	93.8	51.8	93.7	98.3	37.2	43.4	1455
Fourth	47.8	97.5	61.6	97.7	99.9	54.4	69.6	1431
Richest	61.4	100.0	79.6	99.7	99.9	82.6	89.0	1332
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio								
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television								
<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone								
<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer								
<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet								
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:									Number of women
	Used a computer			Own a mobile phone <sup>2</sup>	Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months <sup>1</sup>	At least once a week during the last 3 months		During the last 3 months <sup>3</sup>	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months <sup>4</sup>	At least once a week during the last 3 months <sup>5</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>5887</b>
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	66.8	47.3	41.2	92.6	94.9	92.8	81.6	79.3	76.0	1424
Rural	56.6	35.9	29.9	86.4	88.1	83.7	70.0	65.9	60.0	4463
<b>Location</b>										
Coastal	61.3	40.4	34.1	89.6	91.3	87.4	75.0	71.3	66.1	5476
Interior	29.2	16.0	13.3	66.3	69.9	66.4	44.3	40.1	33.7	411
<b>Region</b>										
Barima Waini (1)	15.8	7.8	7.0	78.0	82.0	79.4	34.5	32.5	28.9	129
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	42.4	23.8	18.9	91.1	92.4	83.2	53.5	48.7	40.3	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	60.8	45.2	39.3	91.4	92.3	90.7	77.5	73.8	68.5	1111
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	70.3	44.4	38.2	90.0	90.9	88.7	81.3	77.3	72.6	2566
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	49.2	31.5	24.1	83.8	89.1	79.9	61.0	56.7	47.2	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	41.8	26.3	19.6	86.7	90.3	81.9	64.3	62.1	59.4	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	38.0	24.6	20.9	78.9	82.7	80.1	54.7	51.1	42.3	94
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	40.8	19.9	14.7	53.1	59.8	54.0	44.6	36.0	29.2	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	32.5	16.7	13.7	51.9	54.2	50.0	46.1	40.6	33.5	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	75.1	55.9	48.2	92.2	94.4	93.1	80.8	78.4	72.9	297
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	74.3	54.6	47.1	77.5	84.4	80.3	83.3	80.1	73.6	998
15-17	74.5	55.6	47.4	69.5	78.4	72.9	85.2	82.3	73.6	591
18-19	74.0	53.0	46.7	89.1	93.1	91.0	80.5	76.8	73.5	406
20-24	70.2	45.8	39.5	92.5	94.7	91.9	80.0	76.6	71.7	1079
25-29	64.0	42.2	35.3	91.0	91.2	88.2	78.2	73.0	67.9	981
30-34	60.4	38.8	32.6	92.5	92.0	89.2	77.6	72.5	68.1	723
35-39	55.6	34.0	29.2	90.5	93.4	89.7	67.3	65.2	58.7	647
40-44	40.0	24.8	19.4	86.4	87.6	82.7	61.2	57.9	54.0	759
45-49	35.9	19.6	15.5	86.0	84.6	78.0	52.0	49.0	43.5	700
<b>Education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	13.2	3.1	1.2	54.4	57.5	52.1	28.2	21.7	15.9	75
Primary	18.2	6.2	4.8	78.4	79.2	70.6	38.9	35.2	31.8	535
Secondary	57.8	34.6	28.0	87.2	89.5	85.7	72.8	68.8	62.8	4193
Higher	88.9	74.4	68.0	98.3	98.7	97.5	94.2	92.0	88.8	1063
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>										
Has functional difficulty	34.0	17.8	13.2	79.4	80.7	77.3	46.8	42.3	40.3	173
Has no functional difficulty	58.2	37.5	31.6	90.4	91.4	87.7	72.3	68.5	63.6	5122
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>										
African/Black	71.0	51.7	44.9	92.9	94.6	91.8	81.7	79.6	75.6	1780
Amerindian	28.2	14.4	11.0	65.8	69.3	62.9	41.2	37.0	28.5	429

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

East Indian	55.5	32.6	27.0	87.3	88.5	84.1	70.2	65.6	60.5	2572
Mixed Race	60.5	41.6	34.6	90.0	92.8	89.7	77.1	73.2	66.9	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	28.4	12.5	8.7	71.6	74.3	66.6	41.4	35.7	28.0	985
Second	47.6	23.6	19.6	85.0	87.7	83.2	65.8	61.2	53.4	1130
Middle	62.8	39.2	32.1	88.8	91.6	88.2	74.6	69.9	64.4	1240
Fourth	68.4	48.8	42.3	94.1	94.7	92.9	84.9	82.2	79.7	1319
Richest	80.8	62.6	54.4	96.3	97.1	94.3	89.8	88.7	85.1	1213
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer										
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1										
<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone										
<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet (during the last 3 months); SDG indicator 17.8.1										
<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)										
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:									Number of men
	Used a computer			Own a mobile phone <sup>2</sup>	Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months <sup>1</sup>	At least once a week during the last 3 months		During the last 3 months <sup>3</sup>	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months <sup>4</sup>	At least once a week during the last 3 months <sup>5</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>2214</b>
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	81.8	73.0	71.0	89.8	93.7	91.0	85.4	80.9	76.8	465
Rural	73.5	67.1	63.2	87.3	93.0	88.8	75.5	72.8	67.2	1749
<b>Location</b>										
Coastal	77.1	70.6	67.2	89.7	95.0	91.5	79.7	77.0	71.8	2045
Interior	53.9	40.1	35.8	65.0	70.5	62.1	51.5	44.3	37.0	169
<b>Region</b>										
Barima Waini (1)	47.6	43.3	40.8	74.1	83.5	78.6	48.8	46.6	39.8	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	63.0	51.3	46.4	90.1	94.4	93.0	63.6	59.9	49.8	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	87.2	84.1	81.3	90.6	98.1	93.1	86.4	83.8	76.4	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	77.0	68.7	65.4	93.3	96.2	93.7	81.5	79.1	75.0	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	68.5	62.0	61.5	80.1	89.8	83.6	76.2	70.9	64.9	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	65.9	61.3	54.9	82.5	88.1	84.5	67.4	64.3	61.7	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	74.9	56.9	53.0	75.2	82.8	79.2	67.4	50.2	41.3	40
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	57.2	43.0	34.0	53.7	58.3	51.0	60.8	50.3	40.5	13
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	45.0	26.2	21.5	53.8	54.9	40.3	41.8	37.5	31.4	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	94.2	92.7	91.1	84.6	97.7	93.2	94.4	94.0	87.1	92
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	89.7	80.1	74.3	84.2	92.2	87.2	92.0	90.0	83.6	424
15-17	87.0	74.4	67.8	77.4	89.2	83.0	90.1	87.5	80.2	216

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:									Number of men
	Used a computer			Own a mobile phone <sup>2</sup>	Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months <sup>1</sup>	At least once a week during the last 3 months		During the last 3 months <sup>3</sup>	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months <sup>4</sup>	At least once a week during the last 3 months <sup>5</sup>	
18-19	92.4	86.0	81.1	91.2	95.3	91.5	94.0	92.6	87.1	209
20-24	85.7	75.7	72.4	92.2	96.6	94.3	86.3	82.8	77.8	360
25-29	83.3	79.7	76.9	90.3	96.2	93.8	88.3	85.7	81.0	336
30-34	76.5	65.0	61.5	91.3	95.8	92.4	76.7	71.0	67.1	284
35-39	65.2	62.0	61.1	86.3	89.9	85.3	72.5	68.8	64.9	275
40-44	62.8	57.8	52.2	89.4	92.8	88.8	59.1	56.4	47.5	262
45-49	50.3	45.9	44.2	80.9	87.1	81.4	54.2	52.6	48.0	273
<b>Education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	(31.3)	(27.4)	(21.0)	(76.9)	(86.7)	(79.7)	(30.4)	(30.0)	(29.2)	33
Primary	42.2	37.7	35.4	83.9	87.9	81.5	49.1	46.0	35.8	261
Secondary	77.5	68.9	64.9	86.6	92.9	89.2	79.2	75.7	70.4	1566
Higher	96.2	94.1	92.4	97.4	98.9	96.5	97.9	96.6	94.0	345
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>										
Has functional difficulty	58.6	48.3	41.6	75.5	88.7	86.6	52.3	51.4	39.5	59
Has no functional difficulty	74.5	68.2	65.2	89.3	93.7	90.0	77.0	73.8	68.9	1939
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>										
African/Black	86.2	79.1	76.7	92.1	96.4	93.9	86.9	84.8	79.2	595
Amerindian	47.5	35.6	30.7	61.0	68.7	58.2	48.2	40.1	31.9	155
East Indian	71.2	65.1	61.1	88.9	94.2	89.8	74.7	71.7	67.7	1077
Mixed Race	81.1	73.8	70.4	89.0	94.8	92.8	83.0	80.4	72.8	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	56.9	44.4	42.0	72.2	81.5	71.1	55.9	49.1	41.2	440
Second	71.0	63.7	58.1	89.1	96.3	92.4	72.3	69.0	63.1	439
Middle	74.9	68.8	67.0	86.3	91.4	89.8	79.6	75.8	71.1	459
Fourth	84.0	80.7	77.0	94.0	97.6	96.3	85.2	84.9	79.1	432
Richest	89.8	83.8	79.8	97.6	98.8	96.6	94.8	93.7	91.1	445

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

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

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet; SDG indicator 17.8.1

<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										Number of women
	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 <sup>1,2</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>5887</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	29.6	28.8	28.3	16.7	17.8	23.0	19.1	28.3	3.2	40.2	1424
Rural	16.2	16.6	13.3	9.4	8.8	12.5	8.4	14.9	2.5	23.6	4463
<b>Location</b>											
Coastal	20.2	20.4	17.7	11.6	11.4	15.7	11.5	18.9	2.7	28.8	5476
Interior	8.9	8.9	7.1	5.8	6.1	6.7	4.8	7.3	2.0	11.9	411
<b>Region</b>											
Barima Waini (1)	3.4	3.0	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.6	2.8	0.8	5.3	129
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	13.6	13.2	9.7	8.1	8.0	9.3	8.9	10.8	4.7	18.2	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	20.6	20.9	16.0	10.5	9.1	10.9	11.7	18.6	3.7	27.7	1111
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	23.4	24.0	21.4	14.1	14.0	21.5	12.4	22.9	1.7	34.1	2566
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	14.3	15.4	13.0	9.7	10.6	12.3	10.3	13.2	5.0	19.0	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	11.1	10.1	10.4	5.9	6.4	7.3	8.0	10.0	1.5	16.8	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	12.9	12.9	12.4	9.0	10.8	11.6	8.6	14.1	3.4	18.0	94
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	9.2	8.5	4.4	6.2	3.9	6.0	3.3	6.6	0.2	14.9	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	11.0	11.5	9.3	7.7	7.5	8.3	5.6	7.2	2.4	13.0	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	30.7	28.7	26.7	15.7	15.2	18.1	16.3	25.8	5.1	42.2	297
<b>Age</b>											
15-24 <sup>1</sup>	27.7	28.2	23.6	16.0	15.3	21.3	17.2	26.3	4.0	37.7	2077
15-19	32.3	33.3	25.0	18.6	16.8	24.1	19.6	29.0	5.6	42.9	998
15-17	34.4	35.1	23.3	20.8	17.7	23.2	19.9	28.4	6.1	43.4	591
18-19	29.2	30.8	27.5	15.5	15.5	25.4	19.2	30.0	4.7	42.3	406

20-24	23.5	23.5	22.3	13.5	14.0	18.7	15.0	23.8	2.5	32.9	1079
25-29	21.1	20.4	18.2	12.8	11.6	17.0	11.7	20.1	1.8	31.7	981
30-34	16.7	16.8	17.7	10.0	8.1	14.5	8.8	16.1	2.5	27.1	723
35-39	16.9	17.6	15.9	9.9	10.7	11.0	10.2	16.9	1.4	21.9	647
40-44	11.3	11.5	8.6	5.4	7.8	10.3	4.3	9.4	2.5	17.3	759
45-49	6.6	6.3	4.8	3.2	4.1	3.6	2.0	3.8	1.2	8.6	700
<b>Education</b>											
Pre-primary or none	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	75
Primary	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.8	535
Secondary	14.8	14.6	11.5	7.7	7.6	11.7	7.7	13.4	1.9	22.3	4193
Higher	49.0	50.3	48.2	31.4	30.9	36.9	30.4	47.2	7.0	63.6	1063
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>											
Has functional difficulty	6.3	6.7	5.4	3.2	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.4	0.5	10.9	173
Has no functional difficulty	18.2	18.2	16.6	10.3	10.5	14.6	10.3	17.4	2.3	26.3	5122
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>											
African/Black	28.8	29.1	25.2	15.6	15.6	21.5	16.1	27.5	3.6	39.8	1780
Amerindian	6.3	7.1	5.3	4.4	4.1	5.6	4.0	5.7	2.0	10.2	429
East Indian	14.5	14.5	12.0	8.9	8.5	11.4	8.3	13.0	2.1	21.0	2572
Mixed Race	20.9	20.7	19.7	11.9	12.0	16.8	11.8	19.6	2.6	29.9	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	4.8	4.3	4.0	2.7	3.2	4.5	2.6	4.6	0.7	7.1	985
Second	10.2	10.0	8.6	5.3	4.8	8.2	5.6	8.8	1.7	16.4	1130
Middle	16.7	17.0	14.3	10.0	8.7	12.4	9.9	15.3	2.2	23.8	1240
Fourth	25.8	26.2	22.5	15.7	16.0	20.5	14.9	24.6	3.5	36.5	1319
Richest	35.8	36.3	32.0	19.8	20.0	26.9	19.8	33.6	4.7	48.7	1213
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1											
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1											
(*) Figures that are based on less 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:										Number of men
	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 <sup>1,2</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>2214</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	33.2	30.1	32.0	16.2	20.6	31.2	17.7	29.5	2.5	48.2	465
Rural	20.0	17.4	15.8	8.6	11.2	19.9	10.6	19.7	2.1	30.3	1749
<b>Location</b>											
Coastal	23.7	21.1	20.3	10.7	13.7	23.4	12.7	22.7	2.3	35.6	2045
Interior	11.2	8.2	5.7	3.3	6.0	9.0	5.2	10.3	1.1	15.6	169
<b>Region</b>											
Barima Waini (1)	10.5	7.6	3.0	2.0	6.5	7.9	5.9	6.3	0.5	15.6	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	23.2	18.4	17.6	4.8	18.7	23.8	7.1	19.7	1.6	39.0	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	20.8	15.9	15.3	7.7	8.2	20.5	7.1	25.3	1.6	38.2	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	25.6	25.2	23.0	14.0	16.5	24.8	17.0	21.9	2.7	34.8	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	26.4	18.0	15.6	7.5	14.4	29.0	11.5	25.7	0.3	35.3	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	15.6	13.6	15.3	8.1	8.6	13.5	6.7	17.0	1.4	21.8	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	9.0	7.8	4.5	4.2	3.6	4.5	1.9	13.9	0.2	15.0	40
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	18.4	15.9	5.4	2.6	5.8	20.7	5.2	9.4	1.9	24.1	13
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	11.6	7.3	8.6	3.9	7.1	10.2	6.8	11.5	1.9	14.2	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	41.3	34.6	42.4	12.3	21.5	44.9	22.6	36.8	7.4	71.8	92
<b>Age</b>											
15-24 <sup>1</sup>	34.2	29.8	24.3	13.3	19.5	31.7	17.8	32.9	3.1	45.7	784
15-19	37.8	33.4	23.6	12.8	19.5	33.9	20.4	37.3	3.7	49.0	424
15-17	33.7	30.1	17.5	10.2	18.4	33.0	20.1	36.5	2.0	47.2	216

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:										Number of men
	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 <sup>1,2</sup>	
18-19	42.1	36.7	29.9	15.6	20.7	35.0	20.7	38.1	5.5	50.8	209
20-24	30.0	25.5	25.0	13.9	19.4	29.1	14.7	27.7	2.4	41.8	360
25-29	27.4	25.5	27.0	14.8	18.2	30.8	13.5	25.0	3.5	43.1	336
30-34	20.0	17.2	18.4	8.3	9.2	22.4	13.1	18.7	1.9	32.2	284
35-39	18.5	16.6	17.5	13.3	11.4	16.8	9.7	18.8	1.3	29.7	275
40-44	7.5	6.6	9.7	2.3	5.5	7.6	4.3	8.6	0.8	17.1	262
45-49	5.9	5.0	6.6	1.7	1.9	4.1	3.0	4.8	0.4	12.0	273
<b>Education</b>											
Pre-primary or none	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	33
Primary	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.3	2.7	1.1	2.0	0.0	5.6	261
Secondary	18.8	15.5	15.2	6.2	10.0	19.8	9.4	18.7	1.1	31.5	1566
Higher	59.6	57.9	52.7	36.9	38.7	51.0	34.1	53.2	9.3	71.1	345
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>											
Has functional difficulty	10.1	8.8	5.6	3.5	5.6	6.1	6.1	6.7	0.0	10.6	59
Has no functional difficulty	21.9	19.3	19.8	10.4	12.8	21.6	11.4	20.6	2.3	33.3	1939
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>											
African/Black	30.2	27.4	24.5	13.4	16.6	27.9	16.1	27.7	1.3	42.0	595
Amerindian	12.9	6.7	5.5	2.6	6.2	12.1	6.1	10.0	0.7	20.1	155
East Indian	17.8	16.1	16.4	8.7	10.8	17.4	8.9	18.7	2.5	27.7	1077
Mixed Race	29.1	25.3	24.3	12.3	17.1	31.2	17.3	26.2	3.4	45.3	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	9.6	5.7	7.3	3.2	3.8	9.4	4.4	8.4	0.4	16.6	440

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:										Number of men
	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 <sup>1,2</sup>	
Second	18.0	14.6	9.5	3.3	6.8	17.7	7.5	18.3	0.9	28.9	439
Middle	20.0	18.6	17.9	8.2	12.9	23.0	12.5	18.9	3.2	31.8	459
Fourth	28.2	26.2	24.6	13.2	15.7	25.9	12.2	29.2	2.8	41.3	432
Richest	38.0	35.3	36.4	22.9	26.5	35.3	23.7	34.3	3.7	51.6	445

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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.<sup>39</sup> 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.<sup>40</sup> 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.<sup>41</sup>

The Guyana MICS 2019 - 2020 collected information on ever and current use of tobacco and alcohol and intensity of use among women and men age 15-49 years. This section presents the main results. Table SR.10.1W presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women age 15-49 years, and Table SR.10.1M presents the corresponding information for men of the same age group.

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

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

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<sup>39</sup> "Tobacco Key Facts." World Health Organization. March 9, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco>.

<sup>40</sup> "Alcohol." World Health Organization. Accessed August 24, 2018. [http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol\\_drinking/en/](http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/).

<sup>41</sup> "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.10.1W: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of women who <u>did not</u> use any smoked tobacco product in the last month <sup>2</sup>	Number of women
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>5887</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	78.8	17.3	2.0	1.5	20.8	2.8	0.2	0.2	3.3	96.6	1424
Rural	83.4	13.9	0.7	0.9	15.6	2.2	0.0	0.1	2.3	97.3	4463
<b>Location</b>											
Coastal	82.1	14.9	1.0	1.1	17.0	2.3	0.1	0.1	2.5	97.1	5476
Interior	84.8	13.1	0.8	0.9	14.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	97.7	411
<b>Region</b>											
Barima Waini (1)	83.7	14.9	0.3	0.3	15.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	97.4	129
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	89.4	9.3	0.3	0.4	10.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	99.0	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	80.8	15.5	0.8	1.1	17.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.9	98.3	1111
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	79.9	17.7	0.9	0.9	19.6	3.7	0.0	0.1	3.8	96.2	2566
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	90.4	5.8	0.6	1.8	8.2	1.6	0.1	0.2	1.9	97.5	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	84.8	12.7	0.8	0.9	14.4	1.7	0.4	0.0	2.1	97.2	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	75.8	20.9	2.2	0.8	24.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	96.6	94
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	86.3	12.0	0.7	1.1	13.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	97.5	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	90.8	7.1	0.4	1.4	8.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	98.6	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	80.6	12.1	4.8	2.1	19.1	1.5	0.5	0.4	2.3	97.7	297
<b>Age</b>											
15-19	92.1	6.1	0.0	0.8	6.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.4	998
15-17	95.8	2.6	0.0	0.6	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.5	591
18-19	86.8	11.1	0.0	1.1	12.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	99.3	406
20-24	81.2	15.4	0.7	1.9	18.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	1.8	97.8	1079
25-29	79.2	16.5	2.0	1.4	19.9	1.5	0.0	0.2	1.7	98.2	981

**Table SR.10.1W: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of women who <u>did not</u> use any smoked tobacco product in the last month <sup>2</sup>	Number of women
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product <sup>1</sup>		
30-34	79.7	16.8	1.9	0.7	19.4	1.7	0.0	0.1	1.8	97.7	723
35-39	80.7	17.3	1.1	0.4	18.7	3.6	0.3	0.0	3.9	96.1	647
40-44	83.3	15.0	0.4	0.6	15.9	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	95.7	759
45-49	77.5	19.1	1.5	1.0	21.5	5.3	0.4	0.1	5.9	93.6	700
<b>Education</b>											
Pre-primary or none	86.0	11.8	0.0	0.1	11.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	93.5	75
Primary	82.0	15.5	0.7	0.5	16.7	3.0	0.4	0.0	3.4	96.2	535
Secondary	82.8	14.3	0.9	1.1	16.4	2.6	0.0	0.1	2.7	97.0	4193
Higher	80.3	16.5	1.8	1.0	19.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.3	98.7	1063
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
<b>Under-5s in the same household</b>											
At least one	81.8	15.0	0.9	1.6	17.5	2.2	0.1	0.1	2.4	97.4	2287
None	82.6	14.6	1.1	0.7	16.4	2.4	0.1	0.1	2.6	97.0	3600
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>											
Has functional difficulty	76.7	18.4	3.1	1.0	22.6	1.1	0.0	0.4	1.4	97.8	173
Has no functional difficulty	80.9	16.0	1.1	1.1	18.2	2.6	0.1	0.1	2.8	96.9	5122
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>											
African/Black	82.7	15.3	0.8	0.8	16.8	2.6	0.1	0.2	2.8	97.1	1780
Amerindian	88.3	9.8	0.7	0.6	11.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	98.5	429
East Indian	84.1	12.7	0.8	1.3	14.8	2.4	0.1	0.1	2.6	97.0	2572
Mixed Race	75.1	20.7	2.2	1.0	23.9	2.2	0.1	0.0	2.4	97.1	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	83.1	14.3	0.7	0.5	15.6	3.4	0.3	0.0	3.7	95.6	985
Second	81.5	16.0	0.6	0.9	17.5	3.0	0.1	0.0	3.1	96.6	1130
Middle	83.5	14.0	0.8	0.8	15.5	2.3	0.1	0.2	2.6	97.1	1240



**Table SR.10.1W: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of women who <u>did not</u> use any smoked tobacco product in the last month <sup>2</sup>	Number of women
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product <sup>1</sup>		
Fourth	80.7	15.6	1.7	1.4	18.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	97.8	1319
Richest	82.8	13.8	1.3	1.5	16.7	1.2	0.0	0.3	1.5	98.4	1213

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.14a; SDG indicator 3.a.1 - Tobacco use

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator SR.14b; SDG indicator 3.8.1 - Non-smokers

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

**Table SR.10.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of men who <u>did not</u> use any smoked tobacco product in the last month <sup>2</sup>	Number of men
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>2214</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	48.0	33.4	14.3	3.8	51.5	18.9	0.6	2.7	22.2	77.2	465
Rural	48.3	45.2	5.0	1.1	51.2	20.2	0.4	0.4	21.0	78.9	1749
<b>Location</b>											
Coastal	49.0	41.8	7.0	1.7	50.5	19.5	0.4	0.9	20.9	79.0	2045
Interior	38.8	53.9	5.6	1.4	60.9	25.1	0.4	0.4	25.9	73.4	169
<b>Region</b>											
Barima Waini (1)	40.9	53.3	4.7	0.3	58.3	24.7	0.3	0.0	25.0	74.7	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	41.6	48.2	7.6	0.8	56.6	23.2	1.9	0.6	25.8	72.9	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	36.4	54.8	6.7	1.2	62.7	21.4	0.4	0.2	22.0	78.1	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	54.7	35.8	7.3	2.1	45.3	17.9	0.2	1.4	19.5	80.4	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	52.2	34.9	9.1	3.9	47.8	20.3	0.2	1.7	22.2	77.8	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	48.8	45.0	5.3	0.4	50.7	23.5	0.6	0.2	24.3	75.4	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	36.5	58.1	5.4	0.0	63.5	23.9	0.0	0.0	23.9	76.1	40
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	47.9	43.5	1.9	6.2	51.6	19.7	0.0	0.0	19.7	79.3	13
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	36.7	53.9	7.2	2.1	63.3	27.3	0.9	1.1	29.2	69.6	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	56.6	32.3	7.4	1.4	41.1	8.1	0.6	1.4	10.1	88.7	92
<b>Age</b>											
15-19	77.2	19.1	2.9	0.6	22.6	6.5	0.3	0.6	7.3	92.7	424
15-17	80.5	15.6	3.1	0.8	19.5	3.9	0.0	1.1	5.0	95.0	216
18-19	73.9	22.7	2.7	0.4	25.8	9.1	0.6	0.0	9.7	90.3	209
20-24	54.1	34.9	6.9	3.6	45.3	17.5	1.1	1.2	19.8	79.7	360
25-29	38.0	51.4	8.5	1.9	61.8	24.3	0.7	0.4	25.4	74.5	336

**Table SR.10.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of men who <u>did not</u> use any smoked tobacco product in the last month <sup>2</sup>	Number of men
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product <sup>1</sup>		
30-34	44.1	46.4	8.0	1.2	55.6	19.0	0.1	1.6	20.8	78.8	284
35-39	39.4	48.8	7.0	2.7	58.5	27.3	0.1	0.7	28.1	71.4	275
40-44	37.7	54.9	5.9	1.2	62.0	23.6	0.0	1.7	25.4	74.5	262
45-49	31.2	57.6	11.1	0.1	68.8	28.9	0.4	0.1	29.3	70.7	273
<b>Education</b>											
Pre-primary or none	(29.5)	(65.1)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(66.4)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(64.2)	33
Primary	35.5	55.9	6.1	0.6	62.6	29.8	0.0	0.9	30.7	69.2	261
Secondary	48.2	43.9	6.2	1.5	51.7	21.0	0.6	0.6	22.2	77.6	1566
Higher	60.0	25.2	10.9	3.3	39.4	5.7	0.0	2.1	7.7	92.0	345
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
<b>Under-5s in the same household</b>											
At least one	44.2	46.9	7.5	1.2	55.6	22.8	0.4	0.8	23.9	75.8	663
None	50.0	41.0	6.7	1.8	49.4	18.8	0.4	0.9	20.1	79.7	1551
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>											
Has functional difficulty	27.9	64.1	4.6	3.3	72.1	30.9	0.0	0.4	31.3	68.7	59
Has no functional difficulty	45.3	45.1	7.4	1.7	54.2	21.4	0.5	0.9	22.7	77.0	1939
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>											
African/Black	56.3	30.8	9.1	3.6	43.5	13.2	0.4	1.2	14.9	85.1	595
Amerindian	34.8	59.0	4.3	1.2	64.4	24.7	0.4	0.4	25.5	73.8	155
East Indian	46.7	46.8	5.1	0.7	52.7	23.9	0.5	0.3	24.7	75.1	1077
Mixed Race	45.5	43.0	9.6	1.4	54.0	17.2	0.2	2.0	19.4	80.3	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	37.9	55.0	6.1	0.8	61.9	31.1	0.4	0.7	32.2	67.4	440
Second	44.1	49.2	4.8	1.7	55.7	21.5	0.2	0.5	22.2	77.8	439
Middle	54.4	37.9	6.0	1.5	45.3	20.8	0.8	0.1	21.8	78.2	459

**Table SR.10.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of men who <u>did not</u> use any smoked tobacco product in the last month <sup>2</sup>	Number of men
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product <sup>1</sup>		
Fourth	51.2	39.5	7.1	2.0	48.5	16.1	0.5	1.3	17.9	81.7	432
Richest	53.3	32.3	10.6	2.3	45.2	10.3	0.1	1.8	12.3	87.5	445

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.14a; SDG indicator 3.a.1 - Tobacco use

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator SR.14b; SDG indicator 3.8.1 - Non-smokers

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of women who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>5887</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>157</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	4.0	1424	(50.9)	(24.8)	(20.9)	(3.4)	100.0	48
Rural	2.8	4463	77.8	17.7	1.7	2.8	100.0	110
<b>Location</b>								
Coastal	3.2	5476	69.1	20.1	7.8	3.0	100.0	148
Interior	1.9	411	(77.6)	(14.9)	(3.6)	(3.8)	100.0	10
<b>Region</b>								
Barima Waini (1)	2.5	129	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	1.7	333	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	3.3	1111	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	3.6	2566	(72.0)	(20.4)	(7.6)	(0.0)	100.0	105
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	1.0	372	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	3.1	797	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	2.8	94	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	2.8	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	0.7	156	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	3.6	297	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	1.5	998	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
15-17	0.6	591	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
18-19	2.7	406	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
20-24	3.3	1079	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	26
25-29	4.6	981	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of women who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
30-34	2.0	723	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
35-39	2.9	647	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28
40-44	2.8	759	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	30
45-49	4.6	700	(66.8)	(23.2)	(10.0)	(0.0)	100.0	41
<b>Education</b>								
Pre-primary or none	1.1	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Primary	4.2	535	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Secondary	2.7	4193	66.2	23.9	8.1	1.8	100.0	112
Higher	4.2	1063	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Missing/DK	(*)	21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
<b>Under-5s in the same household</b>								
At least one	2.6	2287	59.1	34.1	6.4	0.5	100.0	60
None	3.4	3600	76.2	11.0	8.2	4.6	100.0	97
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>								
Has functional difficulty	4.2	173	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Has no functional difficulty	3.3	5122	69.7	20.1	7.1	3.1	100.0	154
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>								
African/Black	3.9	1780	(57.4)	(36.8)	(2.4)	(3.5)	100.0	47
Amerindian	1.5	429	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
East Indian	2.4	2572	(80.4)	(15.40)	(2.3)	(1.9)	100.0	68
Mixed Race	4.0	1093	(65.1)	(8.1)	(24.3)	(2.4)	100.0	38
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	2.1	985	(56.4)	(27.8)	(9.8)	(6.0)	100.0	37
Second	4.4	1130	(63.7)	(23.6)	(10.1)	(2.6)	100.0	35
Middle	3.2	1240	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	30

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of women who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Fourth	3.2	1319	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	29
Richest	2.6	1213	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	26

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

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

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

**Table SR.10.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of men who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>2214</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>457</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	10.9	465	47.9	11.6	21.2	19.3	100.0	91
Rural	13.7	1749	47.9	23.4	16.3	12.3	100.0	366
<b>Location</b>								
Coastal	12.7	2045	45.4	22.6	18.0	14.1	100.0	410
Interior	18.4	169	70.5	7.8	11.4	10.2	100.0	46
<b>Region</b>								
Barima Waini (1)	21.8	51	76.9	2.3	8.9	11.9	100.0	14
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	17.4	115	60.0	23.1	6.5	10.4	100.0	29
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	19.2	448	47.9	14.4	27.8	9.9	100.0	100
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	8.1	956	43.4	27.6	14.5	14.4	100.0	173
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	7.2	137	(34.1)	(26.2)	(33.7)	(6.1)	100.0	28
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	19.5	297	43.0	20.4	12.1	24.5	100.0	72
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	18.4	40	(48.3)	(15.5)	(15.4)	(20.9)	100.0	10
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	10.2	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	17.4	64	78.9	6.7	11.3	3.2	100.0	20
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	8.0	92	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	7.5	424	(84.8)	(5.0)	(7.6)	(2.7)	100.0	29
15-17	7.4	216	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
18-19	7.6	209	(82.7)	(2.7)	(10.7)	(3.8)	100.0	20
20-24	14.2	360	70.6	5.7	9.3	14.4	100.0	68
25-29	14.7	336	53.3	21.5	16.5	8.6	100.0	85
30-34	11.5	284	48.8	31.4	11.4	8.4	100.0	54
35-39	13.7	275	27.0	39.6	23.8	9.6	100.0	76
40-44	16.3	262	28.4	21.8	30.4	19.4	100.0	64



**Table SR.10.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of men who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
45-49	16.4	273	44.3	14.5	16.0	25.2	100.0	80
<b>Education</b>								
Pre-primary or none	(22.3)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Primary	20.1	261	45.3	19.8	15.8	19.1	100.0	79
Secondary	12.4	1566	49.8	22.5	15.7	12.1	100.0	341
Higher	9.7	345	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Missing/DK	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
<b>Under-5s in the same household</b>								
At least one	15.8	663	55.3	13.7	14.3	16.6	100.0	157
None	12.0	1551	44.1	24.9	18.9	12.1	100.0	300
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>								
Has functional difficulty	21.4	59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Has no functional difficulty	13.5	1939	47.0	21.6	18.3	13.1	100.0	429
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>								
African/Black	9.0	595	42.7	10.8	20.6	25.9	100.0	82
Amerindian	21.7	155	76.8	10.1	7.6	5.5	100.0	42
East Indian	14.2	1077	44.5	27.8	17.9	9.9	100.0	265
Mixed Race	12.6	385	51.0	14.4	17.6	17.0	100.0	67
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	18.0	440	61.0	14.7	14.0	10.3	100.0	141
Second	16.6	439	38.6	24.5	22.9	14.1	100.0	97
Middle	8.7	459	44.6	19.3	17.6	18.4	100.0	100
Fourth	9.7	432	(43.2)	(26.5)	(18.9)	(11.4)	100.0	72
Richest	12.6	445	(41.9)	(28.6)	(12.9)	(16.6)	100.0	47
<b><sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15</b>								
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.								
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases								

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>5887</b>
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	25.7	7.0	33.7	1424
Rural	35.2	6.3	26.7	4463
<b>Location</b>				
Coastal	32.4	6.4	28.7	5476
Interior	39.9	6.8	23.3	411
<b>Region</b>				
Barima Waini (1)	45.1	2.7	14.5	129
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	42.7	4.6	15.2	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	29.2	7.9	29.6	1111
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	28.2	6.9	35.2	2566
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	47.3	3.9	15.5	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	43.2	3.5	16.0	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	29.7	9.7	32.5	94
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	46.3	8.5	24.0	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	40.3	8.1	24.9	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	21.1	10.2	35.7	297
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	49.8	12.7	16.6	998
15-17	57.7	14.2	11.7	591
18-19	38.3	10.5	23.6	406
20-24	29.1	7.3	29.8	1079
25-29	24.0	6.8	36.0	981
30-34	28.1	3.9	33.0	723
35-39	29.3	4.8	33.5	647
40-44	33.4	4.1	24.2	759
45-49	34.9	2.7	27.0	700
<b>Education</b>				
Pre-primary or none	49.5	2.8	10.5	75
Primary	37.0	3.8	22.7	535
Secondary	33.2	6.8	27.6	4193
Higher	28.2	6.9	36.0	1063
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>				
Has functional difficulty	28.1	8.5	30.6	173
Has no functional difficulty	30.2	5.5	30.2	5122
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>				
African/Black	29.0	8.6	32.0	1780
Amerindian	46.4	5.6	19.6	429
East Indian	37.1	4.3	24.4	2572
Mixed Race	23.8	8.4	35.4	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	12

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	40.7	5.0	18.4	985
Second	34.1	5.6	25.9	1130
Middle	33.5	4.8	29.1	1240
Fourth	30.2	7.0	30.7	1319
Richest	27.7	9.5	35.4	1213
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15				
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol				
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.				

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>2214</b>
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	11.3	22.6	64.9	465
Rural	12.2	21.1	64.0	1749
<b>Location</b>				
Coastal	11.8	21.2	64.8	2045
Interior	14.7	24.2	56.9	169
<b>Region</b>				
Barima Waini (1)	19.4	28.6	50.4	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	5.6	24.9	71.7	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	4.2	31.2	68.7	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	15.2	17.2	62.9	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	10.7	20.7	72.7	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	15.7	19.0	59.3	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	13.3	18.0	57.0	40
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	14.2	26.8	54.7	13
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	11.8	24.2	62.6	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	9.9	17.0	61.9	92
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	28.8	25.3	45.1	424
15-17	42.6	29.8	29.8	216
18-19	14.5	20.6	60.9	209
20-24	10.4	20.1	65.5	360
25-29	7.0	24.0	76.2	336
30-34	9.3	24.4	71.3	284
35-39	8.4	14.7	69.5	275
40-44	5.6	23.5	69.3	262
45-49	6.7	15.6	59.5	273
<b>Education</b>				
Pre-primary or none	(4.5)	(42.0)	(66.8)	33
Primary	9.6	22.0	72.7	261
Secondary	12.5	21.5	62.1	1566
Higher	12.4	18.6	66.4	345
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>				
Has functional difficulty	11.2	24.6	61.1	59
Has no functional difficulty	8.6	20.4	68.1	1939
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>				
African/Black	12.3	22.9	56.6	595
Amerindian	14.1	26.6	60.5	155
East Indian	12.1	18.5	69.6	1077
Mixed Race	10.4	25.4	62.1	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	12.1	25.4	60.2	440
Second	13.5	16.4	59.7	439
Middle	12.3	19.4	69.9	459
Fourth	10.1	22.9	63.8	432
Richest	11.9	23.0	66.9	445
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15				
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol				
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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 Guyana MICS 2019-2020 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent <sup>1</sup>	One or both parents dead <sup>2</sup>	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7949</b>
<b>Sex</b>															
Male	56.5	1.1	0.6	7.0	0.4	26.0	2.8	3.9	0.7	1.0	100.0	14.2	9.1	5.7	4020
Female	53.9	1.2	0.7	7.7	0.5	28.7	2.9	2.5	0.6	1.2	100.0	13.8	10.1	6.0	3929
<b>Area</b>															
Urban	45.0	1.2	0.6	6.3	0.6	37.4	3.0	3.4	0.7	1.6	100.0	13.2	8.7	6.2	1949
Rural	58.5	1.2	0.7	7.7	0.4	24.0	2.8	3.2	0.6	0.9	100.0	14.2	9.9	5.7	6000
<b>Location</b>															
Coastal	54.2	1.3	0.6	7.3	0.5	28.2	2.7	3.4	0.6	1.2	100.0	14.2	9.6	5.7	7006
Interior	62.6	0.4	1.2	7.6	0.3	20.5	3.8	2.2	0.8	0.5	100.0	12.8	9.5	6.6	943
<b>Region</b>															
Barima Waini (1)	61.5	0.5	0.8	6.0	0.0	25.5	3.0	1.4	1.0	0.4	100.0	9.7	7.2	5.3	287
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	58.2	1.8	1.6	7.1	0.3	25.1	3.1	1.2	0.4	1.3	100.0	12.6	10.7	7.3	515
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	59.8	0.8	0.8	8.0	0.1	22.6	2.6	3.3	0.4	1.6	100.0	14.5	9.8	4.8	1333
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	52.3	1.7	0.3	6.9	0.3	30.8	2.2	4.4	0.4	0.7	100.0	14.1	9.2	4.8	3191
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	61.0	0.8	1.4	9.3	0.7	19.7	3.8	1.4	0.8	1.2	100.0	15.1	12.1	7.4	497
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	54.5	0.8	0.4	5.9	1.5	26.4	4.0	2.8	2.0	1.7	100.0	14.5	8.5	8.8	1023
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	53.1	0.5	2.2	9.0	0.6	24.8	5.2	2.6	1.2	0.8	100.0	16.6	12.3	9.9	185
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	65.4	0.4	0.9	7.0	0.2	21.0	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	100.0	11.4	8.5	4.3	70
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	67.3	0.3	1.0	8.3	0.4	14.9	4.2	2.8	0.3	0.4	100.0	13.4	10.0	6.4	401
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	38.6	0.9	0.6	8.9	0.2	44.0	2.6	2.1	0.1	1.9	100.0	13.4	10.7	4.5	448

**Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood [cont'd]**

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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent <sup>1</sup>	One or both parents dead <sup>2</sup>	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
<b>Age</b>															
0-4	63.5	0.1	0.4	3.9	0.0	27.9	1.4	1.9	0.3	0.5	100.0	6.7	4.5	2.2	2234
5-9	54.3	0.7	0.5	8.1	0.3	27.7	2.7	4.3	0.6	0.7	100.0	14.9	9.6	4.9	2294
10-14	51.8	2.1	1.0	8.6	0.3	26.6	3.7	3.5	0.8	1.6	100.0	17.3	12.1	8.0	2122
15-17	48.1	2.4	0.9	9.8	1.5	26.7	4.4	3.1	1.0	2.0	100.0	19.6	14.6	10.2	1299
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>															
African/Black	43.3	0.9	0.3	8.3	0.6	38.7	2.8	3.5	0.3	1.4	100.0	14.6	10.0	4.9	2277
Amerindian	60.9	0.6	1.5	8.5	0.3	21.8	4.5	1.1	0.3	0.7	100.0	12.5	10.8	7.1	1037
East Indian	67.9	1.4	0.8	7.1	0.3	16.6	2.2	1.7	1.0	0.9	100.0	13.0	9.7	5.7	2844
Mixed Race	47.0	1.5	0.6	5.8	0.5	33.1	3.1	6.5	0.7	1.3	100.0	15.8	8.4	6.5	1781
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>															
Poorest	59.3	1.1	0.8	7.8	0.4	23.1	3.3	3.2	0.5	0.7	100.0	14.0	10.1	6.0	2051
Second	51.6	0.8	0.7	6.8	0.6	30.2	4.3	2.7	1.0	1.4	100.0	13.5	8.9	7.4	1617
Middle	53.2	2.6	0.8	5.9	0.4	29.1	2.4	3.6	0.9	1.0	100.0	14.7	9.7	7.0	1467
Fourth	52.8	0.6	0.5	8.9	0.4	30.3	1.4	3.1	0.7	1.2	100.0	14.7	10.4	3.7	1469
Richest	58.3	1.0	0.6	7.0	0.5	25.0	2.6	3.6	0.1	1.4	100.0	13.1	9.0	4.7	1345

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

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

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



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

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								Number of children age 0-17 years
	Mother is living elsewhere <sup>A</sup>	Father is living elsewhere <sup>A</sup>	Both mother and father are living elsewhere <sup>A</sup>	At least one parent living elsewhere <sup>A</sup>	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7949</b>
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	4.5	25.1	6.3	35.9	1.5	3.9	0.5	5.9	4020
Female	3.6	27.6	7.0	38.2	1.5	4.9	0.3	6.7	3929
<b>Location</b>									
Coastal	4.1	27.2	6.6	37.9	1.6	4.8	0.4	6.8	7006
Interior	3.6	19.9	7.2	30.7	0.6	1.7	0.1	2.4	943
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	3.8	36.3	5.8	46.0	1.4	6.4	0.3	8.1	1949
Rural	4.1	23.1	6.9	34.1	1.5	3.8	0.4	5.7	6000
<b>Region</b>									
Barima Waini (1)	3.0	24.6	4.8	32.4	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.3	287
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	3.2	23.1	5.8	32.1	0.9	1.7	0.2	2.8	515
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	4.3	21.1	7.6	33.0	1.6	2.9	0.2	4.7	1333
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	4.8	30.3	6.1	41.2	1.8	5.6	0.3	7.7	3191
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	3.3	19.8	8.2	31.4	1.6	3.6	2.3	7.5	497
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	2.7	24.1	5.3	32.1	1.9	6.5	0.5	8.9	1023
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	4.5	23.0	8.9	36.4	0.6	1.5	0.1	2.2	185
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	2.5	20.7	7.0	30.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.2	70
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	3.8	14.8	8.3	26.9	0.7	2.7	0.1	3.4	401
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	3.3	43.9	8.6	55.8	0.6	5.7	0.2	6.5	448
<b>Age</b>									
0-4	2.1	26.7	3.8	32.6	0.5	3.5	0.3	4.4	2234
5-9	4.9	26.3	7.6	38.7	2.5	5.2	0.2	7.9	2294
10-14	5.1	25.6	7.3	37.9	1.5	3.9	0.4	5.8	2122
15-17	4.0	27.3	8.9	40.2	1.4	5.4	0.7	7.6	1299

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

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								Number of children age 0-17 years
	Mother is living elsewhere <sup>A</sup>	Father is living elsewhere <sup>A</sup>	Both mother and father are living elsewhere <sup>A</sup>	At least one parent living elsewhere <sup>A</sup>	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Orphanhood status</b>									
Both parents alive	3.5	27.0	7.1	37.6	1.5	4.6	0.4	6.6	7406
Only mother alive	17.1	0.0	0.0	17.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	280
Only father alive	0.0	62.3	0.0	62.3	0.0	5.5	0.0	5.5	144
Both parents deceased	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	35
Unknown	18.9	5.3	0.0	24.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	83
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>									
African/Black	4.1	37.3	7.5	48.9	1.7	5.7	0.2	7.7	2277
Amerindian	3.6	20.2	7.5	31.2	0.4	1.4	0.1	1.9	1037
East Indian	2.7	17.0	6.4	26.1	1.3	4.3	0.7	6.3	2844
Mixed Race	6.3	31.1	5.5	42.8	2.1	4.7	0.3	7.1	1781
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(3.1)	(13.4)	(4.3)	(20.7)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(6.7)	10
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	4.1	22.0	6.8	32.8	0.8	1.5	0.4	2.7	2051
Second	4.0	28.7	6.3	39.0	2.0	4.2	0.1	6.2	1617
Middle	4.7	30.5	5.5	40.6	1.2	4.8	0.5	6.4	1467
Fourth	3.1	28.3	8.0	39.4	1.7	6.0	0.6	8.4	1469
Richest	4.2	23.8	6.6	34.6	2.2	6.9	0.4	9.6	1345

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

<sup>A</sup> Includes parents living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country

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

**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, Guyana 2019- 2020 Survey

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>A</sup>	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7949</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>765</b>
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	9.1	4020	0.0	73.1	6.0	13.5	3.2	1.3	2.9	100.0	95.8	367
Female	10.1	3929	1.7	62.5	3.3	23.9	4.1	2.0	2.5	100.0	95.5	398
<b>Location</b>												
Coastal	9.6	7006	0.8	67.2	4.5	19.3	3.8	1.8	2.6	100.0	95.6	676
Interior	9.5	943	1.4	70.3	5.5	16.1	2.9	0.4	3.4	100.0	96.2	90
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	8.7	1949	0.6	64.3	5.2	21.8	4.4	1.8	1.8	100.0	96.3	170
Rural	9.9	6000	1.0	68.5	4.4	18.1	3.5	1.6	2.9	100.0	95.4	595
<b>Region</b>												
Barima Waini (1)	7.2	287	0.9	68.3	5.6	20.8	1.9	1.3	1.2	100.0	97.5	21
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	10.7	515	0.8	72.3	5.1	11.7	8.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	97.8	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	9.8	1333	0.9	63.1	3.0	20.0	8.4	2.2	2.3	100.0	95.4	131
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	9.2	3191	0.0	68.1	5.8	21.2	1.8	0.9	2.3	100.0	96.8	294
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	12.1	497	1.3	74.2	1.6	6.0	0.0	11.3	5.6	100.0	83.2	60
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	8.5	1023	2.9	68.3	2.8	23.7	0.8	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	87
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	12.3	185	1.1	72.1	14.2	7.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	23
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	8.5	70	3.3	77.5	3.9	10.6	1.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	96.3	6
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	10.0	401	1.6	69.2	0.8	19.1	2.7	0.2	6.5	100.0	93.4	40
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	10.7	448	1.1	55.9	6.0	23.9	9.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	96.0	48
<b>Age</b>												
0-4	4.5	2234	0.0	76.5	0.5	9.5	4.2	7.5	1.8	100.0	90.7	100
5-9	9.6	2294	0.0	78.3	1.0	14.3	5.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	220
10-14	12.1	2122	0.0	69.5	4.5	19.4	2.8	0.0	3.8	100.0	96.2	256
15-17	14.6	1299	3.6	47.7	11.0	28.7	2.9	2.8	3.4	100.0	93.8	190

**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, Guyana 2019- 2020 Survey

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>A</sup>	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
<b>Orphanhood status</b>												
Both parents alive	7.9	7406	0.8	69.7	2.9	19.9	2.9	1.9	1.9	100.0	96.2	583
Only mother alive	19.0	280	0.0	78.7	4.0	14.2	0.0	0.5	2.6	100.0	96.9	53
Only father alive	64.9	144	1.7	51.8	15.9	13.2	8.3	1.8	7.2	100.0	91.0	94
Both parents deceased	(100)	35	(0.7)	(57.5)	(3.8)	(25.4)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(3.4)	100.0	(96.6)	35
Unknown	0.0	83	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0		0
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>												
African/Black	10.0	2277	0.2	73.9	2.8	14.1	5.6	1.0	2.3	100.0	96.6	229
Amerindian	10.8	1037	1.1	69.9	1.4	20.1	2.1	0.3	5.1	100.0	94.6	112
East Indian	9.7	2844	1.8	67.5	4.3	20.2	2.3	2.7	1.4	100.0	96.0	275
Mixed Race	8.4	1781	0.2	56.2	10.1	23.4	4.4	1.9	3.8	100.0	94.3	149
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(4.3)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0		0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	10.1	2051	2.6	72.7	5.1	11.9	1.6	3.0	3.1	100.0	93.8	206
Second	8.9	1617	0.7	69.1	3.7	22.1	2.6	1.2	0.7	100.0	98.2	143
Middle	9.7	1467	0.4	63.0	10.2	15.4	6.9	0.7	3.4	100.0	95.9	142
Fourth	10.4	1469	0.0	60.5	1.9	29.6	3.5	2.2	2.4	100.0	95.5	153
Richest	9.0	1345	0.0	71.1	1.6	17.9	5.0	0.4	3.9	100.0	95.7	121

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

<sup>A</sup> Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

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

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



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Way to hang in there!



GOOD WORK!

## 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 first born, 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<sup>42</sup>
- 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 five-year periods before the survey. For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 15 years preceding the survey.

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

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<sup>42</sup> 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 five year periods preceding the survey, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Neonatal mortality rate <sup>1</sup>	Post-neonatal mortality rate <sup>2,A</sup>	Infant mortality rate <sup>3</sup>	Child mortality rate <sup>4</sup>	Under-five mortality rate <sup>5,B</sup>
<b>Years preceding the survey</b>					
0-4	15	8	23	2	25
5-9	14	2	17	2	19
10-14	8	4	11	4	15
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2					
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate					
<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate					
<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate					
<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					
<sup>A</sup> Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					
<sup>B</sup> See Appendix C for sampling errors for CS.1, CS.3, and CS.5					

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

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey<sup>B</sup>

	Neonatal mortality rate <sup>1</sup>	Post-neonatal mortality rate <sup>2,A</sup>	Infant mortality rate <sup>3</sup>	Child mortality rate <sup>4</sup>	Under-five mortality rate <sup>5</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	17	9	26	2	28
Rural	15	8	22	2	24
<b>Location</b>					
Coastal	15	8	23	1	24
Interior	14	9	23	3	26
<b>Region</b>					
Barima Waini (1)	(19)	(5)	(24)	(7)	(30)
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(7)	(5)	(12)	(*)	(12)
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(38)	(5)	(43)	(*)	(43)
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(4)	(9)	(12)	(3)	(15)
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(18)	(5)	(23)	(0)	(23)
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(11)	(10)	(21)	(0)	(21)
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
<b>Mother's education</b>					
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Primary	(22)	(1)	(24)	(0)	(24)
Secondary	11	9	19	1	20
Higher	(34)	(9)	(43)	(9)	(51)
Don't Know (DK)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>					
African/ Black	17	5	21	2	23
Amerindian	6	8	14	1	15
East Indian	11	5	16	0	16
Mixed	25	18	43	5	47
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest	12	10	21	2	23
Second	19	4	23	6	29
Middle	(23)	(20)	(43)	(0)	(43)
Fourth	(10)	(1)	(11)	(0)	(11)
Richest	(13)	(4)	(16)	(0)	(16)

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

<sup>A</sup> Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

<sup>B</sup> Excludes first order births

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

(\*) An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on less 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 five year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Neonatal mortality rate <sup>1</sup>	Post-neonatal mortality rate <sup>2,A</sup>	Infant mortality rate <sup>3</sup>	Child mortality rate <sup>4</sup>	Under-five mortality rate <sup>5</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	18	13	31	2	34
Female	12	2	14	1	15
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>					
Less than 20	21	15	36	1	37
20-34	8	6	14	2	17
35-49	(56)	(5)	(61)	0	(61)
<b>Birth order</b>					
1	12	10	21	4	25
2-3	11	8	19	1	20
4-6	33	3	37	0	37
7+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
<b>Previous birth interval<sup>B</sup></b>					
First birth	12	12	24	4	27
< 2 years	(11)	(6)	(17)	(2)	(19)
2 years	(5)	(2)	(7)	0	(7)
3 years	(2)	(19)	(21)	0	(21)
4+ years	31	3	34	0	34
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2					
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate					
<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate					
<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate					
<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					
<sup>A</sup> Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					
<sup>B</sup> Excludes first order births					
( ) Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death					



# 6 THRIVE: REPRODUCTIVE & 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Age<sup>A</sup></b>			
15-19 <sup>1</sup>	59	67	65
20-24	126	120	122
25-29	102	129	122
30-34	91	83	85
35-39	48	35	38
40-44	21	17	18
45-49	2	4	3
<b>TFR (15-49 years)<sup>B</sup></b>	2.2	2.3	2.3
<b>GFR<sup>C</sup></b>	73.9	72.0	72.5
<b>CBR<sup>D</sup></b>	19.2	18.5	18.7

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

<sup>A</sup> 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

<sup>B</sup> 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

<sup>C</sup> 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

<sup>D</sup> 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.<sup>43</sup>

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.

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<sup>43</sup> 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Adolescent birth rate <sup>1</sup> (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years) <sup>A</sup>	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years) <sup>A</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	(*)	(*)
Rural	(*)	(*)
<b>Location</b>		
Coastal	(*)	(*)
Interior	(*)	(*)
<b>Region</b>		
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(*)	(*)
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(*)	(*)
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(*)	(*)
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(131)	(*)
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(125)	(*)
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)
<b>Education</b>		
Pre-primary or none	(85)	(*)
Primary	(149)	(*)
Secondary	(*)	(*)
Higher	(*)	(*)
Missing/DK	426	(*)
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)
Has no functional difficulty	(81)	(*)
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>		
African/black	(*)	(*)
Amerindian	(130)	(*)
East Indian	(*)	(*)
Mixed Race	(*)	(*)
Others/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	(141)	(*)
Second	(*)	(*)
Middle	(*)	(*)
Fourth	(*)	(*)
Richest	(*)	(*)

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2<sup>A</sup> Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.

(\*) Rates based on fewer than 125 unweighted person-years of exposure

( ) Rates based on 125 to 249 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 <sup>1</sup>	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>1079</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	9.4	1.6	10.9	0.5	230	11.9	271
Rural	10.4	3.1	13.5	0.6	768	14.0	808
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	9.0	2.7	11.8	0.4	918	12.6	1010
Interior	22.9	3.2	26.2	2.3	80	26.2	70
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	22.6	1.7	24.3	3.8	27	26.0	27
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	15.1	0.0	15.1	0.0	55	11.2	54
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	10.1	4.3	14.4	0.0	183	12.3	184
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	6.0	2.2	8.2	0.5	435	9.3	467
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	8.4	1.4	9.8	0.0	64	25.4	82
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	14.6	4.3	18.9	1.1	127	14.5	168
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	17.1	2.0	19.1	1.7	16	24.0	17
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(25.8)	(8.9)	(34.7)	(2.4)	5	(31.1)	6
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	25.6	4.2	29.8	1.4	32	27.0	19
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	11.6	2.2	13.8	1.0	54	19.2	54
<b>Education</b>							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	9
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(36.6)	30
Secondary	10.7	2.8	13.6	0.5	874	14.7	788
Higher	1.3	2.5	3.9	0.0	111	5.8	253
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	0
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(14.5)	23
Has no functional difficulty	18.6	5.9	24.5	0.5	399	13.5	1056
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>							
African/Black	7.5	3.2	10.6	0.0	340	8.0	322
Amerindian	27.1	2.4	29.5	4.1	83	34.1	76
East Indian	8.0	2.9	10.9	0.6	359	11.8	517
Mixed Race	11.6	2.1	13.7	0.1	213	20.4	161
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	3
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	23.4	3.3	26.7	1.6	204	29.8	162
Second	10.8	4.9	15.7	1.3	188	16.7	214
Middle	9.1	4.2	13.3	0.0	202	11.0	242
Fourth	3.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	205	7.5	266
Richest	3.5	1.6	5.1	0.1	198	7.6	196

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Guyana 2019- 2020 Survey

	Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have:		Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-24 years
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>360</b>
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	0.0	0.0	88	0.7	78
Rural	2.3	0.0	337	1.8	281
<b>Location</b>					
Coastal	1.7	0.0	381	1.5	338
Interior	3.0	0.0	43	2.2	22
<b>Region</b>					
Barima Waini (1)	6.7	0.0	14	(2.8)	9
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.2)	27
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	50
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	2.1	0.0	192	1.6	158
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26	(0.8)	28
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	41	0.5	59
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12	(*)	5
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(11.1)	(0.0)	3	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14	(*)	7
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25	(3.6)	16
<b>Education</b>					
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	11
Secondary	2.1	0.0	356	1.8	279
Higher	(0.0)	(0.0)	60	0.0	68
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	1
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>					
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	9
Has no functional difficulty	3.5	0.0	206	0.9	350
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>					
African/Black	3.1	0.0	125	1.0	107
Amerindian	2.9	0.0	40	0.9	24
East Indian	1.3	0.0	185	2.1	161
Mixed Race	0.2	0.0	73	1.3	67
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	0		
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest	1.3	0.0	96	3.1	78
Second	4.5	0.0	88	4.3	60
Middle	1.4	0.0	78	0.8	76
Fourth	0.0	0.0	78	0.0	69
Richest	1.6	0.0	84	0.0	77

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

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



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

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Urban				Rural				Interior				Coastal				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	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1424</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>1195</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4463</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>3695</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5476</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>4558</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>5887</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>4889</b>
<b>Age</b>																				
15-19	0.5	230	na	na	0.6	768	na	na	0.4	918	na	na	2.3	80	na	na	0.6	998	na	na
15-17	0.9	121	na	na	0.6	470	na	na	0.5	545	na	na	2.4	46	na	na	0.6	591	na	na
18-19	0.0	109	na	na	0.7	298	na	na	0.4	373	na	na	2.3	34	na	na	0.5	406	na	na
20-24	0.3	271	11.9	271	0.7	808	14.0	808	0.4	1010	12.6	1010	3.5	70	26.2	70	0.6	1079	13.5	1079
25-29	0.4	259	8.9	259	1.5	722	16.9	722	1.1	909	14.2	909	2.3	72	22.2	72	1.2	981	14.8	981
30-34	2.3	177	17.0	177	4.8	546	23.5	546	4.1	673	21.2	673	5.7	50	31.0	50	4.2	723	21.9	723
35-39	0.7	183	21.8	183	0.7	463	21.8	463	0.5	589	20.9	589	2.7	58	30.7	58	0.7	647	21.8	647
40-44	0.5	156	15.0	156	1.2	604	22.0	604	0.9	714	20.0	714	3.0	45	29.2	45	1.1	759	20.5	759
45-49	2.7	149	21.1	149	1.7	551	23.7	551	1.9	663	22.7	663	1.6	37	30.3	37	1.9	700	23.1	700

na: not applicable

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

Percentage of men who have fathered a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Urban				Rural				Interior				Coastal				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	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1749</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1413</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2045</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1664</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2214</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1790</b>
<b>Age</b>																				
15-19	0.0	88	na	na	0.0	337	na	na	0.0	381	na	na	0.0	43	na	na	0.0	424	na	na
15-17	0.0	45	na	na	0.0	171	na	na	0.0	187	na	na	0.0	28	na	na	0.0	216	na	na
18-19	0.0	43	na	na	0.0	166	na	na	0.0	194	na	na	0.0	15	na	na	0.0	209	na	na
20-24	0.0	78	0.7	78	0.6	281	1.8	281	0.4	338	1.5	338	0.6	22	2.2	22	0.4	360	1.5	360
25-29	0.0	81	1.2	81	1.6	256	2.2	256	1.3	311	2.0	311	0.0	26	1.6	26	1.2	336	2.0	336
30-34	0.0	56	0.0	56	0.3	228	2.9	228	0.2	266	1.9	266	0.0	18	9.2	18	0.2	284	2.3	284
35-39	0.0	48	11.7	48	0.0	227	2.2	227	0.0	255	3.9	255	0.3	21	3.2	21	0.0	275	3.8	275
40-44	0.0	54	5.9	54	0.0	208	6.6	208	0.0	240	6.7	240	0.0	22	4.1	22	0.0	262	6.5	262
45-49	0.0	59	6.9	59	0.7	213	2.2	213	0.6	255	3.4	255	0.0	18	0.3	18	0.5	273	3.2	273

na: not applicable

## 6.3 Contraception

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children.<sup>44</sup>

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<sup>45</sup> and iii) fecund<sup>46</sup> 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).

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<sup>44</sup> 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](https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/family_planning06.pdf).

<sup>45</sup> 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.

<sup>46</sup> 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<sup>47</sup> 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.

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<sup>47</sup> 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																		Number of women currently married or in union
	No method	Modern method										Traditional method				Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method <sup>1</sup>	
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm /Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing				
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>3984</b>
<b>Area</b>																			
Urban	74.4	2.1	0.0	3.8	3.6	2.7	4.3	6.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	23.9	1.5	25.6	947
Rural	68.8	3.4	0.0	4.9	5.2	3.3	6.6	5.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	30.1	1.1	31.2	3037
<b>Location</b>																			
Coastal	70.4	3.2	0.0	4.8	4.4	2.8	6.1	6.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	28.3	1.2	29.6	3687
Interior	66.9	1.8	0.0	3.3	10.0	7.1	5.8	2.7	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	31.9	1.3	33.1	298
<b>Region</b>																			
Barima Waini (1)	69.0	2.3	0.0	2.7	4.4	7.7	9.9	2.2	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	30.8	0.2	31.0	91
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	72.6	6.0	0.0	1.5	2.9	6.9	6.3	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	26.7	0.7	27.4	223
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	62.4	4.9	0.0	9.8	3.7	3.8	6.8	6.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	36.9	0.8	37.6	787
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	72.4	2.0	0.0	4.0	5.3	2.8	4.1	7.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.0	26.2	1.4	27.6	1714
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	80.4	3.7	0.0	0.3	2.2	0.8	8.8	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	19.2	0.2	19.6	235
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	72.4	1.8	0.3	4.2	4.5	0.7	10.8	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.3	26.0	1.3	27.6	542
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	59.6	1.5	0.0	3.7	7.9	8.0	5.7	7.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.3	0.0	35.4	5.0	40.4	67
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	67.3	0.9	0.0	3.8	15.1	10.1	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	0.0	32.7	26
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	69.3	1.8	0.0	3.5	14.7	5.3	3.3	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	30.5	0.3	30.7	114
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	65.0	7.5	0.0	1.4	3.8	3.0	4.2	10.2	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	1.7	0.0	31.7	3.3	35.0	186
<b>Age</b>																			
15-19	74.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.1	2.3	4.6	11.6	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	25.1	0.3	25.3	256
15-17	82.5	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.6	12.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	17.3	0.2	17.5	89
18-19	70.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	3.3	6.7	10.8	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	29.2	0.3	29.5	168
20-24	75.7	1.3	0.0	4.4	3.9	3.2	4.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	23.5	0.5	24.3	688
25-29	65.2	1.9	0.0	7.2	6.5	2.2	7.7	7.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	34.1	0.7	34.8	751
30-34	60.4	3.9	0.0	8.3	7.1	2.4	8.3	7.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.0	37.8	1.8	39.6	600

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																		Number of women currently married or in union
	No method	Modern method										Traditional method				Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method <sup>1</sup>	
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm /Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing				
35-39	66.9	4.4	0.0	5.0	4.7	3.0	7.2	5.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.1	31.0	2.0	33.1	532
40-44	68.6	3.1	0.1	2.4	5.0	5.9	6.5	5.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	29.5	1.8	31.4	605
45-49	83.2	5.9	0.2	1.9	1.6	2.9	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	15.6	1.3	16.8	553
<b>Education</b>																			
Pre-primary or none	85.2	0.2	0.0	4.1	1.0	0.5	5.9	2.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	14.8	66
Primary	74.4	3.9	0.2	1.8	5.6	3.4	4.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.0	24.1	1.5	25.6	445
Secondary	68.3	3.3	0.0	4.7	5.0	3.6	6.8	6.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	30.6	1.1	31.7	2805
Higher	72.5	2.0	0.1	6.5	3.9	1.5	4.0	6.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.3	25.3	1.9	27.5	648
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
<b>Number of living children</b>																			
0	89.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	2.1	6.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	10.0	0.8	11.0	772
1	73.2	1.0	0.1	3.2	4.5	3.0	5.9	7.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	25.8	1.0	26.8	870
2	62.4	3.0	0.0	8.7	6.6	4.7	8.0	5.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	36.8	0.8	37.6	952
3	63.2	4.1	0.0	6.9	6.1	3.4	9.4	4.1	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	35.4	1.4	36.8	682
4+	63.0	8.1	0.1	3.7	6.3	4.4	4.8	5.9	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.9	0.0	34.6	2.4	37.0	708
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>																			
Has functional difficulty	71.6	4.0	0.0	5.9	2.8	7.8	0.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	27.4	1.0	28.4	128
Has no functional difficulty	69.8	3.1	0.0	4.7	5.0	3.1	6.4	5.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	28.9	1.3	30.2	3767
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>																			
African/Black	72.0	2.0	0.0	5.6	3.9	1.9	4.0	8.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.2	26.4	1.5	28.0	1115
Amerindian	66.4	4.6	0.0	2.8	11.2	5.1	6.0	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.3	33.6	304
East Indian	70.5	3.5	0.1	4.9	4.4	2.9	7.7	4.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	28.7	0.7	29.5	1804
Mixed Race	67.9	3.2	0.0	3.5	4.8	4.9	5.1	6.5	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.0	29.7	2.4	32.1	753
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																		Number of women currently married or in union
	No method	Modern method										Traditional method				Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method <sup>1</sup>	
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm /Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing				
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																			
Poorest	71.7	3.9	0.1	2.8	6.0	4.1	6.1	4.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	27.8	0.5	28.3	704
Second	70.0	3.9	0.1	3.8	5.7	2.2	6.5	5.2	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	29.1	0.9	30.0	743
Middle	66.2	3.4	0.0	6.2	3.5	2.9	6.3	8.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	32.0	1.8	33.8	820
Fourth	72.1	1.3	0.0	4.6	5.7	3.6	4.4	5.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.0	26.0	1.8	27.9	873
Richest	70.6	3.2	0.0	5.5	3.6	3.0	7.1	5.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	28.2	1.0	29.4	845

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of sexually active <sup>A</sup> women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active <sup>A</sup> women currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>258</b>
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	22.4	0.0	22.4	69
Rural	20.5	1.7	22.2	189
<b>Location</b>				
Coastal	20.6	1.3	21.9	239
Interior	25.9	0.7	26.6	20
<b>Region</b>				
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	21.7	2.2	23.9	138
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(13.5)	0	(13.5)	20
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(12.1)	11
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(19.0)	(0.0)	(19.0)	23
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	21.6	10.0	31.6	31
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
18-19	(31.6)	(14.9)	(46.5)	20
20-24	28.6	0.0	28.6	67
25-29	14.9	0.0	14.9	67
30-34	(23.3)	(0.7)	(24.0)	20
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
<b>Education</b>				
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Secondary	22.4	2.0	24.4	163
Higher	24.1	0.0	24.1	73
<b>Number of living children</b>				
0	17.0	2.9	19.9	103
1	18.7	0.0	18.7	74
2	(31.4)	(0.4)	(31.8)	33
3	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
4+	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>				
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	22.2	1.3	23.5	244



**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of sexually active <sup>A</sup> women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active <sup>A</sup> women currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>				
African/Black	22.4	2.8	25.2	107
Amerindian	23.9	0.0	23.9	19
East Indian	(19.0)	(0.0)	(19.0)	67
Mixed Race	18.9	0.2	19.2	64
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	26.5	0.0	26.5	33
Second	28.6	0.3	28.8	55
Middle	(15.5)	(4.4)	(19.9)	69
Fourth	(23.4)	(0.0)	(23.4)	57
Richest	(13.5)	(0.0)	(13.5)	45

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

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>3,984</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>2,406</b>
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	20.9	12.8	33.7	11.9	13.7	25.6	32.8	26.5	59.3	947	43.1	40.2	562
Rural	15.5	14.0	29.5	9.9	21.3	31.2	25.4	35.3	60.7	3,037	51.4	49.5	1,844
<b>Location</b>													
Coastal	17.0	13.4	30.4	10.2	19.4	29.6	27.2	32.8	60.0	3,687	49.4	47.2	2,211
Interior	14.6	17.7	32.3	12.2	20.9	33.1	26.9	38.6	65.5	298	50.6	48.7	195
<b>Region</b>													
Barima Waini (1)	17.2	16.6	33.8	12.2	18.8	31.0	29.4	35.4	64.8	91	47.8	47.5	59
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	11.6	16.4	28.0	5.3	22.1	27.4	16.9	38.4	55.4	223	49.5	48.2	124
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	19.1	12.3	31.4	10.5	27.2	37.6	29.5	39.4	69.0	787	54.6	53.4	543
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	18.3	13.1	31.4	12.2	15.5	27.6	30.4	28.6	59.0	1,714	46.8	44.4	1,012
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	11.8	19.6	31.4	3.5	16.1	19.6	15.2	35.7	50.9	235	38.4	37.7	119
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	13.8	12.5	26.3	7.4	20.3	27.6	21.2	32.8	54.0	542	51.2	48.3	293
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	16.2	11.3	27.5	14.7	25.7	40.4	30.9	37.0	67.9	67	59.5	52.1	45
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	11.7	19.7	31.5	10.6	22.1	32.7	22.3	41.8	64.1	26	51.0	51.0	17
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	12.3	21.9	34.2	11.2	19.5	30.7	23.6	41.4	65.0	114	47.3	46.9	74
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	18.0	12.0	30.0	14.2	20.8	35.0	32.1	32.8	65.0	186	53.9	48.8	121
<b>Age</b>													
15-19	48.9	5.0	53.9	19.0	6.4	25.3	67.9	11.4	79.2	256	32.0	31.6	203
15-17	65.4	9.0	74.3	13.0	4.5	17.5	78.3	13.5	91.9	89	19.1	18.8	81
18-19	40.2	2.9	43.1	22.1	7.4	29.5	62.4	10.2	72.6	168	40.6	40.2	122

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 <sup>1</sup>	
20-24	38.4	9.0	47.4	16.4	8.0	24.3	54.7	16.9	71.7	688	33.9	32.8	493
25-29	19.2	14.6	33.7	18.5	16.3	34.8	37.7	30.8	68.5	751	50.8	49.8	514
30-34	11.7	12.3	24.0	11.6	28.0	39.6	23.4	40.3	63.7	600	62.3	59.4	382
35-39	6.7	16.8	23.5	6.5	26.6	33.1	13.2	43.4	56.6	532	58.5	54.8	301
40-44	3.4	19.7	23.1	1.3	30.0	31.4	4.7	49.7	54.5	605	57.6	54.2	330
45-49	1.7	14.6	16.3	0.1	16.7	16.8	1.8	31.3	33.1	553	50.9	47.1	183
<b>Education</b>													
Pre-primary or none	15.1	11.7	26.7	1.1	13.7	14.8	16.2	25.3	41.5	66	(35.7)	(35.7)	28
Primary	6.3	17.5	23.7	3.7	21.9	25.6	9.9	39.4	49.3	445	51.9	48.8	219
Secondary	16.9	13.9	30.8	11.1	20.5	31.7	28.0	34.4	62.5	2,805	50.7	48.9	1,752
Higher	24.3	10.2	34.5	12.8	14.6	27.5	37.1	24.8	61.9	648	44.3	40.8	402
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	5
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>													
Has functional difficulty	5.1	15.0	20.1	7.4	21.0	28.4	12.5	36.0	48.5	128	58.6	56.4	62
Has no functional difficulty	16.0	13.8	29.8	10.4	19.8	30.2	26.5	33.6	60.0	3,767	50.3	48.1	2,262
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>													
African/Black	20.8	13.9	34.7	12.6	15.4	28.0	33.4	29.2	62.7	1,115	44.7	42.1	699
Amerindian	13.4	20.7	34.1	11.2	22.4	33.6	24.6	43.1	67.8	304	49.6	49.1	206
East Indian	14.4	12.5	27.0	7.5	21.9	29.5	22.0	34.5	56.5	1,804	52.2	50.9	1,019
Mixed Race	17.7	13.6	31.4	13.4	18.7	32.1	31.1	32.3	63.4	753	50.6	46.8	478
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	4
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	15.1	21.7	36.8	8.6	19.7	28.3	23.7	41.4	65.1	704	43.5	42.6	458
Second	15.7	13.0	28.8	7.3	22.7	30.0	23.0	35.7	58.7	743	51.0	49.5	437

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 <sup>1</sup>	
Middle	17.1	11.4	28.5	13.0	20.8	33.8	30.1	32.2	62.3	820	54.3	51.3	510
Fourth	16.1	11.3	27.4	10.7	17.2	27.9	26.8	28.5	55.3	873	50.4	47.1	483
Richest	19.6	12.3	31.9	11.7	17.6	29.4	31.3	30.0	61.3	845	47.9	46.0	518

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.4 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active <sup>A</sup> women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active <sup>A</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>228</b>
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	35.4	28.8	64.2	12.5	9.9	22.4	47.9	38.7	86.6	69	25.9	25.9	60
Rural	41.9	24.6	66.5	13.9	8.4	22.2	55.8	33.0	88.8	189	25.0	23.1	168
<b>Location</b>													
Coastal	39.2	26.7	66.0	13.3	8.6	21.9	52.6	35.3	87.9	239	24.9	23.5	210
Interior	51.9	13.5	65.4	15.3	11.3	26.6	67.2	24.8	92.0	20	28.9	28.1	18
<b>Region</b>													
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	3
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	6
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31	(*)	(*)	27
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	33.4	31.5	64.9	14.5	9.4	23.9	47.9	40.9	88.8	138	(26.9)	(24.5)	123
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(53.3)	(19.4)	(72.7)	(2.5)	(11.0)	(13.5)	(55.8)	(30.4)	(86.2)	20	(15.7)	(15.7)	17
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	16
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	3
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(74.9)	(13.0)	(87.9)	(3.2)	(8.8)	(12.1)	(78.2)	(21.8)	(100)	11	(12.1)	(12.1)	11
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(48.1)	(19.8)	(67.9)	(13.0)	(6.0)	(19.0)	(61.1)	(25.8)	(86.9)	23	(21.8)	(21.8)	20
<b>Age</b>													
15-19	57.3	4.5	61.8	23.0	8.6	31.6	80.3	13.1	93.4	31	(33.8)	(23.2)	29
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	9
18-19	(43.3)	(4.3)	(47.6)	(33.6)	(12.9)	(46.5)	(76.9)	(17.1)	(94.0)	20	(49.4)	(33.6)	19
20-24	65.3	1.2	66.5	22.9	5.6	28.6	88.2	6.9	95.1	67	30.0	30.0	64

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active <sup>A</sup> women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active <sup>A</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	
25-29	42.7	30.2	72.9	11.6	3.2	14.9	54.4	33.4	87.8	67	(16.9)	(16.9)	59
30-34	(52.9)	(6.5)	(59.5)	(16.0)	(8.0)	(24.0)	(68.9)	(14.6)	(83.5)	20	(28.8)	(27.9)	17
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	21
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	(*)	21
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	17
<b>Education</b>													
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	22
Secondary	46.0	17.9	63.9	15.0	9.4	24.4	60.9	27.3	88.3	163	27.6	25.4	144
Higher	37.3	23.9	61.2	14.4	9.7	24.1	51.7	33.6	85.3	73	(28.3)	(28.3)	62
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	3
Has no functional difficulty	37.9	27.1	65.0	14.2	9.3	23.5	52.2	36.4	88.5	244	26.6	25.1	216
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>													
African/Black	33.8	24.3	58.2	14.8	10.4	25.2	48.6	34.8	83.4	107	30.2	26.8	89
Amerindian	48.8	15.4	64.2	13.0	10.9	23.9	61.8	26.3	88.2	19	27.1	27.1	17
East Indian	(45.1)	(25.0)	(70.2)	(9.3)	(9.7)	(19.0)	(54.4)	(34.7)	(89.1)	67	(21.3)	(21.3)	59
Mixed Race	43.7	32.2	75.9	16.1	3.1	19.2	59.8	35.2	95.1	64	(20.2)	(19.9)	61
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	36.3	26.4	62.7	10.1	16.4	26.5	46.4	42.7	89.2	33	29.7	29.7	29
Second	25.7	40.3	66.0	23.9	4.9	28.8	49.6	45.3	94.8	55	(30.4)	(30.1)	52
Middle	(40.9)	(18.9)	(59.8)	(7.7)	(12.2)	(19.9)	(48.6)	(31.1)	(79.8)	69	(25.0)	(19.4)	55
Fourth	(45.7)	(23.0)	(68.6)	(16.2)	(7.1)	(23.4)	(61.9)	(30.1)	(92.0)	57	(25.4)	(25.4)	52
Richest	(52.6)	(21.4)	(74.0)	(8.8)	(4.8)	(13.5)	(61.3)	(26.2)	(87.5)	45	(15.4)	(15.4)	40

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active <sup>A</sup> women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active <sup>A</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.4 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1													
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.													
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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.<sup>48</sup> WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

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

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.<sup>48</sup>

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.

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<sup>48</sup> 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Provider of antenatal care <sup>A</sup>							No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel <sup>1,B</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Medex	Single midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Other				
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>835</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	63.6	30.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.9	100.0	95.0	193
Rural	59.3	27.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	5.8	0.1	6.3	100.0	87.4	642
<b>Location</b>											
Coastal	62.8	28.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.0	0.1	5.9	100.0	92.0	729
Interior	43.0	24.4	2.1	0.0	2.5	21.5	0.0	6.4	100.0	69.5	106
<b>Region</b>											
Barima Waini (1)	33.6	38.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	19.7	0.0	5.6	100.0	71.5	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	39.4	34.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	13.2	100.0	78.9	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	64.9	29.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	100.0	96.2	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	75.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	94.0	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	46.3	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	100.0	81.2	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	38.2	52.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	8.9	100.0	90.1	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	61.7	20.8	5.5	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	3.5	100.0	88.1	20
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	39.4	48.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	2.6	100.0	91.8	9
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	43.0	8.0	1.9	0.0	3.8	33.7	0.0	9.6	100.0	52.8	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	71.0	26.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	40
<b>Education</b>											
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Primary	48.9	37.1	0.3	0.0	0.8	5.9	0.0	7.0	100.0	86.3	71
Secondary	59.1	27.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	4.9	0.1	6.7	100.0	88.0	626
Higher	75.2	21.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.3	100.0	97.0	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Provider of antenatal care <sup>A</sup>							No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel <sup>1,B</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Medex	Single midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Other				
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>											
Less than 20	63.7	27.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	4.2	100.0	91.0	131
20-34	57.9	29.3	0.9	0.3	0.4	4.2	0.1	6.8	100.0	88.4	613
35-49	71.7	19.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	5.9	0.0	2.6	100.0	91.4	91
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>											
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	60.1	28.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	4.5	0.1	6.0	100.0	89.2	801
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>											
African/Black	68.3	26.5	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.3	3.3	100.0	96.2	233
Amerindian	41.4	25.6	1.9	0.0	2.4	19.9	0.0	8.8	100.0	68.9	111
East Indian	55.8	31.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	8.9	100.0	87.5	323
Mixed Race	70.4	24.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.2	100.0	95.9	168
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	44.7	29.9	0.7	0.0	1.1	14.3	0.3	9.1	100.0	75.2	243
Second	61.5	32.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	4.1	100.0	95.2	169
Middle	63.3	30.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.6	100.0	95.5	132
Fourth	66.3	27.1	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	100.0	94.9	151
Richest	76.6	17.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.0	100.0	93.8	140

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)

<sup>A</sup> Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

<sup>B</sup> Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife, Medex, and Single midwife

(\*) Figures that are based on less 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 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	
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider <sup>1</sup>	8 or more visits to any provider <sup>2</sup>	DK/Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing					
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>783</b>	
<b>Area</b>																
Urban	4.9	8.2	86.1	54.4	0.8	4.9	52.1	31.8	9.8	1.2	0.1	100.0	193	3.0	183	
Rural	6.3	9.2	84.2	48.2	0.3	6.3	50.9	34.2	6.9	1.4	0.3	100.0	642	3.0	600	
<b>Location</b>																
Coastal	5.9	8.6	85.2	51.9	0.3	5.9	50.7	34.7	7.1	1.4	0.2	100.0	729	3.0	684	
Interior	6.4	11.7	81.0	34.0	0.8	6.4	54.8	26.4	11.0	1.0	0.4	100.0	106	3.0	98	
<b>Region</b>																
Barima Waini (1)	5.6	6.2	87.3	31.6	0.8	5.6	53.6	29.6	10.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	37	3.0	35	
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	13.2	4.5	80.0	27.9	2.2	13.2	57.5	18.5	8.0	1.3	1.4	100.0	55	3.0	47	
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	3.8	1.8	94.4	61.8	0.0	3.8	56.3	33.9	5.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	145	3.0	140	
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	3.0	10.1	86.6	54.7	0.4	3.0	47.3	39.9	8.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	332	4.0	322	
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	18.8	15.6	65.6	36.0	0.0	18.8	59.0	15.2	1.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	62	3.0	50	
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	8.9	12.2	79.0	46.8	0.0	8.9	45.7	36.1	8.0	0.5	0.8	100.0	95	3.0	86	
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	3.5	5.9	89.3	52.4	1.3	3.5	47.8	29.5	16.2	1.8	1.3	100.0	20	3.0	19	
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	2.6	28.0	67.4	35.7	2.1	2.6	61.7	23.1	9.3	1.3	2.1	100.0	9	3.0	9	
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	9.6	16.1	74.0	26.4	0.3	9.6	57.9	22.6	9.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	39	3.0	36	
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	0.7	6.7	92.6	61.4	0.0	0.7	47.9	43.0	5.1	3.3	0.0	100.0	40	4.0	39	
<b>Education</b>																
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	(*)	8	
Primary	7.0	11.5	81.4	40.2	0.2	7.0	31.0	52.5	8.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	71	4.0	66	
Secondary	6.7	9.9	82.9	47.1	0.5	6.7	49.3	33.3	8.7	1.6	0.3	100.0	626	3.0	582	
Higher	1.3	2.5	96.1	69.9	0.0	1.3	71.2	26.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	128	3.0	126	

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 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	
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider <sup>1</sup>	8 or more visits to any provider <sup>2</sup>	DK/Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing					
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	0	
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>																
Less than 20	4.2	11.5	84.4	51.5	0.0	4.2	45.9	39.5	9.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	131	4.0	125	
20-34	6.8	8.7	84.2	48.0	0.3	6.8	52.0	31.8	7.7	1.5	0.3	100.0	613	3.0	570	
35-49	2.6	7.5	88.3	57.8	1.6	2.6	53.7	37.7	4.8	1.0	0.3	100.0	91	3.0	88	
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>																
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	11	
Has no functional difficulty	6.0	9.1	84.6	50.0	0.4	6.0	51.9	33.3	7.2	1.4	0.3	100.0	801	3.0	751	
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>																
African/Black	3.3	5.8	90.3	53.2	0.5	3.3	51.9	37.9	5.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	233	3.0	225	
Amerindian	8.8	9.5	81.2	33.3	0.5	8.8	54.5	26.0	9.2	1.4	0.2	100.0	111	3.0	101	
East Indian	8.9	11.7	79.2	49.1	0.2	8.9	48.7	31.8	8.6	1.8	0.1	100.0	323	3.0	294	
Mixed Race	2.2	7.8	89.6	56.4	0.4	2.2	52.8	36.0	7.1	0.9	0.9	100.0	168	3.0	162	
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0	(*)	0	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																
Poorest	9.1	14.9	75.1	33.0	0.9	9.1	43.8	30.7	14.0	2.1	0.3	100.0	243	4.0	220	
Second	4.1	8.5	87.1	54.6	0.3	4.1	53.3	32.9	7.4	1.9	0.4	100.0	169	3.0	161	
Middle	3.6	10.4	85.5	50.5	0.4	3.6	45.5	44.3	6.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	132	4.0	127	
Fourth	5.1	5.1	89.8	50.9	0.0	5.1	46.2	44.8	2.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	151	4.0	144	
Richest	6.0	2.2	91.8	70.3	0.0	6.0	72.3	17.3	3.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	140	3.0	131	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.5c - Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)

(\*) Figures that are based on less 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, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>835</b>
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	91.9	92.8	94.8	89.7	193
Rural	92.2	88.6	89.1	86.6	642
<b>Location</b>					
Coastal	92.2	89.7	90.7	87.6	729
Interior	91.7	88.5	88.2	85.6	106
<b>Region</b>					
Barima Waini (1)	92.6	93.1	92.3	91.0	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	83.9	78.4	80.3	74.2	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	96.2	93.6	94.8	92.2	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	93.4	92.3	92.2	89.0	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	80.9	80.9	80.9	80.9	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	91.1	83.8	88.1	83.1	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	94.7	96.5	90.7	88.9	20
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	89.9	85.7	83.8	78.2	9
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	89.7	80.7	84.0	80.5	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	99.3	98.0	99.3	98.0	40
<b>Education</b>					
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	92.4	90.5	91.7	88.6	71
Secondary	91.0	88.1	88.9	85.6	626
Higher	98.5	96.9	97.3	95.5	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>					
Less than 20	92.8	89.7	92.6	89.6	131
20-34	91.2	88.6	89.1	85.6	613
35-49	97.2	96.1	96.2	95.4	91
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>					
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	92.6	90.1	90.7	87.8	801
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>					
African/Black	92.6	93.1	94.2	89.9	233
Amerindian	88.8	85.9	84.2	82.1	111
East Indian	91.0	85.6	86.9	84.3	323
Mixed Race	95.9	94.7	96.0	93.0	168
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0

**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, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest	85.6	79.6	81.3	75.0	243
Second	95.9	94.6	94.1	93.1	169
Middle	94.4	93.6	94.5	91.2	132
Fourth	94.7	93.0	94.9	92.7	151
Richest	94.0	93.3	92.8	92.2	140
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care <sup>A</sup>					
<sup>A</sup> For HIV testing and counseling during antenatal care, please refer to table TM.11.5					
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.					

## 6.5 Neonatal Tetanus

Tetanus immunisation during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant.<sup>49</sup> WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 31,000 newborn children in 2016 within their first month of life.<sup>50</sup>

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.<sup>51</sup>

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.

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<sup>49</sup> 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.

<sup>50</sup> "Global Health Estimates." World Health Organization. Accessed August 28, 2018. [http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global\\_burden\\_disease/en/](http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/en/).

<sup>51</sup> 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 <sup>1</sup>	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		
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>835</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	14.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.9	193
Rural	6.4	15.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	22.4	642
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	8.5	15.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	24.4	729
Interior	5.7	13.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	20.2	106
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	6.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	10.8	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	4.2	8.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	13.6	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	10.7	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	7.3	17.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	27.2	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	7.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	2.8	21.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	26.4	20
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	19.0	23.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	44.9	9
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	3.3	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	8.0	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	40
<b>Mother's education</b>							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	12.8	18.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	33.0	71
Secondary	7.2	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.3	626
Higher	11.3	24.4	0.0	0.7	0.3	36.7	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	8.2	15.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	23.9	801
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>							
African/Black	11.1	15.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	27.1	233
Amerindian	5.1	13.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	19.6	111
East Indian	7.5	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	323
Mixed Race	7.4	24.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	31.6	168
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	9.1	12.9	0.0	0.5	0.2	22.7	243
Second	5.7	13.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	19.6	169
Middle	4.1	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	132
Fourth	9.8	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3	151
Richest	11.7	22.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	34.7	140

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection

(\*) Figures that are based on less 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.<sup>52</sup>

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.<sup>53</sup> 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.<sup>52</sup> 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<sup>52</sup>, 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.

In the two years preceding the MICS, the majority of births were delivered by a medical doctor (58 percent) followed by assistance by a nurse or midwife with 39 percent. The lowest proportion of assistance at delivery was by a Medex, with 0.1 percent. The same percentage was recorded for those who had no assistance during delivery.

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.

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<sup>52</sup> 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>.

<sup>53</sup> 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Place of delivery					Total	Delivered in health facility <sup>1</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility		Home	Other	DK/Missing			
	Public sector	Private sector						
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>835</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	81.6	15.8	1.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	97.4	193
Rural	84.8	13.0	1.7	0.3	0.3	100.0	97.8	642
<b>Location</b>								
Coastal	84.0	15.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.1	729
Interior	84.3	3.4	10.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	87.7	106
<b>Region</b>								
Barima Waini (1)	84.7	3.2	12.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.0	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	95.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	87.6	11.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.0	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	76.6	22.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.1	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	85.3	12.3	0.6	0.0	1.8	100.0	97.6	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	93.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	87.1	9.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.4	20
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	80.9	5.9	11.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	86.9	9
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	83.2	0.0	13.1	3.7	0.0	100.0	83.2	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	91.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	40
<b>Education</b>								
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Primary	84.3	12.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	71
Secondary	88.0	9.7	1.6	0.5	0.3	100.0	97.7	626
Higher	64.3	34.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.0	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>								
Less than 20	93.1	6.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.7	131
20-34	83.9	13.5	1.9	0.5	0.3	100.0	97.4	613
35-49	72.0	24.9	2.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	96.9	91
<b>Number of antenatal care visits</b>								
None	82.0	9.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.8	50
1-3 visits	96.1	3.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	75
4+ visits	82.9	15.0	1.4	0.5	0.2	100.0	98.0	707
8+ visits	78.6	19.4	1.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.1	414
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	83.5	14.2	1.7	0.4	0.2	100.0	97.7	801
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>								
African/Black	89.7	9.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.7	233
Amerindian	87.3	1.8	9.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	89.0	111
East Indian	75.9	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	323
Mixed Race	89.5	8.7	1.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	98.2	168
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Place of delivery					Total	Delivered in health facility <sup>1</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility		Home	Other	DK/Missing			
	Public sector	Private sector						
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	93.0	0.5	5.8	0.4	0.2	100.0	93.6	243
Second	96.7	2.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	169
Middle	89.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	132
Fourth	76.9	22.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	151
Richest	55.2	42.9	0.0	1.2	0.8	100.0	98.0	140

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries

(\*) Figures that are based on less 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Person assisting at delivery										No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant <sup>1</sup>	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant					Other								Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total <sup>2</sup>	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Medex	Emergency Technician	Single midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/Friend	Other								
<b>Total</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>835</b>	
<b>Area</b>																	
Urban	61.6	36.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.9	16.8	10.9	27.7	193	
Rural	56.6	39.8	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	97.5	13.1	6.5	19.7	642	
<b>Location</b>																	
Coastal	58.3	39.6	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.0	14.9	8.0	22.8	729	
Interior	53.5	34.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.4	4.2	0.7	0.7	100.0	88.1	8.0	4.3	12.3	106	
<b>Region</b>																	
Barima Waini (1)	59.7	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	2.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	88.7	4.8	6.3	11.1	37	
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	52.7	45.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	98.6	11.0	10.2	21.1	55	
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	56.6	40.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	98.8	17.2	9.8	27.0	145	
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	60.8	37.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	14.1	5.1	19.2	332	
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	60.3	37.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.2	20.1	11.2	31.3	62	
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	51.0	46.0	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	9.9	7.2	17.0	95	
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	53.5	41.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	94.8	18.6	6.0	24.5	20	
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	45.1	45.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	4.7	1.9	0.0	100.0	91.0	7.6	3.7	11.3	9	
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	49.6	32.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	6.5	0.0	1.9	100.0	83.3	5.8	1.6	7.4	39	
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	66.7	32.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	21.7	19.7	41.3	40	
<b>Education</b>																	
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	
Primary	53.2	40.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.2	1.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	94.1	9.5	2.3	11.8	71	
Secondary	55.3	41.6	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.1	100.0	97.8	12.7	6.8	19.5	626	

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Person assisting at delivery										No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant <sup>1</sup>	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant					Other								Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total <sup>2</sup>	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Medex	Emergency Technician	Single midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/Friend	Other								
Higher	73.8	23.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	98.7	23.8	14.5	38.2	128	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>																	
Less than 20	50.7	46.1	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.1	8.9	6.4	15.2	131	
20-34	57.7	39.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	97.4	13.4	7.9	21.3	613	
35-49	67.9	28.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	96.4	25.3	6.6	31.9	91	
<b>Number of antenatal care visits</b>																	
None	47.2	42.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	6.4	0.3	0.8	100.0	90.2	17.1	8.6	25.7	50	
1-3 visits	64.0	33.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	97.6	16.2	2.1	18.3	75	
4+ visits	57.9	39.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.2	13.6	8.0	21.6	707	
8+ visits	57.9	39.5	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.5	17.5	8.1	25.6	414	
<b>Place of delivery</b>																	
Home	(9.4)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.7)	(12.7)	(43.4)	(5.0)	(5.3)	100.0	(11.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14	
Health facility	58.6	39.8	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.4	14.2	7.7	21.9	815	
Public	55.3	43.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.4	11.0	7.8	18.8	701	
Private	79.3	19.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	33.6	7.3	40.8	114	
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>																	
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	
Has no functional difficulty	58.0	38.6	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.1	100.0	97.6	14.4	7.7	22.1	801	
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>																	
African/Black	59.6	38.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.4	11.7	8.3	19.9	233	
Amerindian	54.0	35.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.5	3.5	0.7	0.7	100.0	89.4	7.4	4.7	12.0	111	
East Indian	56.3	42.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.1	15.8	7.3	23.1	323	

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Person assisting at delivery										No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant <sup>1</sup>	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant					Other								Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total <sup>2</sup>	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Medex	Emergency Technician	Single midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/Friend	Other								
Mixed Race	60.2	36.0	0.0	0.2	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.0	18.1	8.8	26.9	168	
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																	
Poorest	47.8	44.3	0.2	0.0	0.9	1.8	1.6	2.6	0.5	0.3	100.0	93.2	9.2	5.1	14.3	243	
Second	57.6	41.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	8.9	10.6	19.5	169	
Middle	57.1	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	14.5	9.0	23.5	132	
Fourth	66.3	31.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	19.5	9.5	29.0	151	
Richest	66.4	31.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	98.4	22.1	4.6	26.6	140	
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2																	
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section																	
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.																	
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																	

## 6.7 Birthweight

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (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.<sup>54,55</sup>

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.<sup>56,57,58</sup> 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.<sup>59,60</sup> Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.<sup>61,62</sup>

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 unweighed 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 from low and middle-income countries and can further bias LBW estimates.<sup>63</sup> To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed

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<sup>54</sup> 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.

<sup>55</sup> 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.

<sup>56</sup> Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." *Epidemiologic Reviews* 32, no. 1 (2010): 5-25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.

<sup>57</sup> 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.

<sup>58</sup> 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.

<sup>59</sup> 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.

<sup>60</sup> 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.

<sup>61</sup> 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.

<sup>62</sup> 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.

<sup>63</sup> 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.

to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.<sup>64</sup> 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 2500 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.

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<sup>64</sup> 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](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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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) <sup>B</sup> :			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 <sup>1,A</sup>		From card	From recall	Total	
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>782</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	64.6	28.1	95.4	193	9.2	4.1	13.8	184
Rural	71.6	19.4	93.5	642	11.1	5.7	17.1	599
<b>Location</b>								
Coastal	71.6	20.8	94.8	729	11.4	5.6	17.3	690
Interior	58.4	25.5	87.5	106	5.1	3.1	9.0	92
<b>Region</b>								
Barima Waini (1)	59.8	20.2	84.4	37	7.7	4.3	13.4	31
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	56.3	34.2	93.6	55	9.0	9.1	19.4	51
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	79.3	14.6	95.9	145	22.7	3.0	25.7	138
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	75.6	18.1	95.5	332	8.2	5.6	13.8	317
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	60.3	31.7	99.5	62	9.1	9.3	20.1	61
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	69.5	17.5	88.6	95	9.7	3.3	13.0	84
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	60.6	32.0	96.2	20	2.2	4.2	6.4	20
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	62.9	28.9	93.4	9	5.5	3.8	10.0	8
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	55.0	26.4	84.5	39	4.3	1.2	6.3	33
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	54.2	38.2	94.8	40	6.6	9.4	17.3	38
<b>Education</b>								
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	57.6	26.0	85.7	71	5.8	15.3	21.1	61
Secondary	72.0	19.5	94.1	626	12.2	4.0	16.5	588
Higher	68.0	27.3	98.1	128	6.4	6.6	13.5	125
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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) <sup>B</sup> :			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 <sup>1,A</sup>		From card	From recall	Total	
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>								
Less than 20 years	65.9	20.2	88.6	131	14.1	4.2	18.8	116
20-34 years	70.3	23.1	95.3	613	9.8	5.8	15.9	584
35-49 years	73.4	11.3	92.0	91	11.3	3.4	15.6	82
<b>Place of delivery</b>								
Home	(43.1)	(17.4)	(60.5)	14	(3.7)	(2.4)	(6.0)	9
Health facility	70.6	21.3	94.5	815	10.8	5.4	16.5	769
Public	72.7	18.6	94.3	701	11.2	3.5	15.1	660
Private	57.7	38.0	95.7	114	8.1	16.5	24.5	109
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
<b>Birth order of most recent live birth</b>								
1	71.3	19.3	93.5	284	11.4	2.7	14.7	265
2-3	71.7	22.4	95.5	377	11.2	5.5	16.9	360
4-5	62.2	24.7	90.0	123	10.1	10.5	20.6	111
6+	68.0	17.7	93.7	51	3.0	6.0	10.8	46
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Has no functional difficulty	70.4	21.5	94.4	801	10.8	5.3	16.4	755
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>								
African/Black	73.5	17.6	94.0	233	8.6	3.0	12.1	218
Amerindian	62.3	21.5	89.1	111	5.8	2.5	9.1	99
East Indian	71.6	22.4	94.8	323	11.2	7.9	19.1	306
Mixed Race	66.8	24.8	95.1	168	15.3	5.1	21.2	159
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	0

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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) <sup>B</sup> :			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 <sup>1,A</sup>		From card	From recall	Total	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	62.5	21.7	87.4	243	8.7	2.9	12.6	212
Second	76.9	14.9	95.3	169	12.7	2.1	14.8	161
Middle	65.2	27.7	95.6	132	8.6	8.6	17.4	126
Fourth	76.4	20.0	97.4	151	12.3	8.5	21.1	147
Richest	72.1	24.2	98.1	140	11.2	6.1	17.5	136

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth

<sup>A</sup> The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled

<sup>B</sup> The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birth-weight typically requires adjustment for missing birth-weights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birth-weight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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<sup>65</sup> and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth<sup>66</sup>, which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur.<sup>67</sup>

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.

Post-natal care in Guyana is focused around knowledge-building and awareness of new mothers about how to care for themselves and their newborns. The national programme also places importance on family planning, in particular the spacing of future pregnancies. The Ministry of Health has strengthened its programme around post-natal care through interventions such as:

- home visits to mothers who have recently delivered to ensure that mothers and babies have good follow-up care by midwives; and
- providing new mothers with three clinical visits rather than one, within six weeks of delivery.

These services also include nutrition counselling. The Ministry has also aligned its post-natal care with nutrition counselling and education. This is mostly geared around strengthening exclusive breastfeeding across the country.

It is noteworthy that due to geographical proximity to clinical services and difficulties around mobility, some communities do not have readily available access to clinical services. This is why it is even more necessary that home visits occur to ensure post-natal healthcare is monitored for a wider network of mothers and babies.

Guyana also hosts a number of non-governmental institutions and programmes focused on postnatal care. These include adolescent health clinics, teenage pregnancy clinics, community parenting support groups, and organisations such as the Safe Motherhood Initiative the Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association provides both sexual and reproductive health services, which include gynaecological exams, contraception distribution, cervical cancer screening, abortion services and STI testing and treatment.

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.

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<sup>65</sup> 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](https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Child_Mortality_Report_2017.pdf).

<sup>66</sup> 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.

<sup>67</sup> 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](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/194254/9789241565141_eng.pdf?sequence=1).

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery.<sup>68</sup> 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.

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.<sup>69</sup> 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.

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<sup>68</sup> 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.

<sup>69</sup> 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](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/97603/9789241506649_eng.pdf?sequence=1).

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.

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	12 hours or more <sup>1</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>815</b>
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	2.1	0.0	0.7	42.1	55.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	188
Rural	2.6	0.5	1.2	44.6	50.8	0.3	100.0	96.6	628
<b>Location</b>									
Coastal	2.0	0.4	1.0	44.4	52.0	0.3	100.0	97.3	723
Interior	6.1	0.6	2.1	40.6	50.6	0.0	100.0	93.3	93
<b>Region</b>									
Barima Waini (1)	3.4	0.9	0.0	31.8	63.9	0.0	100.0	95.7	33
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	11.3	1.0	2.1	38.5	47.1	0.0	100.0	87.7	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	0.0	0.0	0.6	38.6	59.3	1.5	100.0	98.5	144
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	0.0	0.3	1.2	45.7	52.8	0.0	100.0	99.7	329
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	5.9	0.0	1.2	50.6	42.4	0.0	100.0	94.1	60
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	4.9	0.6	0.0	49.4	45.1	0.0	100.0	94.5	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.3	40.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	20
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	18.4	3.3	5.6	45.2	27.5	0.0	100.0	78.3	8
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	9.4	0.0	4.6	37.2	48.8	0.0	100.0	90.6	33
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	0.0	1.8	0.8	41.8	55.6	0.0	100.0	98.2	40
<b>Education</b>									
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Primary	1.8	0.4	1.5	46.5	49.8	0.0	100.0	97.7	68
Secondary	2.9	0.4	1.2	44.9	50.6	0.0	100.0	96.6	612
Higher	0.6	0.2	0.3	40.1	57.1	1.7	100.0	97.5	127
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>									
Less than 20	2.5	0.0	0.1	40.2	57.2	0.0	100.0	97.5	130
20-34	2.5	0.6	1.5	47.2	48.3	0.0	100.0	97.0	597
35-49	2.0	0.0	0.0	27.7	67.8	2.4	100.0	95.6	88
<b>Type of health facility</b>									
Public	97.5	130	0.7	43.2	52.7	0.3	100.0	96.6	701
Private	97.0	597	3.4	49.2	46.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	114
<b>Type of delivery</b>									
Vaginal birth	95.6	88	1.3	53.6	41.5	0.3	100.0	96.4	635
C-section	1.4	0.0	0.2	10.2	88.2	0.0	100.0	98.6	180
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>									
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11
Has no functional difficulty	2.5	0.4	1.1	44.4	51.2	0.3	100.0	96.8	783
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>									
African/Black	1.3	0.0	0.8	37.4	59.6	0.9	100.0	97.8	230
Amerindian	7.2	0.9	2.0	38.8	51.1	0.0	100.0	91.9	99

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	12 hours or more <sup>1</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing			
East Indian	2.1	0.7	1.2	50.2	45.8	0.0	100.0	97.3	322
Mixed Race	2.0	0.1	0.8	44.1	53.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	164
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	4.4	0.5	0.4	41.9	52.8	0.0	100.0	95.1	227
Second	2.1	0.5	1.6	39.0	55.5	1.2	100.0	96.1	168
Middle	1.6	0.0	0.0	48.7	49.7	0.0	100.0	98.4	132
Fourth	0.9	0.4	0.2	46.4	52.1	0.0	100.0	98.7	151
Richest	2.2	0.5	3.5	46.4	47.3	0.0	100.0	97.3	137

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.12 - Post-partum stay in health facility

(\*) Figures that are based on less 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home <sup>A</sup>	PNC visit for newborns[B]							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn <sup>1,C</sup>	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	DK/Missing			
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>835</b>
<b>Sex of newborn</b>											
Male	93.0	10.5	5.7	3.1	7.7	25.1	47.3	0.7	100.0	94.8	431
Female	93.0	16.2	4.6	3.5	5.6	24.3	45.8	0.1	100.0	94.3	404
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	92.4	13.0	3.2	4.9	7.6	25.7	45.0	0.6	100.0	93.2	193
Rural	93.2	13.3	5.7	2.8	6.4	24.4	47.1	0.3	100.0	95.0	642
<b>Location</b>											
Coastal	94.2	13.8	5.3	2.8	6.2	25.9	45.7	0.3	100.0	95.7	729
Interior	84.8	9.3	3.6	6.7	10.1	16.4	53.1	0.9	100.0	87.0	106
<b>Region</b>											
Barima Waini (1)	77.5	5.9	4.2	7.1	20.1	15.4	46.0	1.3	100.0	77.5	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	90.6	20.2	10.1	4.9	11.8	22.8	29.0	1.2	100.0	90.6	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	97.6	7.5	1.6	1.1	3.2	40.6	45.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	94.8	13.9	4.8	2.0	5.3	23.2	50.4	0.3	100.0	97.2	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	95.7	14.3	13.3	2.1	12.1	22.0	35.8	0.4	100.0	95.7	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	85.9	14.0	2.8	7.1	4.1	13.9	57.7	0.4	100.0	88.5	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	93.6	6.9	2.0	11.6	6.8	18.9	51.4	2.3	100.0	96.1	20
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	85.1	18.3	3.8	3.1	4.9	9.2	60.8	0.0	100.0	92.5	9
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	87.0	11.5	4.0	4.6	3.6	17.6	58.7	0.0	100.0	89.9	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	99.2	26.4	10.4	3.9	12.0	33.2	14.3	0.0	100.0	99.2	40

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home <sup>A</sup>	PNC visit for newborns[B]							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn <sup>1,C</sup>	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	DK/Missing				
<b>Education</b>												
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Primary	87.9	13.7	3.3	2.9	4.4	31.8	43.3	0.7	100.0	88.1	71	
Secondary	93.3	14.2	5.7	3.3	6.3	24.4	45.7	0.4	100.0	95.4	626	
Higher	95.1	9.5	2.2	3.1	9.6	22.8	52.7	0.1	100.0	95.1	128	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1	
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>												
Less than 20	90.2	10.6	1.2	4.3	9.4	26.9	46.6	1.0	100.0	91.6	131	
20-34	93.5	13.3	5.8	3.2	6.0	24.7	46.8	0.3	100.0	95.0	613	
35-49	93.2	16.8	6.1	2.6	7.4	21.5	45.5	0.0	100.0	96.4	91	
<b>Place of delivery</b>												
Home	(27.9)	(8.7)	(16.1)	(6.1)	(4.8)	(4.6)	(59.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(41.0)	14	
Health facility	94.2	13.1	4.6	3.3	6.7	25.2	46.6	0.4	100.0	95.5	815	
Public	94.1	13.3	4.5	3.3	6.2	24.3	48.0	0.5	100.0	95.6	701	
Private	94.9	12.3	5.5	3.2	10.1	30.7	38.2	0.0	100.0	94.9	114	
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5	
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12	
Has no functional difficulty	92.9	13.6	5.3	3.0	6.7	24.8	46.2	0.4	100.0	94.6	801	
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>												
African/Black	96.4	13.1	3.1	4.0	6.9	31.2	41.4	0.4	100.0	96.8	233	
Amerindian	83.2	10.3	10.2	5.2	9.4	16.7	47.0	1.2	100.0	86.9	111	
East Indian	91.9	15.2	6.0	3.0	6.3	20.3	49.1	0.1	100.0	94.5	323	
Mixed Race	97.0	11.7	3.0	1.6	5.4	29.3	48.7	0.3	100.0	97.1	168	

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home <sup>A</sup>	PNC visit for newborns[B]							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn <sup>1,C</sup>	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	DK/Missing			
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	89.2	13.6	6.3	4.3	9.6	19.8	45.6	0.7	100.0	90.1	243
Second	91.3	15.5	7.6	3.2	4.5	26.8	42.3	0.0	100.0	96.4	169
Middle	95.0	13.9	3.0	2.3	5.3	25.1	49.5	0.7	100.0	96.8	132
Fourth	97.3	8.8	1.3	3.1	4.1	30.5	51.7	0.4	100.0	97.3	151
Richest	95.1	13.9	6.1	2.8	8.1	23.9	45.2	0.0	100.0	95.1	140

**<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn**

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

<sup>B</sup> 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 <sup>A</sup> above).

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

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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 of timing of first bath of child, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child				Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth <sup>1</sup>	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother <sup>2</sup>	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth <sup>3</sup>	DK/Don't remember		
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>835</b>
<b>Sex of newborn</b>								
Male	71.7	35.6	36.4	3.7	54.6	5.3	100.0	431
Female	73.5	38.9	41.5	5.3	47.0	6.2	100.0	404
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	70.5	35.1	32.2	6.8	55.9	5.1	100.0	193
Rural	73.2	37.9	40.8	3.8	49.4	5.9	100.0	642
<b>Location</b>								
Coastal	72.2	39.0	35.9	4.0	53.7	6.3	100.0	729
Interior	75.5	25.1	58.9	7.7	31.7	1.7	100.0	106
<b>Region</b>								
Barima Waini (1)	63.1	30.1	70.7	3.1	22.4	3.8	100.0	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	70.2	23.9	41.3	6.5	48.5	3.7	100.0	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	71.9	50.8	29.2	3.9	59.0	7.8	100.0	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	74.8	33.2	29.9	1.5	61.0	7.5	100.0	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	79.0	39.1	57.9	3.6	31.2	7.3	100.0	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	59.4	57.1	48.0	6.1	42.7	3.3	100.0	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	71.0	33.5	33.1	0.0	65.6	1.3	100.0	20
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	93.9	11.5	61.1	3.4	34.6	0.8	100.0	9
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	85.3	19.4	60.6	17.0	22.4	0.0	100.0	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	73.9	21.4	39.9	17.8	42.4	0.0	100.0	40
<b>Education</b>								
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Primary	75.5	35.2	50.1	5.0	43.1	1.7	100.0	71
Secondary	73.1	37.3	36.1	3.7	55.4	4.8	100.0	626
Higher	69.6	38.4	43.5	8.5	34.9	13.1	100.0	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>								
Less than 20	72.4	41.8	35.5	4.7	57.1	2.7	100.0	131
20-34	74.6	37.4	38.8	4.2	52.5	4.5	100.0	613
35-49	59.3	29.6	44.0	6.2	31.3	18.5	100.0	91
<b>Place of delivery</b>								
Home	(64.9)	(16.4)	(69.2)	(3.8)	(22.1)	(4.9)	100.0	14
Health facility	72.8	37.7	38.3	4.4	51.5	5.8	100.0	815
Public	74.0	38.5	35.5	4.8	54.8	4.9	100.0	701
Private	65.3	32.8	55.7	1.9	31.2	11.3	100.0	114
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Has no functional difficulty	72.8	37.5	39.4	4.5	50.2	6.0	100.0	801

**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 of timing of first bath of child, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child				Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth <sup>1</sup>	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother <sup>2</sup>	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth <sup>3</sup>	DK/Don't remember		
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>								
African/Black	72.2	41.3	36.9	5.0	50.2	7.9	100.0	233
Amerindian	78.8	21.9	54.9	7.8	35.3	1.9	100.0	111
East Indian	73.5	39.4	39.5	2.9	52.1	5.5	100.0	323
Mixed Race	67.2	37.7	29.4	4.8	60.1	5.7	100.0	168
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	76.1	31.7	47.4	4.0	44.8	3.7	100.0	243
Second	71.6	42.6	28.3	5.6	61.6	4.6	100.0	169
Middle	68.2	39.0	37.9	1.8	56.6	3.8	100.0	132
Fourth	69.2	29.7	30.8	5.8	50.2	13.1	100.0	151
Richest	75.5	46.9	46.2	5.3	44.1	4.4	100.0	140

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing

<sup>A</sup> 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

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Instrument used to cut the cord					Total	Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:		Substances <sup>B</sup> applied to the cord			Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord <sup>2</sup>	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	Other	DK		Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument <sup>1,A</sup>	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Other			
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>19</b>	
<b>Sex of newborn</b>														
Male	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Female	(7.1)	(2.8)	(54.7)	(4.9)	(30.5)	100.0	(24.5)	(24.4)	(26.5)	(45.1)	(4.5)	(71.7)	12	
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Rural	(10.6)	(6.1)	(55.4)	(5.3)	(22.6)	100.0	(38.7)	(39.7)	(14.3)	(52.3)	(5.1)	(66.5)	14	
<b>Location</b>														
Coastal	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Interior	(11.8)	(7.7)	(62.5)	(5.9)	(12.1)	100.0	(37.8)	(41.7)	(19.5)	(46.2)	(8.6)	(65.7)	13	
<b>Region</b>														
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Instrument used to cut the cord					Total	Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:		Substances <sup>B</sup> applied to the cord			Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord <sup>2</sup>	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	Other	DK		Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument <sup>1,A</sup>	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Other		
<b>Education</b>													
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Secondary	(8.7)	(5.1)	(59.2)	(5.3)	(21.7)	100.0	(40.3)	(42.0)	(22.4)	(54.2)	(6.5)	(76.6)	15
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>													
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
20-34	(7.8)	(4.5)	(66.2)	(1.6)	(20.0)	100.0	(33.0)	(32.3)	(25.5)	(46.0)	(6.9)	(71.5)	16
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
<b>Place of delivery</b>													
Home	(10.6)	(6.9)	(74.9)	(4.2)	(3.3)	100.0	(41.6)	(42.6)	(31.2)	(39.0)	(7.7)	(70.2)	14
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
<b>Assistance at delivery</b>													
Skilled attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Traditional birth attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Other / No attendant	(9.7)	(7.7)	(61.9)	(4.5)	(16.2)	100.0	(39.6)	(40.9)	(32.9)	(39.7)	(9.3)	(72.6)	12
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	(5.6)	(3.9)	(66.0)	(4.1)	(20.4)	100.0	(30.7)	(31.5)	(23.7)	(46.2)	(6.0)	(69.9)	19
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>													
African/Black	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Amerindian	(12.5)	(8.2)	(65.8)	(5.0)	(8.5)	100.0	(38.6)	(42.8)	(19.3)	(50.2)	(9.1)	(69.5)	12
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mixed Race	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Instrument used to cut the cord					Total	Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:		Substances <sup>B</sup> applied to the cord			Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord <sup>2</sup>	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	Other	DK		Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument <sup>1,A</sup>	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Other			
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>														
Poorest	(9.8)	(6.4)	(72.2)	(4.9)	(6.6)	100.0	(39.1)	(42.4)		(28.8)	(42.6)	(7.1)	(71.4)	16
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Middle						100.0								
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.17 - Cord cut with clean instrument

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.18 - Nothing harmful applied to cord

<sup>A</sup> Clean instruments are all new blades and boiled or sterilised used blades or scissors

<sup>B</sup> 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

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth <sup>1</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding		Counseling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
Counseling			Observation						
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>835</b>
<b>Sex of newborn</b>									
Male	75.8	77.8	80.1	68.8	86.4	38.8	49.7	90.4	431
Female	78.6	75.7	87.1	77.8	92.5	43.1	50.2	95.6	404
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	79.1	82.0	80.9	78.4	89.8	49.6	51.8	92.7	193
Rural	76.6	75.3	84.3	71.6	89.2	38.3	49.4	93.0	642
<b>Location</b>									
Coastal	77.5	77.5	83.8	72.5	89.4	41.6	50.2	93.4	729
Interior	74.7	72.0	81.2	77.6	88.5	36.1	48.7	89.6	106
<b>Region</b>									
Barima Waini (1)	62.7	63.8	77.0	75.0	83.5	46.4	57.4	84.6	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	85.6	88.2	90.7	76.1	93.0	58.0	64.3	95.7	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	79.6	81.9	79.4	71.3	85.4	34.1	47.5	93.7	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	80.1	78.2	87.1	71.5	91.3	39.0	48.2	93.8	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	80.2	74.0	87.8	77.8	89.8	61.6	45.7	92.9	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	54.8	59.2	75.9	70.4	88.4	30.9	57.1	90.4	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	77.7	75.3	81.2	81.3	87.5	33.5	54.2	89.1	20
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	74.9	75.5	86.8	70.5	89.6	42.5	61.3	92.5	9
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	84.4	77.3	83.9	79.9	93.4	26.3	34.8	94.0	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	87.8	90.3	76.0	77.8	85.6	62.7	46.5	93.9	40

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth <sup>1</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding			Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
Counseling			Observation	Counseling or observation					
<b>Education</b>									
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	65.2	62.4	71.1	60.0	75.6	23.8	55.4	79.1	71
Secondary	77.7	79.1	85.3	73.9	91.3	43.8	51.4	94.6	626
Higher	81.2	73.7	80.9	77.1	87.3	35.9	39.6	92.7	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>									
Less than 20	78.1	73.7	83.5	78.2	88.4	37.4	49.2	92.1	131
20-34	77.5	78.9	83.1	70.9	89.6	41.6	49.8	93.5	613
35-49	73.9	67.2	85.8	81.6	88.7	41.3	52.0	90.3	91
<b>Place of delivery</b>									
Home	(44.8)	(40.8)	(42.9)	(52.1)	(55.3)	(25.6)	(25.2)	(57.0)	14
Health facility	77.7	77.3	84.1	73.6	89.9	40.9	50.5	93.5	815
Public	77.5	77.7	83.7	73.2	89.3	41.2	49.9	93.0	701
Private	79.1	75.0	86.8	75.8	93.3	39.3	54.0	96.5	114
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>									
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	76.8	76.4	83.1	73.4	89.1	41.1	49.0	92.9	801
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>									
African/Black	81.2	78.7	80.0	69.8	87.1	45.9	48.9	93.5	233
Amerindian	79.3	75.5	85.6	81.8	91.6	45.4	52.4	93.3	111
East Indian	70.9	72.3	85.0	70.9	89.0	34.6	49.3	92.1	323
Mixed Race	82.5	83.9	84.0	76.5	91.5	43.1	51.3	93.5	168

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth <sup>1</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding			Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
			Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation				
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	76.9	75.5	80.9	74.1	88.0	46.0	47.9	91.1	243
Second	69.6	70.9	77.4	71.8	83.2	37.6	46.5	89.2	169
Middle	80.1	84.1	89.3	79.5	95.1	46.8	60.1	96.8	132
Fourth	86.2	74.9	90.5	69.4	93.8	35.6	52.3	95.9	151
Richest	74.2	81.4	82.2	71.3	88.6	36.2	45.8	93.6	140

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.19 - Post-natal signal care functions

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home <sup>A</sup>	PNC visit for mothers <sup>B</sup>						DK/Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the mother <sup>1,C</sup>	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				
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>835</b>
<b>Sex of newborn</b>											
Male	92.3	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.2	19.9	67.7	0.3	100.0	92.5	431
Female	94.0	7.5	3.4	2.6	5.3	20.8	60.4	0.0	100.0	94.7	404
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	91.8	3.3	3.4	2.5	5.6	28.5	56.1	0.5	100.0	91.8	193
Rural	93.5	5.6	3.2	2.9	3.8	17.8	66.6	0.0	100.0	94.1	642
<b>Location</b>											
Coastal	94.6	5.2	3.3	2.6	4.1	21.0	63.5	0.2	100.0	94.8	729
Interior	83.2	3.7	3.0	4.2	4.9	15.1	69.0	0.0	100.0	84.6	106
<b>Region</b>											
Barima Waini (1)	76.4	2.2	1.0	1.9	7.1	26.4	61.4	0.0	100.0	76.4	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	89.0	11.5	7.6	5.8	5.4	24.3	45.1	0.3	100.0	90.5	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	96.3	3.6	1.0	1.6	3.8	21.8	68.3	0.0	100.0	96.8	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	95.5	4.3	3.6	1.1	2.4	23.5	64.8	0.3	100.0	95.5	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	97.8	9.1	7.2	5.8	8.6	14.6	54.6	0.0	100.0	98.6	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	89.9	5.1	1.5	4.4	5.3	15.0	68.7	0.0	100.0	89.9	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	89.8	5.4	3.2	10.1	2.0	13.1	66.3	0.0	100.0	91.2	20
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	85.0	11.5	6.2	0.0	7.0	8.3	67.0	0.0	100.0	93.4	9
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	85.7	2.5	4.1	4.3	3.8	7.2	78.0	0.0	100.0	86.9	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	94.6	4.8	1.6	5.4	8.7	17.8	61.7	0.0	100.0	94.6	40

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home <sup>A</sup>	PNC visit for mothers <sup>B</sup>						DK/Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the mother <sup>1,C</sup>	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				
<b>Education</b>											
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Primary	87.5	3.9	2.4	2.4	2.1	26.0	63.3	0.0	100.0	87.6	71
Secondary	93.5	5.3	3.5	2.9	4.2	19.4	64.5	0.2	100.0	94.1	626
Higher	95.2	5.0	2.5	2.3	4.8	22.7	62.6	0.0	100.0	95.2	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>											
Less than 20	91.7	2.2	2.1	5.1	4.7	16.0	69.1	0.9	100.0	91.7	131
20-34	93.6	5.5	3.7	2.4	3.7	22.1	62.5	0.0	100.0	94.0	613
35-49	92.2	5.7	1.9	2.3	7.0	14.4	68.7	0.0	100.0	93.0	91
<b>Place of delivery</b>											
Home	(30.4)	(4.6)	(11.8)	(0.8)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(78.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(37.7)	14
Health facility	94.3	4.9	3.0	2.8	4.3	20.7	64.3	0.1	100.0	94.5	815
Public	94.2	5.1	2.2	2.8	4.6	19.1	66.0	0.2	100.0	94.4	701
Private	95.0	3.6	7.7	2.4	2.3	29.9	54.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	114
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
<b>Type of delivery</b>											
Vaginal birth	92.9	5.4	2.8	3.2	4.1	18.7	65.7	0.2	100.0	93.3	654
C-section	94.0	3.8	5.1	1.5	4.7	26.2	58.7	0.0	100.0	94.6	181
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>											
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	93.0	5.2	3.4	2.9	4.3	20.3	63.7	0.1	100.0	93.5	801

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home <sup>A</sup>	PNC visit for mothers <sup>B</sup>						DK/Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the mother <sup>1,C</sup>	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				
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>											
African/Black	96.2	3.5	1.9	3.5	5.8	24.6	60.2	0.5	100.0	96.7	233
Amerindian	82.3	4.1	4.9	4.3	6.8	16.9	62.9	0.0	100.0	84.4	111
East Indian	93.3	7.3	4.1	1.9	3.4	15.1	68.1	0.0	100.0	93.3	323
Mixed Race	95.9	3.4	2.5	2.7	2.0	26.5	62.9	0.0	100.0	95.9	168
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	89.3	7.9	3.6	3.1	5.8	18.4	61.3	0.0	100.0	90.5	243
Second	88.8	3.7	2.5	2.7	4.4	16.0	70.6	0.1	100.0	89.3	169
Middle	96.3	5.4	2.1	3.4	2.9	16.8	68.5	0.7	100.0	96.3	132
Fourth	98.0	2.9	2.0	2.2	3.3	25.7	63.8	0.0	100.0	98.0	151
Richest	96.6	3.6	6.0	2.8	3.5	26.4	57.7	0.0	100.0	96.6	140

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

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

<sup>B</sup> 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 <sup>A</sup> above).

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

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers					Total	Provider of first PNC visit for mothers					Total	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	Other location	Doctor/nurse/midwife		Other qualified	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Friends/relatives			
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>128</b>	
<b>Sex of newborn</b>													
Male	14.6	65.1	20.4	0.0	100.0	88.0	1.1	0.0	10.9	0.0	100.0	52	
Female	9.3	81.0	9.0	0.7	100.0	89.3	3.4	0.4	5.4	1.5	100.0	76	
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	5.3	78.6	14.2	1.9	100.0	86.6	1.8	0.0	11.5	0.0	100.0	29	
Rural	13.2	73.3	13.5	0.0	100.0	89.4	2.7	0.3	6.5	1.1	100.0	100	
<b>Location</b>													
Coastal	9.5	75.2	15.3	0.0	100.0	92.2	2.5	0.0	4.3	1.0	100.0	112	
Interior	24.7	69.7	2.4	3.2	100.0	66.1	2.6	1.7	29.7	0.0	100.0	17	
<b>Region</b>													
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(13.4)	(77.7)	(8.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(85.0)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(9.2)	(0.0)	100.0	17	
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14	
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	38	
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(12.7)	(87.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	19	
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(4.5)	(88.9)	(6.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(86.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.4)	(0.0)	100.0	16	
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers					Total	Provider of first PNC visit for mothers					Total	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	Other location	Doctor/nurse/midwife		Other qualified	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Friends/relatives			
<b>Education</b>													
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	
Secondary	9.5	76.8	13.5	0.3	100.0	88.3	3.0	0.3	7.3	1.1	100.0	100	
Higher	(23.6)	(55.4)	(19.5)	(1.5)	100.0	(99.1)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)		19	
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>													
Less than 20	(16.0)	(65.8)	(16.7)	(1.5)	100.0	(93.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(0.0)	100.0	18	
20-34	10.9	75.2	13.8	0.0	100.0	87.6	3.3	0.3	7.6	1.2	100.0	95	
35-49	(9.2)	(80.4)	(8.6)	(1.8)	100.0	(90.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.9)	(0.0)	100.0	15	
<b>Place of delivery</b>													
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	
Health facility	10.1	75.5	14.4	0.0	100.0	89.3	2.6	0.0	7.1	0.9	100.0	122	
Public	10.6	87.8	1.7	0.0	100.0	88.5	3.1	0.0	8.4	0.0	100.0	103	
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18	
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	
<b>Type of delivery</b>													
Vaginal birth	12.3	74.7	12.5	0.5	100.0	87.2	3.1	0.3	9.4	0.0	100.0	101	
C-section	(8.4)	(73.9)	(17.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(94.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(4.1)	100.0	27	
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>													
Has no functional difficulty	11.5	74.2	13.8	0.4	100.0	89.0	2.5	0.2	7.4	0.9	100.0	126	
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>													
African/Black	6.9	79.9	13.2	0.0	100.0	92.6	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	100.0	34	
Amerindian	23.4	76.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.2	3.9	1.2	23.7	0.0	100.0	22	
East Indian	9.8	71.2	19.0	0.0	100.0	91.2	3.6	0.0	3.1	2.1	100.0	54	



**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers					Total	Provider of first PNC visit for mothers					Total	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	Other location	Doctor/nurse/midwife		Other qualified	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Friends/relatives			
Mixed Race	(10.3)	(71.4)	(15.2)	(3.1)	100.0	(96.2)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	100.0	18	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	15.5	84.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.3	1.6	0.6	16.5	0.0	100.0	49	
Second	(11.8)	(83.7)	(4.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(92.1)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	100.0	23	
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18	
Fourth	(18.6)	(72.1)	(9.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(91.8)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	100.0	16	
Richest	(6.4)	(38.4)	(52.8)	(2.4)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	22	

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

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

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 <sup>1</sup>	Mothers <sup>2</sup>	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	Missing	
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>835</b>
<b>Sex of newborn</b>						
Male	94.8	92.5	91.2	4.1	0.2	431
Female	94.3	94.7	92.8	3.8	0.0	404
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	93.2	91.8	90.5	6.0	0.5	193
Rural	95.0	94.1	92.4	3.3	0.0	642
<b>Location</b>						
Coastal	95.7	94.8	93.2	2.8	0.1	729
Interior	87.0	84.6	83.2	11.6	0.0	106
<b>Region</b>						
Barima Waini (1)	77.5	76.4	75.6	21.7	0.0	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	90.6	90.5	89.0	8.0	0.0	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	98.1	96.8	95.8	0.9	0.0	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	97.2	95.5	94.2	1.8	0.3	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	95.7	98.6	95.7	1.4	0.0	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	88.5	89.9	86.6	8.2	0.0	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	96.1	91.2	89.5	2.2	0.0	20
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	92.5	93.4	90.3	4.4	0.0	9
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	89.9	86.9	85.3	8.5	0.0	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	99.2	94.6	93.8	0.0	0.0	40
<b>Education</b>						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	88.1	87.6	87.1	11.4	0.0	71
Secondary	95.4	94.1	92.3	3.0	0.2	626
Higher	95.1	95.2	93.8	3.5	0.0	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>						
Less than 20	91.6	91.7	87.9	5.4	0.7	131
20-34	95.0	94.0	92.8	3.8	0.0	613
35-49	96.4	93.0	92.2	2.8	0.0	91
<b>Place of delivery</b>						
Home	(41.0)	(37.7)	(33.4)	(54.7)	(0.0)	14
Health facility	95.5	94.5	93.0	3.0	0.1	815
Public	95.6	94.4	92.7	2.7	0.1	701
Private	94.9	95.0	94.7	4.8	0.0	114
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
<b>Type of delivery</b>						
Vaginal birth	94.3	93.3	91.5	4.0	0.1	654
C-section	95.5	94.6	93.8	3.7	0.0	181

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 <sup>1</sup>	Mothers <sup>2</sup>	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	Missing	
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	94.6	93.5	91.9	3.9	0.1	801
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>						
African/Black	96.8	96.7	95.3	2.3	0.4	233
Amerindian	86.9	84.4	82.0	10.7	0.0	111
East Indian	94.5	93.3	91.4	3.7	0.0	323
Mixed Race	97.1	95.9	95.1	2.1	0.0	168
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	90.1	90.5	88.5	7.8	0.0	243
Second	96.4	89.3	88.9	3.2	0.0	169
Middle	96.8	96.3	93.7	1.2	0.7	132
Fourth	97.3	98.0	97.0	1.7	0.0	151
Richest	95.1	96.6	94.7	3.0	0.0	140

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

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

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

## 6.10 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.<sup>70,71</sup> 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.<sup>71</sup> Tables TM.10.2W and 10.2M show the percentage of women age 15-24 years such key sexual behaviour indicators.

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<sup>70</sup> 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](http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151019_JC2766_Fast-tracking_combination_prevention.pdf).

<sup>71</sup> 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](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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:			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 <sup>2</sup>	Number of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months <sup>1</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5887</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	85.9	67.7	2.4	1424	(59.1)	34
Rural	86.7	66.2	1.5	4463	36.4	67
<b>Location</b>						
Coastal	86.2	66.0	1.7	5476	45.2	94
Interior	90.8	75.0	1.8	411	(*)	8
<b>Region</b>						
Barima Waini (1)	88.4	71.1	1.4	129	(*)	2
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	86.3	50.1	0.9	333	(*)	3
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	90.8	67.5	1.8	1111	(*)	20
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	83.7	68.1	1.8	2566	(*)	46
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	83.7	58.1	2.3	372	(*)	8
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	88.1	64.3	0.8	797	(*)	6
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	91.7	77.9	2.6	94	(*)	2
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	93.3	83.4	4.0	33	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	91.7	74.7	1.3	156	(*)	2
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	88.5	74.2	3.5	297	(*)	10
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	64.9	48.0	1.9	2077	(49.5)	40
15-19	44.5	27.0	0.8	998	(*)	8
15-17	32.2	13.7	0.4	591	(*)	2
18-19	62.5	46.4	1.5	406	(*)	6
20-24	83.7	67.3	2.9	1079	(58.7)	31
25-29	96.5	81.9	2.3	981	(*)	23
30-39	98.6	78.3	2.0	1370	(54.1)	28
40-49	99.3	71.8	0.7	1459	(*)	11
<b>Education</b>						
Pre-primary or none	98.0	77.5	0.0	75	(*)	0
Primary	97.8	79.0	0.3	535	(*)	2
Secondary	84.9	64.8	1.4	4193	35.5	57
Higher	86.3	67.0	4.0	1063	(57.2)	43
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	0
<b>Marital status</b>						
Ever married/in union	98.6	80.9	1.9	4578	40.3	88
Never married/in union	43.7	16.4	1.1	1296	(*)	14
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	0
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>						
Has functional difficulty	92.8	59.8	0.4	173	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	92.6	72.9	1.9	5122	44.3	98

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:			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 <sup>2</sup>	Number of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months <sup>1</sup>			
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>						
African/Black	86.9	67.0	3.3	1780	(55.0)	58
Amerindian	89.6	70.4	1.4	429	(*)	6
East Indian	85.6	63.8	0.5	2572	(*)	14
Mixed Race	86.8	71.1	2.2	1093	(24.7)	24
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	88.2	67.7	1.5	985	(32.8)	15
Second	86.8	67.6	1.1	1130	(*)	12
Middle	84.0	66.7	1.7	1240	(*)	21
Fourth	87.1	63.2	1.9	1319	(*)	24
Richest	86.7	68.3	2.4	1213	(*)	29

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships

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

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:			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 <sup>2</sup>	Number of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months <sup>1</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>2214</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>253</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	88.8	82.2	15.7	465	61.8	73
Rural	86.2	74.6	10.3	1749	51.6	180
<b>Location</b>						
Coastal	86.7	75.7	11.3	2045	54.0	232
Interior	87.9	81.8	12.1	169	60.8	21
<b>Region</b>						
Barima Waini (1)	85.3	81.9	16.7	51	(58.3)	9
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	86.7	83.4	13.2	115	(66.6)	15
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	90.6	80.3	12.6	448	(45.2)	57
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	84.7	70.0	9.0	956	(45.0)	86
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	88.0	78.9	11.4	137	(52.6)	16
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	86.3	81.6	15.7	297	(68.7)	47
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	91.0	82.4	6.9	40	(*)	3
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	89.8	87.4	18.9	13	(*)	3
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	87.5	80.1	10.4	64	(*)	7
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	86.9	79.6	13.2	92	(*)	12
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	65.0	57.2	12.0	784	68.1	94
15-19	45.3	37.7	8.3	424	(82.8)	35
15-17	28.0	23.2	5.0	216	(*)	11
18-19	63.1	52.8	11.7	209	(81.0)	24
20-24	88.3	80.2	16.4	360	59.4	59
25-29	97.9	83.0	14.0	336	70.5	47
30-39	99.0	88.2	9.4	560	35.2	53
40-49	98.8	87.1	11.0	534	(37.4)	59
<b>Education</b>						
Pre-primary or none	(99.5)	(93.4)	(4.1)	33	(*)	1
Primary	97.3	86.7	9.2	261	(34.9)	24
Secondary	85.0	75.2	11.6	1566	56.9	182
Higher	85.4	70.8	12.8	345	(55.4)	44
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	1
<b>Marital status</b>						
Ever married/in union	98.9	90.4	11.3	1436	42.2	162
Never married/in union	64.3	49.9	11.6	776	76.9	90
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	0
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>						
Has functional difficulty	90.1	65.0	5.6	59	(*)	3
Has no functional difficulty	93.2	82.4	12.3	1939	52.9	238

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:			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 <sup>2</sup>	Number of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months <sup>1</sup>			
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>						
African/Black	86.6	76.2	16.3	595	54.1	97
Amerindian	87.3	81.0	12.4	155	52.2	19
East Indian	86.2	74.3	8.4	1077	48.0	90
Mixed Race	88.4	79.3	11.8	385	69.7	46
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	86.5	76.4	10.5	440	55.9	46
Second	88.7	78.4	12.2	439	63.8	53
Middle	85.0	70.3	10.5	459	(39.6)	48
Fourth	89.2	81.8	14.2	432	57.4	61
Richest	84.5	74.4	9.7	445	(54.5)	43
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships						
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.23 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships						
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.						
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						



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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex <sup>2</sup>	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		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 <sup>5</sup>	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months				A man 10 or more years older <sup>3</sup>	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner <sup>4</sup>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2077</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>1004</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>(49.5)</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	63.0	5.4	2.1	501	70.3	228	12.5	61.9	257	51.4	159	(*)	10
Rural	65.4	4.9	1.9	1576	65.3	776	13.1	39.5	739	44.7	292	(41.8)	29
<b>Location</b>													
Coastal	64.0	4.6	1.8	1928	67.1	941	12.8	45.8	905	47.2	414	(51.5)	36
Interior	75.3	10.2	2.8	149	55.6	62	13.8	40.5	91	46.1	37	(*)	4
<b>Region</b>													
Barima Waini (1)	73.1	7.8	1.7	54	67.0	21	15.3	23.8	32	(41.9)	8	(*)	1
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	60.9	3.3	0.8	109	62.4	65	17.8	27.2	36	(*)	10	(*)	1
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	74.4	4.0	2.0	368	49.5	173	13.9	36.7	182	(58.0)	67	(*)	7
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	57.6	4.5	2.0	902	82.0	423	10.8	53.1	422	41.9	224	(*)	18
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	59.3	2.8	1.9	146	67.2	82	30.6	38.7	57	(53.9)	22	(*)	3
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	72.0	6.5	1.2	296	51.3	146	11.9	37.9	146	40.7	55	(*)	4
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	76.6	12.3	3.8	33	54.6	14	13.2	48.6	20	(*)	10	(*)	1
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	80.9	21.0	6.6	11	(71.0)	3	25.8	34.0	8	(*)	3	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	75.4	8.8	2.6	51	44.6	24	9.7	54.1	31	(38.5)	17	(*)	1
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	70.3	6.6	3.0	108	55.0	53	6.2	58.9	61	62.8	36	(*)	3
<b>Age</b>													
15-19	44.5	4.2	0.8	998	72.3	704	6.8	61.2	270	49.3	165	(*)	8
15-17	32.2	4.1	0.4	591	76.6	487	8.3	75.3	81	49.8	61	(*)	2
18-19	62.5	4.3	1.5	406	62.6	217	6.2	55.2	189	48.9	104	(*)	6
20-24	83.7	5.8	2.9	1079	52.6	300	15.2	39.4	726	45.8	286	(58.7)	31

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex <sup>2</sup>	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		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 <sup>5</sup>	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months				A man 10 or more years older <sup>3</sup>	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner <sup>4</sup>					
20-22	80.4	6.2	3.1	649	55.9	206	13.9	39.9	405	49.8	162	(*)	20
23-24	88.5	5.3	2.6	430	45.4	94	16.8	38.7	321	40.6	124	(*)	11
<b>Education</b>													
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	na	0	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	1	(*)	0
Primary	76.4	13.7	0.0	41	(*)	12	(19.7)	(18.6)	26	(*)	5	(*)	0
Secondary	64.0	5.3	1.5	1661	67.5	803	13.1	41.4	788	47.7	326	(36.1)	25
Higher	66.4	2.1	4.1	364	60.8	189	9.8	70.0	171	47.5	120	(*)	15
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	0	(*)	0
<b>Marital status</b>													
Ever married/in union	94.2	7.2	2.9	1068	na	na	13.5	37.8	873	47.8	330	(45.2)	31
Never married/in union	33.6	2.8	0.9	1004	66.4	1004	9.3	100.0	120	44.9	120	(*)	9
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	1	(*)	0
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-24 years)</b>													
Has functional difficulty	(72.9)	(7.3)	(0.0)	30	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	6	(*)	0
Has no functional difficulty	78.0	5.4	2.6	1456	57.3	501	13.2	42.7	899	46.2	384	(49.3)	37
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>													
African/Black	66.8	4.6	4.3	661	60.0	321	13.4	63.1	320	52.9	202	(*)	29
Amerindian	72.9	11.4	1.5	159	58.2	72	13.8	41.2	88	36.4	36	(*)	2
East Indian	61.4	3.3	0.6	877	71.4	438	13.9	24.2	380	43.2	92	(*)	5
Mixed Race	66.4	7.2	1.0	374	70.3	169	10.2	58.0	207	42.9	120	(*)	4
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	70.1	9.8	2.3	366	67.1	158	15.4	35.5	193	41.7	69	(*)	8
Second	67.7	5.8	1.0	402	67.5	189	16.5	33.5	207	45.2	69	(*)	4
Middle	58.7	3.8	2.2	445	70.8	231	9.1	43.5	196	43.8	85	(*)	10

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex <sup>2</sup>	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		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 <sup>5</sup>	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months				A man 10 or more years older <sup>3</sup>	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner <sup>4</sup>					
Fourth	66.6	5.0	1.1	470	61.8	232	12.3	55.9	212	51.3	119	(*)	5
Richest	62.0	1.2	3.2	394	65.2	194	11.2	58.4	187	49.6	109	(*)	13

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.24 - Sex before age 15 among young people

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.25 - Young people who have never had sex

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TM.26 - Age-mixing among sexual partners

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners

<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator TM.28; Condom use with non-regular partners

na: not applicable

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>4</sup>	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months									
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	69.6	20.4	13.2	166	45.7	97	86.9	107	76.9	93	(60.3)	22
Rural	63.8	15.4	11.7	618	46.5	463	75.8	341	70.4	259	70.5	72
<b>Location</b>												
Coastal	64.6	15.7	11.8	719	46.9	514	78.1	408	71.5	318	68.0	85
Interior	69.6	25.1	14.4	65	41.1	47	82.5	41	77.9	34	(69.2)	9
<b>Region</b>												
Barima Waini (1)	67.4	25.6	16.3	23	50.3	15	73.0	15	(65.3)	11	(*)	4
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	71.3	22.8	18.5	49	40.2	35	78.0	34	(87.1)	26	(*)	9
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	66.4	20.7	19.2	125	44.2	95	(82.1)	75	(80.7)	62	(*)	24
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	61.2	13.1	6.5	350	51.5	243	75.1	178	58.9	134	(*)	23
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	70.9	12.1	17.5	54	40.6	38	85.5	32	(68.8)	27	(*)	9
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	64.5	16.0	14.6	99	44.9	73	76.0	63	80.0	48	(*)	14
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(78.1)	(25.6)	(9.7)	16	(24.9)	14	(90.7)	11	(100.0)	10	(*)	2
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(70.2)	(35.7)	(18.9)	5	(41.9)	3	(*)	3	(*)	2	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	65.4	22.0	15.1	21	(47.9)	14	(88.1)	12	(76.2)	10	(*)	3
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	72.0	17.2	12.3	41	(37.8)	30	(82.8)	27	(88.9)	22	(*)	5
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	45.3	9.4	8.3	424	61.3	368	93.7	160	75.2	150	(82.8)	35
15-17	28.0	10.3	5.0	216	76.9	198	93.2	50	74.8	47	(*)	11
18-19	63.1	8.5	11.7	209	43.2	170	94.0	110	75.4	103	(81.0)	24
20-24	88.3	24.8	16.4	360	17.8	192	70.0	289	69.9	202	59.4	59
20-22	86.3	23.5	17.0	213	17.0	129	78.8	160	72.4	126	(75.2)	36
23-24	91.3	26.7	15.5	147	19.5	64	59.0	129	65.7	76	(34.4)	23

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

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>4</sup>	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months									
<b>Education</b>												
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	0
Primary	(73.0)	(17.8)	(17.0)	19	(*)	11	(*)	12	(*)	6	(*)	3
Secondary	65.6	17.4	11.2	635	46.8	449	77.2	371	70.6	286	73.2	71
Higher	60.6	11.8	15.2	128	44.7	99	91.8	63	80.8	58	(*)	19
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	0	(*)	1	(*)	0	na	na
<b>Marital status</b>												
Ever married/in union	93.6	28.8	13.4	224	na	na	52.0	201	72.0	105	(44.2)	30
Never married/in union	53.6	11.5	11.5	560	46.4	560	100.0	247	72.2	247	79.3	64
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	9	(*)	9	(*)	7	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	78.7	18.8	14.9	556	30.4	353	76.6	390	72.4	299	66.2	83
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>												
African/Black	66.6	20.4	16.4	233	42.1	168	89.9	131	71.0	118	(78.4)	38
Amerindian	69.8	23.5	16.9	65	41.1	46	79.7	41	68.3	33	(62.0)	11
East Indian	61.4	10.1	8.4	347	50.4	253	71.2	190	74.2	136	(60.1)	29
Mixed Race	69.3	22.5	11.5	140	45.6	94	76.6	86	71.8	66	(62.2)	16
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	68.7	24.2	12.5	174	46.5	115	68.4	108	74.8	74	(60.0)	22
Second	66.4	12.2	14.6	148	41.1	113	83.0	87	64.4	72	(*)	21
Middle	62.4	8.3	6.9	154	49.2	117	70.4	75	71.4	53	(*)	11
Fourth	70.5	21.2	15.5	146	37.0	112	89.2	91	73.6	81	(*)	23
Richest	57.5	15.5	10.8	162	59.0	103	82.1	89	76.1	73	(*)	18
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.24 - Sex before age 15 among young people												
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.25 - Young people who have never had sex												
<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners												

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

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>4</sup>	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months									

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator TM.28 - Condom use with non-regular partners

na: not applicable

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

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

## 6.11 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.<sup>71</sup> 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.<sup>70,71</sup> 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.<sup>70,71</sup> 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 Guyana 2020 MICS all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M.

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 Guyana, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and sharing food with someone with HIV. The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means.

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.<sup>71</sup>

The following questions were asked in Guyana MICS 2019-2020 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.<sup>70,71</sup> 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.<sup>70,71</sup> 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of women
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>5887</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	98.1	83.9	79.3	70.5	91.0	79.8	86.1	84.7	67.7	51.0	1424
Rural	95.2	76.3	72.1	61.3	83.6	68.1	82.2	75.4	52.9	38.3	4463
<b>Location</b>											
Coastal	96.3	78.5	74.4	63.9	86.2	71.2	83.4	78.0	57.0	41.8	5476
Interior	90.8	73.0	67.0	57.9	75.0	67.0	80.3	73.1	49.2	35.5	411
<b>Region</b>											
Barima Waini (1)	88.1	69.8	65.2	55.7	74.8	60.1	82.9	75.4	47.0	34.1	129
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	90.8	61.7	61.4	48.1	77.3	57.9	77.9	63.0	38.8	22.8	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	97.2	77.6	77.2	64.5	85.6	68.0	84.7	75.8	51.9	39.4	1111
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	97.8	84.4	77.7	69.6	90.4	75.9	85.7	84.1	65.2	49.3	2566
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	91.9	65.9	65.1	49.4	76.9	65.5	75.4	62.9	40.9	25.2	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	93.3	71.9	69.7	58.3	78.9	66.9	80.8	71.7	50.3	35.6	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	93.5	77.4	76.1	66.5	84.5	72.5	84.1	74.7	57.0	41.7	94
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	93.5	70.2	65.7	55.8	76.6	74.7	80.0	69.4	50.5	36.8	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	90.7	73.7	63.2	54.9	69.1	67.8	75.8	71.0	46.0	32.6	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	99.9	83.3	74.5	64.7	93.3	76.2	81.2	85.1	64.2	44.2	297
<b>Age</b>											
15-24 <sup>1</sup>	95.8	76.7	73.2	61.9	83.6	66.9	81.0	74.9	50.2	36.4	2077
15-19	96.1	76.2	72.0	61.1	81.5	65.8	77.8	74.2	46.4	33.3	998
15-17	95.3	76.9	70.4	60.9	79.1	66.9	77.7	74.7	47.8	33.1	591
18-19	97.3	75.3	74.5	61.5	85.0	64.3	78.1	73.5	44.3	33.5	406

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of women
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
20-24	95.5	77.1	74.3	62.7	85.4	67.8	83.9	75.5	53.8	39.3	1079
25-29	97.8	79.7	77.3	66.3	89.2	77.1	87.5	81.7	62.5	45.5	981
30-39	95.5	80.8	74.0	65.9	87.5	74.3	85.5	80.9	63.5	46.9	1370
40-49	95.4	76.5	72.4	61.7	83.6	69.3	81.2	75.6	54.9	40.4	1459
<b>Education</b>											
Pre-primary or none	79.9	38.3	42.6	24.4	50.3	30.0	52.9	47.4	16.4	7.1	75
Primary	90.8	65.3	62.0	47.7	70.9	55.6	70.8	64.5	38.6	25.0	535
Secondary	96.1	78.1	72.8	62.6	85.3	70.1	83.3	76.7	54.0	38.9	4193
Higher	99.9	88.6	87.5	78.7	96.7	85.7	92.0	91.1	78.9	62.2	1063
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
<b>Marital status</b>											
Ever married/in union	96.1	78.4	74.5	64.2	85.8	71.2	83.9	78.1	57.3	42.4	4578
Never married/in union	95.6	77.1	71.7	61.3	84.2	70.3	80.9	76.2	53.8	38.0	1296
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>											
Has functional difficulty	84.8	62.8	60.4	50.7	66.2	57.5	65.0	60.6	37.4	30.2	173
Has no functional difficulty	96.4	78.8	74.7	64.3	86.8	71.8	84.4	78.5	58.1	42.7	5122
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>											
African/Black	98.9	85.4	79.9	71.8	93.5	83.4	88.3	89.1	74.1	55.1	1780
Amerindian	88.0	66.6	59.0	48.9	69.6	60.9	75.7	65.8	41.6	27.2	429
East Indian	95.0	73.4	70.6	58.1	81.7	62.8	79.8	70.3	45.8	32.4	2572
Mixed Race	96.7	81.9	77.6	68.8	87.5	74.2	85.7	80.8	59.2	45.8	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of women
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	89.3	64.3	59.4	48.3	70.8	59.5	75.1	68.1	41.0	26.8	985
Second	95.4	72.5	70.6	57.3	81.6	65.9	79.9	72.9	49.7	34.2	1130
Middle	96.6	78.5	73.5	62.3	88.0	69.5	84.5	75.2	54.9	37.8	1240
Fourth	98.0	83.7	79.7	70.0	89.4	77.4	86.6	82.6	64.0	48.6	1319
Richest	98.9	88.0	82.7	76.0	93.9	79.2	87.7	86.8	68.8	55.5	1213

<sup>1</sup>MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

<sup>A</sup> 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

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of men
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>2214</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	98.3	86.6	83.0	75.3	87.9	74.7	81.2	80.1	62.4	51.7	465
Rural	97.0	84.1	82.3	74.1	86.8	62.7	86.0	73.7	49.6	41.4	1749
<b>Location</b>											
Coastal	97.4	85.6	83.0	75.4	87.9	64.7	85.1	75.3	52.6	44.1	2045
Interior	95.9	73.4	75.7	61.4	77.1	71.6	83.4	71.7	48.8	37.7	169
<b>Region</b>											
Barima Waini (1)	98.6	73.6	79.4	63.6	82.3	68.9	88.2	75.1	48.5	31.5	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	94.8	79.5	77.6	66.6	76.4	50.4	61.1	67.4	32.8	26.6	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	97.7	86.1	84.4	78.3	90.7	53.9	88.8	77.2	48.7	40.9	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	98.6	90.0	83.2	77.5	89.4	71.1	87.6	78.3	59.1	50.3	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	98.9	70.4	83.2	63.6	84.8	57.0	85.9	67.8	40.6	29.5	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	93.2	80.3	82.4	73.5	82.7	65.0	81.0	67.3	46.7	38.5	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	99.7	87.7	80.3	73.2	83.5	82.5	95.5	85.1	66.5	60.6	40
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	93.2	82.1	77.5	74.1	69.5	73.5	77.0	57.5	38.5	35.1	13
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	91.9	62.5	69.6	49.5	70.5	66.4	73.2	63.6	40.0	28.8	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	98.6	84.0	82.5	75.3	94.2	77.6	83.8	81.8	65.9	56.5	92
<b>Age</b>											
15-24 <sup>1</sup>	96.5	82.0	78.3	69.1	84.7	64.9	83.6	74.8	49.8	39.2	784
15-19	96.0	80.2	75.4	65.6	84.0	64.5	80.4	70.9	45.8	36.0	424
15-17	95.5	79.9	66.4	58.7	84.4	62.9	75.9	65.4	41.5	30.8	216
18-19	96.5	80.4	84.7	72.6	83.4	66.2	85.0	76.7	50.4	41.4	209

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of men
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
20-24	97.0	84.1	81.6	73.3	85.5	65.4	87.4	79.4	54.5	42.9	360
25-29	98.0	86.6	82.9	73.8	92.0	68.9	85.2	75.8	59.5	48.1	336
30-39	97.7	88.8	86.1	81.5	90.6	67.9	89.8	80.1	58.7	52.5	560
40-49	97.6	83.0	84.4	74.9	83.8	60.4	81.9	69.5	44.8	37.9	534
<b>Education</b>											
Pre-primary or none	(90.7)	(76.2)	(76.9)	(68.1)	(70.0)	(35.5)	(80.9)	(51.1)	(14.3)	(10.1)	33
Primary	96.9	79.7	80.0	71.5	78.1	61.9	82.7	65.3	40.6	35.4	261
Secondary	96.9	84.0	80.9	72.6	87.2	63.6	83.8	73.5	50.8	41.7	1566
Higher	99.8	92.8	91.4	85.2	94.5	77.5	92.6	91.5	71.7	61.7	345
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
<b>Marital status</b>											
Ever married/in union	97.9	86.3	83.0	76.5	87.9	63.4	85.0	75.6	51.9	43.9	1436
Never married/in union	96.4	81.6	81.4	70.5	85.6	68.6	85.3	74.2	53.2	43.0	776
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>											
Has functional difficulty	98.0	88.0	81.3	73.8	75.7	51.1	77.1	61.5	35.6	30.5	59
Has no functional difficulty	97.5	85.1	84.2	76.1	87.7	65.9	86.3	76.5	54.0	45.4	1939
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>											
African/Black	97.7	88.5	84.3	78.0	90.6	70.5	84.1	81.7	61.3	50.8	595
Amerindian	94.9	66.1	66.8	50.4	69.3	62.3	78.1	66.2	36.6	25.7	155
East Indian	96.9	83.2	82.2	73.9	85.7	58.9	86.9	69.8	44.4	37.6	1077
Mixed Race	98.6	90.2	86.4	79.7	92.4	75.5	84.0	82.7	66.7	56.0	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of men
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	94.9	74.3	72.6	60.9	74.6	61.7	78.2	65.9	41.6	30.9	440
Second	98.0	84.5	80.4	72.2	89.4	68.3	86.1	76.4	55.1	45.3	439
Middle	97.6	83.0	85.4	74.8	87.9	64.7	85.7	69.4	48.6	40.9	459
Fourth	97.1	88.8	87.9	82.2	90.0	61.4	87.9	80.8	51.5	45.7	432
Richest	98.8	92.6	85.7	81.7	93.4	69.7	87.0	83.0	64.8	55.0	445

**<sup>1</sup>MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people**

<sup>A</sup> 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

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:									Number of women
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child		
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means <sup>1</sup>	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			
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>5887</b>	
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	75.0	66.6	84.5	92.5	55.0	67.8	62.2	7.2	1424	
Rural	72.2	58.8	75.5	86.2	48.5	60.2	53.9	13.2	4463	
<b>Location</b>										
Coastal	73.1	60.3	77.6	88.0	49.5	63.0	56.5	11.5	5476	
Interior	70.3	66.1	79.0	83.9	57.3	50.0	47.5	15.8	411	
<b>Region</b>										
Barima Waini (1)	63.0	61.8	77.8	81.1	54.5	39.1	37.1	18.5	129	
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	65.1	50.7	70.1	83.1	40.1	54.8	47.2	13.4	333	
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	75.3	53.1	72.9	88.0	41.2	60.3	50.8	11.4	1111	
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	75.9	67.8	82.3	91.0	56.4	69.0	63.8	9.0	2566	
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	72.5	61.5	73.4	84.3	52.4	67.0	58.7	14.3	372	
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	65.6	48.5	70.6	80.4	41.3	47.1	41.8	19.3	797	
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	72.9	64.2	85.6	89.8	51.6	60.6	58.7	10.2	94	
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	59.2	67.1	80.9	83.1	56.1	50.6	49.8	16.9	33	
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	77.0	70.6	75.8	82.9	63.3	52.5	48.8	16.7	156	
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	70.5	62.6	87.0	92.9	50.3	67.2	62.5	6.6	297	
<b>Age group</b>										
15-24	72.2	57.5	78.7	88.0	47.8	59.8	54.0	11.4	2077	
15-19	72.0	58.1	78.6	87.3	47.7	58.9	54.3	12.3	998	
15-17	71.7	59.3	77.8	86.9	47.6	57.5	52.8	12.8	591	
18-19	72.5	56.4	79.8	88.0	47.9	60.8	56.4	11.6	406	
20-24	72.4	57.0	78.8	88.7	47.9	60.6	53.8	10.7	1079	

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:								Number of women
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means <sup>1</sup>	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		
25-29	73.3	63.3	77.3	89.0	51.2	65.1	57.5	10.7	981
30-39	75.3	63.5	80.9	89.1	54.1	65.7	60.4	10.4	1370
40-49	71.3	60.8	73.5	85.1	48.7	59.9	53.2	14.4	1459
<b>Education</b>									
Pre-primary or none	54.5	36.5	49.3	61.6	27.9	41.0	29.0	37.1	75
Primary	61.7	49.5	65.8	76.2	40.7	45.8	40.8	22.7	535
Secondary	73.0	59.7	77.9	87.5	49.9	60.3	54.4	12.0	4193
Higher	80.5	72.8	86.1	97.3	57.6	79.4	71.8	2.6	1063
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
<b>Marital status</b>									
Ever married/in union	73.6	61.5	78.0	88.3	50.7	63.5	57.0	11.3	4578
Never married/in union	70.6	57.8	76.9	86.0	48.0	57.2	52.3	13.6	1296
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>									
Has functional difficulty	59.2	40.7	62.7	70.9	34.9	44.1	40.4	28.4	173
Has no functional difficulty	73.5	61.5	78.2	88.4	50.8	63.2	56.8	11.1	5122
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>									
African/Black	77.8	66.7	90.0	95.5	57.4	77.3	73.2	4.4	1780
Amerindian	66.4	60.4	71.6	77.5	52.2	48.7	44.8	20.5	429
East Indian	70.4	56.0	68.1	83.0	44.3	52.2	43.8	16.6	2572
Mixed Race	73.5	62.0	82.8	90.4	50.9	66.1	60.7	8.9	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12



**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:								Number of women
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means <sup>1</sup>	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		
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>									
Poorest	63.2	55.4	71.7	78.9	46.1	49.5	45.6	19.4	985
Second	70.2	56.6	77.1	85.0	48.0	57.8	53.8	14.5	1130
Middle	73.9	60.0	80.5	89.6	50.9	61.1	55.1	10.1	1240
Fourth	75.1	61.9	79.8	91.3	49.6	67.9	61.8	8.5	1319
Richest	80.0	68.2	78.0	91.6	54.8	70.7	60.6	8.3	1213

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:								Number of men
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means <sup>1</sup>	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		
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>2214</b>
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	67.6	51.4	73.9	87.6	39.0	52.3	45.1	11.4	465
Rural	64.4	52.3	64.2	78.5	40.7	43.6	36.3	21.1	1749
<b>Location</b>									
Coastal	65.6	51.7	66.2	81.0	40.0	46.7	38.9	18.5	2045
Interior	58.9	56.8	66.4	73.4	44.4	30.8	28.3	26.3	169
<b>Region</b>									
Barima Waini (1)	52.0	47.8	60.9	66.7	38.4	24.4	23.3	32.9	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	69.0	29.9	69.6	81.9	23.4	56.2	51.6	17.8	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	66.0	47.0	58.9	81.3	32.4	42.1	32.9	18.7	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	66.9	56.1	67.9	80.7	45.5	49.6	41.8	18.8	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	62.5	55.7	71.6	78.9	48.7	38.8	33.7	20.6	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	63.7	55.9	62.5	78.7	41.5	41.0	32.7	19.9	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	67.4	81.9	93.1	93.8	62.0	39.9	39.6	5.3	40
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	65.8	61.7	64.1	80.1	43.0	57.1	46.7	19.9	13
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	57.6	47.2	54.4	64.4	38.4	24.8	21.2	35.5	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	57.1	37.4	83.8	90.8	23.2	56.7	51.6	7.4	92
<b>Age group</b>									
15-24	64.6	53.9	66.6	81.0	40.8	41.3	34.3	18.3	784
15-19	63.9	48.4	63.3	77.7	36.7	37.6	30.5	21.1	424
15-17	61.9	42.1	60.8	74.0	36.8	43.1	32.8	25.9	216
18-19	66.0	54.8	66.0	81.6	36.6	31.9	28.1	16.1	209
20-24	65.4	60.3	70.5	84.8	45.6	45.7	38.8	15.0	360

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:								Number of men
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means <sup>1</sup>	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		
25-29	72.9	56.7	71.5	86.4	44.0	51.8	42.6	13.5	336
30-39	64.4	52.2	62.8	79.2	40.0	46.4	37.7	20.2	560
40-49	61.6	46.5	65.9	77.0	37.7	46.5	41.3	22.6	534
<b>Education</b>									
Pre-primary or none	(44.5)	(39.6)	(48.4)	(48.7)	(39.2)	(27.4)	(27.1)	(48.7)	33
Primary	52.0	39.7	54.3	62.1	33.7	26.1	21.8	37.7	261
Secondary	66.0	51.9	66.6	81.7	40.1	45.9	38.4	17.6	1566
Higher	72.6	63.0	74.7	90.6	46.1	60.0	50.7	9.3	345
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
<b>Marital status</b>									
Ever married/in union	65.8	51.8	67.1	81.4	39.7	46.6	39.4	18.3	1436
Never married/in union	63.9	52.7	64.8	78.6	41.6	43.3	35.9	20.5	776
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>									
Has functional difficulty	46.1	40.6	47.4	58.4	28.8	34.6	28.6	40.5	59
Has no functional difficulty	66.0	53.6	67.4	81.8	41.1	46.1	39.0	17.7	1939
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>									
African/Black	65.7	55.8	79.9	88.9	46.2	60.5	53.2	11.1	595
Amerindian	58.5	49.0	60.4	67.5	41.4	27.8	25.7	32.4	155
East Indian	64.6	50.6	56.2	74.7	38.2	37.1	28.6	24.7	1077
Mixed Race	67.9	51.5	75.7	88.4	37.0	52.4	46.5	10.5	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>									
Poorest	62.2	50.2	66.3	73.2	42.7	38.6	35.6	26.2	440
Second	61.1	49.7	67.9	82.7	36.8	46.8	39.1	17.0	439
Middle	62.7	55.2	64.3	75.9	43.6	43.7	37.5	22.9	459

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:								Number of men
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means <sup>1</sup>	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		
Fourth	66.9	45.6	64.9	82.9	35.6	46.9	37.7	16.5	432
Richest	72.5	59.5	67.7	87.3	42.7	51.3	40.7	12.7	445

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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 who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>1,A</sup>	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 <sup>B</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>5648</b>
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	29.3	11.9	33.1	87.6	87.4	80.6	11.4	45.0	1398
Rural	40.9	18.1	45.0	81.5	84.0	77.7	24.8	50.6	4251
<b>Location</b>									
Coastal	37.9	16.0	41.7	83.3	85.3	79.0	20.4	48.9	5275
Interior	40.4	24.8	46.3	78.6	79.4	70.7	37.2	53.7	373
<b>Region</b>									
Barima Waini (1)	47.0	23.2	48.6	80.5	83.4	64.8	34.7	62.5	114
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	44.4	17.9	48.0	75.5	78.4	60.5	32.2	59.4	303
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	40.4	14.9	42.4	81.7	85.0	74.2	23.4	53.4	1080
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	34.3	13.7	38.8	87.5	88.2	87.1	16.4	42.7	2510
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	48.4	28.3	54.8	77.6	83.0	75.5	27.3	65.4	342
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	41.8	19.4	44.6	77.8	81.5	71.6	24.8	52.2	744
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	36.6	19.8	43.4	86.0	89.5	77.1	28.0	52.4	88
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	46.9	26.6	51.8	72.9	77.0	71.6	30.7	36.0	31
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	36.0	28.7	44.9	73.6	70.5	71.2	46.4	51.2	141
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	30.4	14.6	35.0	81.9	80.6	68.6	11.7	46.8	297
<b>Age</b>									
15-24	42.4	18.8	46.4	82.9	86.3	78.9	22.1	50.8	1989
15-19	47.7	23.3	53.5	81.5	87.2	78.0	26.5	53.0	959
15-17	47.0	24.9	52.0	79.2	87.1	79.2	27.9	54.8	563
18-19	48.8	21.0	55.6	84.7	87.2	76.3	24.5	50.5	395
20-24	37.5	14.7	39.9	84.3	85.5	79.7	18.0	48.7	1031

**Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>1,A</sup>	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 <sup>B</sup>	
25-29	34.7	13.5	38.9	82.1	84.8	79.8	17.0	45.4	959
30-39	30.9	13.3	34.0	84.7	83.5	78.7	21.3	48.0	1308
40-49	40.8	18.6	45.4	82.1	84.2	76.5	23.8	50.7	1391
<b>Education</b>									
Pre-primary or none	38.5	43.2	55.7	79.1	84.0	76.5	26.0	50.7	60
Primary	49.3	27.9	55.0	69.7	80.0	75.5	36.0	47.8	486
Secondary	41.2	17.2	44.9	82.7	84.8	77.7	22.7	50.9	4031
Higher	20.9	7.5	24.5	90.6	88.0	83.0	10.0	43.3	1061
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
<b>Marital status</b>									
Ever married/in union	37.8	16.0	41.6	83.5	85.4	78.8	21.4	49.1	4399
Never married/in union	39.1	18.6	43.8	81.0	82.9	76.9	21.9	49.5	1239
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>									
Has functional difficulty	41.6	26.0	45.4	85.0	79.7	70.9	28.5	56.5	147
Has no functional difficulty	36.9	15.4	40.8	83.4	84.8	78.5	20.5	48.3	4938
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>									
African/Black	25.0	8.8	28.5	89.4	90.1	83.1	12.0	46.8	1761
Amerindian	44.7	26.9	51.0	75.0	77.0	65.9	39.9	56.8	377
East Indian	48.6	22.7	52.8	78.0	81.7	76.4	28.8	50.8	2443
Mixed Race	33.2	11.8	36.5	86.8	86.4	79.7	13.9	46.6	1058
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	45.5	25.7	50.2	73.7	80.1	72.1	34.1	51.3	879
Second	43.6	22.4	48.5	77.7	84.3	74.1	26.5	53.2	1078
Middle	40.1	17.8	45.3	85.2	85.3	81.1	20.3	52.2	1198

**Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>1,A</sup>	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 <sup>B</sup>	
Fourth	31.4	12.8	35.3	85.8	85.2	79.5	15.4	44.8	1294
Richest	32.8	7.6	34.2	89.3	88.2	83.0	15.4	45.8	1199

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

<sup>A</sup> 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

<sup>B</sup> 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

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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 who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>1,A</sup>	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 <sup>B</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>2154</b>
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	29.7	13.0	33.3	85.3	81.4	66.8	16.3	50.1	457
Rural	33.4	17.2	37.7	81.8	81.4	72.3	24.1	40.3	1697
<b>Location</b>									
Coastal	31.7	15.5	35.6	82.8	81.6	71.1	21.0	41.7	1992
Interior	43.8	26.8	51.3	79.6	78.9	70.9	39.8	50.2	162
<b>Region</b>									
Barima Waini (1)	43.1	32.2	48.7	79.7	72.3	64.4	34.5	51.2	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	31.9	20.1	40.9	80.7	71.6	66.0	25.8	28.4	109
Essequibo Islands-W. Demerara (3)	34.5	16.6	38.9	80.2	83.1	67.0	28.2	48.3	438
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	27.7	12.3	30.4	87.0	84.6	75.4	14.1	38.8	943
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	48.2	28.6	52.8	81.0	82.2	75.2	27.8	46.5	136
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	33.7	18.1	38.2	71.8	70.8	62.3	29.9	37.2	277
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	67.5	18.6	72.0	84.5	86.1	81.5	13.5	39.9	40
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	31.0	28.0	43.2	73.4	74.7	70.7	41.1	50.9	13
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	30.8	27.6	41.3	77.4	80.6	69.2	62.2	56.2	59
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	29.0	9.8	33.2	90.6	87.9	74.3	15.3	62.5	90
<b>Age</b>									
15-24	40.7	20.5	45.7	83.1	81.5	72.4	24.2	45.6	756
15-19	46.3	22.2	50.9	83.5	82.9	72.7	25.1	48.9	407
15-17	53.1	27.1	57.2	82.7	79.0	70.2	28.2	47.3	206
18-19	39.3	17.2	44.5	84.3	86.9	75.2	21.9	50.6	201



**Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>1,A</sup>	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 <sup>B</sup>	
20-24	34.2	18.5	39.5	82.6	79.9	72.0	23.2	41.7	349
25-29	26.4	13.0	31.4	83.8	82.2	72.0	18.2	37.2	330
30-39	26.2	10.9	29.0	85.4	85.0	75.3	22.6	39.6	547
40-49	31.5	18.0	35.5	78.0	77.1	64.4	22.3	43.8	521
<b>Education</b>									
Pre-primary or none	(57.0)	(27.5)	(63.6)	(83.2)	(85.2)	(68.0)	(32.8)	(17.2)	30
Primary	44.3	23.2	47.9	68.7	75.1	60.8	28.9	39.1	253
Secondary	33.9	17.6	38.3	82.6	81.6	70.3	22.2	44.7	1518
Higher	16.8	4.6	20.0	92.6	84.9	82.4	17.0	36.1	344
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
<b>Marital status</b>									
Ever married/in union	30.4	15.1	34.2	82.9	82.2	68.8	22.3	43.5	1406
Never married/in union	36.8	18.6	41.7	81.9	80.0	75.5	22.6	40.1	748
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>									
Has functional difficulty	42.4	22.2	44.3	79.9	75.1	74.3	22.4	39.5	58
Has no functional difficulty	30.1	15.0	34.3	82.6	81.9	71.1	21.8	41.9	1890
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>									
African/Black	25.1	11.7	30.3	90.7	86.1	71.8	16.3	46.1	581
Amerindian	43.5	26.6	51.8	76.4	74.9	65.7	44.2	47.2	147
East Indian	36.2	18.1	39.5	78.3	78.4	70.0	25.6	39.5	1044
Mixed Race	30.1	14.7	33.6	84.1	85.1	75.2	14.7	42.8	380
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

**Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>1,A</sup>	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 <sup>B</sup>	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	41.1	23.7	47.5	75.5	79.3	68.5	35.0	46.1	417
Second	36.1	19.2	39.9	84.2	82.8	71.9	20.2	43.1	430
Middle	31.3	15.5	34.9	80.3	77.7	71.4	19.8	45.1	448
Fourth	29.6	13.2	32.3	83.3	82.5	69.0	21.6	38.3	419
Richest	25.5	10.4	29.7	89.1	84.8	74.6	16.1	39.1	440

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

<sup>A</sup> 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

<sup>B</sup> 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

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women
	Know a place to get tested <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2, 3</sup>	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV <sup>A</sup>	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit <sup>A</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>5887</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	92.7	75.5	74.3	37.7	37.3	16.4	2.0	1424
Rural	88.7	68.9	66.8	25.4	24.6	11.4	1.3	4463
<b>Location</b>								
Coastal	90.0	70.5	68.6	28.3	27.6	12.4	1.4	5476
Interior	84.4	70.4	68.4	29.2	28.6	14.5	2.0	411
<b>Region</b>								
Barima Waini (1)	81.5	68.7	67.7	31.0	30.4	9.3	1.6	129
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	86.4	67.5	65.6	21.9	21.2	12.9	2.5	333
Essequibo Islands- W. Demerara (3)	91.6	69.9	69.1	25.9	25.7	10.3	0.6	1111
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	91.3	73.5	72.2	31.6	31.1	13.3	1.5	2566
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	84.4	59.9	56.5	23.7	22.0	10.3	2.4	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	86.1	64.3	59.7	20.0	18.5	10.1	0.6	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	90.3	75.4	73.6	34.4	34.1	11.9	2.8	94
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	85.4	72.3	64.4	29.7	26.0	12.2	3.1	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	82.9	68.5	66.7	24.6	24.4	20.9	1.7	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	94.7	79.9	79.0	44.2	43.4	21.1	4.1	297
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	83.0	47.3	45.4	27.0	25.9	11.5	1.4	2077
15-19	76.7	25.2	24.7	16.4	16.1	11.0	1.6	998
15-17	69.8	14.2	14.0	9.1	9.1	11.7	1.1	591
18-19	86.6	41.3	40.2	27.1	26.4	10.1	2.2	406
20-24	88.9	67.8	64.6	36.8	34.9	12.0	1.3	1079
25-29	94.8	85.4	84.1	38.7	38.6	13.9	1.3	981
30-39	93.8	87.7	85.8	31.5	30.9	15.1	2.2	1370
40-49	91.6	77.3	75.1	20.5	19.9	10.9	0.9	1459
<b>Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months</b>								
Sexually active	94.5	84.1	82.1	35.2	34.5	14.1	1.8	3920
15-24 <sup>3</sup>	92.0	76.5	73.2	44.6	43.0	14.0	2.2	996
15-19	88.6	60.2	58.9	39.8	39.7	14.7	3.2	270
15-17	87.9	38.6	36.9	25.9	25.9	13.1	4.5	81
18-19	88.9	69.5	68.3	45.8	45.6	15.3	2.7	189
20-24	93.3	82.6	78.5	46.4	44.2	13.7	1.8	726
25-49	95.3	86.7	85.1	32.0	31.6	14.2	1.6	2924
Sexually inactive	79.9	43.2	41.8	14.8	14.1	9.5	0.9	1967
<b>Education</b>								
Pre-primary or none	63.9	57.2	54.0	14.0	13.0	4.0	1.0	75
Primary	85.1	70.0	66.9	22.2	21.3	7.2	0.8	535
Secondary	89.0	68.9	67.0	27.3	26.5	11.4	1.2	4193
Higher	97.4	78.8	77.6	37.5	37.1	20.5	3.1	1063
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women
	Know a place to get tested <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2, 3</sup>	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV <sup>A</sup>	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit <sup>A</sup>	
<b>Marital status</b>								
Ever married/in union	93.1	82.0	79.9	32.3	31.6	13.3	1.5	4578
Never married/in union	77.5	30.0	29.1	14.6	14.0	9.7	1.2	1296
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>								
Has functional difficulty	76.0	59.4	55.4	21.7	20.9	8.1	0.6	173
Has no functional difficulty	92.4	77.4	75.4	30.8	30.1	12.8	1.5	5122
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>								
African/Black	94.6	77.2	76.1	36.4	36.0	16.8	2.2	1780
Amerindian	82.3	67.8	64.9	28.2	27.1	11.3	1.3	429
East Indian	86.8	64.1	61.7	19.1	18.1	9.6	1.0	2572
Mixed Race	91.3	76.0	74.6	37.5	37.0	13.4	1.6	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	80.4	67.2	64.9	27.3	26.4	10.9	1.5	985
Second	88.2	71.0	68.3	29.1	27.7	10.9	1.0	1130
Middle	89.4	67.4	65.3	26.4	25.8	11.7	0.7	1240
Fourth	93.2	72.0	70.9	28.1	27.7	12.4	1.8	1319
Richest	94.9	74.3	72.9	31.0	30.6	16.6	2.3	1213

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

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

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

<sup>A</sup> Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:							Number of men
	Know a place to get tested <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2, 3</sup>	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV <sup>A</sup>	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit <sup>A</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2214</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	92.5	62.5	60.2	29.1	27.5	18.8	1.1	465
Rural	85.4	51.2	49.1	19.9	19.0	12.5	0.6	1749
<b>Location</b>								
Coastal	87.5	53.9	51.7	22.1	21.0	14.0	0.7	2045
Interior	80.2	49.6	47.9	18.7	18.3	12.0	0.9	169
<b>Region</b>								
Barima Waini (1)	84.0	49.1	47.8	13.4	12.7	11.5	1.2	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	89.9	43.8	42.8	12.5	12.5	14.6	0.9	115
Essequibo Islands- W.Demerara (3)	89.2	58.1	56.3	25.9	24.7	15.3	0.7	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	87.6	53.2	52.0	22.9	22.1	12.9	0.6	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	82.6	46.5	43.3	21.9	21.3	19.3	0.4	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	83.7	56.6	50.9	14.9	13.0	12.6	0.7	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	85.8	63.5	62.8	38.1	37.6	10.3	0.0	40
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	80.8	56.0	54.8	25.5	24.7	6.4	1.4	13
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	73.3	40.0	37.1	9.2	9.2	14.8	1.1	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	94.5	55.7	52.2	29.7	26.9	15.0	1.3	92
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	77.8	31.5	29.1	17.6	16.2	11.2	0.4	784
15-19	69.0	12.6	11.5	6.6	6.5	6.6	0.5	424
15-17	67.0	5.4	4.2	1.6	1.6	5.0	0.0	216
18-19	71.0	20.1	19.2	11.7	11.7	8.2	0.9	209
20-24	88.1	53.8	49.7	30.6	27.7	16.6	0.3	360
25-29	93.6	61.5	59.7	25.6	25.2	14.5	0.5	336
30-39	94.2	69.2	67.4	26.1	24.9	16.5	1.8	560
40-49	88.5	64.6	62.2	21.2	20.4	14.7	0.1	534
<b>Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months</b>								
Sexually active	90.1	60.5	58.0	23.7	22.5	14.8	0.7	1687
15-24 <sup>3</sup>	82.9	44.9	41.7	24.7	22.9	13.9	0.7	449
15-19	74.4	22.5	20.5	13.0	12.9	8.5	1.2	160
15-17	79.5	7.4	5.2	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.0	50
18-19	72.1	29.3	27.4	18.8	18.7	11.6	1.7	110
20-24	87.6	57.4	53.5	31.2	28.4	17.0	0.4	289
25-49	92.7	66.1	63.8	23.3	22.3	15.1	0.8	1238
Sexually inactive	76.9	31.5	30.4	15.8	15.3	10.8	0.6	527
<b>Education</b>								
Pre-primary or none	(83.8)	(29.6)	(29.1)	(11.4)	(11.4)	(10.9)	(0.2)	33
Primary	82.7	52.0	50.9	18.8	18.4	7.8	0.2	261
Secondary	86.0	50.6	47.9	20.5	19.3	12.1	0.6	1566
Higher	94.5	70.6	69.6	31.4	30.7	27.2	1.6	345
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:							Number of men
	Know a place to get tested <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2, 3</sup>	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV <sup>A</sup>	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit <sup>A</sup>	
<b>Marital status</b>								
Ever married/in union	91.5	65.2	62.6	25.0	23.7	15.5	0.8	1436
Never married/in union	78.5	32.3	30.7	16.0	15.4	10.8	0.4	776
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>								
Has functional difficulty	73.5	61.9	61.2	31.4	31.4	25.8	0.1	59
Has no functional difficulty	89.5	58.7	56.4	23.8	22.6	14.5	0.8	1939
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>								
African/Black	92.3	64.1	61.5	28.2	26.2	18.0	0.1	595
Amerindian	74.9	40.3	39.0	11.7	11.7	10.9	0.6	155
East Indian	84.0	46.0	43.8	16.5	15.8	10.1	0.6	1077
Mixed Race	91.5	63.7	62.0	31.0	30.0	18.7	2.0	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	81.2	48.1	43.9	20.7	18.4	14.9	0.4	440
Second	85.8	50.9	49.5	23.0	22.2	11.3	1.0	439
Middle	86.8	52.8	51.7	21.4	21.3	14.6	0.3	459
Fourth	90.6	55.3	51.8	20.3	18.3	12.4	0.2	432
Richest	90.2	60.7	60.0	23.7	23.5	16.0	1.6	445

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

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

<sup>3</sup> 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

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care <sup>1,A</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>835</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	95.0	53.6	84.7	82.8	51.9	46.3	193
Rural	87.4	52.3	79.6	78.4	50.4	38.1	642
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	92.0	52.8	82.5	81.0	51.0	39.1	729
Interior	69.5	51.0	69.0	68.1	48.8	46.1	106
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	71.5	54.6	75.4	74.1	54.6	58.2	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	78.9	45.2	68.8	65.5	42.7	46.8	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	96.2	51.8	90.0	90.0	50.4	30.1	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	94.0	59.8	89.0	89.0	59.3	45.7	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	81.2	37.8	53.3	44.9	31.6	25.2	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	90.1	42.5	70.4	66.5	38.5	31.2	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	88.1	38.1	76.9	74.5	37.1	28.6	20
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	91.8	55.7	46.1	46.1	37.4	26.2	9
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	52.8	53.3	64.3	64.3	52.2	48.6	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	99.3	57.0	94.1	94.1	56.2	47.2	40
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	90.3	54.6	80.9	79.7	52.2	39.8	353
15-19	90.2	51.2	77.8	74.5	48.5	45.2	83
15-17	(89.0)	(52.8)	(69.1)	(69.1)	(52.8)	(58.4)	22
18-19	90.7	50.6	81.0	76.4	46.9	40.4	61

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care <sup>1,A</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	
20-24	90.3	55.6	81.8	81.3	53.4	38.1	271
25-29	84.0	42.4	76.7	74.2	41.0	33.5	225
30-39	91.5	58.4	83.2	82.8	57.3	44.2	215
40-49	(95.1)	(60.7)	(89.5)	(87.1)	(57.1)	(55.5)	41
<b>Education</b>							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	86.3	44.2	65.9	65.9	44.2	36.9	71
Secondary	88.0	50.6	80.3	78.5	48.7	40.5	626
Higher	97.0	68.4	94.0	93.9	65.8	40.6	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Marital status</b>							
Ever married/in union	89.3	52.6	81.5	80.0	51.0	40.2	809
Never married/in union	(83.0)	(54.5)	(63.0)	(63.0)	(44.8)	(34.5)	25
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	89.2	52.2	81.1	79.6	50.3	39.7	801
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>							
African/Black	96.2	65.8	88.2	86.9	64.3	47.4	233
Amerindian	68.9	47.5	66.6	65.1	45.8	46.4	111
East Indian	87.5	42.8	78.8	76.7	40.1	31.7	323
Mixed Race	95.9	56.4	83.5	83.5	55.8	41.5	168
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0



**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care <sup>1,A</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	75.2	52.0	69.6	68.5	50.0	46.2	243
Second	95.2	51.2	82.3	80.3	50.4	37.2	169
Middle	95.5	48.1	77.3	75.0	45.3	36.1	132
Fourth	94.9	66.8	88.6	87.8	63.3	43.6	151
Richest	93.8	44.3	93.2	92.2	44.1	32.5	140
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.35a - HIV counselling during antenatal care (counselling on HIV)							
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.36 - HIV testing during antenatal care							
<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TM.35b - HIV counselling during antenatal care (information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results)							

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

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>A</sup>	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge <sup>1</sup>	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					
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>2077</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>1989</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	47.8	47.6	85.5	49.5	33.7	51.2	501	55.2	257	41.7	488
Rural	32.8	47.8	82.3	44.1	23.4	46.9	1576	38.7	739	48.0	1502
<b>Location</b>											
Coastal	36.6	46.9	83.3	45.1	25.8	47.0	1928	43.7	905	45.9	1852
Interior	33.3	59.8	79.9	49.7	26.8	60.8	149	35.3	91	53.4	137
<b>Region</b>											
Barima Waini (1)	31.5	58.4	79.4	53.8	29.3	59.0	54	40.1	32	54.2	49
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	20.8	39.4	84.2	45.6	25.8	33.3	109	38.8	36	50.4	99
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	32.2	38.0	86.5	41.1	19.5	49.6	368	33.2	182	57.7	361
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	44.3	54.8	81.6	47.1	30.3	46.8	902	52.3	422	37.3	874
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	20.3	54.5	80.0	39.7	18.5	39.3	146	36.0	57	59.5	131
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	34.2	35.5	83.7	42.9	20.1	49.4	296	33.5	146	48.4	279
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	38.7	49.6	85.0	51.2	23.9	60.4	33	30.3	20	55.2	31
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	32.3	55.8	82.5	51.6	31.5	70.9	11	37.6	8	61.5	11
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	31.9	68.8	76.4	44.0	25.0	60.7	51	32.8	31	49.6	47
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	33.0	38.7	88.7	54.9	35.4	56.6	108	50.8	61	49.3	107
<b>Age</b>											
15-19	33.3	47.7	76.7	24.7	16.1	27.0	998	39.7	270	53.5	959
15-17	33.1	47.6	69.8	14.0	9.1	13.7	591	25.9	81	52.0	563
18-19	33.5	47.9	86.6	40.2	26.4	46.4	406	45.6	189	55.6	395
20-24	39.3	47.9	88.9	64.6	34.9	67.3	1079	44.2	726	39.9	1031
20-22	35.6	44.4	85.9	57.5	31.7	62.4	649	43.8	405	40.7	610
23-24	45.0	53.1	93.5	75.4	39.8	74.6	430	44.7	321	38.7	420

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>A</sup>	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge <sup>1</sup>	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					
<b>Education</b>											
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	10	(*)	9
Primary	9.3	23.3	54.4	42.0	32.6	63.3	41	(48.8)	26	56.0	33
Secondary	33.2	47.3	81.4	43.5	23.4	47.5	1661	39.6	788	50.4	1584
Higher	54.8	53.6	94.8	55.0	36.2	47.0	364	58.6	171	28.5	363
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1	na	0
<b>Marital status</b>											
Ever married/in union	35.9	47.3	90.5	70.3	40.5	81.8	1068	44.2	873	48.2	1025
Never married/in union	37.1	48.5	75.3	19.0	10.4	11.9	1004	34.8	120	44.5	960
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	3	(*)	4
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>											
Has functional difficulty	(20.7)	(42.7)	(71.4)	(28.0)	(15.8)	(53.8)	30	(*)	16	(64.3)	29
Has no functional difficulty	38.1	48.0	88.6	58.6	32.9	61.7	1456	44.8	899	43.8	1397
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>											
African/Black	46.2	51.5	89.1	53.5	35.6	48.4	661	56.3	320	33.5	653
Amerindian	26.2	53.0	79.7	46.4	28.1	55.2	159	37.5	88	60.7	142
East Indian	29.9	43.6	79.2	38.1	16.3	43.4	877	27.7	380	52.6	839
Mixed Race	39.3	48.9	83.0	48.4	30.2	55.2	374	52.4	207	50.7	352
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	1	(*)	4
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	23.8	46.0	73.6	46.6	27.1	52.8	366	41.9	193	60.2	329
Second	33.4	49.8	83.5	50.0	30.2	51.5	402	44.0	207	52.6	386
Middle	31.1	40.7	79.1	39.0	20.2	44.1	445	38.3	196	42.2	421
Fourth	39.8	49.6	86.8	48.1	25.6	45.1	470	43.6	212	40.0	465
Richest	53.2	53.1	91.2	43.7	27.2	47.6	394	47.0	187	41.1	390
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people											
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results											

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>A</sup>	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge <sup>1</sup>	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					

<sup>A</sup> Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.

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

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

**Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)**

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:						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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>A</sup>	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge <sup>1</sup>	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					
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>756</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	43.6	45.3	84.9	35.0	22.5	64.7	166	32.0	107	42.9	163
Rural	38.0	39.6	75.9	27.5	14.5	55.2	618	20.0	341	46.4	593
<b>Location</b>											
Coastal	39.7	40.3	78.1	29.3	16.5	56.8	719	23.5	408	44.5	694
Interior	32.8	46.3	73.6	26.8	13.6	62.6	65	16.8	41	59.1	62
<b>Region</b>											
Barima Waini (1)	22.3	34.3	81.1	30.2	12.6	65.0	23	14.7	15	53.3	23
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	28.6	16.9	84.1	28.3	10.4	68.9	49	15.2	34	41.3	45
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	34.0	38.2	78.0	34.8	20.6	59.9	125	(32.5)	75	45.4	120
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	46.3	42.5	75.1	27.9	17.4	50.9	350	25.1	178	43.1	343
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	26.7	50.3	79.8	18.7	10.1	58.4	54	15.2	32	57.6	53
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	33.3	47.3	78.6	34.2	12.9	63.1	99	16.2	63	41.1	93
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(52.9)	(67.2)	(78.5)	(30.2)	(17.8)	(68.2)	16	(21.1)	11	(79.4)	16
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(25.7)	(43.8)	(73.5)	(32.6)	(28.0)	(66.2)	5	(*)	3	(56.1)	4
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	30.2	43.6	61.8	19.1	8.3	(55.1)	21	(8.8)	12	49.0	19
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	47.1	25.6	93.7	26.5	19.9	(64.8)	41	(25.4)	27	47.0	41
<b>Age</b>											
15-19	36.0	36.7	69.0	11.5	6.5	37.7	424	12.9	160	50.9	407
15-17	30.8	36.8	67.0	4.2	1.6	23.2	216	0.3	50	57.2	206
18-19	41.4	36.6	71.0	19.2	11.7	52.8	209	18.7	110	44.5	201
20-24	42.9	45.6	88.1	49.7	27.7	80.2	360	28.4	289	39.5	349
20-22	46.5	48.6	88.6	42.4	24.9	75.1	213	25.2	160	40.9	206
23-24	37.6	41.3	87.5	60.3	31.6	87.7	147	32.3	129	37.6	143

**Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)**

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:						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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>A</sup>	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge <sup>1</sup>	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					
<b>Education</b>											
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	1	(*)	1
Primary	(16.9)	(31.3)	(73.8)	(30.0)	(2.6)	(66.0)	19	(*)	12	(76.2)	18
Secondary	38.2	42.4	76.3	26.1	14.9	58.4	635	20.5	371	48.1	609
Higher	47.2	33.6	85.8	43.9	25.4	49.6	128	41.4	63	29.8	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1
<b>Marital status</b>											
Ever married/in union	36.7	42.9	89.1	50.5	24.2	90.1	224	25.7	201	47.1	220
Never married/in union	40.1	40.0	73.2	20.5	13.0	44.1	560	20.6	247	45.1	536
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>											
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	9	(*)	11
Has no functional difficulty	42.8	42.3	82.5	39.0	22.2	70.1	556	26.2	390	40.9	539
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>											
African/Black	41.0	42.4	84.9	33.1	17.5	56.3	233	26.5	131	42.0	228
Amerindian	19.2	42.8	68.6	22.4	11.5	64.3	65	13.4	41	63.0	60
East Indian	37.4	40.4	72.4	23.4	12.3	54.9	347	16.3	190	42.6	330
Mixed Race	49.7	38.2	83.4	39.4	26.0	61.2	140	36.6	86	51.4	137
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	25.3	42.9	77.2	27.1	14.5	61.9	174	18.8	108	54.9	166
Second	36.1	34.3	73.3	27.6	13.3	58.9	148	22.2	87	59.2	146
Middle	47.4	43.2	74.6	29.9	21.5	48.4	154	23.1	75	38.3	145
Fourth	42.6	31.9	84.7	31.0	17.4	61.9	146	24.8	91	37.9	139
Richest	45.9	50.2	79.3	29.8	14.8	54.9	162	26.4	89	37.1	160

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

<sup>A</sup> Refer to Table TM.11.3M for the two components.

**Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)**

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:						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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>A</sup>	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge <sup>1</sup>	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					

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

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





# 7 THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION & 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.<sup>72</sup> 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<sup>73</sup> 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.<sup>74</sup>

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.

The vaccination schedule followed by the Guyana National Immunisation Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations with birth doses of BCG, Polio, and Hepatitis B vaccines (within 24 hours of birth), three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DTP, Hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) antigens, three doses of Polio vaccine, two/three doses of Pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine, two or three doses of rotavirus vaccine, two doses of the MMR vaccine containing measles, mumps, and rubella antigens, and, in addition, one dose of vaccine against yellow fever. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the doses of MMR at 12 and 18 months and yellow fever at 12 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunisation coverage from the Guyana 2019 - 2020 MICS are based on children age 12-23/24-35 months.

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<sup>72</sup> "Immunization Highlights 2015." World Health Organization. June 27, 2016. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://www.who.int/immunization/highlights/2015/en/>.

<sup>73</sup> "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/](http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/).

<sup>74</sup> Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age<sup>73</sup>, but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

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 the vaccination cards and the 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 24 months of age (BCG, Rotovirus; IPV; OPV; DPT; YF; MMR; pneumococcol.)
	Vaccination records <sup>A</sup>	Mother's report	Either <sup>B</sup> (Crude coverage)		Vaccination records <sup>A</sup>	Mother's report	Either <sup>B</sup> (Crude coverage)	
<b>Antigen</b>								
BCG <sup>1</sup>	89.3	1.1	90.4	90.0	80.0	2.6	82.6	81.9
HepB at birth <sup>C</sup>	43.5	0.0	43.5	42.9	39.0	0.0	39.0	38.0
Polio (OPV/IPV) 1 <sup>C</sup>	88.4	0.8	89.3	89.1	80.9	2.6	83.4	82.6
Polio (OPV/IPV) 2	89.1	0.8	89.9	87.8	80.2	2.3	82.5	81.2
Polio (OPV/IPV) 3 <sup>2</sup>	74.3	0.5	74.9	71.1	79.1	1.9	81.1	74.4
<b>Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB)</b>								
1 <sup>D</sup>	89.8	0.8	90.6	90.5	80.8	2.5	83.2	81.7
2	89.6	0.6	90.2	89.8	80.0	1.7	81.6	80.4
3 <sup>3,4,5</sup>	87.7	0.2	87.9	85.9	79.0	1.3	80.3	78.2
<b>Pneumococcal (Conjugate)</b>								
1	90.2	0.6	90.8	90.7	79.7	1.7	81.5	80.7
2	89.2	0.6	89.8	89.3	79.1	1.5	80.6	79.9
3 <sup>6</sup>	84.3	0.3	84.6	80.9	78.4	1.3	79.7	78.4
<b>Rotavirus</b>								
1	86.6	0.6	87.3	87.2	77.9	2.2	80.1	79.2
2	80.8	0.5	81.3	80.7	74.5	2.1	76.6	75.7
<b>Measles-Rubella</b>								
1 <sup>8</sup>	76.3	0.7	77.0	51.8	78.4	2.6	81.0	80.7
2 <sup>9</sup>	30.3	0.4	30.7	2.4	62.1	1.4	63.5	61.4
<b>Yellow fever</b> <sup>10</sup>	76.3	0.8	77.1	49.1	78.1	2.5	80.7	80.1
<b>Fully vaccinated</b>								
Basic antigens <sup>11,E</sup>	70.5	0.2	70.7	65.5	73.0	0.8	73.8	64.4
All antigens <sup>12,F</sup>	na	na	na	na	55.3	0.7	55.9	45.5
<b>No vaccinations</b>	0.3	7.5	7.9	7.9	0.3	14.9	15.1	15.1
<b>Number of children</b>	555	555	555	555	490	490	490	490
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage								
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage								
<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1								

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 24 months of age (BCG, Rotavirus; IPV; OPV; DPT; YF; MMR; pneumococcol.)
	Vaccination records <sup>A</sup>	Mother's report	Either <sup>B</sup> (Crude coverage)		Vaccination records <sup>A</sup>	Mother's report	Either <sup>B</sup> (Crude coverage)	
	<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage							
	<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage							
	<sup>6</sup> MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1							
	<sup>7</sup> MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage							
	<sup>8</sup> MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage							
	<sup>9</sup> MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1							
	<sup>10</sup> MICS indicator TC.9 - Yellow fever immunization coverage							
	<sup>11</sup> MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)							
	<sup>12</sup> MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)							
na: not applicable								
<sup>A</sup> Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down								
<sup>B</sup> MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5, TC.6, TC.7, and TC.11a refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicators TC.8, TC.9, TC.10 and TC.11b refer to children age 24-35 months								
<sup>C</sup> For children with vaccination records, any record of Polio at birth is accepted. For children relying on mother's report, Polio at birth is a dose received within the first 2 weeks after birth.								
<sup>D</sup> The Hepatitis B birth dose is representing information from the vaccination card. HepB birth in Regions 4 and 8 was fully rolled out after data collection began								
<sup>E</sup> For children age 12-23 months basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, while for children age 24-35 months basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3 and Measles 1								
<sup>F</sup> All antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, PCV3, Rota2, Rubella, YF and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Guyana.								

**Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics**

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:															Percentage with:		Number of children age 12-23 months	
	BCG <sup>1</sup>	HepB (at birth)	Polio			Pentavalent (DPT/Hib/HepB) <sup>1</sup>			Pneumococcal (Conjugate)			Rotavirus		Measles-Rubella <sup>18</sup>	Basic antigens <sup>9,A</sup>	No vaccinations	Vaccination cards <sup>B</sup>		Vaccination cards seen <sup>C</sup>
			OPV/IPV 1	OPV/IPV 2	OPV/IPV 3	1	2	3 <sup>3,4,5</sup>	1	2	3 <sup>6</sup>	1	2						
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>555</b>
<b>Sex</b>																			
Male	88.8	41.0	87.7	90.0	71.1	90.3	90.6	87.4	91.5	90.3	82.5	86.8	80.9	79.3	64.6	7.8	95.1	91.0	258
Female	91.9	45.7	90.5	89.5	77.2	90.8	89.8	88.3	90.2	89.4	86.4	87.6	81.5	83.0	76.1	8.0	95.7	91.3	298
<b>Area</b>																			
Urban	88.7	33.6	87.4	87.6	82.2	91.2	89.4	86.2	91.2	89.3	85.3	86.9	76.5	87.5	75.3	8.8	95.9	90.5	110
Rural	90.9	46.0	89.6	90.3	72.4	90.4	90.4	88.3	90.7	89.9	84.4	87.3	82.4	78.5	69.6	7.7	95.3	91.3	445
<b>Region</b>																			
Barima Waini (1)	89.3	19.8	82.7	85.4	73.5	87.2	86.1	76.0	87.2	85.4	71.3	86.6	78.8	(84.8)	69.1	8.2	88.6	87.2	25
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	86.7	66.3	84.3	84.9	76.9	83.7	83.7	83.7	83.7	81.9	79.0	82.5	80.4	87.6	74.6	13.3	95.7	87.4	33
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	97.8	56.8	97.0	95.1	76.2	99.1	96.2	90.7	98.0	96.2	91.8	97.0	96.2	79.6	76.2	0.9	98.6	96.7	89
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	92.8	44.4	96.0	95.3	79.4	93.8	94.8	93.8	95.5	94.8	89.5	91.5	84.9	84.4	75.6	4.0	98.4	96.0	233
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(75.6)	(50.8)	(64.7)	(73.3)	(37.6)	(73.3)	(73.3)	(71.7)	(71.9)	(71.9)	(67.0)	(73.2)	(67.6)	(62.3)	(28.2)	(24.4)	(83.4)	(73.1)	44
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	96.5	37.0	89.6	92.2	84.7	96.5	95.8	94.7	95.8	94.6	92.7	82.8	73.1	85.0	77.4	3.5	97.9	95.2	64
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(78.7)	(28.4)	(75.6)	(73.0)	(64.0)	(75.5)	(73.0)	(73.0)	(73.0)	(73.0)	(72.5)	(76.1)	(73.4)	(75.4)	(64.0)	(21.3)	(89.9)	(73.0)	13
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(87.6)	(54.9)	(77.4)	(87.6)	(81.0)	(89.1)	(87.7)	(83.6)	(87.6)	(86.2)	(81.7)	(86.2)	(71.6)	(*)	(70.7)	(10.9)	(93.6)	(89.0)	6
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	66.3	14.1	65.3	63.5	55.5	66.3	65.3	63.5	65.3	65.3	57.4	65.2	59.6	(65.0)	55.5	33.7	83.0	71.2	25
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(89.3)	(18.9)	(86.3)	(86.3)	(78.0)	(89.3)	(87.5)	(83.0)	(89.3)	(87.5)	(78.3)	(83.1)	(69.5)	(85.2)	(78.0)	(10.7)	(92.1)	(84.8)	24
<b>Mother's education</b>																			
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Primary	(93.7)	(56.1)	(83.6)	(84.6)	(54.3)	(91.0)	(87.1)	(83.4)	(91.0)	(85.6)	(57.2)	(89.6)	(81.7)	76.6	(47.9)	(6.3)	(94.5)	(91.0)	42
Secondary	89.8	42.0	89.2	89.9	77.1	90.2	90.1	88.5	90.5	89.7	86.6	86.5	82.6	81.2	73.0	8.0	95.5	91.6	416
Higher	95.7	45.4	95.4	94.9	74.2	95.7	95.7	91.4	95.7	95.7	91.9	93.0	77.0	(91.0)	74.2	4.3	98.2	93.0	88

**Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics**

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:															Percentage with:		Number of children age 12-23 months	
	BCG <sup>1</sup>	HepB (at birth)	Polio			Pentavalent (DPT/Hib/HepB) <sup>1</sup>			Pneumococcal (Conjugate)			Rotavirus		Measles-Rubella <sup>18</sup>	Basic antigens <sup>9,A</sup>	No vaccinations	Vaccination cards <sup>B</sup>		Vaccination cards seen <sup>C</sup>
			OPV/IPV 1	OPV/IPV 2	OPV/IPV 3	1	2	3 <sup>3,4,5</sup>	1	2	3 <sup>6</sup>	1	2						
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>																			
African/Black	90.6	36.5	92.2	91.5	77.5	36.5	94.2	92.9	90.0	94.2	92.7	89.2	88.8	80.7	71.9	5.6	96.1	92.5	153
Amerindian	79.0	34.9	77.8	76.2	68.6	34.9	77.6	76.7	73.9	76.6	75.7	69.2	77.1	79.3	65.9	18.9	87.6	80.1	70
East Indian	94.2	53.0	90.8	93.3	76.3	53.0	93.9	93.3	92.7	93.0	92.8	87.8	90.6	80.2	72.7	5.3	97.1	94.5	232
Mixed Race	89.7	38.3	89.1	88.4	69.0	38.3	86.2	88.3	83.2	90.3	88.1	81.1	84.2	83.6	67.7	9.7	95.6	89.1	100
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																			
Poorest	85.0	45.0	82.6	83.9	69.9	45.0	86.9	84.1	81.9	86.2	83.1	77.8	81.6	78.8	63.0	11.7	91.2	86.4	166
Second	93.2	44.4	90.3	92.7	67.4	44.4	92.9	92.0	89.5	92.0	92.0	78.8	89.3	89.8	63.6	5.7	97.7	95.1	110
Middle	97.0	59.1	95.0	92.7	85.1	59.1	95.9	95.4	92.1	95.1	94.5	90.7	84.0	82.7	82.9	3.0	99.3	95.4	68
Fourth	92.1	35.8	92.1	92.1	72.4	35.8	88.9	92.1	89.7	92.1	92.1	89.7	90.8	76.7	72.4	7.9	95.6	91.5	126
Richest	89.8	38.3	91.9	91.4	86.2	38.3	93.0	93.0	91.4	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	73.8	83.1	7.0	97.2	91.3	84

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

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

HepB at birth in Regions 4 and 8 was fully rolled out after data collection began.

**Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics [cont'd]**

Percentage of children age 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:					Percentage with:		Number of children age 24-35 months
	Measles-Rubella 2 <sup>10</sup>	Yellow Fever <sup>11</sup>	Full vaccination		No vaccinations	Vaccination cards <sup>B</sup>	Vaccination cards seen <sup>C</sup>	
			Basic antigens <sup>A</sup>	All antigens <sup>12,D</sup>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>490</b>
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	57.3	78.5	71.9	50.1	16.2	88.1	80.4	260
Female	70.0	83.1	74.5	61.5	13.9	92.2	84.2	231
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	70.8	85.8	82.8	62.1	11.1	90.9	86.8	137
Rural	60.3	78.7	69.4	52.9	16.7	89.7	80.4	353
<b>Region</b>								
Barima Waini (1)	(51.2)	(86.3)	(79.9)	(47.8)	(10.5)	(89.9)	(86.3)	17
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	57.3	81.6	80.2	55.0	4.5	98.7	93.5	32
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	72.6	79.6	74.2	67.2	14.0	93.5	85.0	79
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	68.3	83.5	77.1	62.0	14.4	88.1	82.3	180
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(19.3)	(75.6)	(50.7)	(15.2)	(24.4)	(74.9)	(67.2)	39
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	68.0	82.5	72.0	53.1	14.3	95.8	83.7	71
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(61.1)	(70.0)	(69.6)	(49.4)	(24.6)	(89.0)	(75.4)	16
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(56.5)	(58.9)	(59.3)	(50.7)	(35.0)	(77.9)	(69.1)	24
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(74.2)	(85.7)	(80.2)	(54.7)	(6.7)	(98.6)	(90.9)	31
<b>Mother's education</b>								
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	50.6	76.7	60.2	34.1	19.9	93.7	78.4	45
Secondary	64.7	81.0	74.3	58.9	15.5	89.5	81.8	381
Higher	(71.2)	(89.0)	(87.5)	(58.8)	(7.6)	(93.5)	(90.9)	51

**Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics [cont'd]**

Percentage of children age 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:					Percentage with:		Number of children age 24-35 months
	Measles-Rubella 2 <sup>10</sup>	Yellow Fever <sup>11</sup>	Full vaccination		No vaccinations	Vaccination cards <sup>B</sup>	Vaccination cards seen <sup>C</sup>	
			Basic antigens <sup>A</sup>	All antigens <sup>12,D</sup>				
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>								
African/Black	66.1	82.7	67.8	55.3	15.3	83.6	77.6	132
Amerindian	57.5	75.9	69.9	50.9	15.7	89.4	82.0	68
East Indian	60.6	79.8	71.6	51.5	15.8	91.6	82.6	175
Mixed Race	67.4	82.5	83.4	64.2	13.6	95.2	87.0	116
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	61.5	77.9	70.1	53.7	16.2	86.0	81.2	160
Second	75.0	89.6	81.8	65.9	7.8	96.6	89.3	110
Middle	65.2	80.9	77.0	60.7	14.9	87.9	83.1	92
Fourth	50.4	78.7	69.9	38.3	14.1	91.3	84.5	57
Richest	56.8	74.1	64.3	50.2	25.2	90.5	70.5	71
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage								
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage								
<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1								
<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage								
<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage								
<sup>6</sup> MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1								
<sup>7</sup> MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage								
<sup>8</sup> MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage								
<sup>9</sup> MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)								
<sup>10</sup> MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1								
<sup>11</sup> MICS indicator TC.9 - Yellow fever immunization coverage								
<sup>12</sup> MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)								
<sup>A</sup> For children with vaccination records, any record of Polio at birth is accepted. For children relying on mother's report, Polio at birth is a dose received								



**Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics [cont'd]**

Percentage of children age 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:				Percentage with:		Number of children age 24-35 months	
	Measles-Rubella 2 <sup>10</sup>	Yellow Fever <sup>11</sup>	Full vaccination		No vaccinations	Vaccination cards <sup>B</sup>		Vaccination cards seen <sup>C</sup>
			Basic antigens <sup>A</sup>	All antigens <sup>12,D</sup>				
<sup>B</sup> Any record or report of a Hepatitis B birth dose is accepted regardless of timing								
<sup>C</sup> For children age 12-23 months basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, while for children age 24-35 months basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3 and Measles 1								
<sup>D</sup> Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down								
<sup>E</sup> Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)								
<sup>F</sup> All antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, PCV3, Rota3, Rubella, YF and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Guyana								
(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases.								
( ) Figures 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.<sup>75</sup> 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.

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<sup>75</sup> 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](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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>2801</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	9.6	1.4	21.2	1423
Female	10.1	0.6	19.1	1378
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	7.7	1.2	18.4	703
Rural	10.6	0.9	20.7	2098
<b>Location</b>				
Coastal	9.3	0.8	20.1	2460
Interior	13.8	2.0	20.4	341
<b>Region</b>				
Barima Waini (1)	3.9	0.8	17.7	105
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	8.2	0.4	19.4	170
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	10.3	0.6	23.8	465
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	9.4	0.6	18.9	1102
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	14.3	1.4	23.6	203
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	7.1	1.9	19.6	353
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	11.4	3.2	23.1	75
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	14.5	0.0	20.7	27
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	22.8	2.7	21.1	134
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	6.4	0.5	15.8	167
<b>Age (in months)</b>				
0-11	8.2	1.3	17.4	564
12-23	17.0	1.3	22.8	555
24-35	11.2	1.0	21.2	490
36-47	8.2	0.4	18.4	643
48-59	5.2	0.8	21.5	548
<b>Mother's education</b>				
Pre-primary or none	9.1	0.7	18.8	43
Primary	14.3	0.7	18.5	256
Secondary	10.4	1.1	20.8	2087
Higher	5.1	0.7	18.2	378
Missing/DK	(2.7)	(0.0)	(15.8)	36
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>				
African/Black	8.3	1.8	18.1	843
Amerindian	14.6	1.7	19.4	362
East Indian	10.0	0.1	22.0	1001
Mixed Race	9.1	0.8	20.6	595
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	13.0	1.1	20.5	785
Second	13.4	0.3	21.5	585
Middle	6.5	1.8	21.6	497
Fourth	7.7	1.4	17.6	493
Richest	6.1	0.0	19.0	442

(\*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

( ) Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

## 7.3 Diarrhoea

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.<sup>76</sup> 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.<sup>77</sup> 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.<sup>76</sup>

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

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

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

Table TC.3.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids 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 for children age 0-59 months who received these treatments.

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<sup>76</sup> 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>.

<sup>77</sup> 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](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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:						Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider <sup>1,B</sup>	No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private	Community health provider <sup>A</sup>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	46.6	3.6	5.6	2.7	48.2	47.1	137
Female	37.2	13.4	4.3	2.3	42.7	47.1	139
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	57.9	8.0	7.8	6.7	64.7	27.3	54
Rural	37.9	8.7	4.2	1.5	40.7	51.9	222
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	39.1	10.1	3.3	2.3	43.2	48.6	230
Interior	55.2	1.1	13.0	3.7	56.4	39.9	47
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(34.1)	(19.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(39.0)	(46.0)	48
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(32.4)	(8.8)	(4.1)	(1.5)	(36.8)	(57.3)	103
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(46.4)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(48.5)	(44.9)	29
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(64.4)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(72.1)	(25.3)	25
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	54.0	0.0	19.9	5.7	54.0	40.4	31
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
<b>Age (in months)</b>							
0-11	56.2	1.3	10.7	3.3	57.6	39.1	46
12-23	24.1	7.3	3.0	3.4	29.3	65.1	95
24-35	55.9	9.6	8.6	1.3	55.9	33.1	55
36-47	35.6	12.0	2.0	1.5	39.5	50.8	52
48-59	(61.5)	(15.9)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(69.9)	(20.2)	28
<b>Mother's education</b>							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	(45.8)	(3.9)	(2.8)	(2.2)	(48.2)	(48.2)	37
Secondary	40.2	8.9	5.1	2.8	43.0	48.0	216
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Has no functional difficulty	41.2	8.9	3.9	2.4	45.0	47.5	261

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:						Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider <sup>1,B</sup>	No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private	Community health provider <sup>A</sup>				
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>							
African/Black	(46.7)	(11.3)	(7.4)	(4.8)	(53.1)	(37.1)	70
Amerindian	51.3	0.6	15.2	6.0	51.9	42.1	53
East Indian	36.8	14.0	0.4	0.0	41.7	49.3	100
Mixed Race	(35.6)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(36.0)	(60.8)	54
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	na	na	na	na	na	na	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	47.3	1.3	9.2	5.1	48.7	46.3	102
Second	(47.5)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(47.5)	(39.5)	78
Middle	(42.4)	(4.3)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(44.3)	(53.3)	32
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea							
<sup>A</sup> Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private health facilities							
<sup>B</sup> Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy							
(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases. ( ) Figures based on 25-49 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:						Total	Child was given to eat:						Total	
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK		Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK		
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>Sex</b>															
Male	17.7	27.8	37.8	4.9	9.6	2.2	100.0	35.8	21.4	37.9	0.2	1.0	3.7	100.0	137
Female	20.5	18.9	40.7	7.8	8.8	3.3	100.0	18.1	20.8	45.7	5.2	9.3	1.0	100.0	139
<b>Area</b>															
Urban	37.9	18.7	14.7	11.3	10.3	7.1	100.0	41.6	24.8	30.3	2.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	54
Rural	14.5	24.4	45.3	5.1	8.9	1.7	100.0	23.3	20.2	44.6	2.8	6.2	2.9	100.0	222
<b>Location</b>															
Coastal	19.1	23.7	39.4	5.8	9.0	2.9	100.0	27.6	21.0	41.2	2.8	4.9	2.5	100.0	230
Interior	19.1	21.6	38.4	8.7	10.1	2.1	100.0	23.3	21.5	44.7	2.1	6.7	1.6	100.0	47
<b>Region</b>															
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(12.3)	(35.1)	(32.6)	(13.1)	(6.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.9)	(57.5)	(26.0)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(0.0)	100.0	48
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(9.5)	(13.7)	(59.2)	(4.1)	(11.1)	(2.4)	100.0	(25.6)	(13.5)	(54.1)	(4.3)	(2.5)	(0.0)	100.0	103
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(14.7)	(66.1)	(6.4)	(2.4)	(5.5)	(4.8)	100.0	(48.3)	(2.6)	(27.7)	(2.8)	(2.4)	(16.3)	100.0	29
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(52.2)	(3.2)	(20.2)	(1.7)	(15.0)	(7.7)	100.0	(42.5)	(4.7)	(38.5)	(5.0)	(9.3)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	21.4	19.3	44.3	6.1	8.8	0.0	100.0	26.0	15.2	48.0	3.3	7.5	0.0	100.0	31
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11



**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	
<b>Age (in months)</b>															
0-11	15.6	21.2	42.6	13.0	3.6	4.0	100.0	7.4	20.9	49.4	2.7	10.7	8.9	100.0	46
12-23	11.4	25.2	44.1	2.4	15.9	1.0	100.0	28.4	15.2	46.6	5.8	3.0	1.0	100.0	95
24-35	29.2	21.5	32.1	5.6	4.2	7.4	100.0	31.2	33.4	26.7	0.0	6.2	2.5	100.0	55
36-47	18.6	30.2	37.5	5.9	7.8	0.0	100.0	26.6	18.8	48.0	1.4	5.1	0.0	100.0	52
48-59	(31.8)	(11.3)	(34.8)	(10.9)	(8.5)	(2.8)	100.0	(45.7)	(21.4)	(31.5)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	100.0	28
<b>Mother's education</b>															
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Primary	(23.0)	(16.5)	(41.2)	(6.5)	(4.8)	(8.0)	100.0	(23.5)	(16.4)	(53.0)	(4.1)	(0.8)	(2.1)	100.0	37
Secondary	19.9	22.7	40.0	6.0	9.5	1.9	100.0	26.3	20.7	42.2	2.6	5.7	2.6	100.0	216
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Has no functional difficulty	17.7	23.1	40.6	6.4	9.3	2.9	100.0	26.6	21.5	41.8	2.8	4.9	2.5	100.0	261
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>															
African/Black	(24.8)	(14.4)	(36.8)	(8.8)	(9.8)	(5.3)	100.0	(23.5)	(23.6)	(41.8)	(0.7)	(10.5)	(0.0)	100.0	70
Amerindian	21.2	23.2	36.6	7.5	8.3	3.2	100.0	22.5	27.5	39.3	1.9	5.5	3.2	100.0	53
East Indian	17.9	27.0	34.7	5.5	12.5	2.2	100.0	36.1	14.0	36.2	6.0	2.9	4.7	100.0	100
Mixed Race	(11.8)	(28.1)	(53.3)	(3.5)	(3.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(18.3)	(24.9)	(54.6)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	100.0	54

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:						Total	Child was given to eat:						Total	
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK		Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK		
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>															
Poorest	19.3	30.6	36.0	5.7	4.9	3.5	100.0	29.5	15.6	41.3	2.2	5.7	5.7	100.0	102
Second	(25.1)	(13.1)	(48.0)	(3.2)	(6.6)	(4.1)	100.0	(22.5)	(24.7)	(49.3)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	100.0	78
Middle	(22.0)	(17.0)	(33.2)	(15.3)	(10.7)	(1.9)	100.0	(21.6)	(37.1)	(29.0)	(1.1)	(9.3)	(1.9)	100.0	32
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	38
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27

<sup>A</sup> 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 based on less than 25 unweighted cases.  
 ( ) Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

**Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid**

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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:					Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Government-recommended homemade fluid	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS <sup>1</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	31.1	32.2	41.8	16.5	46.9	137
Female	28.6	25.6	37.4	27.0	55.0	139
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	37.4	49.1	61.3	17.6	64.5	54
Rural	28.0	24.0	34.3	22.9	47.6	222
<b>Location</b>						
Coastal	31.5	30.9	42.5	23.1	55.0	230
Interior	21.8	19.3	25.1	15.4	31.2	47
<b>Region</b>						
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(34.2)	(32.3)	(45.0)	(20.0)	(50.1)	48
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(23.4)	(33.2)	(36.8)	(29.8)	(59.1)	103
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(58.5)	(28.1)	(59.7)	(9.1)	(62.8)	29
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(39.2)	(26.8)	(48.1)	(21.9)	(54.6)	25
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	24.7	22.3	27.5	19.0	33.9	31
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
<b>Age (in months)</b>						
0-11	49.7	50.8	61.7	22.5	67.3	46
12-23	22.5	24.7	27.3	21.7	40.4	95
24-35	34.6	26.0	46.0	18.1	51.1	55
36-47	24.7	22.6	37.6	28.6	59.3	52
48-59	(22.6)	(24.6)	(35.7)	(15.8)	(43.6)	28
<b>Mother's education</b>						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	(25.4)	(22.4)	(36.3)	(14.0)	(42.6)	37
Secondary	28.8	28.9	39.0	22.9	51.8	216
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Has no functional difficulty	30.3	29.1	40.2	21.2	51.6	261
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>						
African/Black	(24.5)	(41.7)	(41.7)	(29.1)	(60.3)	70
Amerindian	19.6	17.7	24.1	13.7	29.6	53

**Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid**

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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:					Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Government-recommended homemade fluid	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS <sup>1</sup>			
East Indian	41.5	28.9	49.5	17.9	54.9	100
Mixed Race	(25.3)	(23.5)	(33.7)	(27.6)	(52.5)	54
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing						0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	29.1	22.4	35.0	16.7	41.1	102
Second	(30.8)	(35.1)	(50.6)	(26.5)	(64.9)	78
Middle	(44.3)	(45.6)	(50.1)	(17.7)	(52.0)	32
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
<b><sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)</b>						
(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases. ( ) Figures based on 25-49 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding <sup>1</sup>	Other treatments											Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
				Pill or syrup				Injection			Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment		
				Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown						
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>Sex</b>																
Male	45.6	50.7	30.2	11.6	4.3	4.1	0.9	1.3	0.0	7.8	0.0	8.3	13.2	48.5	15.7	137
Female	41.2	57.7	43.2	7.6	4.8	0.9	4.3	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.0	16.4	9.9	53.4	9.9	139
<b>Area</b>																
Urban	65.3	68.5	36.2	9.4	2.2	2.1	4.5	1.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	10.7	2.6	64.9	5.5	54
Rural	38.0	50.7	36.8	9.6	5.2	2.6	2.2	1.0	0.6	4.9	0.0	12.8	13.7	47.6	14.6	222
<b>Location</b>																
Coastal	45.7	57.6	38.6	9.1	2.6	2.6	1.9	0.9	0.5	5.1	0.0	11.2	11.9	54.3	13.2	230
Interior	32.1	37.5	27.5	12.0	14.4	2.2	6.1	1.9	0.3	1.0	0.0	17.8	9.6	34.5	10.7	47
<b>Region</b>																
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(53.3)	(55.9)	(50.9)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(23.2)	(48.2)	(17.3)	48
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(38.0)	(60.4)	(44.7)	(9.4)	(2.5)	(3.5)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(12.5)	(56.5)	(9.9)	103
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(62.1)	(65.3)	(21.6)	(4.5)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(3.8)	(14.2)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(64.9)	(21.7)	29
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(49.7)	(56.3)	(27.1)	(14.8)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(12.9)	(6.6)	(53.8)	(9.3)	25
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	33.6	38.8	26.9	10.8	18.4	1.6	3.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	9.9	38.3	13.0	31
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding <sup>1</sup>	Other treatments											Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
				Pill or syrup				Injection			Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment			
				Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown							
<b>Age (in months)</b>																	
0-11	65.6	71.2	52.1	9.1	3.0	0.4	0.9	2.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	5.6	14.4	62.0	2.6	46	
12-23	28.0	41.1	32.6	5.1	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.0	6.2	0.0	13.1	14.7	57.7	25.9	95	
24-35	50.0	54.5	27.8	20.7	6.4	0.9	8.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	7.2	3.4	51.0	7.7	55	
36-47	42.9	64.7	43.2	6.5	8.5	3.4	0.0	2.7	0.3	2.7	0.0	24.3	10.0	41.7	8.4	52	
48-59	(46.6)	(50.2)	(30.5)	(9.5)	(9.0)	(13.6)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.7)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(14.6)	(27.5)	(3.7)	28	
<b>Mother's education</b>																	
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	(39.8)	(46.0)	(27.8)	(8.9)	(7.6)	(5.6)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.5)	(6.9)	(55.5)	(27.9)	37	
Secondary	42.7	54.8	38.3	9.7	4.4	1.1	2.0	1.1	0.6	5.0	0.0	13.5	12.3	50.3	10.7	216	
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>																	
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Has no functional difficulty	43.9	54.7	37.4	9.2	4.6	2.5	2.3	1.1	0.5	4.6	0.0	12.2	11.2	51.7	13.0	261	
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>																	
African/Black	(44.5)	(63.1)	(43.7)	(6.1)	(4.7)	(1.2)	(3.5)	(1.9)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(7.8)	(9.8)	(61.9)	(7.3)	70	
Amerindian	30.4	35.2	23.1	9.2	14.4	3.1	9.1	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	20.1	10.6	31.1	9.9	53	
East Indian	53.9	58.0	36.0	8.2	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	9.0	0.0	5.6	13.4	60.7	21.0	100	
Mixed Race	(35.3)	(54.2)	(42.2)	(17.1)	(0.5)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(23.3)	(11.1)	(38.2)	(7.6)	54	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																	
Poorest	40.1	45.9	25.5	7.8	7.6	1.6	4.7	0.9	0.1	5.3	0.0	16.0	12.7	43.1	12.6	102	
Second	(51.2)	(65.5)	(43.8)	(6.8)	(1.0)	(1.7)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.7)	(3.1)	(63.1)	(17.2)	78	

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding <sup>1</sup>	Other treatments											Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
				Pill or syrup				Injection			Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment		
				Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown						
Middle	(52.2)	(54.2)	(41.5)	(17.1)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(7.8)	(9.8)	(47.0)	(11.3)	32
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27

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

<sup>A</sup> 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 based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

( ) Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

**Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS**

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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider <sup>B</sup>	
	Public	Private	Community health provider <sup>A</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	83.9	7.5	10.6	1.3	91.5	57
Female	(66.7)	(27.1)	(6.0)	(6.2)	(93.8)	52
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	(81.0)	(18.0)	(9.0)	(1.0)	(99.0)	33
Rural	73.4	16.4	8.1	4.8	89.8	76
<b>Location</b>						
Coastal	73.9	18.5	7.0	3.3	92.4	98
Interior	(90.5)	(3.4)	(19.9)	(6.1)	(93.9)	12
<b>Region</b>						
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
<b>Age (in months)</b>						
0-11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
12-23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
24-35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
36-47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
48-59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
<b>Mother's education</b>						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Secondary	74.3	16.5	10.9	4.3	90.8	84
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
<b>Mother's functional difficulties<sup>C</sup></b>						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	75.3	17.3	7.4	3.5	92.6	105
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>						
African/Black	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Amerindian	(93.8)	(3.1)	(33.2)	(3.1)	(96.9)	13
East Indian	(62.1)	(23.8)	(2.1)	(5.7)	(86.0)	49



**Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS**

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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider <sup>B</sup>	
	Public	Private	Community health provider <sup>A</sup>			
Mixed Race	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	(85.0)	(1.1)	(15.5)	(2.4)	(86.1)	36
Second	(70.9)	(29.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	40
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
<sup>A</sup> Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private health facilities						
<sup>B</sup> Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private						
<sup>C</sup> 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 based on less than 25 unweighted cases.						
( ) Figures based on 25-49 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.<sup>78</sup>

The Guyana MICS 2019-2020 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

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<sup>78</sup> 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](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1).

heating and lighting. Table TC.4.7 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.

**Table TC.4.1: 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:															Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using						Other fuels for cooking and using							No food cooked in the household	Missing				
	Electric stove	Solar cooker	Gas Stove	Piped natural gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel stove using alcohol / ethanol	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove / Open fire	Fire Side	Coal Pot	Other cookstove						
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24744</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>24704</b>
<b>Area</b>																			
Urban	4.3	0.2	75.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	13.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.0	3.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	6134	80.9	6120
Rural	1.4	0.1	72.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	17.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	5.7	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	18610	74.6	18584
<b>Location</b>																			
Coastal	2.3	0.1	75.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	17.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	22664	77.9	22627
Interior	0.6	0.4	55.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	8.7	0.1	0.2	1.6	30.9	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	2080	56.9	2077
<b>Region</b>																			
Barima Waini (1)	0.5	0.0	44.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	31.9	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	636	44.7	635
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	1.2	0.1	66.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.6	2.0	1.0	0.1	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	1553	67.4	1552
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	0.9	0.1	79.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4509	81.0	4509
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	1.0	0.1	83.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	3.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	10438	85.0	10416
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	1.0	0.2	68.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	27.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	1514	70.8	1507
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	2.0	0.0	55.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	3466	57.6	3460
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	0.9	0.1	58.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	6.0	0.1	0.7	4.6	24.8	0.3	2.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	420	61.3	419
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	2.6	2.8	44.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	7.7	0.3	0.3	3.3	36.3	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	162	50.3	161
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	0.2	0.4	64.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	33.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	827	65.4	827
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	21.8	0.8	61.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	8.1	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	1219	85.2	1218

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:															Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using						Other fuels for cooking and using							No food cooked in the household	Missing				
	Electric stove	Solar cooker	Gas Stove	Piped natural gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel stove using alcohol / ethanol	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove / Open fire	Fire Side	Coal Pot	Other cookstove						
<b>Education of household head</b>																			
Pre-primary or none	1.2	0.0	53.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.5	0.9	0.2	0.4	14.9	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	853	54.4	853
Primary	1.4	0.1	64.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	23.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	6.4	0.1	2.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	6490	66.8	6477
Secondary	2.3	0.2	76.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	14.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.8	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	12550	78.8	12535
Higher	2.8	0.0	90.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	3025	93.7	3013
Missing/DK	2.7	0.0	68.4	0.2	1.1	0.0	17.7	0.6	0.0	0.4	6.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1827	72.4	1827
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>																			
African/Black	3.4	0.1	79.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	13.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	7003	83.3	6989
Amerindian	0.6	0.3	50.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	13.9	0.1	0.6	1.5	30.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	2197	52.6	2195
East Indian	1.5	0.1	72.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	3.5	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	10758	74.3	10740
Mixed Race	2.4	0.2	77.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	15.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	4736	80.5	4730
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	2.9	1.4	88.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50	92.4	50
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																			
Poorest	0.4	0.1	32.5	0.1	0.7	0.0	41.1	0.9	0.6	0.8	18.3	0.2	3.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	4944	33.9	4930
Second	1.5	0.3	61.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	28.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.6	0.0	3.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	4953	63.5	4932
Middle	2.6	0.1	81.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	4950	84.7	4948
Fourth	2.8	0.2	95.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	4948	98.4	4946
Richest	3.3	0.0	96.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4949	100.0	4948
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking																			

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:																		Number of household members
	Clean fuels and technologies	Alcohol/Ethanol	Gasoline/Diesel	Kerosene/Paraffin	Solid fuels for cooking									Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	
					Coals	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic	Sawdust	Coconut shell	Paddy Shell						
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>24744</b>
<b>Area</b>																			
Urban	80.7	0.0	0.7	17.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3.8	6134
Rural	74.5	0.0	0.5	20.2	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2.4	18610
<b>Location</b>																			
Coastal	77.8	0.0	0.6	20.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2.8	22664
Interior	56.8	0.0	0.7	13.8	0.2	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2.9	2080
<b>Region</b>																			
Barima Waini (1)	44.6	0.0	1.5	34.3	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1.8	636
Pomeroon - Supenaam (2)	67.3	0.0	0.3	27.7	0.3	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	3.2	1553
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	81.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	4509
Demerara-Mahaica (4)	84.8	0.0	0.5	13.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3.2	10438
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	70.5	0.1	0.4	27.6	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	1.3	1514
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	57.5	0.0	1.8	37.6	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.5	3466
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	61.2	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.1	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	7.5	420
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	49.9	0.0	0.6	11.5	1.8	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	100.0	5.3	162
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	65.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	827
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	85.2	0.0	0.8	13.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	6.4	1219

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:																		Number of household members
	Clean fuels and technologies	Alcohol/Ethanol	Gasoline/Diesel	Kerosene/Paraffin	Solid fuels for cooking									Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	
					Coals	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic	Sawdust	Coconut shell	Paddy Shell						
<b>Education of household head</b>																			
Pre-primary or none	54.4	0.2	1.1	33.2	0.1	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	5.9	853
Primary	66.6	0.0	1.1	26.8	0.1	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3.5	6490
Secondary	78.7	0.0	0.4	17.7	0.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2.5	12550
Higher	93.4	0.0	0.1	5.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.7	3025
Missing/DK	72.4	0.0	0.6	21.2	0.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.0	1827
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>																			
African/Black	83.1	0.0	0.5	16.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2.9	7003
Amerindian	52.6	0.0	0.6	19.0	0.2	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	2.8	2197
East Indian	74.2	0.0	0.5	22.7	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2.9	10758
Mixed Race	80.4	0.0	0.8	17.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2.4	4736
Other ethnicity/ DK/ Missing	92.4	0.0	0.0	7.6	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	50
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																			
Poorest	33.8	0.0	1.3	48.8	0.3	15.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	6.3	4944
Second	63.2	0.0	1.0	32.8	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	4.6	4953
Middle	84.7	0.0	0.4	14.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.6	4950
Fourth	98.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	4948
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4949

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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								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
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:								
			Chimney	Fan	In main house		In a separate building	Outdoors		Other place			
No separate room	In a separate room	Open air			On veranda or covered porch								
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>24744</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4735</b>
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	17.5	6134	0.0	0.0	34.6	62.1	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.2	100.0	1.4	1076
Rural	19.7	18610	0.0	0.0	37.7	55.8	3.0	1.9	1.5	0.1	100.0	2.2	3659
<b>Location</b>													
Coastal	19.8	22664	0.0	0.0	37.4	58.0	1.8	1.2	1.4	0.1	100.0	2.1	4492
Interior	11.7	2080	0.0	0.0	29.6	42.3	15.4	11.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	0.5	242
<b>Region</b>													
Barima Waini (1)	23.0	636	0.0	0.0	25.5	55.2	17.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	147
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	26.6	1553	0.0	0.0	29.2	59.0	5.2	1.2	5.3	0.0	100.0	9.8	414
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	17.3	4509	0.0	0.0	23.0	73.9	0.4	0.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	3.6	781
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	13.8	10438	0.0	0.0	58.0	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.0	1440
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	28.0	1514	0.0	0.0	17.9	78.2	2.4	1.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	1.5	424
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	36.7	3466	0.0	0.0	29.2	62.2	3.5	3.6	1.4	0.1	100.0	0.0	1272
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	13.5	420	0.0	0.0	38.8	14.1	14.6	29.2	3.3	0.0	100.0	1.1	57
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	13.0	162	0.0	0.0	26.7	31.1	9.5	25.9	6.9	0.0	100.0	2.6	21
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	0.4	827	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	14.4	1219	0.1	0.0	58.7	39.6	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	11.6	176



**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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								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
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:								
			Chimney	Fan	In main house			Outdoors					
No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building			Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place						
<b>Education of household head</b>													
Pre-primary or none	30.4	853	0.0	0.0	39.2	56.0	1.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.5	260
Primary	26.7	6490	0.0	0.0	28.2	63.1	3.5	3.0	2.1	0.3	100.0	1.7	1730
Secondary	17.3	12550	0.0	0.0	42.8	53.5	1.9	0.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	2.2	2174
Higher	5.9	3025	0.0	0.0	56.6	36.3	4.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	177
Missing/DK	21.5	1827	0.0	0.0	33.5	62.4	0.6	1.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	2.6	393
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>													
African/Black	16.5	7003	0.0	0.0	45.9	51.7	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	1.8	1153
Amerindian	16.7	2197	0.0	0.0	29.7	51.3	10.5	7.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	3.4	366
East Indian	22.1	10758	0.0	0.0	32.3	61.1	2.6	1.9	2.1	0.1	100.0	2.3	2380
Mixed Race	17.6	4736	0.0	0.0	41.6	56.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	832
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	6.9	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	47.3	4944	0.0	0.0	44.3	48.5	3.3	2.7	0.9	0.2	100.0	3.0	2338
Second	32.7	4953	0.0	0.0	32.4	62.6	1.8	1.2	1.9	0.1	100.0	1.6	1618
Middle	14.4	4950	0.0	0.0	25.0	71.6	1.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	715
Fourth	1.3	4948	0.0	0.0	20.7	79.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	63
Richest	0.0	4949	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on																		Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)	
	Clean fuels for lighting:					Polluting fuels for lighting:								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 <sup>1</sup>
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Re-chargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Wood	Crop residue/ Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Oil lamp	Candle	Flambeau							
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24744</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>24611</b>
<b>Area</b>																				
Urban	94.0	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	6134	97.5	6102
Rural	83.7	8.6	1.4	1.6	0.1	0.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	18610	95.9	18508
<b>Location</b>																				
Coastal	91.3	2.8	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	22664	96.6	22573
Interior	30.2	50.6	5.0	5.3	0.0	1.9	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	2080	93.1	2038
<b>Region</b>																				
Barima Waini (1)	33.7	43.8	3.1	4.3	0.0	5.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	636	85.8	630
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	69.4	18.3	1.4	2.9	0.4	0.7	3.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	1553	93.0	1544
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	92.9	2.1	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	4509	96.9	4506
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	94.5	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	10438	97.7	10379
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	82.1	6.1	0.8	1.0	0.2	1.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	1514	90.9	1503
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	91.5	1.8	0.5	1.8	0.6	0.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3466	96.3	3461
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	43.9	32.1	10.3	3.6	0.1	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	5.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	454	92.0	445
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	30.2	50.3	2.3	5.2	0.1	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.3	6.6	0.3	100.0	162	94.3	151
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	20.1	66.0	4.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	827	99.2	812
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	97.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	1184	98.9	1180

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on																		Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)
	Clean fuels for lighting:					Polluting fuels for lighting:								Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Missing	Total				
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Re-chargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Wood	Crop residue/ Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Oil lamp	Candle	Flambeau								
<b>Education of household head</b>																					
Pre-primary or none	68.2	16.1	0.4	6.0	0.3	0.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	853	91.8	846	
Primary	83.1	9.2	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	6490	95.7	6433	
Secondary	87.0	6.3	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	12550	96.6	12523	
Higher	95.9	1.8	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3025	99.4	3019	
Missing/DK	84.0	6.0	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	1827	93.7	1790	
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>																					
African/Black	92.4	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	7003	96.5	6951	
Amerindian	29.3	52.9	4.3	5.5	0.1	2.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	2197	93.8	2158	
East Indian	93.4	2.1	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	10758	97.3	10734	
Mixed Race	87.0	5.1	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	4736	95.0	4717	
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	91.7	4.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50	97.7	50	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																					
Poorest	34.7	32.5	5.6	7.0	0.6	1.7	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.7	2.5	0.0	100.0	4944	82.5	4821	
Second	97.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	4953	99.0	4946	
Middle	99.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4950	99.8	4948	
Fourth	99.6	0.3	0.0	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	100.0	4948	99.9	4946	
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4949	100.0	4949	
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting																					

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

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, and lighting, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space and lighting <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of household members
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>24744</b>
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	80.5	6134
Rural	73.3	18610
<b>Location</b>		
Coastal	77.1	22664
Interior	53.6	2080
<b>Region</b>		
Barima Waini (1)	38.6	636
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	65.4	1553
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	80.1	4509
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	84.5	10438
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	67.5	1514
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	57.4	3466
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	55.6	454
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	48.6	162
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	64.9	827
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	85.7	1184
<b>Education of household head</b>		
Pre-primary or none	52.0	853
Primary	66.1	6490
Secondary	77.6	12550
Higher	93.3	3025
Missing/DK	70.4	1827
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>		
African/Black	82.6	7003
Amerindian	50.4	2197
East Indian	73.7	10758
Mixed Race	78.5	4736
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	90.1	50
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	29.9	4944
Second	62.7	4953
Middle	84.5	4950
Fourth	98.4	4948
Richest	100.0	4949

<sup>A</sup> In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting;SDG Indicator 7.1.2

## 7.5 Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the Guyana MICS 2019-2020 to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.<sup>75</sup> Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the cases reported in surveys by the mothers or caretakers with symptoms of pneumonia are in fact, not true pneumonia.<sup>79</sup> While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for symptoms of ARI, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of ARI with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution.

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

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<sup>79</sup> Campbell, H. et al. "Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment." *PLoS Med* 10, no.5 (2013). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

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

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:						Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics <sup>2</sup>	Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:					Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Advice or treatment was sought from:								Health facilities or providers					
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider <sup>1,B</sup>	No advice or treatment sought			Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider <sup>C</sup>	
	Public	Private	Community health provider <sup>A</sup>						Public	Private	Community health provider <sup>A</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>(82.9)</b>	<b>(0.8)</b>	<b>(7.5)</b>	<b>(6.7)</b>	<b>(83.7)</b>	<b>(9.6)</b>	<b>(35.5)</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	(77.8)	(1.1)	(6.7)	(9.3)	(78.9)	(11.8)	(38.9)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Female	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Rural	(88.6)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(88.6)	(11.4)	(33.1)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
<b>Location</b>														
Coastal	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Interior	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
<b>Region</b>														
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1

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

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:						Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics <sup>2</sup>	Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:					Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Advice or treatment was sought from:								Health facilities or providers					
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider <sup>1,B</sup>	No advice or treatment sought			Public	Private	Community health provider <sup>A</sup>	Other source	A health facility or provider <sup>C</sup>	
	Public	Private	Community health provider <sup>A</sup>											
<b>Age (in months)</b>														
0-11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
12-23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
24-35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
36-47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
48-59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
<b>Mother's education</b>														
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
Secondary	82.2	1.0	9.1	8.1	83.2	8.7	32.4	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
Has no functional difficulty	(82.1)	(0.8)	(7.9)	(7.0)	(82.9)	(10.1)	(35.3)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>														
African/Black	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Amerindian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Mixed Race	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0

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

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:						Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics <sup>2</sup>	Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:					Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Advice or treatment was sought from:								Health facilities or providers					
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider <sup>1,B</sup>	No advice or treatment sought			Public	Private	Community health provider <sup>A</sup>	Other source	A health facility or provider <sup>C</sup>	
	Public	Private	Community health provider <sup>A</sup>											
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>														
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.19 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms; SDG indicator 3.8.1														
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.20 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms														
^ Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private health facilities														
^ Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy														
^ Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private														
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.														
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases														



## 7.6 Malaria

Malaria is a major cause of death of children under age five worldwide. Preventive measures and treatment with an effective antimalarial can dramatically reduce malaria mortality rates among children.<sup>80</sup>

In areas where malaria is common, WHO recommends indoor residual spraying (IRS)<sup>81</sup>, use of insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs)<sup>82</sup> and prompt treatment of cases with recommended anti-malarial drugs<sup>80</sup>.

In 2010 the World Health Organization issued a recommendation for universal use of diagnostic testing to confirm malaria infection and apply appropriate treatment based on the results. According to the guidelines, treatment solely on the basis of clinical suspicion should only be considered when a parasitological diagnosis is not accessible. This recommendation was based on studies that showed substantial reduction in the proportion of fever that are associated with malaria to a low level.<sup>83</sup> This recommendation implies that the indicator on proportion of children with fever that received antimalarial treatment is no longer an acceptable indicator of the level of treatment of malaria in the population of children under age five. However, for purposes of comparisons, as well assessment of patterns across socio-demographic characteristics, the indicator remains a standard MICS indicator.

Insecticide-treated mosquito nets, or ITNs, if used properly, are very effective in offering protection against mosquitos and other insects.<sup>82</sup> The use of ITNs is one of the main health interventions implemented to reduce malaria transmission in Guyana. The questionnaire incorporates questions on the availability and use of insecticide treated mosquito nets, both at household level and among children under five years of age and pregnant women.

Guyana's malaria programme is outlined in the National Malaria Programme Strategic Plan 2015-2020. The country's malaria vision focuses on achieving free universal access to vector control interventions as well as testing and treatment services; accelerating towards malaria elimination; and transforming surveillance into a core intervention. The national programme is implemented through regional departments, which work towards developing a decentralised strategic approach to planning, coordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

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

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

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<sup>80</sup> WHO. *Guidelines for the treatment of malaria. Third Edition*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.

[http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/162441/9789241549127\\_eng.pdf?sequence=1](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/162441/9789241549127_eng.pdf?sequence=1).

<sup>81</sup> WHO. *Indoor Residual Spraying. An operational manual for indoor residual spraying (IRS) for malaria transmission control and elimination. Second edition*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.

[http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/177242/9789241508940\\_eng.pdf?sequence=1](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/177242/9789241508940_eng.pdf?sequence=1).

<sup>82</sup> WHO. *Achieving and maintaining universal coverage with long-lasting insecticidal nets for malaria control*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017.

<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/259478/WHO-HTM-GMP-2017.20-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

<sup>83</sup> D'Acremont, V. et al. "Reduction in the proportion of fevers associated with *Plasmodium falciparum* parasitaemia in Africa: a systematic review." *Malaria Journal* 9, no. 240 (2010). doi:10.1186/1475-2875-9-240.

Table TC.6.5 presents the use of mosquito nets by the household population while Table TC.6.6 presents the use of existing ITNs.

Table TC.6.7 and Table TC.6.8 present the percentage of children under age five and of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night by type of net.

Pregnant women living in places where malaria is highly prevalent are highly vulnerable to malaria. Once infected, pregnant women risk anemia, premature delivery and stillbirth. Their babies are increased risk of low birth weight, which carries an increased risk to die in infancy.<sup>84</sup> For this reason, steps are taken to protect pregnant women by distributing insecticide-treated mosquito nets and treatment during antenatal check-ups with drugs that prevent malaria infection (Intermittent preventive treatment or IPT). WHO recommends a schedule of at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Starting as early as possible in the second trimester, IPTp-SP (Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine) is recommended for all pregnant women at each scheduled antenatal care visit until the time of delivery, provided that the doses are given at least one month apart. SP should not be given during the first trimester of pregnancy; however, the last dose of IPTp-SP can be administered up to the time of delivery without safety concerns.<sup>80</sup>

In the Guyana MICS 2019-2020, women age 15-49 years were asked of the medicines they had received to prevent malaria in their last pregnancy during the 2 years preceding the survey. Women are considered to have received intermittent preventive therapy if they have received at least 3 doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy, at least one of which was taken during antenatal care. Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in pregnant women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table TC.6.9.

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 country. In addition, confirmation of malaria is done on all fever cases through rapid diagnostic test.

Treatment-related findings are presented in tables TC.6.11-13.

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<sup>84</sup> Shulman, C. and K. Dorman. "Importance and prevention of malaria in pregnancy." *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg* 97, no.1 (2003): 30–55. doi:10.1016/s0035-9203(03)90012-5.

**Table TC.6.1: Household possession of mosquito nets**

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net and insecticide-treated net (ITN)<sup>A</sup>, average number of any mosquito net and ITN per household, percentage of households with at least one mosquito net and ITN per two people, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net:		Average number of nets per household:		Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons <sup>B</sup> :		Number of households
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) <sup>1</sup>	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7072</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	73.7	8.3	2.2	0.2	59.9	5.3	1870
Rural	78.5	8.6	2.2	0.3	64.3	5.9	5202
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	76.4	4.0	2.2	0.1	62.6	2.3	6583
Interior	87.9	68.8	2.6	2.0	69.7	52.2	489
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	86.4	54.0	2.5	1.5	61.8	33.9	137
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	91.0	11.2	2.2	0.2	76.2	5.1	454
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	86.9	2.8	2.3	0.0	74.3	1.5	1242
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	72.9	2.2	2.2	0.0	59.1	1.0	3010
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	77.2	1.2	2.1	0.0	60.5	0.6	434
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	71.6	8.1	2.0	0.2	59.6	6.1	1107
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	88.9	67.8	2.5	1.9	72.1	52.3	111
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	79.3	58.0	2.3	1.6	63.2	44.5	43
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	89.9	82.5	2.9	2.6	75.4	67.8	189
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	65.2	7.1	2.1	0.2	46.3	3.3	343
<b>Education of household head</b>							
Pre-primary or none	72.9	12.8	2.2	0.4	57.0	8.2	228
Primary	78.8	8.7	2.2	0.3	64.9	6.1	1876
Secondary	77.2	8.6	2.2	0.3	63.4	6.1	3560
Higher	75.2	7.7	2.3	0.2	64.0	3.9	972
Missing/DK	77.0	6.1	2.3	0.2	54.6	4.0	437
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>							
African/Black	72.6	6.4	2.2	0.2	58.9	4.1	2072
Amerindian	88.2	53.7	2.6	1.7	68.3	39.9	493
East Indian	79.1	3.3	2.1	0.1	66.3	2.0	3255
Mixed Race	76.1	7.7	2.4	0.2	59.8	4.6	1232
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(53.5)	(7.3)	(2.1)	(0.2)	(49.5)	(7.3)	19
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	76.5	24.4	2.1	0.8	56.2	17.6	1368
Second	76.8	6.9	2.0	0.2	60.7	4.9	1486
Middle	80.6	5.2	2.2	0.1	68.3	2.9	1455
Fourth	79.1	3.7	2.3	0.1	67.2	2.0	1431
Richest	72.7	2.7	2.6	0.1	62.8	1.5	1332

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.21a - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) (at least one ITN)

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.21b - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) ( at least one ITN for every two people)

<sup>A</sup> An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment.

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

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

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

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey												
	Number of ITNs owned by household:									Total	Percentage with access to an ITN <sup>A</sup>	Number of household members <sup>B</sup>
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more			
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>24744</b>
<b>Number of household members</b>												
<b>1</b>	94.2	4.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.8	1118
<b>2</b>	94.0	3.3	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.0	2920
<b>3</b>	92.9	2.6	2.9	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.3	4034
<b>4</b>	90.4	2.9	3.2	2.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.1	5255
<b>5</b>	88.6	3.3	2.8	3.7	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.8	3727
<b>6</b>	89.1	1.7	3.7	2.9	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.5	3204
<b>7</b>	85.0	1.9	1.7	3.8	4.6	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	12.4	1879
<b>8 or more</b>	85.5	3.0	1.9	3.1	1.6	2.4	1.1	0.6	0.8	100.0	9.9	2607
<sup>A</sup> Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people												
<sup>B</sup> The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household												

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

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey		
	Percentage with access to an ITN <sup>A</sup>	Number of household members <sup>B</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>24744</b>
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	7.2	6134
Rural	8.4	18610
<b>Location</b>		
Coastal	3.2	22664
Interior	62.0	2080
<b>Regions</b>		
Barima Waini (1)	45.2	636
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	9.4	1553
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	1.9	4509
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	1.5	10438
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	1.1	1514
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	7.8	3466
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	62.8	420
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	50.6	162
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	76.7	827
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	6.0	1219
<b>Education of household head</b>		
Pre-primary or none	11.6	853
Primary	8.8	6490
Secondary	8.4	12550
Higher	6.3	3025
Missing/DK	5.5	1827
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>		
African/Black	5.3	7003
Amerindian	48.5	2197
East Indian	2.8	10758
Mixed Race	5.9	4736
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	3.2	50
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	24.9	4944
Second	6.7	4953
Middle	4.2	4950
Fourth	3.0	4948
Richest	1.9	4949
<sup>A</sup> Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people		
<sup>B</sup> The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household		

**Table TC.6.5: Use of mosquito nets by the household population**

Percentage of household members who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members who the previous night slept under:		Number of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	Percentage who the previous night slept under an ITN	Number of household members in households with at least one ITN
	Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) <sup>1,A</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>24113</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>2380</b>
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	65.8	7.3	11548	73.7	1144
Female	69.1	7.5	12565	76.3	1237
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	63.8	6.3	5984	69.6	542
Rural	68.8	7.8	18128	76.7	1838
<b>Location</b>					
Coastal	66.6	2.7	22112	62.4	942
Interior	78.0	59.9	2001	83.3	1438
<b>Region</b>					
Barima Waini (1)	77.0	47.1	614	79.9	362
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	82.7	9.5	1497	71.3	200
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	79.8	1.3	4350	51.2	110
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	63.3	1.1	10250	49.2	225
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	67.5	1.3	1481	(76.5)	25
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	58.5	6.5	3398	71.7	310
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	76.7	57.5	424	78.8	309
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	69.3	50.3	155	86.1	90
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	81.1	72.7	807	86.8	676
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	47.6	3.3	1136	51.6	73
<b>Age</b>					
0-4	71.9	11.0	2201	77.6	311
5-14	67.0	10.1	4366	73.5	597
15-34	64.6	6.4	7759	71.3	700
35-49	69.6	6.4	4291	77.2	358
50+	68.8	6.0	5496	79.9	413
<b>Education of household head</b>					
Pre-primary or none	66.7	10.4	803	69.2	121
Primary	69.1	8.4	6300	80.8	656
Secondary	67.9	7.6	12306	75.7	1240
Higher	65.7	5.1	2939	60.4	247
Missing/DK	63.0	4.8	1765	72.4	117
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>					
African/Black	61.4	4.0	6833	61.8	444
Amerindian	78.0	47.6	2103	84.0	1192
East Indian	70.2	2.5	10543	68.5	387
Mixed Race	66.0	5.3	4584	68.4	355
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	47.1	2.8	49	(*)	1

**Table TC.6.5: Use of mosquito nets by the household population**

Percentage of household members who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members who the previous night slept under:		Number of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	Percentage who the previous night slept under an ITN	Number of household members in households with at least one ITN
	Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) <sup>1,A</sup>			
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest	67.9	24.2	4777	81.6	1417
Second	67.5	5.5	4772	70.9	372
Middle	69.7	3.3	4847	59.1	275
Fourth	70.0	2.6	4845	65.9	193
Richest	62.7	1.6	4871	61.4	124

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.22 - Population that slept under an ITN; SDG indicator 3.8.1<sup>A</sup> An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment.

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

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

**Table TC.6.6: Use of existing ITNs**

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone last night, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of ITNs used last night	Number of ITNs
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>1320</b>
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	81.8	290
Rural	82.4	1030
<b>Location</b>		
Coastal	79.2	441
Interior	83.8	879
<b>Region</b>		
Barima Waini (1)	89.5	176
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	95.3	83
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(78.4)	49
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(74.5)	94
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	11
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	75.5	172
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	73.6	198
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	86.9	55
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	85.6	450
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	66.0	33
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>		
African/Black	70.5	228
Amerindian	84.9	718
East Indian	86.5	189
Mixed Race	82.1	183
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	2
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	84.9	824
Second	77.0	210
Middle	76.6	132
Fourth	83.9	88
Richest	75.6	65
(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases. ( ) Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases		



**Table TC.6.7: Use of mosquito nets by children**

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of children	Percentage of children who the previous night slept under:		Number of children who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of children who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of children living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) <sup>1,A</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>2801</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>2767</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>367</b>
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	98.5	1423	73.1	10.3	1401	83.2	173
Female	99.2	1378	72.1	12.1	1366	85.2	195
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	98.1	703	67.0	9.4	689	75.9	86
Rural	99.0	2098	74.4	11.8	2078	86.8	282
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	98.8	2460	71.7	4.2	2429	78.2	129
Interior	99.1	341	79.4	61.7	338	87.6	238
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	99.3	105	73.2	50.6	105	82.7	64
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	98.1	170	87.9	16.5	167	(87.6)	31
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	98.1	465	85.8	2.6	456	(*)	14
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	98.7	1102	67.9	3.4	1087	(*)	49
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	99.1	203	73.5	0.1	201	(*)	2
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	99.8	353	61.2	4.8	353	(*)	22
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	97.7	75	82.0	64.1	73	87.7	54
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	99.0	27	70.8	50.3	26	87.2	15
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	99.8	134	84.4	71.2	134	90.6	105
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	99.0	167	61.2	4.4	165	(*)	11
<b>Age (in months)</b>							
0-11	97.4	564	77.6	11.1	549	87.4	70
12-23	99.2	555	77.2	11.2	551	86.6	71
24-35	98.8	490	71.2	11.3	485	88.8	62
36-47	99.5	643	69.8	13.2	639	86.5	98
48-59	99.0	548	67.5	8.8	543	71.3	67
<b>Mother's education</b>							
Pre-primary or none	94.0	43	60.6	13.7	40	(*)	6
Primary	99.5	256	79.3	16.3	255	88.6	47
Secondary	98.7	2087	71.6	10.6	2060	84.8	256
Higher	99.5	378	74.7	10.9	376	(89.1)	46
Missing/DK	(100.0)	36	(73.0)	(12.3)	36	(*)	12
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>							
African/Black	98.0	843	66.4	4.7	826	67.5	57
Amerindian	99.6	362	84.1	49.0	361	88.6	200
East Indian	98.8	1001	71.7	4.2	988	(94.7)	44
Mixed Race	99.5	595	75.8	9.0	591	79.0	67
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1	na	0

**Table TC.6.7: Use of mosquito nets by children**

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of children	Percentage of children who the previous night slept under:		Number of children who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of children who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of children living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) <sup>1,A</sup>			
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	99.4	785	75.1	26.3	780	86.1	238
Second	97.5	585	73.8	5.9	570	80.2	42
Middle	99.6	497	71.1	4.7	495	(64.8)	36
Fourth	99.3	493	71.6	7.2	489	(98.9)	36
Richest	98.0	442	69.5	2.9	433	(78.8)	16

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.23 - Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)

<sup>A</sup> An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment.

(\*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

( ) Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

**Table TC.6.8: Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women**

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of pregnant women	Percentage of pregnant women who the previous night slept under:		Number of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of pregnant women living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) <sup>1,A</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	99.1	58	66.3	8.7	57	(*)	5
Rural	99.8	175	66.0	10.5	175	82.1	22
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	99.6	203	64.1	3.0	202	(*)	7
Interior	100.0	30	79.0	57.4	30	84.4	20
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	(100.0)	10	(82.5)	(46.4)	10	(*)	5
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	2
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(100.0)	38	(81.3)	(0.0)	38	(*)	0
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(100.0)	97	(54.2)	(1.0)	97	(*)	1
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(97.5)	12	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	0
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(100.0)	34	(81.5)	(11.1)	34	(*)	4
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	4
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(100.0)	4	(66.4)	(42.3)	4	(*)	2
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(100.0)	11	(82.6)	(70.1)	11	(*)	9
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(97.9)	14	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	1
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	(100.0)	37	(71.0)	(9.8)	37	(*)	5
20-24	99.2	80	63.8	8.4	79	(*)	7
25-29	99.6	56	81.7	11.1	56	(*)	7
30-39	100.0	50	57.7	13.1	50	(*)	8

**Table TC.6.8: Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women**

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of pregnant women	Percentage of pregnant women who the previous night slept under:		Number of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of pregnant women living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) <sup>1,A</sup>			
40-49	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	0
<b>Education</b>							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	0
Primary	(100.0)	16	(70.7)	(16.0)	16	(*)	3
Secondary	99.5	179	70.0	10.7	178	82.7	23
Higher	(100.0)	37	(46.9)	(3.8)	37	(*)	1
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>							
African/Black	100.0	64	51.4	4.3	64	(*)	3
Amerindian	100.0	25	82.0	56.1	25	86.2	16
East Indian	99.5	93	74.3	4.1	92	(*)	4
Mixed Race	99.4	51	61.7	5.3	51	(*)	4
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	100.0	69	70.7	22.3	69	79.3	19
Second	99.5	56	63.1	9.1	56	(*)	5
Middle	(99.2)	38	(84.4)	(2.6)	38	(*)	1
Fourth	(100.0)	28	(69.4)	(6.3)	28	(*)	2
Richest	(99.5)	43	(44.2)	(0.4)	43	(*)	0
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.24 - Pregnant women who slept under an insecticide-treated net (ITN)							
<p><sup>A</sup> An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment.</p> <p>(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.</p> <p>( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases</p>							

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children with fever for whom:						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider <sup>1,B</sup>	No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private	Community health provider <sup>A</sup>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>565</b>
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	51.2	10.7	4.4	1.9	62.5	36.1	301
Female	37.0	17.2	3.8	2.8	54.5	42.2	264
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	37.7	21.1	5.9	6.4	58.9	34.7	130
Rural	46.6	11.6	3.6	1.1	58.7	40.2	435
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	41.8	15.2	2.3	2.4	57.5	40.1	495
Interior	64.2	3.4	16.9	1.6	67.7	30.8	70
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	(57.1)	(1.3)	(20.3)	(0.6)	(58.4)	(41.0)	19
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(49.4)	(18.6)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(67.9)	(32.1)	33
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	37.6	23.3	0.9	1.2	61.4	38.6	111
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	37.9	15.9	2.7	3.6	53.8	42.6	208
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	40.2	0.0	0.0	5.7	43.2	54.1	48
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	58.1	9.9	4.9	0.0	68.0	28.2	69
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	56.5	11.0	0.0	1.0	67.6	31.5	17
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(67.7)	(0.0)	(15.1)	(0.0)	(67.7)	(32.3)	6
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	72.8	0.7	25.4	3.0	74.0	23.4	28
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(41.6)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(55.3)	(42.6)	26
<b>Age (in months)</b>							
0-11	48.6	21.6	5.0	4.6	70.2	25.2	98
12-23	35.5	13.3	3.6	2.1	48.8	47.0	126
24-35	46.4	12.5	6.4	2.8	61.7	38.3	104
36-47	45.1	10.9	3.6	2.2	56.0	41.8	118
48-59	48.9	11.8	2.5	0.6	60.0	39.4	118
<b>Mother's education</b>							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	(37.0)	(28.4)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(65.5)	(34.5)	47
Secondary	46.9	11.8	4.1	2.0	59.2	38.9	435
Higher	36.2	19.1	5.2	6.8	55.3	37.9	69
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Has no functional difficulty	45.4	13.5	4.3	2.5	59.4	38.2	529

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children with fever for whom:						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider <sup>1,B</sup>	No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private	Community health provider <sup>A</sup>				
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>							
African/Black	57.8	10.2	5.0	3.4	68.5	28.7	152
Amerindian	62.9	2.1	17.1	3.7	67.0	31.3	70
East Indian	26.6	19.9	0.5	2.5	46.4	50.2	220
Mixed Race	50.1	13.9	2.2	0.0	64.0	36.0	122
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	54.7	5.0	9.0	2.2	59.6	36.6	161
Second	48.7	12.6	1.0	1.7	61.8	37.0	126
Middle	43.9	8.5	3.5	4.7	53.3	42.8	107
Fourth	47.9	18.7	3.0	1.5	66.6	32.0	87
Richest	16.6	34.0	1.5	1.6	51.4	48.6	84

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.26 - Care-seeking for fever

<sup>A</sup> Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private health facilities

<sup>B</sup> Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:									Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>565</b>
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	8.8	0.9	8.0	2.1	59.2	0.0	1.5	6.3	1.6	301
Female	9.3	0.7	6.8	1.3	57.8	0.0	3.0	6.5	1.9	264
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	13.1	0.0	1.5	2.5	61.4	0.0	1.5	13.7	1.1	130
Rural	7.8	1.0	9.2	1.5	57.7	0.0	2.4	4.2	2.0	435
<b>Location</b>										
Coastal	9.0	0.7	8.2	1.9	57.8	0.0	2.4	6.4	1.7	495
Interior	9.1	1.4	2.1	0.0	63.7	0.0	0.4	5.7	2.2	70
<b>Region</b>										
Barima Waini (1)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(65.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(0.0)	19
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(7.5)	(3.7)	(11.9)	(0.0)	(53.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	33
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	2.1	1.4	8.1	1.1	61.8	0.0	5.2	7.5	1.8	111
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	8.4	0.0	10.7	0.0	61.2	0.0	1.0	9.9	1.1	208
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	17.7	1.4	2.4	1.5	44.7	0.0	2.7	0.7	5.8	48
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	11.2	0.0	4.7	9.7	59.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	69
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	20.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	55.9	0.0	0.0	9.1	7.6	17
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(8.6)	(3.4)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(48.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.9)	(1.5)	6
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	3.1	2.9	2.3	0.0	70.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	28
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(22.4)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(3.7)	(39.1)	(0.0)	(11.7)	(8.2)	(0.0)	26

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:									Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK	
<b>Age (in months)</b>										
0-11	6.8	0.2	18.4	3.0	40.2	0.0	0.0	6.5	1.0	98
12-23	5.9	0.6	2.9	0.8	62.9	0.0	7.3	7.7	0.7	126
24-35	9.8	0.6	4.9	4.5	63.4	0.0	0.4	4.4	5.4	104
36-47	15.0	0.7	4.7	0.8	61.5	0.0	0.8	3.9	1.9	118
48-59	7.5	1.7	8.2	0.0	61.8	0.0	1.5	9.0	0.1	118
<b>Mother's education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	(8.3)	(0.0)	(17.9)	(8.7)	(52.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(0.8)	(0.2)	47
Secondary	8.2	1.0	6.6	1.0	60.5	0.0	2.0	5.1	2.1	435
Higher	14.4	0.0	6.1	0.0	50.2	0.0	2.6	18.1	1.1	69
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Has no functional difficulty	9.4	0.8	7.5	1.8	57.5	0.0	2.3	6.6	1.8	529
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>										
African/Black	9.9	0.0	8.1	0.5	59.6	0.0	0.5	8.2	3.0	152
Amerindian	10.2	1.2	1.0	0.0	63.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	70
East Indian	6.8	0.4	8.6	3.6	60.4	0.0	2.9	4.5	1.9	220
Mixed Race	11.2	2.3	8.4	0.8	51.3	0.0	4.4	10.1	0.9	122
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	10.2	1.4	9.7	0.0	50.4	0.0	0.3	4.8	1.2	161
Second	3.9	1.3	4.2	5.1	73.6	0.0	4.8	1.5	1.5	126
Middle	9.2	0.6	4.8	0.9	59.8	0.0	0.3	8.7	1.4	107
Fourth	13.2	0.0	14.0	1.4	46.3	0.0	3.5	11.1	0.9	87
Richest	9.8	0.0	4.6	1.2	62.5	0.0	3.1	8.6	4.6	84



**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:									Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK	

<sup>A</sup> 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 less than 25 unweighted cases.

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

## 7.7 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.<sup>85</sup> 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.<sup>86</sup> 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.<sup>87</sup> 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.<sup>88</sup>

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.<sup>89</sup> 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.<sup>90, 91</sup> The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators<sup>92,93</sup> have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

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<sup>85</sup> 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](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7)

<sup>86</sup> 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>

<sup>87</sup> 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

<sup>88</sup> 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

<sup>89</sup> 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>

<sup>90</sup> PAHO. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*. 2003.

<sup>91</sup> 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>

<sup>92</sup> WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.

<sup>93</sup> 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 <sup>94</sup>	Notes on interpretation <sup>95</sup>	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	<b>Early Initiation of breastfeeding</b> 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	<b>Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months</b> Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed <sup>96</sup>	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	<b>Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months)</b> 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	<b>Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years</b> 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	<b>Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months)</b> <u>Breastfed children:</u> Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day <u>Non-breastfed children:</u> At least four meals/snacks <u>and/or milk feeds</u> 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	<b>Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months)</b> At least five of eight food groups <sup>97</sup> 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

<sup>94</sup> 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.

<sup>95</sup> 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.

<sup>96</sup> Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

<sup>97</sup> 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

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 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<sup>98</sup> 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.

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<sup>98</sup> 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.

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.<sup>99</sup> Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

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<sup>99</sup> Zimmerman, E. and K. Thompson. "Clarifying Nipple confusion." *J Perinatol* 35, no.11 (2015):895-9. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.83.

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage who were ever breastfed <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Within one day of birth	
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>835</b>
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	95.3	43.6	81.0	193
Rural	90.8	46.8	78.0	642
<b>Location</b>				
Coastal	91.2	43.8	77.5	729
Interior	96.6	61.3	86.9	106
<b>Region</b>				
Barima Waini (1)	97.9	44.1	84.8	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	93.6	54.3	80.7	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	87.7	35.1	64.8	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	93.0	47.7	82.1	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	90.4	45.4	75.7	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	87.0	38.6	78.6	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	95.9	64.8	85.1	20
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	95.2	53.7	86.5	9
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	96.2	77.4	90.0	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	97.0	38.9	81.4	40
<b>Months since last birth</b>				
0-11 months	91.7	45.4	78.6	416
12-23 months	92.0	46.6	78.8	419
<b>Mother's education</b>				
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	83.2	39.8	80.4	71
Secondary	92.7	48.0	80.8	626
Higher	92.1	39.0	66.7	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Assistance at delivery</b>				
Skilled attendant	92.0	46.1	78.6	815
Traditional birth attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Other / No attendant	(83.2)	(47.1)	(79.1)	16
<b>Place of delivery</b>				
Home	(96.2)	(52.9)	(91.6)	14
Health facility	91.9	46.1	78.5	815
Public	91.7	47.1	79.3	701
Private	93.1	39.7	73.7	114
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
<b>Type of delivery</b>				
Vaginal birth	92.6	53.7	84.9	654
C-Section	89.4	18.5	56.3	181

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage who were ever breastfed <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Within one day of birth	
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>				
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	92.3	46.7	79.4	801
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>				
African/Black	92.4	45.3	76.8	233
Amerindian	97.4	60.5	89.4	111
East Indian	91.0	45.5	78.9	323
Mixed Race	89.2	38.6	74.0	168
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	92.0	48.6	80.4	243
Second	92.2	45.9	80.4	169
Middle	90.2	41.0	81.5	132
Fourth	91.1	48.4	69.0	151
Richest	93.6	43.9	81.6	140

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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 (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children who consumed:										Type <sup>A</sup> 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
	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	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	
<b>Area</b>															
Urban	9.2	2.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.3	19.9	4.1	3.3	27.3	193
Rural	9.7	3.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.8	26.2	4.0	2.5	32.6	642
<b>Location</b>															
Coastal	10.1	3.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	19.4	0.1	0.0	0.7	2.1	26.2	4.3	3.0	33.5	729
Interior	6.3	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	14.6	1.8	0.4	16.8	106
<b>Region</b>															
Barima Waini (1)	4.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	19.0	2.8	0.0	21.8	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	6.4	5.8	0.4	0.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	5.6	1.1	17.0	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	13.8	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	29.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.4	42.3	2.3	0.8	45.4	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	4.1	3.8	0.3	1.1	0.9	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.6	23.3	5.6	3.2	32.0	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	30.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.4	0.5	6.3	38.1	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	14.2	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	11.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	19.8	2.4	4.9	27.1	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	11.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	1.5	1.2	21.6	20
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	9.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	20.5	1.9	2.5	24.9	9
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	4.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	1.0	0.0	7.8	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	11.7	1.9	9.4	1.8	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	21.2	10.2	2.5	33.9	40
<b>Months since birth</b>															
0-11 months	10.7	3.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.2	25.9	5.9	2.8	34.5	416
12-23 months	8.6	2.9	0.8	0.1	0.8	18.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	23.6	2.1	2.6	28.3	419



**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 (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children who consumed:										Type <sup>A</sup> 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
	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	
<b>Breastfeeding status</b>															
Ever breastfed	7.6	2.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.7	21.6	3.5	1.3	26.4	767
Never breastfed	32.2	13.9	1.8	6.4	4.4	47.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	4.2	60.4	9.3	18.6	88.3	68
<b>Assistance at delivery</b>															
Skilled attendant	9.6	3.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	18.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.7	24.9	3.9	2.7	31.5	815
Traditional birth attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Other / No attendant	(16.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.3)	(18.8)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(31.1)	16
<b>Place of delivery</b>															
Home	(6.2)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.6)	(12.5)	(13.6)	(0.5)	(26.6)	14
Health facility	9.6	3.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	18.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.7	25.0	3.9	2.7	31.5	815
Public	9.1	3.2	1.1	0.6	0.5	14.6	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.7	20.7	4.0	2.6	27.3	701
Private	12.9	3.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	41.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	51.2	3.2	3.2	57.6	114
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
<b>Mother's education</b>															
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	9.8	1.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	3.2	0.0	21.3	71
Secondary	8.8	3.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	15.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.3	20.5	2.9	3.5	26.8	626
Higher	13.9	2.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	50.2	9.5	0.5	60.2	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	9.9	3.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	18.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	2.0	24.9	4.0	2.8	31.7	801
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>															
African/Black	9.0	3.9	0.8	1.6	0.1	20.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.2	25.5	6.6	3.8	35.9	233
Amerindian	6.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.2	1.8	0.2	16.1	111

**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 (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children who consumed:										Type <sup>A</sup> 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
	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	
	East Indian	12.8	3.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	29.3	3.3	2.7	
Mixed Race	6.2	3.4	1.3	0.0	1.8	18.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	21.7	3.2	2.7	27.6	168
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>															
Poorest	8.7	2.4	1.0	1.5	0.1	11.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	16.6	2.9	3.4	22.9	243
Second	11.6	3.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	22.1	6.1	1.0	29.2	169
Middle	9.1	1.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	24.4	3.0	0.5	27.8	132
Fourth	10.2	8.8	0.9	0.0	2.0	23.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	5.4	26.1	7.6	7.5	41.2	151
Richest	8.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.9	0.5	0.2	41.6	140
<sup>A</sup> 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.															
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases. ( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases															

**Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status**

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed <sup>1</sup>	Percent predominantly breastfed <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) <sup>3</sup>	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) <sup>4</sup>	Number of children
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>190</b>
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	29.3	45.8	146	52.5	65	52.1	85
Female	27.3	39.6	96	55.6	88	36.1	106
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	21.6	39.5	55	(50.1)	21	39.0	41
Rural	30.6	44.5	186	54.9	133	44.3	150
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	25.5	39.1	205	50.4	130	42.0	170
Interior	45.6	67.7	36	76.2	23	53.0	21
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	(15.4)	(50.1)	11	(*)	9	(*)	5
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	10	(*)	12
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(34.2)	(43.5)	35	(*)	35	(*)	30
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(24.9)	(34.3)	98	(*)	58	(32.6)	79
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	6	(*)	11
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(16.7)	(41.9)	31	(*)	10	(47.8)	33
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	4	(*)	5
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	2	(*)	2
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(63.5)	(81.3)	15	(*)	8	(*)	9
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	11	(*)	5
<b>Mother's education</b>							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	1	(*)	3
Primary	(26.0)	(45.6)	26	(*)	9	(*)	16
Secondary	30.1	45.6	170	59.9	120	50.1	137
Higher	(22.6)	(32.8)	41	(*)	24	(23.2)	33
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	1		0	(*)	1
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	1	(*)	2
Has no functional difficulty	28.1	42.8	223	54.2	148	42.6	177
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>							
African/Black	36.3	66.3	66	(46.0)	37	(37.0)	48
Amerindian	47.6	67.5	39	89.6	21	65.6	26
East Indian	9.6	11.6	84	(46.8)	62	(42.4)	76
Mixed Race	35.1	47.6	53	(54.5)	33	(37.8)	41
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	33.5	56.8	76	79.7	46	51.8	52
Second	(37.3)	(50.8)	31	(65.2)	32	(45.5)	43
Middle	(35.7)	(49.7)	52	(*)	10	(*)	35
Fourth	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	50	(53.4)	34
Richest	(22.2)	(23.7)	60	(*)	16	(*)	26
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months							
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months							
<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year							
<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years							

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0- 23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
<b>Median</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>1610</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1119</b>
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	20.9	839	0.5	0.7	579
Female	18.8	771	0.6	1.5	540
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	19.3	401	0.5	1.8	264
Rural	19.5	1208	0.5	0.7	855
<b>Location</b>					
Coastal	19.1	1406	0.5	0.7	975
Interior	22.5	204	0.6	5.2	144
<b>Region</b>					
Barima Waini (1)	26.4	68	0.5	2.6	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	22.7	101	0.9	3.5	69
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	14.1	263	0.9	1.0	184
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	15.3	641	0.4	0.7	461
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	13.2	120	0.5	0.5	81
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	14.9	197	0.6	1.9	126
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	13.9	43	4.1	5.7	28
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	24.8	16	0.4	0.6	13
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	23.6	76	4.8	5.8	52
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	18.1	85	0.5	1.7	54
<b>Mother's education</b>					
Pre-primary or none	(22.9)	18	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	13.9	141	0.4	2.0	97
Secondary	19.8	1230	0.6	2.0	849
Higher	13.5	209	0.4	0.5	157
Missing/DK	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	6
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>					
Has functional difficulty	(15.5)	26	(*)	(*)	14
Has no functional difficulty	19.4	1495	0.5	1.4	1055
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>					
African/Black	19.9	455	0.6	3.4	323
Amerindian	23.9	218	0.7	4.9	150
East Indian	12.0	605	0.4	0.4	430
Mixed Race	17.7	331	0.6	0.7	216
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest	21.5	494	0.5	3.2	334
Second	19.7	335	1.4	2.6	225
Middle	14.4	266	0.6	2.5	174
Fourth	15.6	262	na <sup>A</sup>	0.6	205
Richest	10.4	252	0.5	0.5	181

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0-23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
<b>Mean</b>	17.3	1610	1.6	2.9	1119

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding

<sup>A</sup> There are no cases of exclusive breastfeeding in the fourth quintile.

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

( ) 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed <sup>1</sup>	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed <sup>2</sup>	Number of children
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>1119</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	29.3	146	55.9	433	49.2	579
Female	27.3	96	48.7	444	44.9	540
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	21.6	55	55.7	209	48.5	264
Rural	30.6	186	51.2	669	46.7	855
<b>Location</b>						
Coastal	25.5	205	51.7	770	46.2	975
Interior	45.6	36	56.4	108	53.7	144
<b>Region</b>						
Barima Waini (1)	(15.4)	11	61.4	40	51.3	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	16	57.6	52	50.4	69
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(34.2)	35	51.5	150	48.2	184
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(24.9)	98	52.6	363	46.8	461
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	15	47.7	66	44.1	81
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(16.7)	31	44.3	95	37.4	126
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	7	39.9	21	47.4	28
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	3	67.8	10	55.8	13
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(63.5)	15	57.0	37	58.9	52
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	10	58.9	44	52.1	54
<b>Mother's education</b>						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	3	(*)	7	(*)	11
Primary	(26.0)	26	46.4	71	41.0	97
Secondary	30.1	170	55.2	679	50.2	849
Higher	(22.6)	41	40.6	116	35.8	157
Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	5	(*)	6
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	4	(*)	11	(*)	14
Has no functional difficulty	28.1	223	52.5	832	47.4	1055
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>						
African/Black	36.3	66	59.7	257	54.9	323
Amerindian	47.6	39	63.5	111	59.4	150
East Indian	9.6	84	43.5	346	36.9	430
Mixed Race	(35.1)	53	51.3	163	47.3	216
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	33.5	76	65.8	257	58.4	334
Second	(37.3)	31	55.1	195	52.7	225
Middle	(35.7)	52	48.8	122	44.9	174
Fourth	(*)	23	43.0	182	38.2	205
Richest	(22.2)	60	36.1	122	31.5	181

**Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding**

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed <sup>1</sup>	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed <sup>2</sup>	Number of children
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months						
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding						
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.						
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 6-8 months
<b>Total</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>(91.9)</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>166</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	76.4	66	(*)	22	78.5	89
Female	88.9	52	(*)	26	92.1	78
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	(76.9)	33	(*)	12	81.3	45
Rural	83.9	85	(91.4)	36	86.1	121
<b>Location</b>						
Coastal	85.4	102	(91.6)	46	87.3	149
Interior	(59.6)	16	(*)	2	64.2	18
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods						
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.						
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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:			Number of children age 6-23 months	
	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>A</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>B</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>1,C</sup>		Minimum dietary diversity <sup>A</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>B</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>2,C</sup>		At least 2 milk feeds <sup>3</sup>	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>4,A</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>5,B</sup>		Minimum acceptable diet <sup>C</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>878</b>
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	45.7	17.2	10.0	272	27.0	69.1	18.9	87.1	161	38.8	36.5	13.3	433
Female	50.5	17.9	11.0	235	32.6	64.9	23.8	66.7	209	42.0	40.0	17.0	444
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	45.7	17.1	11.0	129	30.4	71.6	24.0	76.7	80	39.8	37.9	15.9	209
Rural	48.7	17.7	10.3	378	30.1	65.4	21.0	75.3	291	40.6	38.4	15.0	669
<b>Location</b>													
Coastal	51.0	18.7	11.5	429	30.4	68.6	22.5	76.5	341	41.9	40.8	16.4	770
Interior	31.1	10.9	4.9	79	27.6	45.4	12.4	64.8	30	30.1	20.3	6.9	108
<b>Region</b>													
Barima Waini (1)	37.6	9.3	4.8	28	(17.5)	(44.2)	(1.9)	(77.4)	12	31.6	19.8	3.9	40
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	41.4	7.2	7.2	36	(27.6)	(71.3)	(24.4)	(87.6)	17	37.0	27.7	12.7	52
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	72.0	26.0	22.3	77	51.4	77.5	38.8	84.0	73	62.0	51.0	30.3	150
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	47.2	15.2	6.4	197	23.4	64.1	17.9	67.5	166	36.3	37.6	11.6	363
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(54.0)	(31.6)	(26.2)	38	34.2	(61.2)	(10.7)	(91.4)	28	45.6	44.2	19.6	66
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(37.1)	(14.1)	(3.8)	51	(20.9)	(70.2)	(19.0)	(78.8)	43	29.7	39.8	10.7	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(22.4)	(13.9)	(4.1)	12	42.3	64.7	33.2	80.6	9	30.6	34.9	16.1	21
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(47.2)	(5.9)	(3.8)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	44.5	17.6	8.4	10
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	24.9	12.4	5.5	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	24.3	13.5	4.7	37
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(53.8)	(28.7)	(17.0)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	45.7	45.8	19.6	44



**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>A</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>B</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>1,C</sup>		Minimum dietary diversity <sup>A</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>B</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>2,C</sup>	At least 2 milk feeds <sup>3</sup>		Minimum dietary diversity <sup>4,A</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>5,B</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>C</sup>	
<b>Age (in months)</b>													
6-8	30.6	29.3	10.6	118	(29.4)	(74.4)	(18.3)	(85.6)	48	30.2	42.4	12.8	166
9-11	36.5	16.4	9.5	101	18.2	73.1	18.2	78.8	55	30.0	36.4	12.6	156
12-17	62.7	13.4	12.5	159	22.6	61.3	16.6	71.5	105	46.7	32.4	14.1	264
18-23	54.6	12.7	8.6	129	39.3	65.8	27.1	74.2	162	46.1	42.3	18.9	291
<b>Mother's education</b>													
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	57.0	3.3	1.8	39	(21.4)	(67.7)	(8.4)	(72.8)	32	40.9	32.3	4.8	71
Secondary	46.2	19.2	11.4	412	29.5	69.3	22.0	79.6	267	39.6	38.9	15.5	679
Higher	(58.8)	(16.2)	(10.8)	51	40.4	62.1	29.1	64.1	65	48.5	41.8	21.0	116
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Has no functional difficulty	48.0	18.1	10.9	481	30.3	67.0	21.4	76.1	351	40.5	38.7	15.3	832
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>													
African/Black	50.5	17.0	9.2	162	26.4	87.8	24.0	82.6	95	41.6	43.2	14.7	257
Amerindian	30.9	13.8	4.5	89	17.2	46.7	9.1	62.2	22	28.2	20.4	5.4	111
East Indian	57.8	21.5	16.6	162	28.4	55.8	16.0	69.4	185	42.1	39.8	16.3	346
Mixed Race	42.4	15.4	7.8	95	44.5	73.5	37.7	86.7	68	43.3	39.7	20.3	163
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	42.6	9.5	7.7	189	20.1	57.3	8.3	75.9	68	36.7	22.1	7.8	257
Second	49.3	21.0	4.4	121	26.1	75.9	22.9	79.0	74	40.5	41.8	11.4	195
Middle	40.6	23.0	8.9	67	40.6	67.5	36.8	79.4	55	40.6	42.9	21.4	122

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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:			Number of children age 6-23 months	
	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>A</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>B</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>1,C</sup>		Minimum dietary diversity <sup>A</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>B</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>2,C</sup>		At least 2 milk feeds <sup>3</sup>	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>4,A</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>5,B</sup>		Minimum acceptable diet <sup>C</sup>
Fourth	61.5	23.5	23.5	84	21.8	67.1	17.6	68.7	98	40.1	47.0	20.4	182
Richest	(52.0)	(22.5)	(16.4)	46	46.4	65.2	26.8	78.1	76	48.5	49.1	22.9	122

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children)

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity

<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency

<sup>A</sup> 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.

<sup>B</sup> 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.

<sup>C</sup> The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

(\*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

( ) Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

**Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding**

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 0-23 months
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>1119</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	67.5	579
Female	70.9	540
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	80.8	264
Rural	65.6	855
<b>Location</b>		
Coastal	72.3	975
Interior	47.8	144
<b>Region</b>		
Barima Waini (1)	53.6	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	55.7	69
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	76.0	184
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	71.8	461
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	71.4	81
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	75.8	126
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	59.4	28
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	57.8	13
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	33.4	52
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	79.1	54
<b>Age (in months)</b>		
0-5	61.8	242
6-11	79.7	323
12-23	66.3	555
<b>Mother's education</b>		
Pre-primary or none	(*)	11
Primary	66.0	97
Secondary	69.0	849
Higher	72.6	157
Missing/DK	(*)	6
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	14
Has no functional difficulty	69.9	1055
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>		
African/Black	74.1	323
Amerindian	41.7	150
East Indian	73.1	430
Mixed Race	73.0	216
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	0

**Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding**

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 0-23 months
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	50.4	334
Second	76.0	225
Middle	74.5	174
Fourth	77.1	205
Richest	81.1	181

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding

(\*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

## 7.8 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.<sup>100</sup> 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.<sup>101</sup> 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.<sup>102</sup> 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

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<sup>100</sup> 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

<sup>101</sup> 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

<sup>102</sup> WHO. *Child Growth Standards*. Technical Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006. [http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical\\_report.pdf?ua=1](http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1)

intake or disease. The prevalence of wasting may shift seasonally in response to changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.<sup>103</sup> Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Table TC.8.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

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, 4.7 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 6.4 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 6.3 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

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<sup>103</sup> See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

**Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children**

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age <sup>A</sup>	Height for age			Number of children with height and age <sup>A</sup>	Weight for height				Number of children with weight and height <sup>A</sup>	
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight			Mean Z-Score (SD)
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD <sup>1</sup>	- 3 SD <sup>2</sup>			- 2 SD <sup>3</sup>	- 3 SD <sup>4</sup>			- 2 SD <sup>5</sup>	- 3 SD <sup>6</sup>	+ 2 SD <sup>7</sup>	+ 3 SD <sup>8</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>2670</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>2623</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>2626</b>
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	10.2	2.4	-0.3	1343	10.9	3.6	-0.5	1321	7.4	1.8	6.0	1.9	-0.1	1314
Female	8.3	1.6	-0.2	1327	7.3	1.8	-0.2	1302	5.6	1.9	7.0	3.0	-0.1	1312
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	8.0	1.1	-0.3	654	10.0	3.9	-0.5	648	4.7	0.8	5.7	2.5	-0.1	645
Rural	9.7	2.3	-0.3	2016	8.8	2.3	-0.3	1975	7.1	2.2	6.7	2.4	-0.1	1981
<b>Location</b>														
Coastal	9.8	2.1	-0.3	2343	8.4	2.5	-0.3	2304	7.0	1.9	6.5	2.6	-0.2	2305
Interior	5.1	1.6	-0.1	327	14.2	4.1	-0.5	319	3.0	1.4	6.0	1.6	0.2	321
<b>Region</b>														
Barima Waini (1)	6.8	1.4	-0.1	96	13.2	4.6	-0.3	96	3.6	1.9	5.2	1.4	0.1	96
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	10.0	5.1	-0.3	156	11.8	5.0	-0.5	154	5.7	2.6	7.3	3.0	0.1	155
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	10.0	0.4	-0.4	441	9.4	1.1	-0.4	433	6.9	1.3	5.3	2.1	-0.2	431
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	6.9	0.9	-0.1	1064	5.6	1.9	-0.2	1056	6.8	1.5	6.6	2.5	-0.1	1055
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	22.7	7.5	-0.6	198	9.6	1.5	-0.3	186	9.3	3.3	10.7	4.1	-0.2	196
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	13.1	3.2	-0.6	332	14.5	5.7	-0.6	325	8.2	2.7	6.4	2.9	-0.3	317
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	5.2	1.8	-0.1	72	14.2	3.7	-0.4	70	2.7	1.4	6.7	2.0	0.2	71
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	1.3	1.1	0.3	26	9.9	3.5	0.1	25	3.7	1.1	5.9	1.3	0.1	26
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	4.6	1.8	-0.2	131	15.9	4.1	-0.9	128	2.5	1.1	6.2	1.6	0.3	128
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	5.8	2.3	-0.2	152	7.2	2.8	-0.3	151	4.3	2.0	3.6	1.6	0.0	151

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age <sup>A</sup>	Height for age			Number of children with height and age <sup>A</sup>	Weight for height				Number of children with weight and height <sup>A</sup>	
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight			Mean Z-Score (SD)
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD <sup>1</sup>	- 3 SD <sup>2</sup>			- 2 SD <sup>3</sup>	- 3 SD <sup>4</sup>			- 2 SD <sup>5</sup>	- 3 SD <sup>6</sup>	+ 2 SD <sup>7</sup>	+ 3 SD <sup>8</sup>		
<b>Age (in months)</b>														
0-5	15.3	9.9	-0.5	215	12.8	3.9	-0.1	201	15.2	7.6	7.5	0.3	-0.3	207
6-11	9.5	2.8	-0.2	316	5.4	1.6	0.0	297	8.4	4.1	5.1	1.8	-0.2	305
12-17	8.8	0.6	0.0	259	13.0	3.9	-0.3	258	6.0	1.3	9.4	0.4	0.1	250
18-23	10.6	1.2	-0.2	283	14.2	6.3	-0.5	278	3.9	1.4	9.6	7.1	0.1	278
24-35	9.5	1.3	-0.3	462	10.7	2.2	-0.5	463	4.8	0.9	6.5	3.7	0.0	457
36-47	8.0	1.9	-0.4	613	7.3	1.3	-0.5	608	5.3	0.8	4.1	0.8	-0.2	608
48-59	7.4	0.3	-0.3	521	6.0	2.4	-0.3	517	6.4	0.7	6.4	3.0	-0.1	520
<b>Mother's education</b>														
Pre-primary or none	14.3	2.7	-0.7	38	21.7	12.5	-1.0	37	7.9	1.9	7.8	3.7	0.0	35
Primary	11.0	2.1	-0.4	246	11.2	1.6	-0.5	245	5.1	0.3	5.6	2.6	-0.2	244
Secondary	8.9	1.8	-0.3	2002	8.7	2.9	-0.3	1962	6.4	1.7	6.5	2.6	-0.1	1968
Higher	9.7	3.4	0.0	356	7.9	1.3	-0.2	350	7.2	3.4	7.1	1.3	0.1	351
Missing/DK	(9.1)	(0.0)	(-0.6)	29	(15.4)	(2.1)	(-0.7)	29	(12.9)	(4.9)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(-0.3)	29
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>														
Less than 20	11.0	1.7	-0.5	587	11.7	4.3	-0.4	573	6.7	0.9	5.2	2.1	-0.2	581
20-34	8.9	2.4	-0.2	1664	8.6	2.4	-0.3	1635	6.5	2.2	7.2	2.5	-0.1	1628
35-49	8.9	0.8	-0.3	369	8.4	2.1	-0.4	364	6.1	1.6	5.0	2.0	-0.1	366
No information on biological mother	2.6	2.4	0.3	51	3.3	0.2	0.3	51	5.2	5.2	8.7	7.4	0.2	51
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>														
Has functional difficulty	7.0	2.8	-0.5	42	(9.1)	(1.6)	(-0.5)	40	(4.5)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(5.3)	(-0.2)	40
Has no functional difficulty	9.3	2.0	-0.3	2461	9.3	2.7	-0.4	2418	6.7	1.9	6.0	2.3	-0.1	2419
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>														
African/Black	5.3	1.5	0.0	797	5.9	2.1	-0.2	792	4.1	1.0	8.8	2.4	0.1	792
Amerindian	5.7	1.6	-0.2	346	14.8	4.9	-0.7	338	2.9	0.8	5.2	1.6	0.2	341



**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age <sup>A</sup>	Height for age			Number of children with height and age <sup>A</sup>	Weight for height				Number of children with weight and height <sup>A</sup>	
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight			Mean Z-Score (SD)
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD <sup>1</sup>	- 3 SD <sup>2</sup>			- 2 SD <sup>3</sup>	- 3 SD <sup>4</sup>			- 2 SD <sup>5</sup>	- 3 SD <sup>6</sup>	+ 2 SD <sup>7</sup>	+ 3 SD <sup>8</sup>		
East Indian	15.4	3.1	-0.5	967	10.7	2.6	-0.4	943	12.1	3.5	5.1	2.5	-0.4	940
Mixed Race	6.5	1.2	-0.2	558	7.5	2.4	-0.3	548	2.7	0.9	6.2	3.0	-0.1	552
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.6	1
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>														
Poorest	10.9	3.6	-0.5	744	12.5	2.7	-0.6	730	4.6	1.2	4.8	1.6	0.0	736
Second	8.9	1.6	-0.4	565	9.4	2.2	-0.4	551	5.6	2.3	3.8	1.4	-0.3	553
Middle	9.8	1.8	-0.2	470	4.4	2.0	-0.1	460	10.2	2.4	11.2	5.2	-0.1	465
Fourth	8.2	0.5	-0.2	475	6.5	4.2	-0.2	470	6.1	0.5	6.4	2.0	-0.1	468
Richest	7.3	1.9	0.0	416	10.9	2.3	-0.2	411	7.2	3.3	7.7	2.8	0.0	403
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)														
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)														
<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1														
<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)														
<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2														
<sup>6</sup> MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)														
<sup>7</sup> MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2														
<sup>8</sup> MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)														
<sup>A</sup> 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.														
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases. ( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases														

## 7.9 Salt Iodisation

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable brain damage and impaired psychomotor development in young children.<sup>104</sup> 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.<sup>105</sup> The indicator reported in MICS is the percentage of households consuming iodized salt as assessed using rapid test kits.

Currently, Guyana does not have a mandatory legislation for iodised salt consumption.

In the Guyana MICS 2019-2020, salt used for cooking in the household was tested for presence of iodine using rapid test kits for potassium iodide or potassium iodate or both. Table TC.9.1 presents the percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt.

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<sup>104</sup> 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](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43781/9789241595827_eng.pdf?sequence=1)

<sup>105</sup> 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested <sup>1</sup>	Number of households	Percent of households with:			Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			No salt	Salt test result			
				Not iodized 0 ppm	>0 and <15 ppm		
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>7072</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6913</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	89.6	1870	7.5	63.1	29.4	100.0	1813
Rural	94.2	5202	3.9	73.5	22.6	100.0	5100
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	92.8	6583	5.0	70.0	25.0	100.0	6431
Interior	95.5	489	3.0	81.0	16.0	100.0	482
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	97.8	137	1.8	57.1	41.0	100.0	137
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	95.8	454	2.7	78.4	18.8	100.0	447
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	95.0	1242	2.9	61.7	35.3	100.0	1216
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	91.5	3010	6.3	69.5	24.1	100.0	2940
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	94.9	434	2.7	67.7	29.6	100.0	423
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	95.9	1107	1.9	86.3	11.8	100.0	1083
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	88.5	111	6.9	79.9	13.2	100.0	106
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	92.4	43	6.8	84.0	9.2	100.0	43
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	99.2	189	0.3	98.5	1.2	100.0	188
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	79.4	343	17.3	42.4	40.3	100.0	329
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	92.3	1368	5.6	75.8	18.6	100.0	1338
Second	93.3	1486	4.9	73.1	22.1	100.0	1456
Middle	94.2	1455	4.1	71.0	25.0	100.0	1428
Fourth	93.0	1431	5.5	67.1	27.5	100.0	1407
Richest	92.1	1332	4.4	66.6	29.0	100.0	1283

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.48 - Iodized salt consumption

## 7.10 Early Childhood Development

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.<sup>106</sup> Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.<sup>107</sup> 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 adults in the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home. 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.<sup>108</sup> 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.

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<sup>106</sup> 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.

<sup>107</sup> 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.

<sup>108</sup> 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities <sup>3</sup>	Mean number of activities with mothers	
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1685</b>
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	90.0	5.3	2.2	62.7	91.2	23.6	1.7	71.5	4.3	846
Female	90.7	5.3	1.4	64.5	89.2	20.8	1.6	70.2	4.1	839
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	88.8	5.2	0.7	53.1	92.7	19.6	1.4	74.2	4.3	439
Rural	90.9	5.3	2.2	67.3	89.4	23.1	1.8	69.7	4.2	1246
<b>Location</b>										
Coastal	90.9	5.3	1.6	63.3	90.0	21.8	1.7	71.5	4.2	1487
Interior	85.9	5.2	3.2	65.6	91.7	25.3	1.8	66.0	4.1	198
<b>Region</b>										
Barima Waini (1)	84.7	5.1	3.3	66.0	96.0	18.8	1.5	63.9	4.0	54
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	78.4	4.8	9.9	61.9	93.4	13.6	1.3	66.8	4.0	102
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	89.1	5.2	3.6	69.7	88.1	13.3	1.2	60.5	3.7	281
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	91.1	5.3	0.0	62.8	90.6	28.2	2.0	75.3	4.4	642
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	97.3	5.5	0.0	62.9	87.0	16.4	1.6	72.6	4.2	122
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	96.6	5.6	1.3	66.4	93.2	21.3	1.7	76.4	4.5	227
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	90.5	5.4	0.7	67.0	88.8	23.1	1.7	67.0	4.1	47
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	72.5	4.6	12.3	72.7	92.7	27.4	2.0	53.6	3.4	14
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	86.3	5.2	3.2	63.5	90.4	30.4	2.0	68.7	4.2	83
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	87.7	5.1	0.7	45.7	85.4	20.1	1.3	70.5	4.1	114

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities <sup>3</sup>	Mean number of activities with mothers	
<b>Age</b>										
2	89.6	5.2	0.9	61.8	91.5	20.6	1.6	71.1	4.3	487
3	89.3	5.3	1.8	66.9	92.8	24.4	1.8	71.9	4.3	649
4	92.3	5.4	2.6	61.3	86.1	20.9	1.6	69.4	4.1	548
<b>Mother's education<sup>A</sup></b>										
Pre-primary or none	(81.8)	(4.8)	(6.8)	(61.2)	(84.2)	(7.3)	(0.8)	(47.9)	(2.7)	32
Primary	84.7	5.1	3.9	71.6	77.2	26.3	2.0	55.9	3.5	161
Secondary	90.7	5.3	1.6	62.0	91.7	19.5	1.5	72.5	4.3	1241
Higher	93.8	5.3	0.9	64.5	92.6	37.6	2.4	75.3	4.4	221
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30
<b>Father's education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	(75.7)	(4.6)	(2.7)	(100.0)	(97.9)	(3.7)	(1.2)	(52.0)	(3.3)	47
Primary	87.0	5.1	3.5	100.0	99.0	25.6	1.9	66.8	3.9	146
Secondary	93.0	5.4	1.1	100.0	94.3	33.9	2.4	76.3	4.6	591
Higher	93.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	90.8	43.2	3.1	78.2	4.3	179
Biological father not in the household	89.7	5.3	2.5	0.0	82.0	6.0	0.5	65.1	3.9	613
Missing/DK	85.0	5.1	2.2	100.0	98.8	18.4	1.6	75.1	4.6	109
<b>Functional difficulties</b>										
Has functional difficulty	79.3	4.7	4.5	54.2	82.8	19.2	1.3	48.0	3.2	72
Has no functional difficulty	90.8	5.3	1.7	64.0	90.6	22.3	1.7	71.9	4.3	1613
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>										
African/Black	90.4	5.3	1.0	51.7	92.2	18.2	1.4	73.4	4.4	520
Amerindian	82.1	5.0	5.8	63.0	92.7	24.8	1.7	62.8	3.9	213

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities <sup>3</sup>	Mean number of activities with mothers	
East Indian	94.3	5.5	0.6	77.0	88.8	27.8	2.1	72.5	4.2	572
Mixed Race	89.0	5.2	2.6	60.0	88.3	17.8	1.4	69.4	4.1	379
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	81.9	4.9	4.7	63.9	87.6	18.7	1.4	62.8	3.8	453
Second	91.0	5.4	0.6	60.6	89.0	15.5	1.4	65.8	4.0	359
Middle	91.3	5.4	1.0	66.0	90.6	26.1	1.8	71.5	4.2	323
Fourth	95.1	5.5	0.0	60.0	91.2	25.3	1.8	74.0	4.4	288
Richest	97.5	5.5	1.5	68.2	95.1	29.0	2.2	87.5	4.8	261

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member

<sup>2</sup> MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father

<sup>3</sup> MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

<sup>A</sup> 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

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

( ) 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	3 or more children's books <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>2801</b>
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	45.4	18.2	59.9	83.1	63.2	75.0	1423
Female	48.8	22.0	62.5	86.3	60.4	74.4	1378
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	56.4	25.1	65.3	86.4	62.5	79.4	703
Rural	43.9	18.4	59.8	84.1	61.6	73.1	2098
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	50.0	21.7	59.7	85.4	60.4	74.0	2460
Interior	25.4	8.5	71.7	79.5	71.7	79.4	341
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	17.7	6.1	70.2	80.2	65.6	76.1	105
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	39.9	15.7	71.9	82.9	56.5	76.3	170
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	52.4	25.5	58.7	92.5	72.0	84.0	465
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	54.7	25.4	56.0	84.0	59.5	69.6	1102
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	35.1	8.8	44.5	82.3	55.9	62.2	203
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	42.9	15.8	72.3	81.2	49.4	77.1	353
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	39.8	13.0	54.8	85.5	74.0	81.6	75
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	24.2	3.3	69.6	71.2	68.1	74.6	27
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	23.6	8.7	82.6	77.3	75.9	81.7	134
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	56.9	20.4	66.3	89.5	67.1	81.5	167
<b>Age</b>							
0-1	27.7	10.8	47.7	70.6	46.2	57.9	1116
2-4	59.8	26.2	70.1	94.0	72.2	85.8	1685



**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	3 or more children's books <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Mother's education</b>							
Pre-primary or none	15.6	4.5	51.2	73.1	60.7	63.8	43
Primary	33.8	7.0	69.0	73.7	68.2	72.1	256
Secondary	46.8	19.0	60.2	85.8	60.6	75.0	2087
Higher	60.3	37.3	63.0	85.7	64.1	76.6	378
Missing/DK	53.9	12.3	54.9	98.1	64.7	67.4	36
<b>Functional difficulties</b>							
Has functional difficulty	70.1	31.8	54.4	91.0	67.2	76.0	72
Has no functional difficulty	59.4	25.9	70.8	94.1	72.4	86.3	1613
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>							
African/Black	57.7	26.7	59.7	87.8	58.7	74.9	843
Amerindian	22.7	5.7	72.7	78.3	71.1	78.2	362
East Indian	45.7	17.9	60.1	83.2	58.0	70.8	1001
Mixed Race	48.9	23.0	58.0	86.5	67.1	78.7	595
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	27.2	8.5	59.7	80.0	63.2	73.1	785
Second	45.3	19.3	58.0	86.5	59.3	73.4	585
Middle	52.2	17.8	55.2	83.4	62.6	71.7	497
Fourth	58.4	25.8	68.8	88.4	65.1	79.3	493
Richest	66.2	37.8	66.1	87.8	58.1	77.3	442
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books							
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings							
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.							

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children:			Number 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 <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>2801</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	4.3	4.7	6.4	1423
Female	4.6	5.4	6.9	1378
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	5.1	5.0	7.3	703
Rural	4.2	5.1	6.4	2098
<b>Location</b>				
Coastal	3.3	3.2	4.6	2460
Interior	12.5	18.2	21.3	341
<b>Region</b>				
Barima Waini (1)	7.2	19.9	21.6	105
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	7.9	6.1	9.8	170
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	0.9	1.8	2.5	465
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	0.9	0.6	1.3	1102
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	11.2	11.8	13.2	203
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	7.4	7.2	10.3	353
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	9.4	11.2	12.2	75
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	21.6	19.0	24.6	27
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	16.7	20.6	25.4	134
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	2.7	3.0	5.1	167
<b>Age</b>				
0-1	4.7	4.6	6.3	1116
2-4	4.3	5.4	6.9	1685
<b>Mother's education</b>				
Pre-primary or none	29.1	23.2	31.2	43
Primary	4.2	6.8	8.0	256
Secondary	4.2	4.9	6.5	2087
Higher	3.2	3.1	4.6	378
Missing/DK	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	36
<b>Functional difficulties</b>				
Has functional difficulty	8.6	6.2	11.3	72
Has no functional difficulty	4.1	5.4	6.7	1613
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>				
African/Black	3.8	4.9	6.1	843
Amerindian	12.4	15.5	19.2	362
East Indian	3.1	2.8	4.1	1001
Mixed Race	2.6	2.7	4.0	595
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children:			Number 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 <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	8.8	10.0	13.0	785
Second	2.8	3.2	4.3	585
Middle	4.2	3.8	6.2	497
Fourth	2.1	3.5	3.7	493
Richest	1.7	1.8	2.3	442

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision

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

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

## 7.11 Early Child Development Index

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.<sup>109</sup> Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well-being.<sup>110</sup>

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Guyana. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains. The findings are presented in Table TC.11.1.

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<sup>109</sup> 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](https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf).

<sup>110</sup> 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.

**Table TC.11.1: Early child development index**

Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>1198</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	64.5	98.1	72.2	92.0	83.1	585
Female	67.9	98.1	80.8	94.4	90.4	612
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	76.3	98.1	77.8	95.4	89.6	302
Rural	62.8	98.1	76.2	92.5	85.9	896
<b>Location</b>						
Coastal	67.4	98.2	78.2	94.3	88.5	1059
Interior	57.4	97.4	64.3	85.6	73.7	139
<b>Region</b>						
Barima Waini (1)	31.8	96.6	53.5	83.7	58.2	38
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	57.8	95.3	84.2	80.0	84.1	70
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	66.7	98.0	74.1	97.6	88.3	203
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	64.0	99.0	78.7	93.6	87.1	461
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	76.6	98.5	78.2	99.0	95.7	87
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	76.4	96.0	81.6	94.9	91.0	156
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	65.0	100.0	57.0	97.2	81.6	32
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	56.4	97.4	74.1	78.4	77.3	10
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	70.1	96.5	73.5	81.6	78.9	58
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	69.1	100.0	74.0	95.7	88.9	82
<b>Age</b>						
3	56.7	98.0	75.6	93.0	83.4	649
4	77.5	98.2	77.7	93.6	90.9	548
<b>Attendance to early childhood education</b>						
Attending	77.5	97.9	77.5	93.7	91.4	559
Not attending	56.4	98.2	75.8	92.8	82.8	638
<b>Mother's education</b>						
Pre-primary or none	(44.3)	(96.8)	(68.8)	(88.8)	(81.1)	25
Primary	55.7	97.6	78.7	90.8	83.5	116
Secondary	66.1	98.1	75.7	92.4	86.8	864
Higher	76.7	100.0	81.0	99.6	91.8	169
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
<b>Functional difficulties</b>						
Has functional difficulty	(47.8)	(88.1)	(67.3)	(75.7)	(66.0)	36
Has no functional difficulty	66.8	98.4	76.9	93.8	87.5	1162
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>						
African/Black	74.5	98.6	75.2	94.3	89.4	388
Amerindian	56.3	95.7	69.5	82.4	75.0	145
East Indian	61.4	97.5	82.2	94.5	87.1	400
Mixed Race	66.8	99.5	73.8	95.7	89.1	264

**Table TC.11.1: Early child development index**

Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	51.2	95.9	69.1	85.7	76.8	296
Second	67.2	97.6	72.4	95.2	87.6	250
Middle	70.6	98.5	80.6	96.0	93.0	231
Fourth	74.9	99.4	82.6	98.6	90.2	230
Richest	72.6	100.0	81.4	92.6	89.7	190

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.53- Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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.

At the helm of Guyana's Early Childhood Education Programmes is the Guyana Nursery Education Programme (GNEP).<sup>111</sup> Although nursery education is not within the overarching education legislation, making it not compulsory, the Ministry of Education has initiated several programmes since GNEP's inception to drive early childhood education. The programme first started in Region 4 and was then implemented to other regions. However, there GNEP does not cover all children--particularly those in challenging geographical contexts, such as in the hinterland regions.

Within this programme is the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) Grant for Early Childhood Education Project is "to improve emergent literacy and numeracy outcomes for children at the nursery level and primary Grade 1 in hinterland regions and targeted remote riverine areas"<sup>112</sup> in Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9. This objective would be achieved through the implementation of four project components:

- Capacity Building for Nursery and Grade 1 Teachers in Hinterland Regions and Targeted Remote Riverine Areas;
- Provision of Early Childhood Education Resource Kits to all Nursery and Grade 1 Classes in Hinterland Regions and Targeted Remote Riverine Areas;
- Parental/Caregiver Education; and
- Implementation Support, Administration and M&E

In contexts to which GNEP does not extend, children either attend a private nursery, daycare or child minder, or do not attend an early childhood education facility all together. To encourage and strengthen offered ECE, the Ministry of Education has initiated several programmes, such as developing nursery education leaders, offering academic programmes for nursery teachers and developing a cadre of nursery field officers responsible for regular monitoring of educators and children. For teachers operating in more challenging environments, an in-service teacher training in numeracy and literacy, with special emphasis on building capacities.

As it pertains to the curriculum for nursery, an ontological shift away from play-centred approach to learning towards academic performance in Grades 1 and 2. However, to support parents and caregivers, particularly those in the hinterland, the Ministry of Education initiated a parent education programme. This intervention was meant to empower parents and caregivers to interact with their child in a way that promotes their children's learning and cognitive development.

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<sup>111</sup> *Evaluation of the Guyana Nursery Education Programme*. Georgetown: UNICEF Guyana. 2018. [https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Guyana-2018-001-GNEP\\_Evaluation\\_Report.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Guyana-2018-001-GNEP_Evaluation_Report.pdf)

<sup>112</sup> Guyana Early Childhood Education Project. Georgetown: Ministry of Education. <https://education.gov.gy/web/index.php/projects/guyana-early-childhood-education-project>



Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education: MICS indicator LN.1. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under 5. If the child was currently on a school break, but regularly attends, the interviewer is asked to record this as currently attending.

Table LN.1.2 is similar to Table LN.1.1, but looks only at children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year. In Guyana, the school year begins in September.

Specifically, the table presents the percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education. This table utilises question UB7 for attendance. The indicator captured is the adjusted net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted<sup>113</sup>). The official primary school entry age in Guyana is age 5 years 8 months.

Additionally, Table LN.1.2 presents parity indices in support of SDG indicator 4.5.1, specifically on the gender, wealth and area disaggregates of SDG indicator 4.2.2. Generally, when an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The further from 1.00 that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups.

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).

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<sup>113</sup> The ratio is termed "adjusted" since it also includes children attending primary education. All children age one year before official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) are included in the denominator.

**Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education**

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending Nursery school <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 36-59 months
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>1191</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	48.4	584
Female	45.6	607
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	48.1	301
Rural	46.6	890
<b>Location</b>		
Coastal	46.6	1053
Interior	49.4	138
<b>Region</b>		
Barima Waini (1)	42.1	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	56.4	69
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	40.3	202
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	44.6	461
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	56.2	83
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	52.7	156
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	46.5	32
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	62.8	10
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	53.3	58
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	44.3	82
<b>Age (in months)</b>		
36-47	14.3	643
48-59	85.2	548
<b>Mother's education</b>		
Pre-primary or none	(40.4)	25
Primary	48.2	115
Secondary	47.3	858
Higher	46.0	169
Missing/DK	(*)	24
<b>Child's functional difficulties</b>		
Has functional difficulty	(72.9)	36
Has no functional difficulty	46.1	1155
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>		
African/Black	56.3	388
Amerindian	47.9	144
East Indian	43.1	395
Mixed Race	38.6	263
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	1
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	48.2	291
Second	48.2	249
Middle	43.0	231
Fourth	47.6	230
Richest	47.4	189

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

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

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

**Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning**

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance ratio <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 6 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education			
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>471</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	26.9	70.2	2.9	100.0	97.1	231
Female	31.7	66.0	2.3	100.0	97.7	240
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	30.1	68.3	1.6	100.0	98.4	146
Rural	29.0	67.9	3.0	100.0	97.0	325
<b>Location</b>						
Coastal	27.6	70.4	2.0	100.0	98.0	406
Interior	40.7	53.1	6.2	100.0	93.8	65
<b>Region</b>						
Barima Waini (1)	31.7	56.6	11.7	100.0	88.3	22
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(22.9)	(75.3)	(1.7)	100.0	(98.3)	27
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	24.2	71.9	3.9	100.0	96.1	78
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	28.2	71.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	197
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(37.8)	(55.7)	(6.5)	100.0	(93.5)	24
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	22.4	72.1	5.4	100.0	94.6	58
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(44.5)	(54.8)	(0.7)	100.0	(99.3)	10
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(36.4)	(54.3)	(9.3)	100.0	(90.7)	5
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	46.9	49.7	3.4	100.0	96.6	29
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(41.8)	(58.2)	(0)	100.0	(100)	22
<b>Mother's education</b>						
Pre-primary or none	(14.9)	(51.5)	(33.6)	100.0	(66.4)	16
Primary	29.9	65.3	4.7	100.0	95.3	55
Secondary	29.9	68.9	1.1	100.0	98.9	315
Higher	31.2	68.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	78
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Has no functional difficulty	33.1	65.0	1.9	100.0	98.1	376
No Information	12.9	81.7	5.4	100.0	94.6	91
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>						
African/Black	32.3	64.6	3.1	100.0	96.9	139
Amerindian	43.2	51.9	4.9	100.0	95.1	73
East Indian	25.6	72.0	2.3	100.0	97.7	152
Mixed Race	21.2	78.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	106
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0

**Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning**

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance ratio <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 6 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education			
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	30.2	64.4	5.4	100.0	94.6	127
Second	26.5	72.2	1.3	100.0	98.7	89
Middle	30.5	69.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	79
Fourth	32.9	64.8	2.3	100.0	97.7	103
Richest	25.2	72.8	2.1	100.0	97.9	73
<b>Parity indices</b>						
<b>Sex</b>						
Female/Male <sup>2</sup>	1.18	0.94	0.79	na	1.01	na
<b>Wealth</b>						
Poorest/Richest <sup>3</sup>	1.20	0.89	2.61	na	0.97	na
<b>Area</b>						
Rural/Urban <sup>4</sup>	0.97	0.99	1.84	na	0.99	na
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.2- Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2						
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - organised learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1						
<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - organised learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1						
<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - organised learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1						

na: not applicable

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

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

## 8.2 Attendance

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended any early childhood education the previous year<sup>114</sup>.

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 Guyana, children enter primary school at age 6, lower secondary at age 12 and upper secondary school at age 15. There are 6 grades in primary school and 3 + 3 grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as Grade 1 to Grade 6. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as Grade 7 to Grade 9 and in upper secondary to Grade 10 to Grade 12. The school year typically runs from September of one year to June of the following year.

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 11 years who are attending primary or secondary school<sup>115</sup>, and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4<sup>116</sup> for children age 12 to 14 years.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, a 7-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in Grade 3, as per the official 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.

The upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, and out of school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6<sup>117</sup>.

The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Completion rate of primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of primary education, that is, the percentage of children who are 14 to 16 years old, who completed primary education in Guyana. Completion rates are also presented lower and upper secondary education.

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<sup>114</sup> 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.

<sup>115</sup> Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

<sup>116</sup> Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

<sup>117</sup> Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

The table also provides the “effective” transition rate<sup>118</sup>, 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.

Table LN.2.8 focusses on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Note that the ratios included here are obtained from adjusted net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

The table also presents additional parity indices in support of SDG Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations. Specifically, the orphanhood parity index accommodates the need for continuing presentation of data related to the previous MDG indicator 6.4. It should be noted that this indicator was measured on the age group of 10-14 years alone, whereas this replacing measure is on attendance for each of the three levels of education presented.

The further from 1 a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. When an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups.

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<sup>118</sup> 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.2.1: School readiness**

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended nursery school the previous year, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children attending primary school who attended nursery school in previous year <sup>1</sup>	Number of children attending first grade/year of primary school
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>437</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	91.4	218
Female	94.5	219
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	90.9	132
Rural	93.9	305
<b>Location</b>		
Coastal	92.5	385
Interior	96.7	52
<b>Region</b>		
Barima Waini (1)	94.8	17
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(98.8)	28
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	96.8	79
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	90.0	175
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(92.5)	22
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	88.5	58
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(100)	10
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(100)	6
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	95.8	19
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(98.1)	23
<b>Mother's education</b>		
Pre-primary or none	(*)	9
Primary	97.7	48
Secondary	93.5	300
Higher	86.2	67
Missing/DK	(*)	12
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	11
Has no functional difficulty	94.3	339
No Information	87.4	87
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>		
African/Black	93.0	135
Amerindian	99.1	54
East Indian	91.5	140
Mixed Race	92.1	108
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	97.3	112
Second	87.5	90
Middle	93.8	81
Fourth	96.2	74
Richest	89.2	80

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness

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

( ) 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/year 1 (net intake rate), Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade/year <sup>1</sup>	Number of children of primary school entry age
<b>Total</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>465</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	90.2	212
Female	85.4	253
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	94.7	116
Rural	85.2	349
<b>Location</b>		
Coastal	88.1	408
Interior	84.0	57
<b>Region</b>		
Barima Waini (1)	87.2	16
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	92.7	32
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	94.2	88
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	79.8	168
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	95.0	34
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	94.6	55
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(73.4)	10
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(80.2)	6
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	87.1	25
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	91.8	31
<b>Mother's education</b>		
Pre-primary or none	(*)	12
Primary	95.3	61
Secondary	84.1	311
Higher	94.5	75
Missing/DK	(*)	6
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	15
Has no functional difficulty	86.9	382
No Information	88.7	68
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>		
African/Black	90.9	144
Amerindian	85.6	57
East Indian	92.4	150
Mixed Race	78.0	114
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	89.5	121
Second	84.4	89
Middle	81.4	91
Fourth	90.5	70
Richest	92.1	93

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education

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

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



**Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children**

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
		Attending early childhood education	Out of school <sup>A</sup>			Attending early childhood education	Out of school <sup>A</sup>			Attending early childhood education	Out of school <sup>2,A</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1281</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1370</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2652</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	97.6	0.2	2.2	307	98.5	0.8	0.7	338	98.1	0.5	1.4	644
Rural	96.2	1.2	2.4	974	96.1	0.8	3.1	1033	96.1	1.0	2.7	2007
<b>Location</b>												
Coastal	96.8	0.8	2.3	1113	96.7	0.7	2.6	1208	96.7	0.8	2.4	2321
Interior	95.0	1.8	3.0	168	96.7	1.6	1.7	163	95.8	1.7	2.4	331
<b>Region</b>												
Barima Waini (1)	95.7	1.3	3.0	48	98.0	0.3	1.8	49	96.9	0.8	2.4	97
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	95.5	0.9	2.6	93	97.9	0.0	2.1	92	96.7	0.5	2.3	185
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	98.4	0.4	1.2	213	99.1	0.0	0.8	228	98.7	0.2	1.0	441
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	96.6	1.3	2.1	469	94.6	1.2	4.2	563	95.5	1.2	3.3	1032
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	96.8	0.9	2.3	87	96.4	0.3	3.3	63	96.6	0.7	2.7	150
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	95.4	0.2	3.7	172	99.7	0.0	0.3	190	97.7	0.1	1.9	361
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	87.5	4.6	7.0	30	95.0	1.6	3.4	30	91.3	3.1	5.2	60
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	93.3	0.5	6.2	15	91.7	3.8	4.0	13	92.5	2.1	5.2	28
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	97.9	1.3	0.7	75	97.5	2.0	0.5	71	97.7	1.7	0.6	145
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	97.6	0.0	2.4	79	95.5	2.4	2.1	72	96.6	1.1	2.3	151
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>												
6	93.8	5.2	1.0	212	88.1	3.6	8.3	253	90.7	4.4	5.0	465
7	98.1	0.2	1.8	214	98.1	0.7	1.0	211	98.1	0.5	1.4	425
8	96.3	0.2	3.4	222	99.9	0.0	0.1	228	98.1	0.1	1.8	450
9	97.4	0.0	1.7	193	99.2	0.0	0.8	238	98.4	0.0	1.2	430
10	95.8	0.0	4.2	199	99.0	0.1	0.9	235	97.5	0.0	2.5	434
11	97.8	0.0	2.0	241	96.5	0.2	3.3	206	97.2	0.1	2.6	448

**Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children**

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
		Attending early childhood education	Out of school <sup>A</sup>			Attending early childhood education	Out of school <sup>A</sup>			Attending early childhood education	Out of school <sup>2,A</sup>	
<b>Mother's education</b>												
Pre-primary or none	84.8	1.1	12.4	31	96.3	0.5	3.2	28	90.3	0.8	8.0	59
Primary	96.7	0.2	2.8	220	98.2	0.4	1.4	253	97.5	0.3	2.0	473
Secondary	96.3	1.4	2.2	804	96.1	1.0	2.8	893	96.2	1.2	2.5	1697
Higher	100.0	0.0	0.0	175	97.6	0.6	1.8	169	98.8	0.3	0.9	344
Missing/DK	(94.9)	(0.2)	(5.0)	52	(94.9)	(0.0)	(5.1)	26	94.9	0.1	5.0	78
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>												
Has functional difficulty	99.2	0.0	0.8	44	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0)	31	99.5	0.0	0.5	75
Has no functional difficulty	96.9	1.0	1.9	962	96.1	1.0	2.9	1057	96.5	1.0	2.4	2019
No Information	94.8	0.7	4.3	275	98.3	0.2	1.3	283	96.6	0.4	2.8	557
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>												
African/Black	95.7	1.5	2.6	360	97.9	0.6	1.4	376	96.8	1.1	2.0	736
Amerindian	94.7	1.3	3.1	193	97.8	1.4	0.8	170	96.1	1.3	2.0	363
East Indian	96.1	0.9	3.0	427	97.9	0.8	1.3	504	97.1	0.8	2.1	931
Mixed Race	99.2	0.1	0.7	296	92.7	0.8	6.5	320	95.8	0.5	3.7	616
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	95.1	2.0	2.4	355	98.4	0.5	1.1	312	96.7	1.3	1.8	668
Second	97.5	0.3	2.0	248	98.5	1.1	0.4	310	98.1	0.7	1.1	558
Middle	97.7	0.3	2.0	236	91.4	0.4	8.2	259	94.4	0.3	5.3	496
Fourth	93.8	1.3	4.8	225	97.9	0.6	1.3	257	96.0	0.9	3.0	482
Richest	99.3	0.1	0.6	217	96.3	1.6	2.1	232	97.8	0.9	1.4	449

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

<sup>A</sup> The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary education

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

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

**Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents**

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
		Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>			Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>			Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>2,A</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1268</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	94.0	1.6	3.5	146	92.7	3.6	3.7	138	93.4	2.6	3.6	283
Rural	87.2	5.2	6.1	519	92.1	2.7	5.1	466	89.5	4.0	5.6	985
<b>Location</b>												
Coastal	89.3	3.8	5.4	592	92.7	2.6	4.8	527	90.9	3.2	5.1	1119
Interior	84.1	9.1	6.0	73	89.4	5.2	4.8	76	86.8	7.1	5.4	149
<b>Region</b>												
Barima Waini (1)	89.8	1.7	7.7	18	88.5	6.0	3.9	26	89.1	4.2	5.4	44
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	98.6	0.0	0.0	42	90.9	1.7	7.4	41	94.8	0.9	3.6	83
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	87.5	2.7	9.7	113	94.1	2.4	3.5	104	90.7	2.6	6.7	217
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	89.7	5.2	2.8	288	92.9	2.9	4.2	243	91.1	4.1	3.4	531
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	81.4	9.1	9.4	35	94.3	2.3	3.3	39	88.2	5.6	6.2	74
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	86.9	0.4	11.9	74	88.1	2.8	9.1	75	87.5	1.6	10.5	150
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(80.2)	(8.0)	(8.6)	15	(92.3)	(3.3)	(4.5)	14	86.1	5.7	6.6	29
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(79.8)	(18.7)	(1.5)	5	(59.6)	(14.8)	(23.5)	4	71.5	17.1	10.6	9
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	83.4	11.9	4.7	35	91.9	4.4	3.6	33	87.6	8.3	4.2	68
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	92.6	2.9	2.4	38	(98.8)	(1.2)	(0.0)	25	95.1	2.2	1.5	64
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>												
12	86.8	9.5	1.8	196	93.9	5.1	0.9	182	90.2	7.4	1.4	378
13	88.8	2.6	7.4	209	89.7	3.9	6.3	191	89.2	3.3	6.9	400
14	90.0	1.9	6.7	259	93.0	0.3	6.5	230	91.4	1.2	6.6	489

**Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents**

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
		Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>			Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>			Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>2,A</sup>	
<b>Mother's education</b>												
Pre-primary or none	(84.7)	(1.2)	(8.6)	21	(69.5)	(4.2)	(26.3)	25	76.5	2.8	18.1	46
Primary	78.1	11.2	9.1	155	91.2	5.1	3.7	115	83.7	8.6	6.8	270
Secondary	92.8	2.8	4.2	384	93.9	2.8	3.1	362	93.3	2.8	3.7	745
Higher	93.0	1.0	2.3	82	99.4	0.6	0.0	65	95.8	0.9	1.3	147
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(80.4)	(0)	(19.6)	34	(80.8)	(0.0)	(15.3)	53
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>												
Has functional difficulty	(88.3)	(2.6)	(9.2)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	80.8	3.6	15.6	39
Has no functional difficulty	89.8	4.2	5.1	468	92.8	3.8	3.3	430	91.2	4.0	4.2	897
No Information	85.9	5.0	6.1	175	93.0	0.4	6.7	157	89.2	2.8	6.4	332
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>												
African/Black	93.7	2.8	1.9	188	97.7	0.8	1.5	170	95.6	1.8	1.7	358
Amerindian	83.6	8.0	3.9	78	91.0	4.7	4.2	95	87.6	6.2	4.1	173
East Indian	87.5	4.3	8.0	256	87.8	4.9	7.3	208	87.6	4.5	7.7	464
Mixed Race	87.5	4.8	6.0	141	93.1	1.2	5.4	129	90.2	3.1	5.7	270
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	82.5	7.9	8.2	171	85.2	4.0	10.5	169	83.9	6.0	9.4	339
Second	81.7	8.3	8.3	123	92.5	4.6	2.9	109	86.8	6.6	5.8	232
Middle	91.7	1.8	4.1	137	89.5	4.1	6.4	119	90.6	2.9	5.2	256
Fourth	96.1	1.7	2.2	137	98.7	0.9	0.3	91	97.1	1.4	1.5	229
Richest	93.9	0.6	3.5	97	100.0	0.0	0.0	116	97.2	0.3	1.6	212

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age

<sup>A</sup> The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education

**Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents**

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
Attending primary school		Out of school <sup>A</sup>	Attending primary school			Out of school <sup>A</sup>	Attending primary school			Out of school <sup>2,A</sup>		

<sup>B</sup> Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

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

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

**Table LN.2.5: Age for grade or year**

Percentage 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years <sup>1</sup>			Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years <sup>2</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2723</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1286</b>
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	13.5	84.1	1.4	1.0	100.0	1293	20.6	72.7	4.0	2.8	100.0	712
Female	11.8	86.9	0.7	0.7	100.0	1430	14.4	80.5	3.9	1.2	100.0	574
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	15.7	83.2	0.4	0.7	100.0	692	20.1	75.5	3.3	1.2	100.0	281
Rural	11.5	86.4	1.2	0.9	100.0	2031	17.2	76.4	4.1	2.3	100.0	1005
<b>Location</b>												
Coastal	12.9	85.5	0.8	0.8	100.0	2378	18.4	76.1	3.5	1.9	100.0	1132
Interior	10.5	85.9	2.4	1.1	100.0	345	13.4	76.5	6.9	3.2	100.0	154
<b>Region</b>												
Barima-Waini (1)	12.6	84.9	1.5	1.0	100.0	101	16.7	76.4	4.4	2.5	100.0	47
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	11.1	88.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	189	13.5	80.9	4.0	1.6	100.0	88
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	13.6	85.1	0.8	0.5	100.0	456	20.4	70.3	6.4	2.9	100.0	234
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	14.0	84.0	0.9	1.2	100.0	1065	17.3	79.8	1.2	1.7	100.0	506
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	9.7	87.5	1.9	0.9	100.0	159	8.7	82.3	7.1	1.9	100.0	69
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	12.8	86.2	0.7	0.3	100.0	356	28.2	68.5	2.3	1.1	100.0	167
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	9.6	87.6	2.1	0.6	100.0	60	9.9	77.3	9.9	2.9	100.0	28
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	9.6	85.4	3.4	1.6	100.0	29	12.3	80.7	5.1	1.9	100.0	7
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	9.7	86.0	3.0	1.4	100.0	154	12.7	75.9	7.6	3.8	100.0	73
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	8.7	90.2	0.9	0.2	100.0	153	12.2	75.6	9.7	2.5	100.0	69
<b>Mother's education</b>												
Pre-primary or none	17.7	80.1	1.0	1.2	100.0	58	17.1	74.1	8.5	0.3	100.0	44
Primary	7.9	87.2	2.3	2.7	100.0	487	15.5	79.4	4.1	1.0	100.0	240
Secondary	13.1	85.7	0.9	0.4	100.0	1730	18.3	75.0	4.3	2.4	100.0	799
Higher	15.3	84.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	369	19.8	78.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	144
Missing/DK	15.4	84.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	76	(18.0)	(80.1)	(1.8)	(0.0)	100.0	51

**Table LN.2.5: Age for grade or year**

Percentage 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Primary school						Lower secondary school						
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Total	Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years <sup>1</sup>	Under-age			At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years <sup>2</sup>			
<b>Grade</b>													
1 (Primary/lower secondary)	71.0	28.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	437	46.8	52.1	0.8	0.3	100.0	430	
2 (Primary/lower secondary)	5.3	93.4	0.4	0.9	100.0	454	3.9	92.8	3.0	0.3	100.0	417	
3 (Primary/lower secondary)	1.6	98.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	461	2.7	83.8	7.9	5.6	100.0	437	
4 (Primary)	0.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	431	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5 (Primary)	0.0	98.4	0.4	1.2	100.0	476	na	na	na	na	na	na	
6 (Primary)	0.1	92.4	5.3	2.2	100.0	463	na	na	na	na	na	na	
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>													
Has functional difficulty	4.0	94.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	76	(8.9)	(86.0)	(5.1)	(0.0)	100.0	31	
Has no functional difficulty	12.5	85.7	1.0	0.8	100.0	2077	17.7	76.6	3.7	2.0	100.0	937	
No information	13.9	83.9	1.2	1.0	100.0	570	19.0	74.1	4.4	2.5	100.0	318	
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>													
African/Black	13.5	85.5	0.9	0.1	100.0	747	18.7	75.2	4.4	1.6	100.0	377	
Amerindian	10.3	86.4	2.2	1.1	100.0	379	12.2	77.5	6.5	3.7	100.0	178	
East Indian	11.6	86.0	0.8	1.6	100.0	965	15.9	79.6	2.2	2.4	100.0	467	
Mixed Race	14.5	84.2	0.9	0.5	100.0	627	23.8	70.6	4.6	0.9	100.0	262	
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	12.3	84.4	2.4	0.9	100.0	703	14.7	76.5	6.5	2.3	100.0	331	
Second	11.6	85.8	0.9	1.8	100.0	575	20.7	70.8	5.5	3.0	100.0	259	
Middle	12.7	85.7	0.7	0.9	100.0	488	18.8	75.6	1.6	3.9	100.0	267	
Fourth	13.9	85.4	0.5	0.2	100.0	480	22.8	74.6	2.5	0.1	100.0	232	
Richest	12.9	87.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	477	12.1	85.4	2.4	0.1	100.0	197	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

na: not applicable

<sup>A</sup> 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.

<sup>B</sup> 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.2.5: Age for grade or year**

Percentage 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Primary school					Lower secondary school						
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years <sup>1</sup>			Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years <sup>2</sup>		

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

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



**Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth**

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
		Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>			Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>			Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>2,A</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>826</b>
<b>Area</b>															
Urban	77.2	7.4	0.1	15.3	92	81.9	5.8	0.1	10.3	80	79.4	6.6	0.1	12.9	172
Rural	65.6	9.3	0.1	24.3	337	80.6	6.2	0.3	12.9	316	72.8	7.8	0.2	18.8	653
<b>Location</b>															
Coastal	70.7	7.7	0.0	21.0	384	82.1	5.5	0.1	11.9	362	76.3	6.7	0.1	16.6	746
Interior	45.3	18.8	0.8	33.9	45	67.5	12.6	1.6	17.1	35	54.9	16.1	1.1	26.6	80
<b>Region</b>															
Barima Waini (1)	57.7	11.9	2.2	27.6	16	(73.3)	(7.2)	(2.7)	(16.8)	10	63.9	10.1	2.4	23.3	26
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(64.7)	(98.9)	(0.0)	(26.4)	26	(75.0)	(5.9)	(0)	(19.0)	28	70.0	7.4	0.0	22.6	54
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	53.8	17.6	0.0	26.6	74	73.4	9.1	0.7	16.8	76	63.8	13.3	0.4	21.6	150
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	77.0	3.3	0.0	19.7	178	92.2	1.3	0.0	6.5	152	84.0	2.4	0.0	13.6	330
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	69.6	10.6	0.0	19.8	29	(78.2)	(10.6)	(0)	(11.2)	27	73.7	10.6	0.0	15.7	56
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	72.8	3.8	0.0	22.5	57	73.0	5.6	0.0	19.4	56	72.9	4.7	0.0	20.9	112
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(41.7)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(38.6)	9	(56.3)	(20.5)	(0)	(16.5)	7	47.9	17.3	0.0	29.2	16
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(51.6)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(39.3)	5
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(38.5)	(28.6)	(0.0)	(32.8)	17	(67.1)	(13.6)	(1.8)	(17.5)	14	51.6	21.7	0.8	25.8	32
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(80.4)	(16.4)	(0.0)	(3.2)	20	(79.6)	(14.5)	(0)	(5.9)	24	80.0	15.4	0.0	4.6	44
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>															
15	71.2	13.9	0.1	14.8	205	83.8	10.4	0.5	5.3	213	77.6	12.1	0.3	10.0	418
16	65.2	4.4	0.1	29.3	224	77.5	1.2	0.0	20.5	184	70.7	2.9	0.1	25.3	408
<b>Mother's education <sup>A</sup></b>															
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(55.0)	(14.6)	(0.0)	(28.3)	25

**Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth**

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
		Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>			Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>			Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>2,A</sup>	
Primary	50.5	7.1	0.2	40.2	93	72.3	7.7	1.1	18.3	74	60.1	7.3	0.6	30.5	167
Secondary	72.5	10.6	0.1	16.7	260	84.6	7.4	0.1	7.9	220	78.1	9.1	0.1	12.7	480
Higher	(96.0)	(4.0)	(0)	(0)	24	(94.3)	(1.5)	(0)	(4.2)	54	94.8	2.3	0.0	2.9	77
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(75.8)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(22.0)	42
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(40.2)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(53.6)	25
Has no functional difficulty	67.2	10.5	0.1	21.2	253	87.3	7.0	0.3	5.2	251	77.2	8.7	0.2	13.2	504
No information <sup>B</sup>	72.8	7.3	0.0	19.9	161	70.9	3.9	0.2	24.2	135	72.0	5.7	0.1	21.8	297
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>															
African/Black	79.3	12.5	0.0	8.2	102	87.2	7.3	0.0	5.5	119	83.6	9.7	0.0	6.7	221
Amerindian	39.9	23.4	0.5	34.0	49	67.9	9.0	1.4	21.8	40	52.4	16.9	0.9	28.5	89
East Indian	67.0	3.8	0.0	28.4	185	81.2	3.2	0.3	14.6	161	73.6	3.5	0.2	22.0	346
Mixed Race	72.6	7.4	0.1	19.8	93	77.1	9.0	0.0	13.3	77	74.6	8.1	0.1	16.9	169
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>															
Poorest	44.2	18.5	0.4	34.0	86	59.1	11.0	0.6	29.3	90	51.8	14.7	0.5	31.6	176
Second	53.5	11.0	0.0	35.5	100	77.3	9.7	0.0	12.5	84	64.3	10.4	0.0	25.0	184
Middle	71.7	6.4	0.0	22.0	85	93.0	2.7	0.8	3.5	64	80.9	4.8	0.4	14.0	149
Fourth	85.1	6.2	0.0	8.7	73	95.4	1.4	0.0	3.2	85	90.6	3.7	0.0	5.7	158
Richest	91.4	1.5	0.0	7.2	85	84.0	4.6	0.0	9.9	75	87.9	3.0	0.0	8.4	159

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age

<sup>A</sup> The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education

<sup>B</sup> Children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

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

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

**Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates**

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school <sup>1</sup>	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate <sup>2</sup>	Number of children age 14-16 years <sup>A</sup>	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school <sup>3</sup>	Number of children who were in last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school <sup>4</sup>	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate <sup>5</sup>	Number of adolescents age 17-19 years <sup>A</sup>	Upper secondary completion rate <sup>6</sup>	Number of youth age 20-22 years <sup>A</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>1315</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>1388</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>1365</b>
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	82.8	241	96.6	688	97.3	224	86.8	259	76.7	699	53.7	623
Female	119.4	206	98.7	627	93.8	174	85.2	230	87.6	689	67.8	742
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	118.1	89	98.4	295	98.9	91	71.7	123	89.8	329	71.8	330
Rural	95.1	358	97.4	1020	94.9	307	90.9	366	79.7	1059	58.0	1036
<b>Location</b>												
Coastal	98.0	394	97.8	1188	95.6	341	85.7	442	82.7	1273	62.2	1272
Interior	111.4	54	95.4	127	96.8	58	89.3	48	75.4	115	49.6	93
<b>Region</b>												
Barima Waini (1)	107.0	16	95.4	40	94.8	21	87.3	13	76.6	40	41.3	33
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(108.0)	28	97.0	76	(96.5)	29	(120.9)	21	75.1	75	56.7	75
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	79.6	80	97.0	248	98.0	93	89.7	98	79.4	266	56.9	260
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	107.2	172	98.3	543	91.9	134	82.6	213	87.0	580	70.2	561
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(135.9)	22	97.6	84	(98.5)	15	78.3	27	82.5	80	50.8	96
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	69.2	73	97.3	168	98.1	53	82.6	56	74.5	197	54.4	208
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(110.3)	10	97.8	27	(100)	9	(65.3)	11	72.6	26	61.5	25
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	3	89.6	7	(*)	3	(*)	2	76.3	8	(57.1)	7
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	104.9	25	95.1	53	97.0	25	102.0	21	75.8	41	47.0	28
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(146.7)	18	99.3	70	(100)	16	(81.3)	26	91.2	75	62.6	74

<b>Mother's education <sup>B</sup></b>												
Pre-primary or none	(*)	9	92.2	42	(*)	12	(*)	17	na	na	na	na
Primary	104.1	93	93.4	268	98.6	60	81.5	101	na	na	na	na
Secondary	100.9	271	99.3	766	98.5	251	90.4	285	na	na	na	na
Higher	(90.1)	54	99.2	130	(87.1)	61	(73.3)	52	na	na	na	na
Missing/DK	(*)	20	(97.6)	69	(*)	14	(*)	27	na	na	na	na
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	10	98.3	47	(*)	10	(*)	21	na	na	na	na
Has no functional difficulty	100.1	332	98.2	837	96.2	288	87.0	334	na	na	na	na
No information <sup>B</sup>	97.4	106	96.5	431	94.0	100	88.4	134	na	na	na	1365
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>												
African/Black	96.4	136	100.0	369	89.8	119	83.1	148	94.1	420	76.1	410
Amerindian	126.4	56	92.3	140	97.7	60	98.3	51	66.7	115	41.9	105
East Indian	101.0	144	97.5	523	98.6	127	89.5	177	76.3	563	56.8	605
Mixed Race	91.4	108	97.3	282	98.4	92	78.3	113	82.2	287	56.4	242
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	4	(*)	1	na	0	(*)	0	(*)	3	(*)	4
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	118.9	102	93.4	302	94.1	107	75.3	126	62.8	306	36.1	244
Second	94.2	115	97.8	279	99.7	81	104.3	95	75.5	263	38.8	267
Middle	81.9	96	99.4	239	99.3	85	93.3	90	82.5	255	65.5	261
Fourth	83.8	84	100.0	246	88.1	74	75.4	88	94.3	274	75.9	314
Richest	(133.5)	50	98.4	250	(98.5)	52	84.8	91	96.8	290	84.7	279
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)												
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary)												
<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school												
<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)												
<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary)												
<sup>6</sup> 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 Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview												
na: not applicable												
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.												
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases												

**Table LN.2.8: Parity indices**

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR <sup>3</sup>	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR <sup>3</sup>	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR <sup>3</sup>
<b>Total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>1.19</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	98.5	97.6	98.1	1.01	92.7	94.0	93.4	0.99	81.9	77.2	79.4	1.06
Rural	96.1	96.2	96.1	1.00	92.1	87.2	89.5	1.06	80.6	65.6	72.8	1.23
<b>Location</b>												
Coastal	96.7	96.8	96.7	1.00	92.7	89.3	90.9	1.04	82.1	70.7	76.3	1.16
Interior	96.7	95.0	95.8	1.02	89.4	84.1	86.8	1.06	67.5	45.3	54.9	1.49
<b>Region</b>												
Barima Waini (1)	98.0	95.7	96.9	1.02	88.5	89.8	89.1	0.99	(73.3)	57.7	63.9	(1.27)
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	97.9	95.5	96.7	1.03	90.9	98.6	94.8	0.92	(75.0)	(64.7)	70.0	(1.16)
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	99.1	98.4	98.7	1.01	94.1	87.5	90.7	1.07	73.4	53.8	63.8	1.36
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	94.6	96.6	95.5	0.98	92.9	89.7	91.1	1.04	92.2	77.0	84.0	1.20
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	96.4	96.8	96.6	1.00	94.3	81.4	88.2	1.16	(78.2)	69.6	73.7	(1.12)
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	99.7	95.4	97.7	1.05	88.1	86.9	87.5	1.01	73.0	72.8	72.9	1.00
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	95.0	87.5	91.3	1.08	(92.3)	(80.2)	86.1	(1.15)	(56.3)	(41.7)	47.9	(1.35)
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	91.7	93.3	92.5	0.98	(59.6)	(79.8)	71.5	(0.75)	(*)	(*)	(51.6)	(*)
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	97.5	97.9	97.7	1.00	91.9	83.4	87.6	1.10	(67.1)	(38.5)	51.6	(1.74)
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	95.5	97.6	96.6	0.98	(98.8)	92.6	95.1	(1.07)	(79.6)	(80.4)	80.0	(0.99)
<b>Mother's education</b>												
Pre-primary or none	96.3	84.8	90.3	1.14	(69.5)	(84.7)	76.5	(0.82)	(*)	(*)	(55.0)	(*)
Primary	98.2	96.7	97.5	1.02	91.2	78.1	83.7	1.17	72.3	50.5	60.1	1.43
Secondary	96.1	96.3	96.2	1.00	93.9	92.8	93.3	1.01	84.6	72.5	78.1	1.17

**Table LN.2.8: Parity indices**

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR <sup>3</sup>	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR <sup>3</sup>	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR <sup>3</sup>
Higher	97.6	100.0	98.8	0.98	99.4	93.0	95.8	1.07	(94.3)	(96.0)	94.8	(0.98)
Missing/DK	(94.9)	(94.9)	94.9	(1.00)	(80.4)	(*)	80.8	(0.98)	(*)	(*)	(75.8)	(*)
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>												
Has functional difficulty	(100.0)	99.2	99.5	1.01	(*)	(*)	80.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(40.2)	(*)
Has no functional difficulty	96.1	96.9	96.5	0.99	92.8	89.8	91.2	1.03	87.3	67.2	77.2	1.30
No information <sup>B</sup>	98.3	94.8	96.6	1.04	93.0	85.9	89.2	1.08	70.9	72.8	72.0	0.97
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>												
African/Black	97.9	95.7	96.8	1.02	97.7	93.7	95.6	1.04	87.2	79.3	83.6	1.10
Amerindian	97.8	94.7	96.1	1.03	91.0	83.6	87.6	1.09	67.9	39.9	52.4	1.70
East Indian	97.9	96.1	97.1	1.02	87.8	87.5	87.6	1.00	81.2	67.0	73.6	1.21
Mixed Race	92.7	99.2	95.8	0.93	93.1	87.5	90.2	1.06	77.1	72.6	74.6	1.06
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	(*)	na
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	98.4	95.1	96.7	1.03	85.2	82.5	83.9	1.03	59.1	44.2	51.8	1.34
Second	98.5	97.5	98.1	1.01	92.5	81.7	86.8	1.13	77.3	53.5	64.3	1.45
Middle	91.4	97.7	94.4	0.94	89.5	91.7	90.6	0.98	93.0	71.7	80.9	1.30
Fourth	97.9	93.8	96.0	1.04	98.7	96.1	97.1	1.03	95.4	85.1	90.6	1.12
Richest	96.3	99.3	97.8	0.97	100.0	93.9	97.2	1.06	84.0	91.4	87.9	0.92
<b>Parity indices</b>												
<b>Wealth</b>												
Poorest/Richest <sup>1</sup>	1.02	0.96	0.99	na	0.85	0.88	0.86	na	0.70	0.48	0.59	na
<b>Area</b>												
Rural/Urban <sup>2</sup>	0.98	0.99	0.98	na	0.99	0.93	0.96	na	0.98	0.85	0.92	na

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

**Table LN.2.8: Parity indices**

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR <sup>3</sup>	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR <sup>3</sup>	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR <sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

<sup>A</sup> Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

<sup>B</sup> 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 less than 25 unweighted cases.

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

## 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.<sup>119</sup> Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.<sup>120</sup>

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.<sup>121</sup> 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.<sup>122</sup>

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 (Paper No. 5).<sup>123</sup>

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 use the language also spoken at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

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<sup>119</sup> 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.

<sup>120</sup> Fluori, E. and A. Buchanan. "Early Father's and Mother's Involvement and Child's Later Educational Outcomes." *Educational Psychology* 74, no. 2 (2004): 141-53. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806.

<sup>121</sup> Pomerantz, M., E. Moorman and S. Litwack. "The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better." *Review of Educational Research* 77, no. 3 (2007): 373-410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567.

<sup>122</sup> Desforges, C. and A. Abouchaar. *The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review*. Research report. Nottingham: Queen's Printer, 2003.  
[https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the\\_impact\\_of\\_parental\\_involvement.pdf](https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf).

<sup>123</sup> Hattori, H., M. Cardoso and B. Ledoux. *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education*. MICS Methodological Papers. New York: UNICEF, 2017.

<http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTYvMjc vMDAvNz MxL01JQ1NFtWV0aG9kb2xvZ2JjYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYi XV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26>.



**Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school**

Percentage of children age 7-14 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children attending school <sup>A</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Attended meeting called by governing body <sup>3</sup>	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues <sup>4</sup>	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress <sup>5</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>3541</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>3426</b>
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	96.6	1677	89.6	93.8	84.7	74.2	73.8	88.6	1621
Female	96.9	1864	92.2	93.9	86.6	79.7	65.3	89.5	1805
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	96.2	799	89.7	94.2	87.6	79.9	67.9	89.1	768
Rural	96.9	2742	91.4	93.7	85.1	76.3	69.7	89.1	2658
<b>Location</b>									
Coastal	96.7	3126	92.0	94.5	86.3	77.5	68.2	90.7	3022
Interior	97.2	415	83.7	89.0	81.1	73.8	78.0	76.7	404
<b>Region</b>									
Barima Waini (1)	97.6	105	86.9	85.5	74.1	65.6	70.5	61.1	102
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	96.0	267	93.4	97.1	84.9	72.3	72.2	75.2	257
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	97.7	589	89.7	96.4	89.8	84.9	65.0	91.8	575
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	96.7	1385	93.8	95.9	87.9	78.5	67.9	95.8	1339
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	97.3	202	90.9	93.0	89.2	74.9	78.1	87.2	197
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	94.5	485	93.1	86.6	74.8	66.6	63.3	83.9	458
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	95.3	84	87.6	94.7	88.2	80.3	83.1	90.7	80
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	90.7	33	87.7	92.5	80.8	73.8	70.2	78.9	30
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	99.0	193	79.8	87.8	81.9	75.4	81.0	78.8	192
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	99.7	197	82.8	95.1	90.5	84.4	75.3	92.9	196

**Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school**

Percentage of children age 7-14 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children attending school <sup>A</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Attended meeting called by governing body <sup>3</sup>	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues <sup>4</sup>	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress <sup>5</sup>	
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>									
6	98.7	283	91.9	96.2	92.9	81.5	73.7	93.3	279
7	97.8	382	94.1	95.2	91.4	83.6	76.0	90.9	374
8	99.6	450	89.6	94.4	77.1	72.5	76.7	91.7	448
9	98.9	430	89.3	94.3	84.5	73.8	74.7	89.5	425
10	93.6	446	93.1	97.0	87.2	77.6	70.3	87.4	418
11	96.4	508	93.9	93.2	87.9	77.9	63.9	90.3	490
12	98.0	408	87.1	87.2	79.3	68.3	64.6	83.0	399
13	92.2	458	90.9	94.0	86.8	81.2	60.6	87.8	422
14	96.9	176	86.8	93.3	88.7	82.8	60.4	88.2	170
<b>School attendance<sup>A</sup></b>									
Early childhood education	100.0	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	100.0	2241	91.7	94.6	85.9	77.5	74.4	90.5	2241
Lower secondary	100.0	1151	89.5	92.2	84.9	76.2	59.7	86.4	1151
Upper secondary	100.0	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
DK/Missing	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Out-of-school	0.0	115	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Mother's education</b>									
Pre-primary or none	88.6	99	88.6	84.0	74.8	70.0	57.2	80.9	87
Primary	95.6	696	90.5	92.3	80.1	75.0	66.5	81.2	666
Secondary	97.4	2181	90.4	94.5	86.9	76.7	69.6	90.3	2125
Higher	98.0	462	97.0	97.4	93.7	86.3	79.8	97.9	453
Missing/DK	(92.3)	103	(82.2)	(81.2)	(68.8)	(64.8)	(45.4)	(83.6)	95

**Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school**

Percentage of children age 7-14 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children attending school <sup>A</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Attended meeting called by governing body <sup>3</sup>	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues <sup>4</sup>	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress <sup>5</sup>	
<b>School management<sup>B</sup></b>									
Gov't/Public	99.4	3113	90.2	94.0	85.9	77.3	70.3	88.4	3096
Religious/Faith	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Private	96.9	316	98.9	92.0	83.0	75.7	59.9	96.3	306
<b>Child's functional difficulties</b>									
Has functional difficulty	95.2	591	83.0	94.0	85.1	75.3	62.5	86.0	562
Has no functional difficulty	97.1	2950	92.6	93.8	85.8	77.5	70.7	89.7	2863
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>									
Has functional difficulty	96.4	89	76.7	79.2	63.7	49.4	44.8	75.1	86
Has no functional difficulty	97.1	2809	91.9	94.6	88.3	79.8	70.9	90.3	2729
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>									
African/Black	96.5	953	92.7	95.4	87.8	84.0	72.3	94.5	920
Amerindian	97.2	475	86.7	89.3	82.2	72.1	80.6	74.7	462
East Indian	96.3	1294	92.9	94.0	86.0	76.0	66.0	88.8	1246
Mixed Race	97.6	810	88.4	94.2	84.5	73.8	64.4	91.5	791
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	97.2	915	86.1	90.0	79.5	69.5	67.0	78.5	890
Second	98.0	732	90.3	94.0	86.4	78.2	68.9	90.9	717
Middle	94.9	717	91.5	95.0	83.1	74.1	68.0	91.9	680
Fourth	95.8	608	94.2	96.2	91.0	84.7	72.5	93.5	582
Richest	97.8	569	95.7	95.8	92.1	83.6	71.8	95.7	557
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance									
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in School Management									
<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management									

**Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school**

Percentage of children age 7-14 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children attending school <sup>A</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Attended meeting called by governing body <sup>3</sup>	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues <sup>4</sup>	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress <sup>5</sup>	
<b><sup>4</sup> MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management</b>									
<b><sup>5</sup> MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress</b>									
<sup>A</sup> Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.									
<sup>B</sup> School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown.									
na: not applicable									
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.									
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases									

**Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class**

Percentage of children age 7-14 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 7 - 14 years 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 age 7 - 14 years 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 <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>3426</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>664</b>
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	29.6	1621	45.2	22.5	55.6	18.8	35.2	71.9	479	39.1	345
Female	24.7	1805	48.1	27.6	57.9	27.6	35.8	71.4	446	43.9	319
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	27.4	768	30.8	6.7	56.8	11.9	29.8	72.7	210	30.3	153
Rural	26.9	2658	51.3	30.3	56.7	26.3	37.2	71.4	715	44.7	511
<b>Location</b>											
Coastal	27.1	3022	45.8	24.2	58.3	22.6	35.3	73.2	820	42.6	600
Interior	26.2	404	53.1	30.6	44.6	26.6	37.3	59.9	106	29.8	63
<b>Region</b>											
Barima Waini (1)	27.0	102	(46.2)	(23.3)	(42.6)	(49.2)	(18.1)	(47.4)	28	(*)	13
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	23.8	257	(60.0)	(10.6)	(36.0)	(6.9)	(18.7)	(45.7)	61	(24.4)	28
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	38.1	575	54.6	35.4	55.4	30.4	18.5	59.6	219	41.2	130
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	22.9	1339	39.5	18.5	58.2	13.2	44.7	80.2	306	38.2	246
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	38.0	197	62.2	25.6	53.3	34.4	62.3	82.4	75	(56.5)	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	22.9	458	42.7	35.9	77.5	36.0	38.2	84.5	105	(47.6)	88
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	20.2	80	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	12
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	9.5	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	2
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	30.9	192	62.0	34.1	44.2	15.0	44.9	61.3	59	(35.8)	36
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	27.5	196	(12.8)	(2.3)	(65.7)	(19.6)	(25.5)	(85.6)	54	(52.8)	46
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>											
6	27.9	279	(48.0)	(23.5)	(45.7)	(16.8)	(47.1)	(71.3)	78	(69.1)	55
7	27.1	374	38.9	21.9	49.2	15.7	47.2	73.8	101	29.9	75

**Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class**

Percentage of children age 7-14 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 7 - 14 years 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 age 7 - 14 years 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 <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
8	30.0	448	45.6	17.7	63.4	26.8	33.6	75.1	134	62.4	101
9	22.2	425	37.0	25.9	78.7	23.4	26.1	83.3	94	(32.6)	79
10	30.2	418	43.0	16.8	55.6	21.9	23.8	63.6	126	(24.9)	80
11	31.7	490	42.2	21.7	43.7	20.4	35.3	66.7	156	(50.0)	104
12	24.9	399	60.6	43.7	62.6	34.4	50.3	81.0	99	941.2)	80
13	21.7	422	51.2	26.4	63.5	23.2	37.9	70.2	91	(25.0)	64
14	26.4	170	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45	(*)	25
<b>School attendance</b>											
Early childhood education	(*)	7	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	na	0
Primary	27.9	2241	42.4	21.6	57.1	20.4	34.4	72.3	626	41.5	452
Lower secondary	25.2	1151	54.8	31.8	55.6	27.4	37.7	70.6	290	39.3	205
Upper secondary	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	6
DK/Missing	(*)	1	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	na	0
Out-of-school	na	0	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	na	0
<b>Mother's education</b>											
Pre-primary or none	19.2	87	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	7
Primary	24.3	666	49.0	30.6	55.2	26.0	35.4	68.9	162	45.4	112
Secondary	27.9	2125	48.3	23.3	57.2	20.1	35.0	73.7	594	39.5	438
Higher	27.8	453	39.4	27.9	53.9	34.8	37.9	64.9	126	(59.0)	82
Missing/DK	(28.2)	95	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	25
<b>School management<sup>B</sup></b>											
Gov't/Public	27.9	3096	46.0	23.4	57.0	23.2	36.5	71.7	865	41.4	620
Religious/Faith	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1
Private	18.6	306	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	57	(*)	40

**Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class**

Percentage of children age 7-14 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 7 - 14 years 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 age 7 - 14 years 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 <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
<b>Child's functional difficulties</b>											
Has functional difficulty	39.3	562	50.6	27.1	61.9	16.7	44.6	78.2	221	42.4	173
Has no functional difficulty	24.6	2863	45.4	24.3	55.1	25.0	32.6	69.6	705	41.0	491
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>											
Has functional difficulty	24.1	86	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	13
Has no functional difficulty	27.2	2729	48.2	23.7	56.9	22.9	35.4	71.6	743	44.6	532
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>											
African/Black	36.9	920	38.1	24.0	61.3	27.3	43.4	77.3	339	51.0	262
Amerindian	23.5	462	53.3	25.5	42.6	23.2	37.5	59.1	109	28.9	64
East Indian	25.0	1246	53.4	28.3	61.0	20.2	32.3	76.4	312	42.3	238
Mixed Race	20.8	791	46.8	20.5	48.1	19.3	23.9	59.1	164	20.4	97
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	2
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	26.8	890	54.7	20.5	51.9	24.3	33.6	62.8	238	33.4	150
Second	26.2	717	50.2	26.6	62.2	18.3	46.2	79.9	188	47.3	150
Middle	28.4	680	36.2	21.1	55.2	21.2	44.9	78.8	194	39.1	153
Fourth	27.2	582	44.4	39.1	57.7	30.9	32.1	73.0	158	(50.2)	115
Richest	26.5	557	45.0	20.0	58.4	21.0	16.3	64.8	148	37.6	96

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence

<sup>A</sup> School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

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

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

**Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home**

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home <sup>2</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school <sup>3</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework <sup>4</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>3541</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>3027</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>3426</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>2940</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>3354</b>
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	65.7	1677	88.6	1442	97.1	1621	98.2	1399	91.3	1574
Female	72.6	1864	92.3	1586	98.6	1805	99.1	1541	88.1	1780
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	76.6	799	92.0	694	97.3	768	99.6	665	92.5	748
Rural	67.2	2742	90.1	2333	98.1	2658	98.4	2275	88.7	2606
<b>Location</b>										
Coastal	71.4	3126	90.8	2651	97.9	3022	99.5	2570	89.8	2960
Interior	54.0	415	88.9	377	97.6	404	93.0	370	88.0	394
<b>Region</b>										
Barima Waini (1)	50.4	105	91.4	84	97.2	102	98.6	83	87.9	99
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	69.7	267	92.2	200	99.3	257	100.0	193	88.1	255
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	74.6	589	92.8	535	98.4	575	99.7	521	91.5	566
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	73.7	1385	88.9	1235	97.6	1339	99.4	1192	88.4	1307
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	62.6	202	91.9	173	99.6	197	98.9	170	91.2	196
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	63.5	485	90.7	359	97.6	458	100.0	345	89.4	447
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	68.1	84	85.1	79	95.5	80	92.1	75	85.6	77
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	46.6	33	83.8	28	96.9	30	83.3	28	87.3	29
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	51.0	193	90.1	186	98.9	192	92.3	184	89.2	189
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	76.0	197	96.1	149	96.6	196	98.8	149	95.9	190
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>										
6	75.0	283	79.3	241	97.1	279	97.1	237	97.0	271
7	68.1	382	93.3	327	97.8	374	99.1	325	97.4	366
8	68.6	450	93.9	404	99.3	448	99.5	402	94.6	445



**Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home**

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home <sup>2</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school <sup>3</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework <sup>4</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
9	73.5	430	92.2	356	98.8	425	99.2	353	96.2	420
10	72.9	446	91.8	396	98.9	418	99.4	372	94.2	413
11	70.5	508	89.5	423	97.3	490	99.5	408	85.5	477
12	67.5	408	90.1	344	96.0	399	97.1	338	85.1	383
13	63.7	458	91.4	378	97.8	422	98.7	348	74.1	413
14	61.2	176	88.7	158	97.2	170	96.6	155	78.7	166
<b>School attendance</b>										
Early childhood education	(*)	7	(*)	5	(*)	7	(*)	5	(*)	3
Primary	72.2	2241	90.9	1923	98.1	2241	98.9	1923	95.0	2198
Lower secondary	64.7	1151	91.2	985	97.9	1151	98.6	985	78.9	1127
Upper secondary	(*)	25	(*)	25	(*)	25	(*)	25	(*)	25
DK/Missing	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1
Out-of-school	66.1	115	(77.8)	88	na	0	na	na	na	na
<b>Mother's education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	54.2	99	90.4	86	99.4	87	96.1	77	73.8	87
Primary	63.8	696	90.4	552	98.5	666	99.1	532	85.9	656
Secondary	69.9	2181	90.7	1884	97.9	2125	98.5	1837	90.0	2080
Higher	84.8	462	92.8	418	99.5	453	100.0	408	96.0	451
Missing/DK	(40.1)	103	(77.6)	88	(85.3)	95	(96.4)	86	(89.0)	81
<b>Child's functional difficulties</b>										
Has functional difficulty	68.5	591	87.0	518	95.6	562	97.6	503	89.1	538
Has no functional difficulty	69.5	2950	91.3	2509	98.3	2863	98.9	2437	89.7	2816
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>										
Has functional difficulty	60.8	89	(70.2)	79	84.2	86	(96.1)	77	(76.2)	73
Has no functional difficulty	71.0	2809	90.6	2395	98.6	2729	98.8	2336	90.3	2690

**Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home**

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home <sup>2</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school <sup>3</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework <sup>4</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>										
African/Black	74.3	953	92.7	833	98.0	920	99.3	800	90.0	902
Amerindian	51.8	475	89.5	395	97.1	462	93.6	389	85.0	448
East Indian	68.6	1294	92.5	1117	98.8	1246	99.5	1088	90.5	1231
Mixed Race	74.8	810	85.3	675	96.8	791	99.6	656	90.2	765
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	8	(*)	8	(*)	7	(*)	7	(*)	7
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	51.2	915	84.1	752	95.7	890	96.2	735	87.4	851
Second	60.7	732	90.4	600	99.0	717	99.2	591	89.1	710
Middle	79.7	717	94.5	625	98.1	680	99.6	598	90.8	667
Fourth	79.3	608	94.3	556	98.1	582	100.0	532	91.9	571
Richest	85.9	569	91.5	495	99.7	557	99.3	483	89.8	555
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home										
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home										
<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages										
<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework										

na: not applicable

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

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

## 8.4 Foundational Learning Skills

The ability to read and understand a simple text is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. Yet in many countries, students enrolled in school for as many as 6 years are unable to read and understand simple texts, as shown 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).<sup>124</sup> 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.<sup>125</sup>

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.<sup>126</sup>

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes<sup>127</sup> 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.<sup>128</sup> National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognized that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

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<sup>124</sup> 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](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.;

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<sup>125</sup> 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.

<sup>126</sup> Duncan, G. "School Readiness and Later Achievement." *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

<sup>127</sup> 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](https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LMTFReport2ES_final.pdf);

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<sup>128</sup> 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](http://www.younglives.org.uk/files/YL-WP124_Singh_learning%20gaps.pdf).

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively, by age, sex, location, region, wealth index quintile and other disaggregation. These MICS indicators are designed and developed for both national policy development and SDG reporting for SDG4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by 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.

**Table LN.4.1: Reading skills**

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated 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 demonstrated 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 of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills <sup>1,2,3,5,6,7</sup>	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills <sup>4</sup>	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
<b>Total<sup>1,4</sup></b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>1442</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>1586</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3027</b>
<b>Area</b>																	
Urban	65.5	58.0	58.0	56.8	309	82.0	72.5	70.5	65.3	385	74.7	66.0	64.9	61.5	1.15	0.0	694
Rural	64.6	58.2	60.4	56.9	1132	79.9	70.7	72.8	66.2	1201	72.5	64.6	66.8	61.7	1.16	0.0	2333
<b>Location</b>																	
Coastal	65.8	58.8	60.8	57.4	1261	81.3	71.7	73.2	66.9	1389	73.9	65.5	67.3	62.4	1.16	0.0	2651
Interior	57.6	53.8	53.9	53.0	180	74.4	67.2	65.5	59.5	196	66.4	60.8	59.9	56.4	1.12	0.0	377
<b>Region</b>																	
Barima Waini (1)	47.5	42.8	40.0	40.0	39	55.4	51.0	41.0	39.7	45	51.8	47.2	40.6	39.8	0.99	0.0	84
Pomeroon - Supenaam (2)	62.2	49.5	57.7	48.3	95	76.4	61.6	68.3	54.5	105	69.7	55.9	63.3	51.6	1.13	0.0	200
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	66.8	63.8	65.5	63.1	255	76.5	65.9	70.7	64.2	280	71.9	64.9	68.2	63.7	1.02	0.0	535
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	69.7	61.0	63.5	59.4	590	84.5	77.6	77.8	72.8	645	77.4	69.7	71.0	66.4	1.22	0.0	1235
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	54.4	52.8	50.3	50.3	87	82.9	72.2	64.7	59.9	86	68.6	62.5	57.5	55.1	1.19	0.0	173
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	57.8	49.6	49.4	48.0	163	80.9	64.5	70.8	61.4	195	70.4	57.7	61.0	55.3	1.28	0.0	359
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	48.1	40.2	41.3	40.2	40	74.9	63.1	72.8	61.0	39	61.4	51.5	56.9	50.5	1.52	0.0	79
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	65.0	58.3	61.8	55.1	13	(68.2)	(57.2)	(52.5)	(46.5)	15	66.7	57.7	56.8	50.4	0.84	0.0	28
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	65.1	64.1	64.4	64.1	89	84.1	77.9	76.0	70.2	97	75.0	71.3	70.5	67.3	1.09	0.0	186
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	66.4	63.9	64.3	62.8	72	77.5	73.9	66.7	65.7	77	72.1	69.0	65.5	64.3	1.05	0.0	149

**Table LN.4.1: Reading skills**

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated 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 demonstrated 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 of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills <sup>1,2,3,5,6,7</sup>	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills <sup>4</sup>	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>																	
6	31.4	23.3	29.2	23.3	117	37.4	27.1	24.2	22.3	124	34.5	25.2	26.6	22.8	0.96	0.0	241
7-8 <sup>2</sup>	56.7	53.3	52.4	51.3	356	73.7	68.3	67.6	63.6	375	65.4	61.0	60.2	57.6	1.24	0.0	732
7	56.2	52.0	52.4	51.9	173	59.9	53.2	56.3	50.1	154	58.0	52.6	54.2	51.1	0.97	0.0	327
8	57.2	54.6	52.4	50.7	183	83.3	78.8	75.5	73.1	221	71.5	67.9	65.0	62.9	1.44	0.0	404
9	63.1	60.6	59.8	57.7	178	77.5	75.5	61.9	60.7	177	70.3	68.0	60.8	59.2	1.05	0.0	356
10	61.9	54.6	56.2	54.0	175	83.9	58.3	74.2	55.4	221	74.2	56.7	66.2	54.8	1.03	0.0	396
11	69.4	59.3	64.4	58.4	208	91.9	81.0	83.4	76.3	215	80.8	70.3	74.0	67.5	1.31	0.0	423
12	77.2	63.1	64.9	62.9	145	84.1	79.2	78.0	74.6	200	81.2	72.5	72.5	69.7	1.19	0.0	344
13	88.3	79.7	84.7	78.7	169	97.2	88.0	92.8	85.3	209	93.3	84.3	89.2	82.4	1.08	0.0	378
14	73.9	73.9	72.0	72.0	93	(94.0)	(90.1)	(92.4)	(89.9)	65	82.1	80.6	80.4	79.4	1.25	0.0	158
<b>School attendance</b>																	
Early childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	na	na	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	5
Primary	57.9	52.1	53.9	50.6	924	75.3	65.2	65.0	58.6	999	66.9	58.9	59.7	54.7	1.16	0.0	1923
Grade 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.24	(*)	33
Grade 2-3 <sup>3</sup>	50.2	44.1	46.6	43.5	337	62.1	54.7	52.5	49.4	361	56.3	49.6	49.7	46.5	1.14	0.0	698
Grade 2	36.8	26.7	31.1	26.7	157	51.0	42.6	40.3	38.7	153	43.8	34.5	35.7	32.6	1.45	0.0	311
Grade 3	61.9	59.3	60.3	58.2	180	70.3	63.6	61.4	57.3	208	66.4	61.6	60.9	57.7	0.98	0.0	388
Grade 4	68.1	66.9	63.0	62.6	168	78.0	74.4	71.8	68.9	193	73.4	70.9	67.7	66.0	1.10	0.0	362
Grade 5	57.7	51.1	51.9	49.5	217	85.0	76.6	71.4	64.5	187	70.3	62.9	61.0	56.5	1.30	0.0	404
Grade 6	61.7	52.8	59.5	52.3	189	90.5	69.1	77.5	63.1	237	77.7	61.9	69.5	58.3	1.21	0.0	426
Lower secondary	80.9	72.3	73.8	71.1	450	90.7	82.4	85.9	79.7	535	86.2	77.8	80.4	75.8	1.12	0.0	985
Grade 1	80.3	69.2	72.8	67.5	197	82.3	69.0	77.9	66.7	214	81.3	69.1	75.5	67.1	0.99	0.0	411
Grade 2	78.0	68.9	69.5	68.7	164	94.4	87.4	87.5	83.3	186	86.7	78.8	79.1	76.5	1.21	0.0	351
Grade 3	(87.6)	(85.6)	(83.6)	(83.6)	89	99.3	96.9	96.5	95.5	134	94.6	92.4	91.4	90.8	1.14	0.0	223

**Table LN.4.1: Reading skills**

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated 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 demonstrated 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 of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills <sup>1,2,3,5,6,7</sup>	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills <sup>4</sup>	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
Upper secondary +	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.94	(*)	25
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	1
Out-of-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45	(59.5)	(54.9)	(59.5)	(54.9)	1.58	(0.0)	88
<b>Mother's education</b>																	
Pre-primary or none	(57.3)	(56.8)	(56.2)	(55.7)	47	(68.6)	(60.4)	(61.4)	(59.3)	39	62.5	58.4	58.6	57.4	1.07	0.0	86
Primary	60.0	56.5	53.6	52.9	240	61.3	46.1	54.1	42.6	312	60.7	50.6	53.9	47.1	0.80	0.0	552
Secondary	63.2	55.5	58.5	54.9	896	84.1	77.6	76.9	72.1	987	74.2	67.1	68.1	63.9	1.31	0.0	1884
Higher	86.7	78.8	82.2	77.3	209	93.4	77.7	78.7	71.0	209	90.1	78.2	80.4	74.1	0.92	0.0	418
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38	(52.4)	(52.4)	(48.7)	(48.7)	2.95	(0.0)	88
<b>Child's functional difficulties</b>																	
Has functional difficulty	58.0	51.8	56.1	51.6	277	64.8	57.5	59.0	52.3	241	61.2	54.4	57.4	51.9	1.01	0.0	518
Has no functional difficulty	66.4	59.7	60.8	58.1	1165	83.2	73.5	74.7	68.4	1344	75.4	67.1	68.2	63.6	1.18	0.0	2509
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>																	
Has functional difficulty	(46.1)	(44.3)	(44.3)	(44.3)	46	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	(55.8)	(49.2)	(53.9)	(49.2)	1.26	(0.0)	79
Has no functional difficulty	67.2	61.4	62.3	59.9	1123	80.8	71.3	72.2	65.7	1271	74.4	66.6	67.6	63.0	1.10	0.0	2395
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>																	
African/Black	62.1	51.2	56.4	49.7	409	86.2	78.4	76.5	71.1	424	74.4	65.1	66.7	60.6	1.43	0.0	833
Amerindian	63.0	59.9	59.3	58.6	181	79.8	70.5	71.5	63.4	213	72.1	65.7	65.9	61.2	1.08	0.0	395
East Indian	65.9	59.4	59.7	57.5	555	77.5	65.9	69.6	62.0	562	71.8	62.6	64.7	59.8	1.08	0.0	1117
Mixed Race	67.5	64.7	65.5	64.5	289	78.7	71.0	72.0	67.5	386	73.9	68.3	69.2	66.2	1.05	0.0	675
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.00	(*)	8
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																	
Poorest	48.7	45.0	46.4	44.0	395	63.6	56.7	56.5	50.3	356	55.8	50.5	51.2	47.0	1.14	0.0	752
Second	57.8	52.9	52.9	52.6	254	77.4	61.8	72.2	59.9	346	69.1	58.1	64.1	56.8	1.14	0.0	600

**Table LN.4.1: Reading skills**

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated 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 demonstrated 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 of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills <sup>1,2,3,5,6,7</sup>	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills <sup>4</sup>	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
Middle	72.3	68.2	70.1	67.2	322	89.1	82.6	79.8	76.9	303	80.5	75.2	74.8	71.9	1.14	0.0	625
Fourth	71.5	54.1	62.0	53.4	233	88.6	80.4	85.3	77.7	323	81.4	69.4	75.6	67.5	1.45	0.0	556
Richest	82.0	76.1	73.9	72.2	238	87.2	78.3	68.9	68.1	258	84.7	77.2	71.3	70.1	0.94	0.0	495
<b>Parity indices</b>																	
Wealth																	
Poorest/Richest <sup>5</sup>	0.59	0.59	0.63	0.61	na	0.73	0.72	0.82	0.74	na	0.66	0.65	0.72	0.67	na	na	na
Area																	
Rural/Urban <sup>6</sup>	0.99	1.00	1.04	1.00	na	0.97	0.98	1.03	1.01	na	0.97	0.98	1.03	1.00	na	na	na
Functional difficulties																	
Difficulties/No difficulties <sup>7</sup>	0.87	0.87	0.92	0.89	na	0.78	0.78	0.79	0.76	na	0.81	0.81	0.84	0.82	na	na	na

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14)

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

<sup>6</sup> MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

<sup>7</sup> MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

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

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



**Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills**

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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		
<b>Total<sup>1,4</sup></b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>1442</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>1586</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	79.1	81.6	74.6	75.7	60.8	309	89.4	84.7	85.0	80.8	64.7	385
Rural	79.9	80.0	69.6	68.3	52.5	1132	86.3	86.0	77.1	74.6	65.9	1201
<b>Location</b>												
Coastal	80.2	80.7	71.8	71.2	54.7	1261	87.6	85.3	79.4	76.6	65.8	1389
Interior	76.3	78.1	63.1	60.8	51.0	180	83.2	88.2	76.8	72.7	64.2	196
<b>Region</b>												
Barima Waini (1)	70.8	75.7	54.2	43.4	30.7	39	63.2	80.9	46.3	47.4	37.9	45
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	77.3	76.4	63.2	66.6	42.2	95	81.9	68.9	70.4	54.4	46.8	105
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	85.7	91.9	84.5	74.9	63.3	255	84.8	88.1	81.4	77.9	69.1	280
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	82.1	78.6	68.8	72.7	52.9	590	89.1	84.8	78.5	80.7	66.1	645
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	67.3	73.2	64.5	61.0	51.1	87	92.1	91.8	82.3	79.3	75.3	86
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	75.0	77.6	70.6	69.8	56.4	163	88.7	87.9	80.8	71.3	64.4	195
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	84.2	87.0	71.2	70.2	60.7	40	88.6	88.5	87.0	71.7	67.6	39
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	76.3	85.4	77.6	76.1	61.3	13	(80.1)	(75.4)	(75.1)	(68.9)	(54.9)	15
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	75.1	74.2	61.2	61.9	54.0	89	90.9	93.4	87.0	85.4	76.5	97
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	75.9	79.9	73.6	67.2	56.3	72	84.8	88.2	84.1	78.2	69.1	77
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>												
6	46.5	55.1	45.9	33.3	20.0	117	56.3	41.9	61.3	58.0	26.0	124
7-8 <sup>2</sup>	79.5	72.5	64.6	65.5	48.6	356	79.5	80.9	72.2	70.4	60.6	375
7	83.9	77.3	72.7	64.1	54.3	173	72.4	77.4	69.3	64.8	55.5	154
8	75.3	68.0	57.0	66.9	43.2	183	84.4	83.4	74.2	74.3	64.2	221

**Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills**

9	77.5	85.1	77.5	76.0	52.8	178	87.8	87.1	84.9	86.7	76.7	177
10	82.9	87.7	80.1	74.1	62.1	175	89.7	93.1	90.6	74.9	70.8	221
11	86.3	89.7	65.9	70.3	57.7	208	93.4	94.6	78.3	79.0	66.2	215
12	76.6	75.2	73.3	80.0	59.5	145	96.6	94.6	84.2	78.1	75.2	200
13	93.2	91.5	82.8	84.0	66.2	169	96.4	89.0	75.5	78.6	64.5	209
14	86.4	86.4	79.4	70.6	69.5	93	(97.6)	(100)	(95.1)	(94.7)	993.5)	65
<b>School attendance</b>												
Early childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	na	na	na	na	na	0
Primary	77.5	78.6	68.1	65.9	49.4	924	81.4	81.8	78.2	75.6	63.7	999
Grade 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Grade 2-3 <sup>3</sup>	72.5	71.3	63.0	55.0	41.6	337	73.5	70.4	70.6	66.5	53.2	361
Grade 2	56.7	57.1	51.8	38.5	24.8	157	67.0	58.9	64.3	67.0	43.4	153
Grade 3	86.3	83.7	72.7	69.5	56.3	180	78.3	78.9	75.2	66.1	60.4	208
Grade 4	75.7	72.6	70.9	81.4	53.4	168	87.9	86.5	74.3	76.5	66.4	193
Grade 5	80.5	88.7	72.2	70.1	56.1	217	84.0	89.7	86.4	84.9	74.3	187
Grade 6	84.6	85.4	69.7	67.1	51.4	189	91.1	93.7	88.0	84.0	74.7	237
Lower secondary	85.3	85.5	76.7	77.7	63.1	450	97.3	92.5	81.6	79.7	71.2	535
Grade 1	89.8	88.3	75.3	81.2	64.8	197	95.6	92.2	82.6	73.7	67.5	214
Grade 2	74.3	75.6	77.4	71.6	59.3	164	97.3	96.4	79.1	86.5	69.9	186
Grade 3	(95.4)	(97.8)	(78.4)	(81.3)	(66.2)	89	100.0	87.7	83.6	80.0	79.0	134
Upper secondary +	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Out-of-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45
<b>Mother's education</b>												
Pre-primary or none	(73.5)	(78.4)	(69.4)	(57.7)	(56.0)	47	(78.6)	(71.9)	(67.9)	(62.7)	(58.9)	39
Primary	76.8	77.5	72.6	66.5	52.9	240	77.0	80.7	68.1	58.9	51.5	312
Secondary	77.9	79.5	70.2	70.4	53.2	896	90.0	86.0	79.6	78.6	67.5	987
Higher	96.2	92.0	76.8	81.0	66.6	209	89.3	94.8	97.4	91.5	80.0	209
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
<b>Child's functional difficulties</b>												
Has functional difficulty	75.1	71.7	70.2	65.8	47.5	277	81.9	70.8	75.1	74.9	55.5	241
Has no functional difficulty	80.8	82.4	70.8	70.8	55.8	1165	88.0	88.4	79.7	76.3	67.4	1344

**Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills**
**Mother's functional difficulties**

Has functional difficulty	(79.8)	(79.8)	(51.9)	(51.2)	(49.5)	46	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Has no functional difficulty	80.7	80.2	72.4	73.0	56.3	1123	87.7	86.7	79.7	77.2	67.1	1271

**Ethnicity of household head**

African/Black	77.1	77.1	66.9	69.0	46.7	409	85.8	83.5	80.5	78.9	68.7	424
Amerindian	75.7	75.4	65.5	61.1	50.0	181	85.2	85.5	67.9	72.8	58.3	213
East Indian	80.6	80.6	70.7	71.1	56.2	555	85.1	87.4	81.6	75.4	69.3	562
Mixed Race	84.5	87.8	79.5	74.0	63.2	289	92.3	85.9	79.8	75.9	60.8	386
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0

**Wealth index quintile**

Poorest	70.9	66.8	56.0	58.5	39.4	395	79.1	74.2	70.7	67.5	56.8	356
Second	72.7	78.8	72.3	65.8	48.5	254	86.6	88.4	80.2	77.4	71.2	346
Middle	85.5	87.9	77.2	77.8	60.7	322	87.7	88.3	79.5	76.2	62.3	303
Fourth	81.6	80.4	71.4	69.1	54.7	233	92.8	87.1	81.1	79.4	68.4	323
Richest	92.1	94.4	84.1	83.1	75.8	238	90.6	93.2	85.9	82.1	70.5	258

**Parity indices**

Wealth												
Poorest/Richest <sup>5</sup>	0.77	0.71	0.67	0.70	0.52	na	0.87	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.81	na
Area												
Rural/Urban <sup>6</sup>	1.01	0.98	0.93	0.90	0.86	na	0.96	1.02	0.91	0.92	1.02	na
Functional difficulties												
Difficulties/No difficulties <sup>7</sup>	0.93	0.87	0.99	0.93	0.85	na	0.93	0.80	0.94	0.98	0.82	na

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

<sup>6</sup> MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

<sup>7</sup> MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

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

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

**Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills [cont'd]**

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills <sup>1,2,3,5,6,7</sup>	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills <sup>4</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
<b>Total<sup>1,4</sup></b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>3027</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	84.8	83.3	80.4	78.5	62.9	1.06	694
Rural	83.2	83.1	73.5	71.5	59.4	1.26	2333
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	84.1	83.1	75.8	74.0	60.5	1.20	2651
Interior	79.9	83.4	70.2	67.0	57.9	1.26	377
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	66.8	78.5	50.0	45.5	34.5	1.24	84
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	79.8	72.4	67.0	60.2	44.6	1.11	200
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	85.2	89.9	82.9	76.5	66.3	1.09	535
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	85.8	81.9	73.9	76.9	59.8	1.25	1235
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	79.7	82.5	73.4	70.1	63.2	1.47	173
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	82.5	83.2	76.2	70.6	60.8	1.14	359
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	86.3	87.8	79.0	70.9	64.1	1.11	79
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	78.4	80.0	76.2	72.2	57.9	0.90	28
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	83.3	84.2	74.7	74.2	65.7	1.42	186
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	80.5	84.2	79.0	72.8	62.9	1.23	149
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>							
6	51.5	48.3	53.8	46.0	23.1	1.30	241
7-8 <sup>2</sup>	79.5	76.8	68.5	68.0	54.7	1.25	732
7	78.5	77.4	71.1	64.4	54.9	1.02	327
8	80.3	76.4	66.4	71.0	54.7	1.48	404
9	82.6	86.1	81.2	81.4	64.8	1.45	356
10	86.7	90.8	85.9	74.5	67.0	1.14	396
11	89.9	92.2	72.2	74.7	62.0	1.15	423
12	88.2	86.4	79.6	78.9	68.6	1.26	344
13	95.0	90.1	78.8	81.0	65.2	0.97	378
14	91.0	92.0	85.8	80.5	79.3	1.35	158
<b>School attendance</b>							
Early childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Primary	79.5	80.2	73.4	71.0	56.9	1.29	1923
Grade 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.06	33
Grade 2-3 <sup>[3]</sup>	73.0	70.8	66.9	61.0	47.6	1.28	698
Grade 2	61.8	58.0	58.0	52.6	34.0	1.75	311
Grade 3	82.0	81.1	74.1	67.7	58.5	1.07	388
Grade 4	82.2	80.0	72.7	78.8	60.4	1.24	362
Grade 5	82.1	89.2	78.8	76.9	64.5	1.32	404
Grade 6	88.2	90.0	79.9	76.5	64.3	1.45	426
Lower secondary	91.8	89.3	79.4	78.8	67.5	1.13	985
Grade 1	92.8	90.3	79.1	77.3	66.2	1.04	411
Grade 2	86.5	86.7	78.3	79.5	64.9	1.18	351
Grade 3	98.2	91.8	81.5	80.5	73.9	1.19	223

**Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills [cont'd]**

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills <sup>1,2,3,5,6,7</sup>	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills <sup>4</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Upper secondary +	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.88	25
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	1
Out-of-school	(81.6)	(77.2)	(65.3)	(56.0)	(47.5)	0.63	88
<b>Mother's education</b>							
Pre-primary or none	75.8	75.4	68.7	60.0	57.4	1.05	86
Primary	76.9	79.3	70.0	62.2	52.1	0.97	552
Secondary	84.2	82.9	75.1	74.7	60.7	1.27	1884
Higher	92.7	93.4	87.1	86.3	73.3	1.20	418
Missing/DK	(74.7)	(71.5)	(54.3)	(59.2)	(41.0)	2.28	88
<b>Child's functional difficulties</b>							
Has functional difficulty	78.3	71.3	72.5	70.0	51.2	1.17	518
Has no functional difficulty	84.6	85.6	75.6	73.8	62.0	1.21	2509
<b>Mother's functional difficulties</b>							
Has functional difficulty	(71.9)	(72.6)	(56.4)	(51.5)	(41.6)	0.62	79
Has no functional difficulty	84.4	83.6	76.3	75.2	62.1	1.19	2395
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>							
African/Black	81.5	80.3	73.8	74.0	57.9	1.47	833
Amerindian	80.8	80.9	66.8	67.4	54.5	1.17	395
East Indian	82.8	84.0	76.2	73.2	62.8	1.23	1117
Mixed Race	88.9	86.7	79.7	75.1	61.8	0.96	675
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.00	8
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	74.8	70.3	62.9	62.8	47.7	1.44	752
Second	80.7	84.3	76.8	72.5	61.6	1.47	600
Middle	86.6	88.1	78.3	77.0	61.5	1.03	625
Fourth	88.1	84.3	77.0	75.1	62.6	1.25	556
Richest	91.3	93.7	85.0	82.6	73.1	0.93	495
<b>Parity indices</b>							
Wealth							
Poorest/Richest <sup>5</sup>	0.82	0.75	0.74	0.76	0.65	na	na
Area							
Rural/Urban <sup>6</sup>	0.98	1.00	0.91	0.91	0.94	na	na
Functional difficulties							
Difficulties/No difficulties <sup>7</sup>	0.93	0.83	0.96	0.95	0.83	na	na
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)							
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)							
<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1							
<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1							
<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1							
<sup>6</sup> MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1							
<sup>7</sup> MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1							

na: not applicable

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

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



# 9 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE & EXPLOITATION

## 9.1 Birth Registrations

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.<sup>129</sup> 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 Guyana, the legislation for birth registrations is outlined within Part III of Chapter 44:01 of the Laws of Guyana: Registration of Births and Deaths Act.<sup>130</sup> This legal framework for birth registration highlights: obligations to give notice of birth and the consequences that ensue if these guidelines are not followed.

The mandate of ensuring that birth registrations, deaths and marriages are carried out falls under the General Register Office (GRO). Under this mandate, it is stipulated that a child must be registered within 21 days of birth, ensuring enough time is given to parents. According to this legislation, the parent/s or nurse or anyone present at the time of birth shall give notice to the Registrar within these 21 days, and must sign the registration form in the presence of the Registrar within three months after the birth.

For children born to parents out of wedlock, the name of the father can only be stated upon the joint request of the mother and the person who identifies himself as the father, after which both parents are required to sign the birth registration form. It is also necessary to note that the father of a child is not stated on the registration form unless he is present at the time of registration to sign the forms.

However, this process is often disrupted due to the disparities faced around accessibility to adequately serviced hospitals and health centres between the coastal and interior region, these stipulations vary. For citizens living in the interior regions, registration requires travelling great distances to meet viable

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<sup>129</sup> 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](https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf).

<sup>130</sup> Laws of Guyana. Chapter 44:01 Registration of Births and Deaths Act. <http://www.guyanese lawyer.com/laws of guyana/Laws/cap4401.pdf>

health centres—this is particularly true for remote and riverine communities who must travel on foot and by boat.

Added to the complexities around accessibility is the challenge rainy season presents. When the water levels are high or transport infrastructure is compromised due to flooding, this hinders parents from registering in time. Hence, late registrations are only characterised if a child has not been registered within a period of twelve months, to account for the challenges faced by such communities. However, this requirement still places burden on interior communities, with the indigenous communities contributing to high cases of unregistered births as a result of their restricted access to services, remote positioning and language barriers.

In 2016, the GRO and UNICEF have embarked on a programme, targeting Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9, to get as many people as possible registered in those areas. This programme includes the presence of more health centres in these regions and a registration awareness campaign. The latter highlights the importance of birth certificates for areas such as employment for certain jobs and when registering to vote during general elections. It also aims to qualify the population census. This also includes awareness amongst the growing influx of migrants countries such as Brazil, Cuba, China and Venezuela.<sup>131</sup>

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<sup>131</sup>Unicef 2020. Birth Registration Access Services  
[<https://www.unicef.org/guyanasuriname/stories/birth-registration-access-services>]



**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Children under age 5 whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered <sup>1</sup>			
	Seen	Not seen					
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>2801</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	65.2	25.7	7.4	98.3	1423	(*)	24
Female	65.4	26.3	6.2	97.9	1378	(85.3)	28
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	75.9	20.3	2.2	98.4	703	(*)	11
Rural	61.8	27.9	8.4	98.0	2098	(91.9)	41
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	66.6	25.2	6.5	98.3	2460	(95.1)	42
Interior	56.0	32.0	8.9	97.0	341	(64.4)	10
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	68.5	22.6	5.4	96.4	105	(*)	4
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	67.4	27.9	2.3	97.6	170	(*)	4
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	54.3	27.0	16.6	97.9	465	(*)	10
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	67.6	27.9	3.8	99.3	1102	(*)	7
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	64.0	19.5	9.7	93.3	203	(*)	14
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	76.1	19.2	3.5	98.8	353	(*)	4
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	68.5	21.2	8.3	98.1	75	(*)	1
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	45.3	40.9	11.2	97.4	27	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	41.5	43.7	11.5	96.7	134	(*)	4
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	76.4	18.7	3.0	98.1	167	(*)	3
<b>Age (in months)</b>							
0-11	65.7	17.6	13.8	97.2	564	(*)	16
12-23	65.7	26.8	4.9	97.5	555	(*)	14
24-35	66.4	24.9	5.6	96.9	490	(*)	15
36-47	62.6	31.7	5.1	99.3	643	(*)	4
48-59	66.7	28.2	4.6	99.5	548	(*)	3
<b>Mother's education</b>							
Pre-Primary or None	59.9	18.6	20.0	98.4	43	(*)	1
Primary	56.7	28.6	13.4	98.8	256	(*)	3
Secondary	66.5	25.5	5.9	97.8	2087	(91.8)	46
Higher	66.0	27.1	6.1	99.2	378	(*)	3
DK/Missing	(59.9)	(33.6)	(6.4)	(100.0)	36	(*)	0
<b>Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)<sup>A</sup></b>							
Has functional difficulty	57.4	34.1	6.2	97.8	72	(*)	2
Has no functional difficulty	65.5	28.3	5.0	98.7	1613	(*)	21
<b>Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>							
Has functional difficulty	65.8	29.7	3.0	98.5	48	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	65.0	26.2	6.9	98.1	2575	(89.0)	49
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>							
African/Black	65.6	27.3	6.2	99.1	843	(*)	8
Amerindian	59.5	27.7	8.1	95.2	362	(74.9)	17
East Indian	65.0	25.4	8.0	98.4	1001	(*)	16

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Children under age 5 whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered <sup>1</sup>			
	Seen	Not seen					
Mixed Race	69.1	24.2	4.8	98.2	595	(*)	11
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	62.1	25.7	9.3	97.1	785	(76.7)	23
Second	64.8	25.1	6.7	96.6	585	(*)	20
Middle	71.2	22.5	5.0	98.8	497	(*)	6
Fourth	66.9	25.1	7.6	99.5	493	(*)	2
Richest	63.4	32.7	3.6	99.7	442	(*)	1

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

<sup>A</sup> Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

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

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

## 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 judgement 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<sup>132</sup> 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 Guyana MICS 2019-2020, mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 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.

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<sup>132</sup> 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method <sup>1</sup>	
			Any	Severe <sup>A</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>6705</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	13.0	66.4	56.5	7.9	74.9	3229
Female	14.3	63.4	49.4	4.6	70.2	3476
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	9.9	76.7	63.8	9.8	82.6	1623
Rural	14.8	61.1	49.3	5.1	69.3	5082
<b>Location</b>						
Coastal	13.9	64.0	51.9	5.6	71.5	5885
Interior	11.7	71.1	59.2	11.0	79.7	820
<b>Region</b>						
Barima Waini (1)	8.8	75.8	69.6	17.9	84.1	239
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	25.4	42.6	33.5	4.4	52.3	454
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	9.4	69.9	59.1	4.7	79.5	1113
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	13.9	62.8	49.9	3.6	68.8	2630
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	14.0	66.8	64.8	7.2	79.1	421
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	12.9	67.7	49.0	12.5	73.6	885
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	15.1	59.7	53.5	6.4	71.2	164
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	16.6	59.3	49.6	4.2	66.8	62
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	11.3	75.2	56.6	9.7	83.0	355
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	15.5	68.4	59.4	4.8	76.3	383
<b>Age</b>						
1-2	17.9	47.7	44.7	2.6	57.5	1040
3-4	14.2	66.0	60.3	6.2	76.6	1198
5-9	12.9	71.2	59.7	6.1	78.7	2194
10-14	12.1	65.9	45.9	8.0	71.2	2273
<b>Mother's education</b>						
Pre-Primary or None	12.5	57.5	53.8	20.9	64.8	159
Primary	12.3	67.9	47.6	5.5	73.3	1008
Secondary	13.6	64.8	54.6	6.2	73.2	4428
Higher	15.2	65.0	50.4	4.0	71.4	955
DK/Missing	14.9	53.1	47.5	11.0	63.0	154
<b>Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)<sup>A</sup></b>						
Has functional difficulty	14.9	68.9	56.9	10.2	75.7	868
Has no functional difficulty	12.9	67.0	54.0	6.1	74.6	5284
<b>Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>						
Has functional difficulty	8.6	74.6	48.0	14.7	78.1	158
Has no functional difficulty	12.1	66.0	54.6	6.0	73.8	5644
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>						
African/Black	12.0	66.3	63.3	9.3	75.5	1909
Amerindian	14.3	63.9	56.7	10.1	73.9	909
East Indian	16.4	60.8	42.6	3.6	67.4	2405
Mixed Race	11.0	70.0	53.5	4.0	76.1	1474
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9

**Table PR.2.1: Child discipline**

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method <sup>1</sup>	
			Any	Severe <sup>A</sup>		
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	13.6	64.5	55.6	10.2	74.3	1773
Second	13.3	64.2	50.6	7.7	71.4	1386
Middle	14.0	65.9	55.5	3.4	73.3	1276
Fourth	15.1	60.4	50.6	4.1	67.5	1210
Richest	12.1	70.1	50.3	3.5	75.8	1060
<b><sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1</b>						
<sup>A</sup> 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						
<sup>B</sup> Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.						
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.						

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>3330</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	22.1	121
Female	18.9	3209
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	27.6	825
Rural	16.2	2505
<b>Location</b>		
Coastal	19.4	3008
Interior	15.3	323
<b>Region</b>		
Barima Waini (1)	9.9	100
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	19.4	173
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	18.0	574
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	21.0	1458
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	16.2	190
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	13.8	442
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	10.8	73
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	21.4	27
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	21.1	123
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	28.5	171
<b>Age</b>		
<25	17.8	537
25-34	19.9	1270
35-49	18.9	1122
50+	17.9	402
<b>Education</b>		
Pre-Primary or None	15.9	71
Primary	16.8	460
Secondary	19.0	2206
Higher	20.2	525
DK/Missing	26.8	69
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>		
Has functional difficulty	33.1	52
Has no functional difficulty	18.7	2751
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>		
African/Black	27.2	990
Amerindian	15.0	335
East Indian	12.8	1315
Mixed Race	21.0	684
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	6

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	18.0	710
Second	19.2	668
Middle	20.8	645
Fourth	19.4	700
Richest	17.6	608

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

## 9.3 Child Labour

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the 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 Guyana has made a proactive commitment to eliminate child labour by 2025 through the country's first national Child Labour Policy launched in 2019. Prior to this policy, child labour had solely been governed under the *Employment of Young Persons and Children Act (Cap.99:01)* of the Laws of Guyana, which allow for conventions under the International Labour Organisation to be implemented as it pertains to the employment of children and young people. Additionally, the country has ratified all other key international conventions concerning child labour. Specifically:

- ILO C. 138, Minimum Age
- ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labour
- UN CRC
- UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict
- UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography
- Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons

These regulations have been integrated within the laws of Guyana as the table below outlines.

International Standard	Guyana Legislation
<b>Minimum Age for Work</b>	Articles 2–3 of the Employment of Young Persons and Children Act; Articles 17–22 of the Education Act (23, 24)
<b>Minimum Age for Hazardous Work</b>	Part 1, Article 2 and Part 2, Article 3 of the Employment of Young Persons and Children Act; Articles 17, 41, 46, and 75 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (23, 25)
<b>Prohibition of Forced Labour</b>	Article 40 of the Constitution; Article 3 of the Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act (27, 28)
<b>Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children</b>	List of Hazardous Occupation and Processes in Guyana; Part 1, Article 2 of the Employment of Young Persons and Children Act; Articles 17, 41, and 75 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (23, 25, 26)
<b>Prohibition of Child Trafficking</b>	Article 3 of the Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act (28)
<b>Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children</b>	Article 50(3) of the Protection of Children Act; Article 3(2) of the Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act (28, 29)
<b>Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities</b>	Article 50(1) of the Protection of Children Act (29)
<b>Military Recruitment (State Voluntary)</b>	Article 18 of the Defense Act (30, 31),



To implement the policy on child labour, the Government of Guyana has established institutional mechanisms through the Department of Labour, Ministry of Social Protection,<sup>133</sup> the Guyana Police Force and the Ministry of Public Security. In order to achieve this, Officers have been assigned to each of the 10 Administrative Regions to conduct monthly inspections—to monitor, investigate breaches and provide evidence of child labour—of businesses and work establishments to ensure that child labour regulations and laws are being adhered.

Under the current legislation, a “child” is defined as “a person under the age of 15 years” a “young person” as under the age of 16 years. In this act, it prohibits the employment of children in industrial enterprises and aboard ships, and the employment of young persons in night work. However, for adolescents ages 16 and 17, the law only prohibits them to perform certain work at night, including gold mining reduction work and the production of iron, steel, glass, paper and raw sugar.<sup>134</sup>

To address these gaps, the legislative agenda will be reviewed by the end of 2020. Areas such as the Education Act, Employment Young Persons and Children Act, Occupational Health and Safety Act, and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, will be under review. All will be brought in alignment to deal comprehensively with issues relating to child labour. One such action will be the compilation of work considered hazardous to children below ages of 16-18 years, who are legally employed, but who may not know their rights in relation to the types of work they can and cannot engage with, such as working in mines.<sup>135</sup>

Children in the interior regions (Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9 specifically) of Guyana represent higher percentages of child labour cases, according to the Guyana MICS 2019-2020 data. As a result, the majority of these cases have been noted amongst the Indigenous Amerindian populations who predominantly reside in this region. These regions also represent the main mining jurisdictions within the country, which has facilitated some of the worst forms of child labour in Guyana.<sup>136</sup> To address the high rates of cases, Officers from the Department of Labour make special visits to indigenous communities to educate their members.

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).<sup>137,138,139</sup>

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<sup>133</sup> “Monitor and enforce child labour laws in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Forestry Commission, Geology and Mines Commission, National Insurance Scheme, and Guyana Police Force. The chief labour officer handles special investigations stemming from child labour complaints and oversees routine labour inspection. Includes the Childcare and Protection Agency, to which children identified during labour inspections are referred.” [<https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5a0021ec0.pdf>]

<sup>134</sup> Part 1, Article 2 of the Employment of Young Persons and Children Act: 23

<sup>135</sup> <https://www.unicef.org/guianasuriname/stories/child-labour-policy-and-national-plan-action>

<sup>136</sup> The rate of child labour in Guyana is higher than the rest of Latin American and the Caribbean, which stands at 9&=#% for the 5-14age group.

<sup>137</sup> ‘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.

<sup>138</sup> 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](https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Child_Labour_Paper_No.1_FINAL_162.pdf).

<sup>139</sup> The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5-17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5-17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

Table PR.3.1 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

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.<sup>140</sup>

- 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 aged 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.

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.

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<sup>140</sup> 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>3144</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1323</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1271</b>
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	8.0	1517	27.5	1.9	610	46.1	1.2	621
Female	7.7	1627	15.8	1.8	713	27.3	0.1	650
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	6.4	789	11.9	0.5	285	36.7	1.4	231
Rural	8.4	2355	23.8	2.2	1038	36.4	0.5	1040
<b>Location</b>								
Coastal	6.6	2738	18.8	2.0	1175	34.8	0.7	1151
Interior	16.2	406	40.4	0.6	148	52.8	0.1	120
<b>Region</b>								
Barima Waini (1)	8.9	126	32.2	1.8	34	55.4	0.0	43
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	10.3	206	33.3	0.8	114	47.9	0.0	64
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	7.2	531	22.7	3.7	212	25.4	0.0	237
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	4.9	1251	9.5	1.4	506	33.5	0.4	557
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	13.3	185	25.1	4.4	71	47.8	1.9	81
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	6.8	385	30.7	2.0	209	47.2	1.6	145
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	18.1	76	37.7	0.0	28	(35.7)	(0.0)	22
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	17.5	35	5.9	3.0	7	(43.5)	(1.2)	7
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	20.5	169	48.0	0.0	79	59.4	0.0	48
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	5.3	181	7.4	1.6	64	23.0	2.2	67
<b>School attendance</b>								
Attending <sup>A</sup>	7.8	3073	20.6	2.0	1257	32.1	0.6	954
Not attending	(10.0)	70	(33.2)	(0.0)	66	49.8	0.8	317

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
<b>Mother's education</b>								
Pre-Primary or None	10.7	67	(31.2)	(0.0)	53	66.9	4.2	37
Primary	8.8	571	21.5	3.8	235	38.8	0.9	274
Secondary	8.7	1940	22.7	1.2	833	36.2	0.5	767
Higher	3.5	498	7.7	3.9	149	19.6	0.0	96
DK/Missing	(3.9)	68	(*)	(*)	53	(*)	(*)	56
<b>Child's functional difficulties</b>								
Has functional difficulty	11.3	584	22.1	0.0	212	38.9	0.0	212
Has no functional difficulty	7.1	2560	21.0	2.2	1111	36.0	0.7	1059
<b>Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>								
Has functional difficulty	(5.2)	86	38.8	(*)	32	(*)	(*)	39
Has no functional difficulty	7.8	2572	19.3	2.1	1027	34.4	0.7	819
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>								
African/Black	5.7	870	17.3	5.0	365	34.1	1.0	342
Amerindian	15.0	435	30.6	0.3	191	39.6	0.0	126
East Indian	7.8	1134	21.1	1.0	468	38.8	0.9	534
Mixed Race	6.4	699	19.7	0.3	296	33.3	0.0	269
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	11.1	818	31.2	1.8	337	45.9	1.7	278
Second	8.1	679	16.2	0.1	237	38.3	1.2	259
Middle	3.8	595	23.1	2.0	290	42.0	0.0	254
Fourth	6.3	550	12.4	1.7	247	20.8	0.0	250
Richest	8.7	502	18.6	4.0	212	34.0	0.0	230

<sup>A</sup> Includes attendance to early childhood education

<sup>B</sup> Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

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

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

**Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores**Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores<sup>A</sup> during the previous week, by age groups, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more		Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3144</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1323</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	54.7	3.6	1517	75.0	3.1	610
Female	57.2	0.6	1627	83.1	3.1	713
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	50.1	2.3	789	80.8	3.2	285
Rural	58.0	2.0	2355	79.0	3.1	1038
<b>Location</b>						
Coastal	52.6	2.1	2738	78.7	2.4	1175
Interior	78.9	1.5	406	84.7	8.5	148
<b>Region</b>						
Barima Waini (1)	74.8	0.5	126	(70.8)	(17.8)	34
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	48.5	2.3	206	67.5	0.8	114
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	60.7	0.1	531	90.6	0.0	212
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	50.1	3.0	1251	80.1	1.9	506
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	62.4	1.3	185	97.9	0.0	71
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	47.0	2.7	385	68.8	6.8	209
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	76.0	0.0	76	(92.5)	(0.0)	28
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	71.4	8.6	35	(85.1)	(0.8)	7
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	84.9	1.5	169	87.8	8.3	79
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	52.8	1.4	181	59.2	6.1	64
<b>School attendance</b>						
Attending <sup>B</sup>	56.3	1.6	3073	79.7	3.3	1257
Not attending	(43.7)	(21.1)	70	(72.7)	(0.0)	66
<b>Mother's education</b>						
Pre-Primary or None	71.6	9.8	67	(96.6)	(0.0)	53
Primary	69.2	1.8	571	80.7	8.0	235
Secondary	55.5	2.2	1940	79.6	2.5	833
Higher	41.9	0.8	498	68.0	1.3	149
DK/Missing	(47.3)	(0.0)	68	(*)	(*)	53
<b>Child's functional difficulties</b>						
Has functional difficulty	61.1	2.4	584	80.5	0.5	212
Has no functional difficulty	54.8	2.0	2560	79.2	3.6	1111
<b>Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>						
Has functional difficulty	(67.3)	(0.0)	86	(*)	(*)	32
Has no functional difficulty	56.3	2.3	2572	79.4	2.3	1027
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>						
African/Black	51.7	3.8	870	87.9	0.3	365
Amerindian	78.8	2.2	435	77.8	6.5	191
East Indian	51.5	1.5	1134	73.4	4.3	468
Mixed Race	54.1	0.7	699	79.1	2.6	296
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	2

**Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores**

Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores<sup>A</sup> during the previous week, by age groups, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more		Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	69.3	4.3	818	78.2	6.0	337
Second	63.2	0.5	679	77.0	5.8	237
Middle	47.4	0.8	595	83.9	0.4	290
Fourth	46.7	2.4	550	80.0	1.0	247
Richest	45.0	1.4	502	77.1	1.8	212

<sup>A</sup> 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.

<sup>B</sup> Includes attendance to early childhood education

na: not applicable

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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 and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Children 5 - 17 years involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children age 5 - 17 years involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5738</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	20.9	5.1	46.9	2.7	7.4	2748
Female	13.3	4.6	50.9	1.1	5.5	2990
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	12.3	4.2	47.9	2.1	6.2	1305
Rural	18.3	5.1	49.3	1.8	6.5	4433
<b>Location</b>						
Coastal	15.2	4.2	46.7	1.7	5.7	5064
Interior	29.9	9.9	66.2	2.8	12.2	674
<b>Region</b>						
Barima Waini (1)	24.0	5.8	58.2	3.3	9.1	203
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	23.2	5.7	46.0	1.5	7.0	383
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	12.3	4.7	52.5	0.1	4.8	980
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	13.3	3.1	44.6	2.0	4.8	2313
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	20.4	8.7	54.8	0.7	8.8	337
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	21.0	4.4	43.9	3.3	7.4	739
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	25.1	10.9	66.6	0.0	10.9	126
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	14.8	13.2	63.9	6.3	14.8	49
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	38.5	11.7	71.8	3.1	14.5	296
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	9.3	3.9	42.8	2.1	5.9	312
<b>Age</b>						
5-11	7.3	7.9	56.0	2.0	9.4	3144
12-14	21.2	1.9	79.4	3.1	4.9	1323
15-17	36.5	0.6	na	na	0.6	1271
<b>School attendance</b>						
Attending <sup>B</sup>	14.9	5.1	51.7	1.7	6.6	5284
Not attending	40.1	2.1	17.3	3.3	5.0	453
<b>Mother's education</b>						
Pre-Primary or None	26.4	5.5	62.9	4.2	8.8	157
Primary	19.0	5.7	54.1	2.7	7.7	1080
Secondary	17.6	5.2	49.1	1.8	6.8	3541
Higher	6.3	3.1	41.7	0.8	3.8	743
DK/Missing	27.4	1.5	43.6	0.0	1.5	176
<b>Child's functional difficulties</b>						
Has functional difficulty	17.9	6.5	52.3	1.5	7.8	1008
Has no functional difficulty	16.7	4.5	48.3	1.9	6.2	4730
<b>Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>						
Has functional difficulty	31.3	4.4	53.0	0.0	4.4	156
Has no functional difficulty	14.1	5.1	51.2	1.9	6.7	4419

**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 and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Children 5 - 17 years involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children age 5 - 17 years involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>						
African/Black	15.3	4.5	48.9	2.1	6.6	1577
Amerindian	23.9	8.8	65.4	2.9	11.2	752
East Indian	17.0	4.6	43.4	1.7	5.8	2137
Mixed Race	14.8	3.6	48.4	1.0	4.4	1264
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	23.1	7.1	57.9	3.9	10.5	1433
Second	16.6	5.0	52.1	1.5	6.5	1175
Middle	19.0	2.5	46.1	0.5	3.0	1139
Fourth	8.7	3.7	43.4	1.5	5.0	1046
Richest	14.6	5.5	41.2	1.2	6.0	945
<b><sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1</b>						
<sup>A</sup> The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator.						
<sup>B</sup> Includes attendance to early childhood education						
<sup>C</sup> Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated						
na: not applicable						
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.						



**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 5 - 17 years engaged in:		Percentage of children age 5 - 17 years working under hazardous conditions									Percentage of children age 5 - 17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions <sup>A</sup>	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 things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>5738</b>
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	5.1	2.7	6.4	3.6	4.4	2.1	3.2	1.1	1.2	0.8	10.1	15.5	2748
Female	4.6	1.1	2.0	2.7	2.4	1.6	2.3	0.9	0.5	0.9	6.0	9.6	2990
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	4.2	2.1	2.6	2.3	3.8	1.8	2.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	7.0	10.9	1305
Rural	5.1	1.8	4.6	3.3	3.2	1.9	2.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	8.2	12.9	4433
<b>Location</b>													
Coastal	4.2	1.7	3.0	2.0	2.7	1.1	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	6.3	10.5	5064
Interior	9.9	2.8	12.6	11.0	8.2	7.8	5.8	3.4	4.1	3.2	20.4	26.5	674
<b>Region</b>													
Barima Waini (1)	5.8	3.3	5.5	8.4	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.2	12.0	17.0	203
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	5.7	1.5	1.4	0.6	1.6	1.0	2.3	2.4	0.6	0.7	5.9	12.6	383
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	4.7	0.1	3.3	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.8	4.6	9.2	980
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	3.1	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.9	0.6	2.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	5.6	9.4	2313
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	8.7	0.7	5.3	4.6	4.8	5.2	4.4	2.7	1.6	2.6	11.1	16.9	337
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	4.4	3.3	4.2	3.1	4.3	1.8	3.2	0.8	0.6	1.1	9.8	13.0	739
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	10.9	0.0	10.8	9.7	10.1	12.9	9.4	7.1	6.1	8.8	19.5	23.8	126
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	13.2	6.3	11.5	11.2	8.7	10.8	5.3	5.4	5.4	3.2	18.0	22.5	49
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	11.7	3.1	18.5	13.2	11.7	9.1	7.4	3.1	4.2	2.2	27.0	34.8	296
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	3.9	2.1	1.4	1.3	3.8	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	8.0	312

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 5 - 17 years engaged in:		Percentage of children age 5 - 17 years working under hazardous hazardous conditions									Percentage of children age 5 - 17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions <sup>A</sup>	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 things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
<b>Age</b>													
5-11	7.9	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	4.3	10.9	3144
12-14	1.9	3.1	4.3	3.7	3.4	2.0	2.5	1.3	0.6	1.3	8.8	12.1	1323
15-17	0.6	na	10.0	5.8	7.1	2.6	6.6	1.8	2.1	1.2	16.2	16.4	1271
<b>School attendance</b>													
Attending <sup>A</sup>	5.1	1.7	3.4	2.5	3.0	1.6	2.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	6.7	11.2	5284
Not attending	2.1	3.3	12.2	9.5	7.1	4.8	5.9	3.5	3.3	1.9	22.9	26.7	453
<b>Mother's education</b>													
Pre-primary or none	5.5	4.2	13.3	6.2	6.1	5.6	7.0	1.6	2.2	1.3	19.2	24.9	157
Primary	5.7	2.7	4.1	4.7	3.0	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.5	8.2	12.9	1080
Secondary	5.2	1.8	4.2	3.0	3.5	1.9	3.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	8.0	13.0	3541
Higher	3.1	0.8	2.4	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	3.7	5.8	743
Missing/DK <sup>B</sup>	1.5	0.0	0.7	2.0	7.3	1.8	6.9	0.2	3.0	1.5	13.3	14.8	176
<b>Child's functional difficulties</b>													
Has functional difficulty	6.5	1.5	6.7	4.2	4.4	3.1	3.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	10.5	15.4	1008
Has no functional difficulty	4.5	1.9	3.6	2.9	3.1	1.6	2.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	7.4	11.8	4730
<b>Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>													
Has functional difficulty	4.4	0.0	4.7	3.6	4.0	0.7	3.3	3.4	0.7	1.8	12.4	13.5	156
Has <b>no</b> functional difficulty	5.1	1.9	3.3	2.4	3.0	1.8	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	6.5	11.2	4419
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>													
African/Black	4.5	2.1	3.5	2.1	3.2	0.9	3.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	7.3	11.5	1577
Amerindian	8.8	2.9	10.4	9.0	6.8	6.9	4.6	3.1	3.3	2.9	16.7	22.7	752
East Indian	4.6	1.7	3.3	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	6.6	11.2	2137
Mixed Race	3.6	1.0	2.5	3.0	3.2	0.7	2.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	5.9	9.4	1264

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 5 - 17 years engaged in:		Percentage of children age 5 - 17 years working under hazardous hazardous conditions									Percentage of children age 5 - 17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions <sup>A</sup>	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	Total hazardous work			
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>														
Poorest	7.1	3.9	8.4	7.7	5.5	4.1	4.8	2.6	2.5	1.9	13.9	19.9	1433	
Second	5.0	1.5	3.1	1.4	3.1	1.1	2.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	5.6	10.7	1175	
Middle	2.5	0.5	2.7	2.3	2.6	1.4	2.0	0.9	0.2	0.7	6.8	9.3	1139	
Fourth	3.7	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.9	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	4.1	8.5	1046	
Richest	5.5	1.2	3.3	2.0	2.9	1.2	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	7.5	11.1	945	
<sup>A</sup> The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. 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.														
<sup>B</sup> Includes attendance to early childhood education														
<sup>C</sup> Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated														
na: not applicable														
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.														

## 9.4 Child Marriage

Marriage<sup>141</sup> 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.<sup>142</sup>

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.<sup>143,144</sup> In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 who are currently married, and the percentage of women in a polygynous union.

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.

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<sup>141</sup> All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

<sup>142</sup> 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.

<sup>143</sup> 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.

<sup>144</sup> Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner.

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union <sup>3</sup>	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union <sup>4</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5887</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>4889</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>1079</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3206</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	7.7	1424	7.0	27.8	1195	5.8	36.9	271	5.5	230	2.5	628
Rural	6.1	4463	6.4	28.9	3695	6.5	30.7	808	11.8	768	2.8	2577
<b>Location</b>												
Coastal	6.5	5476	6.5	28.1	4558	6.3	32.2	1010	9.6	918	2.8	2942
Interior	6.4	411	6.5	36.6	332	6.3	33.0	70	18.9	80	2.4	264
<b>Region</b>												
Barima Waini (1)	7.7	129	8.3	37.0	102	4.4	33.5	27	23.8	27	3.6	79
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	4.9	333	5.5	29.5	278	5.8	23.2	54	12.6	55	1.8	207
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	3.6	1111	3.8	24.6	927	2.2	24.5	184	14.6	183	4.0	655
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	8.5	2566	8.2	30.4	2131	8.7	37.0	467	5.1	435	2.0	1264
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	4.7	372	5.0	27.4	308	4.7	32.7	82	5.9	64	2.7	221
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	6.4	797	6.8	27.5	670	5.5	28.7	168	18.1	127	3.0	463
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	3.4	94	4.0	34.3	78	7.3	31.0	17	15.4	16	0.6	57
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	12.2	33	11.3	42.2	28	(15.6)	(48.9)	6	(15.6)	5	4.5	24
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	5.9	156	5.5	36.5	124	4.9	28.7	19	17.0	32	2.0	104
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	4.5	297	4.4	22.4	244	4.7	36.4	54	10.4	54	4.9	132
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	6.4	998	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.4	998	8.2	103
15-17	5.4	591	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.3	591	(6.9)	19
18-19	7.9	406	na	na	na	na	na	na	20.7	406	8.5	84
20-24	6.3	1079	6.3	32.3	1079	6.3	32.3	1079	na	na	0.5	447

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union <sup>3</sup>	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union <sup>4</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
25-29	7.7	981	7.7	26.8	981	na	na	na	na	na	1.3	612
30-34	8.3	723	8.3	31.5	723	na	na	na	na	na	4.6	528
35-39	3.4	647	3.4	25.9	647	na	na	na	na	na	2.3	457
40-44	5.6	759	5.6	27.3	759	na	na	na	na	na	3.1	545
45-49	7.4	700	7.4	26.8	700	na	na	na	na	na	3.4	513
<b>Education</b>												
Pre-Primary or None	11.5	75	10.3	26.0	74	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	1	0.0	64
Primary	10.4	535	10.2	39.6	525	(3.7)	(32.7)	30	(*)	11	2.2	422
Secondary	7.0	4193	7.2	30.6	3319	7.5	35.9	788	11.0	874	2.9	2264
Higher	2.2	1063	2.0	16.4	952	2.9	21.2	253	0.8	111	2.8	435
DK/Missing	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	20	na	na	0	(*)	1	(*)	19
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>												
Has functional difficulty	8.9	173	8.0	29.1	166	(2.5)	(22.0)	23	(*)	7	6.3	117
<b>Has NO functional difficulty</b>	6.5	5122	6.5	28.7	4723	6.4	32.5	1056	20.4	399	2.6	3069
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>												
African/Black	5.0	1780	4.1	22.9	1440	6.2	35.9	322	4.3	340	3.8	732
Amerindian	7.2	429	7.1	36.3	346	6.7	34.7	76	17.9	83	2.4	271
East Indian	6.8	2572	7.1	31.4	2213	4.5	28.6	517	13.8	359	1.9	1632
Mixed Race	7.9	1093	8.8	28.0	880	12.2	36.2	161	11.4	213	4.0	565
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	3	(*)	6
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	8.1	985	8.4	34.6	781	7.2	35.8	162	17.6	204	3.3	613
Second	7.1	1130	7.8	32.8	942	8.5	36.8	214	14.8	188	3.9	619
Middle	6.3	1240	6.5	30.0	1038	5.7	35.7	242	9.6	202	3.1	643
Fourth	6.2	1319	5.4	24.5	1115	6.9	26.9	266	2.5	205	1.4	673
Richest	5.2	1213	5.1	23.5	1015	2.9	27.5	196	7.6	198	2.3	658

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

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 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union <sup>3</sup>	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union <sup>4</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1											
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1											
<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union											
<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny											

na: not applicable

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union <sup>3</sup>	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union <sup>4</sup>	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2214</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1790</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1057</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	4.3	465	4.3	10.6	377	1.7	13.7	78	0.2	88	3.2	181
Rural	2.2	1749	2.2	7.6	1413	1.2	11.2	281	3.4	337	1.2	875
<b>Location</b>												
Coastal	2.6	2045	2.6	7.8	1664	1.1	11.5	338	2.7	381	1.0	963
Interior	2.8	169	2.5	13.9	126	4.4	15.7	22	3.0	43	6.6	93
<b>Region</b>												
Barima Waini (1)	1.5	51	1.2	7.7	38	(0.0)	(9.2)	9	4.7	14	3.2	27
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	1.2	115	1.5	6.8	93	(0.0)	(13.4)	27	(0.0)	22	6.8	53
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	2.1	448	2.5	4.5	373	(0.0)	(3.4)	50	(7.6)	75	0.9	243
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	3.2	956	3.1	9.3	764	1.5	13.5	158	2.4	192	0.0	407
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	3.4	137	3.3	10.3	111	(4.9)	(19.9)	28	(0.0)	26	0.6	70
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	1.4	297	1.6	6.5	256	0.0	5.0	59	(0.0)	41	1.4	157
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	0.0	40	0.0	9.7	29	(*)	(*)	5	(0.0)	12	4.9	20
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	6.5	13	3.9	11.6	10	(*)	(*)	1	(14.2)	3	4.6	8
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	4.9	64	4.6	21.5	50	(*)	(*)	7	(1.2)	14	10.3	38
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	3.6	92	2.1	11.6	66	(0.0)	(23.5)	16	(0.0)	25	3.6	34
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	2.7	424	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.7	424	(*)	12
15-17	3.0	216	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.1	216	(*)	4
18-19	2.5	209	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.4	209	(*)	7
20-24	1.3	360	1.3	11.7	360	1.3	11.7	360	na	na	1.2	95

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union <sup>3</sup>	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union <sup>4</sup>	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union
25-29	3.8	336	3.8	7.9	336	na	na	na	na	na	1.3	164
30-34	3.4	284	3.4	7.7	284	na	na	na	na	na	1.5	198
35-39	3.0	275	3.0	7.9	275	na	na	na	na	na	1.5	187
40-44	2.0	262	2.0	5.7	262	na	na	na	na	na	1.2	199
45-49	2.4	273	2.4	7.3	273	na	na	na	na	na	2.2	202
<b>Education</b>												
Pre-Primary or None	(3.1)	33	(3.1)	(13.7)	33	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	0	(1.0)	27
Primary	4.5	261	4.5	10.6	253	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	8	1.5	202
Secondary	2.5	1566	2.3	8.0	1209	1.1	12.3	279	3.1	356	1.6	697
Higher	2.0	345	2.4	6.6	285	2.2	10.6	68	0.0	60	1.1	123
DK/Missing	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	0	(*)	7
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>												
Has functional difficulty	8.3	59	7.7	10.6	57	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	2	(1.1)	31
Has no functional difficulty	2.4	1939	2.5	8.2	1733	1.3	11.6	350	3.4	206	1.5	1021
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>												
African/Black	4.3	595	4.4	10.0	469	0.0	16.0	107	0.0	125	1.0	215
Amerindian	4.3	155	4.4	14.4	115	5.6	13.7	24	2.9	40	4.1	87
East Indian	1.6	1077	1.7	5.6	891	1.2	6.6	161	5.5	185	0.6	571
Mixed Race	2.3	385	1.9	10.9	312	1.9	16.7	67	0.2	73	3.8	182
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	2
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	2.8	440	3.2	12.2	343	3.1	22.5	78	4.6	96	2.8	202
Second	2.0	439	1.9	8.4	351	0.0	17.5	60	2.3	88	1.4	232
Middle	3.6	459	3.5	8.5	381	0.0	3.5	76	4.9	78	1.8	207
Fourth	2.2	432	2.7	5.9	354	3.3	9.7	69	0.0	78	0.6	205
Richest	2.5	445	1.7	6.2	360	0.0	6.3	77	1.6	84	0.9	211

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union <sup>3</sup>	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union <sup>4</sup>	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15)												
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18)												
<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator PR.5 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union												
<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny												

na: not applicable

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

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

**Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)**

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Urban				Rural				Coastal				Interior				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	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1424</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>1195</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4463</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>3695</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5476</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>4558</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5887</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>4889</b>
<b>Age</b>																				
15-19	11.0	230	na	na	5.0	768	na	na	6.4	918	na	na	6.0	80	na	na	6.4	998	na	na
15-17	11.4	121	na	na	3.9	470	na	na	5.2	545	na	na	8.1	46	na	na	5.4	591	na	na
18-19	10.7	109	na	na	6.8	298	na	na	8.3	373	na	na	3.2	34	na	na	7.9	406	na	na
20-24	5.8	271	36.9	271	6.5	808	30.7	808	6.3	1010	32.2	1010	6.3	70	33.0	70	6.3	1079	32.3	1079
25-29	9.1	259	28.5	259	7.2	722	26.2	722	7.7	909	25.9	909	7.6	72	38.8	72	7.7	981	26.8	981
30-34	10.2	177	30.1	177	7.6	546	31.9	546	8.2	673	30.6	673	9.0	50	42.8	50	8.3	723	31.5	723
35-39	4.4	183	18.6	183	3.0	463	28.8	463	3.2	589	25.0	589	5.6	58	35.3	58	3.4	647	25.9	647
40-44	5.6	156	22.9	156	5.6	604	28.5	604	5.5	714	26.7	714	6.4	45	37.4	45	5.6	759	27.3	759
45-49	6.8	149	23.9	149	7.5	551	27.6	551	7.6	663	26.5	663	3.0	37	31.7	37	7.4	700	26.8	700

na: not applicable

**Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)**

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Urban				Rural				Coastal				Interior				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	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 women age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1749</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1413</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2045</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1664</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2214</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1790</b>
<b>Age</b>																				
15-19	4.4	88	na	na	2.3	337	na	na	2.6	381	na	na	3.8	43	na	na	2.7	424	na	na
15-17	0.4	45	na	na	3.7	171	na	na	2.8	187	na	na	4.1	28	na	na	3.0	216	na	na
18-19	8.6	43	na	na	0.9	166	na	na	2.4	194	na	na	3.2	15	na	na	2.5	209	na	na
20-24	1.7	78	13.7	78	1.2	281	11.2	281	1.1	338	11.5	338	4.4	22	15.7	22	1.3	360	11.7	360
25-29	3.7	81	7.5	81	3.8	256	8.0	256	4.0	311	7.4	311	1.3	26	13.9	26	3.8	336	7.9	336
30-34	6.4	56	12.4	56	2.7	228	6.6	228	3.2	266	7.0	266	6.6	18	18.9	18	3.4	284	7.7	284
35-39	8.2	48	11.3	48	1.8	227	7.2	227	2.9	255	7.7	255	3.1	21	11.5	21	3.0	275	7.9	275
40-44	1.5	54	3.7	54	2.1	208	6.2	208	2.2	240	4.8	240	0.0	22	15.0	22	2.0	262	5.7	262
45-49	6.0	59	15.0	59	1.4	213	5.1	213	2.5	255	7.2	255	0.0	18	7.8	18	2.4	273	7.3	273

na: not applicable

**Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference**

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:					Total	Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older <sup>1</sup>	Husband/ Partner's age unknown			Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older <sup>2</sup>	Husband /Partner's age unknown		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>447</b>
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	4.8	51.9	25.6	17.8	0.0	100.0	70
Rural	3.0	68.0	23.1	5.6	0.2	100.0	91	10.5	49.8	24.0	15.6	0.1	100.0	377
<b>Location</b>														
Coastal	2.6	68.3	24.9	4.2	0.0	100.0	88	9.4	50.1	24.8	15.6	0.1	100.0	406
Interior	(3.1)	(46.1)	(30.2)	(19.4)	(1.2)	100.0	15	12.4	50.2	18.0	19.4	0.0	100.0	41
<b>Region</b>														
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	9.3	57.3	16.1	17.3	0.0	100.0	17
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	(12.3)	(40.8)	(36.7)	(8.9)	(1.3)	100.0	24
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27	11.4	46.9	21.8	19.8	0.0	100.0	88
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22	7.2	58.9	24.2	9.7	0.0	100.0	161
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	9.3	36.1	22.1	32.4	0.0	100.0	44
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23	10.8	46.2	25.7	17.3	0.0	100.0	73
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(13.1)	(43.6)	(25.9)	(17.4)	(0.0)	100.0	9
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(20.6)	(28.9)	(17.6)	(32.9)	(0.0)	100.0	4
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	(13.5)	(53.2)	(14.4)	(18.9)	(0.0)	100.0	10
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	(8.7)	(49.9)	(33.7)	(7.7)	(0.0)	100.0	16
<b>Education</b>														
Pre-Primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(9.9)	(65.3)	(12.5)	(12.3)	(0.0)	100.0	15
Secondary	2.9	65.8	25.2	5.9	0.2	100.0	96	9.1	49.1	25.1	16.6	0.1	100.0	384
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(16.3)	(52.3)	(23.9)	(7.5)	(0.0)	100.0	41

**Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference**

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:					Total	Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older <sup>1</sup>	Husband/ Partner's age unknown			Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older <sup>2</sup>	Husband /Partner's age unknown		
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Has no functional difficulty	3.0	67.0	25.6	4.2	0.2	100.0	82	9.8	50.4	24.3	15.4	0.1	100.0	440
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>														
African/Black	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	2.6	44.5	31.5	21.4	0.0	100.0	88
Amerindian	(1.3)	(57.2)	(25.5)	(16.1)	(0.0)	100.0	15	9.3	46.0	22.1	22.6	0.0	100.0	42
East Indian	(4.6)	(63.9)	(26.3)	(4.8)	(0.4)	100.0	50	11.4	54.0	20.6	13.9	0.1	100.0	253
Mixed Race	(1.1)	(73.8)	(23.7)	(1.4)	(0.0)	100.0	24	12.5	45.3	29.9	12.3	0.0	100.0	65
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>														
Poorest	1.3	61.3	25.8	11.7	0.0	100.0	36	13.1	44.9	22.1	19.7	0.3	100.0	94
Second	(3.7)	(72.0)	(21.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	100.0	28	9.4	38.7	30.8	21.1	0.0	100.0	100
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	8.7	50.9	25.0	15.4	0.0	100.0	95
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	7.5	54.9	23.8	13.8	0.0	100.0	100
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	9.9	68.4	15.7	5.9	0.0	100.0	59
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)														
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)														
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.														
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases														

## 9.6 Victimization

Crime can have a large impact 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<sup>145</sup>.

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. Tables PR.6.3W and PR.6.3M expand on the circumstances of the latest assault, indicating where it took place and type of weapon used. Finally, Tables PR.6.4W and PR.6.4M indicate if the last robbery or assault experienced by women and men was reported to the police.

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<sup>145</sup> 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](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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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:			Number of women
	Robbery <sup>A</sup>			Assault <sup>B</sup>			In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year <sup>1</sup>	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	Multiple times in the last 1 year				
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>5887</b>
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	9.1	6.2	2.8	4.5	3.8	1.3	12.4	9.0	3.7	1424
Rural	5.9	3.1	1.5	2.8	1.8	1.0	8.0	4.5	2.3	4463
<b>Location</b>										
Coastal	6.9	4.0	1.9	3.3	2.4	1.1	9.4	5.8	2.7	5476
Interior	3.7	2.3	1.4	2.2	1.2	0.3	5.3	3.5	1.7	411
<b>Region</b>										
Barima Waini (1)	2.9	2.1	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.1	1.6	129
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	3.7	2.6	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.3	4.4	2.8	1.5	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	6.8	3.4	1.9	5.6	3.7	1.4	11.2	6.6	2.9	1111
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	9.2	5.5	2.2	3.3	2.6	1.2	11.7	7.5	3.2	2566
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	3.0	1.8	1.1	3.2	2.5	2.1	5.7	3.9	3.3	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	4.2	2.2	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	4.5	2.4	1.7	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	3.1	1.3	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.3	4.7	2.2	0.8	94
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	5.6	5.0	2.7	2.6	1.1	0.1	7.5	5.9	2.9	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	4.3	2.6	1.5	3.8	2.4	0.6	7.2	5.0	2.1	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	3.1	1.5	0.6	3.1	1.4	0.1	5.5	2.9	0.8	297
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	6.0	3.4	1.8	2.8	1.7	0.2	8.0	4.5	2.0	998
15-17	5.5	3.5	1.7	1.9	1.4	0.1	6.6	4.5	1.8	591
18-19	6.8	3.3	1.8	4.0	2.0	0.4	10.0	4.5	2.2	406
20-24	5.9	2.9	1.1	3.8	3.3	1.3	9.5	6.0	2.5	1079
25-29	7.0	3.9	2.5	3.1	2.4	0.6	8.9	5.3	2.7	981
30-34	7.9	4.2	1.6	4.4	3.3	2.0	11.0	6.3	2.7	723
35-39	8.6	5.9	3.3	3.3	1.8	0.6	11.0	7.3	3.5	647

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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:			Number of women
	Robbery <sup>A</sup>			Assault <sup>B</sup>			In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year <sup>1</sup>	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	Multiple times in the last 1 year				
40-44	9.1	5.8	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.3	10.5	7.1	3.3	759
45-49	2.6	1.5	0.5	3.1	1.9	1.7	5.1	3.1	2.1	700
<b>Education</b>										
Pre-Primary or None	2.9	2.4	2.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.1	2.4	2.1	75
Primary	4.0	2.6	1.5	2.2	1.0	0.7	5.3	3.3	2.1	535
Secondary	7.0	4.0	2.1	3.2	2.3	1.1	9.3	5.6	2.8	4193
Higher	6.9	4.1	0.9	4.2	3.0	1.2	10.8	7.0	2.3	1063
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>										
Has functional difficulty	10.6	5.6	2.4	8.3	7.1	4.2	15.5	10.4	5.5	173
Has no functional difficulty	6.7	3.8	1.8	3.2	2.2	1.0	9.2	5.6	2.6	5122
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>										
African/Black	7.5	4.5	2.2	4.0	2.8	1.4	10.4	6.6	3.2	1780
Amerindian	3.0	1.7	1.0	3.2	1.7	0.9	5.5	3.2	1.7	429
East Indian	5.4	2.8	1.5	2.3	1.7	0.8	7.3	4.3	2.3	2572
Mixed Race	9.6	5.9	2.3	4.1	3.2	1.0	12.5	7.9	2.9	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	6.0	3.6	2.3	4.6	3.4	2.0	9.0	5.8	4.0	985
Second	6.5	3.6	2.2	3.2	1.9	0.9	8.7	4.9	2.8	1130
Middle	5.8	3.6	2.0	3.0	2.1	0.5	8.4	5.3	2.4	1240
Fourth	6.9	4.3	1.2	2.5	2.0	1.1	8.7	5.8	1.8	1319
Richest	8.0	4.2	1.6	3.3	2.3	1.0	10.7	6.2	2.6	1213

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

<sup>A</sup> A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

<sup>B</sup> An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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:			Number of men
	Robbery <sup>A</sup>			Assault <sup>B</sup>			In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year <sup>1</sup>	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	Multiple times in the last 1 year				
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2214</b>
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	13.3	7.0	3.0	9.4	6.9	1.9	19.9	11.9	5.5	465
Rural	10.9	6.2	2.5	6.5	4.1	0.8	15.6	9.2	3.8	1749
<b>Location</b>										
Coastal	11.6	6.5	2.7	7.0	4.8	1.0	16.6	10.0	4.2	2045
Interior	9.6	4.6	1.7	8.3	3.5	1.2	14.7	7.1	3.3	169
<b>Region</b>										
Barima Waini (1)	9.3	6.2	2.0	6.7	3.4	1.1	13.4	8.3	3.5	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	6.9	4.2	0.8	6.2	3.8	0.0	12.0	7.5	1.3	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	25.0	14.8	7.0	7.8	5.8	1.1	30.2	18.8	8.9	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	8.1	4.2	1.5	8.4	5.7	1.3	13.9	8.2	3.3	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	7.4	5.1	1.0	6.0	3.0	1.2	12.8	8.1	2.3	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	8.5	4.1	1.8	3.5	2.2	0.6	11.4	6.0	2.3	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	3.9	0.8	0.1	3.7	1.1	0.4	5.5	1.2	1.2	40
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	8.8	6.6	1.7	9.2	7.8	3.0	15.4	11.8	5.8	13
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	13.5	5.2	2.4	12.3	4.3	1.3	21.3	9.0	4.0	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	4.7	2.4	1.4	3.4	2.5	0.6	7.2	3.9	3.0	92
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	15.0	7.1	2.2	6.6	4.6	1.6	19.3	9.4	3.8	424
15-17	15.4	6.6	2.2	6.9	5.4	1.5	19.4	9.4	4.1	216
18-19	14.7	7.6	2.2	6.3	3.7	1.7	19.2	9.5	3.4	209
20-24	10.1	5.5	2.0	8.5	7.4	3.2	17.6	12.6	5.0	360
25-29	9.0	5.8	2.3	11.8	6.9	0.3	17.1	11.1	4.2	336
30-34	10.8	7.3	4.3	6.6	4.5	0.6	13.9	8.9	5.7	284
35-39	11.6	5.2	1.7	4.0	2.8	0.0	15.1	7.9	1.7	275
40-44	12.3	8.1	3.2	4.6	3.1	0.5	15.2	9.7	5.3	262
45-49	10.4	5.5	2.9	6.4	2.1	0.3	15.1	7.6	3.2	273

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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:			Number of men
	Robbery <sup>A</sup>			Assault <sup>B</sup>			In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year <sup>1</sup>	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	Multiple times in the last 1 year				
<b>Education</b>										
Pre-Primary or None	(7.6)	(7.6)	(2.0)	(6.4)	(3.7)	(0.7)	(14.0)	(11.3)	(2.7)	33
Primary	9.8	3.9	1.4	5.2	2.8	0.6	12.8	5.5	2.8	261
Secondary	11.8	6.8	3.1	7.3	4.8	0.8	17.1	10.2	4.3	1566
Higher	11.7	6.2	1.1	7.8	5.4	2.8	17.0	10.7	4.8	345
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>										
Has functional difficulty	16.0	4.0	0.8	7.3	6.2	3.2	20.3	7.4	6.1	59
Has no functional difficulty	10.8	6.4	2.7	7.2	4.5	0.9	16.0	9.9	4.1	1939
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>										
African/Black	7.9	3.9	1.5	5.9	3.6	1.5	12.4	6.8	2.7	595
Amerindian	8.2	2.5	1.0	7.9	3.0	1.0	13.8	5.1	2.2	155
East Indian	12.4	7.3	2.9	6.6	4.5	0.9	17.2	10.7	4.9	1077
Mixed Race	15.5	9.0	4.1	10.2	7.5	1.0	22.0	13.7	5.1	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	10.4	6.8	4.2	7.5	3.2	1.7	15.7	8.8	5.4	440
Second	12.4	7.8	2.8	10.0	7.5	1.0	17.9	12.1	5.4	439
Middle	8.2	5.0	1.2	6.3	4.0	1.0	13.3	8.6	2.6	459
Fourth	14.0	7.2	3.1	4.8	3.9	0.0	17.6	9.9	3.8	432
Richest	12.3	5.0	1.7	7.1	4.7	1.6	18.0	9.5	3.5	445

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

<sup>A</sup> A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

<sup>B</sup> An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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 robbed in the last 3 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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	
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>392</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	62.5	16.5	10.1	12.5	37.5	129
Rural	67.6	18.4	6.0	10.6	32.4	263
<b>Location</b>						
Coastal	65.4	18.3	7.5	11.1	34.6	377
Interior	77.7	5.1	3.4	13.9	22.3	15
<b>Region</b>						
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	62.1	14.6	13.5	15.3	37.9	75
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	63.8	21.8	6.6	9.3	36.2	236
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(71.0)	(11.7)	(6.3)	(15.4)	(29.0)	33
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	(72.4)	(13.2)	(6.2)	(14.4)	(27.6)	60
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
20-24	(65.6)	(23.0)	(11.0)	(4.9)	(34.4)	63
25-29	53.7	18.3	9.7	18.4	46.3	68
30-34	(55.6)	(27.9)	(10.2)	(10.6)	(44.4)	57
35-39	(78.6)	(11.7)	(5.3)	(4.4)	(21.4)	56
40-44	(71.2)	(12.6)	(3.9)	(12.3)	(28.8)	69
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
<b>Education</b>						
Pre-Primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Secondary	63.6	19.1	7.7	12.1	36.4	294
Higher	(70.6)	(14.3)	(7.9)	(9.4)	(29.4)	74
<b>Last incident occurred</b>						
More than 1 year ago	70.9	16.3	4.4	9.5	29.1	227
Less than 1 year ago	59.7	19.1	11.1	14.3	40.3	157
Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
<b>Robbery outcome</b>						
Robbery	62.2	22.8	8.8	8.3	37.8	244
Attempted robbery	71.8	9.6	5.1	16.2	28.2	147
DK/Not sure	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Has no functional difficulty	67.2	18.1	6.6	8.9	32.8	341

**Table PR.6.2W: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years robbed in the last 3 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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	
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>						
African/Black	70.8	14.4	5.5	13.0	29.2	133
Amerindian	(70.1)	(15.8)	(4.0)	(10.1)	(29.9)	13
East Indian	63.7	19.5	8.5	10.1	36.3	140
Mixed Race	61.8	20.3	8.7	10.8	38.2	105
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	76.6	10.5	7.2	5.7	23.4	59
Second	73.2	17.3	5.6	11.3	26.8	73
Middle	62.7	27.1	3.4	6.8	37.3	72
Fourth	64.8	19.8	4.9	10.5	35.2	91
Richest	57.5	13.9	14.0	18.5	42.5	97

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

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

**Table PR.6.2M: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years robbed in last 3 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of men experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:			Any weapon	
		Knife	Gun	Other		
<b>Total</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>253</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	(38.7)	(32.4)	(29.0)	(13.1)	(61.3)	62
Rural	63.5	20.4	9.8	11.3	36.5	191
<b>Location</b>						
Coastal	56.7	23.7	14.8	12.1	43.3	237
Interior	68.6	17.5	9.7	6.6	31.4	16
<b>Region</b>						
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	68.0	16.5	8.7	11.1	32.0	112
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(36.3)	(34.8)	(25.9)	(11.6)	(63.7)	77
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(59.1)	(26.2)	(14.3)	(12.9)	(40.9)	25
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(68.2)	(11.1)	(13.6)	(7.1)	(31.8)	9
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	56.9	19.9	8.7	22.4	43.1	64
15-17	(72.6)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(13.7)	(27.4)	33
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
20-24	(43.9)	(36.7)	(27.7)	(8.0)	(56.1)	36
25-29	(54.0)	(40.3)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(46.0)	30
30-34	(48.3)	(9.9)	(26.1)	(16.0)	(51.7)	31
35-39	(53.1)	(26.1)	(20.5)	(9.7)	(46.9)	32
40-44	(79.0)	(12.6)	(5.4)	(7.9)	(21.0)	32
45-49	(70.4)	(19.5)	(7.6)	(6.8)	(29.6)	28
<b>Education</b>						
Pre-Primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(67.9)	(23.1)	(11.5)	(9.4)	(32.1)	26
Secondary	59.1	24.1	11.2	11.6	40.9	184
Higher	(40.9)	(21.4)	(32.1)	(14.4)	(59.1)	40
<b>Last incident occurred</b>						
More than 1 year ago	57.5	19.5	15.4	15.3	42.5	141
Less than 1 year ago	57.5	27.9	12.6	7.4	42.5	110
Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
<b>Robbery outcome</b>						
Robbery	61.4	19.7	17.3	8.9	38.6	180
Attempted robbery	45.2	34.5	7.2	19.9	54.8	69
DK/Not sure	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Has no functional difficulty	54.6	25.5	16.9	11.4	45.4	210

**Table PR.6.2M: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years robbed in last 3 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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	
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>						
African/Black	(58.4)	(14.5)	(31.8)	(5.6)	(41.6)	47
Amerindian	(72.3)	(16.0)	(11.8)	(3.1)	(17.7)	13
East Indian	56.8	29.3	7.3	14.6	43.2	134
Mixed Race	55.1	18.4	17.7	11.9	44.9	60
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	73.2	13.6	6.2	10.8	26.8	46
Second	(42.9)	(31.1)	(20.8)	(15.4)	(57.1)	55
Middle	(70.4)	(25.4)	(3.7)	(4.0)	(29.6)	38
Fourth	(56.7)	(27.4)	(12.4)	(10.3)	(43.3)	60
Richest	(50.8)	(17.9)	(24.7)	(15.7)	(49.2)	55

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

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



**Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years assaulted in the last 3 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Location of last incident of assault								Total	Use of weapon during last assault					Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/ café/bar	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place		No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>190</b>
<b>Area</b>															
Urban	50.4	3.7	32.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	6.1	5.6	100.0	63.4	10.6	3.8	26.6	36.6	65
Rural	40.3	10.0	36.6	2.1	0.0	0.4	8.2	2.4	100.0	62.9	15.3	7.6	15.8	37.1	125
<b>Location</b>															
Coastal	42.8	7.8	36.7	1.2	0.2	0.2	7.5	3.7	100.0	63.3	13.2	6.6	19.5	36.7	181
Interior	(63.5)	(9.7)	(7.7)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(7.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(57.8)	(23.7)	(0.0)	(18.5)	(42.2)	9
<b>Region</b>															
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(35.8)	(3.4)	(49.9)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(7.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(55.7)	(16.3)	(10.9)	(17.1)	(44.3)	62
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(42.3)	(10.9)	(31.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.2)	(5.9)	100.0	(69.0)	(11.2)	(4.2)	(19.0)	(31.0)	84
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
<b>Age</b>															
15-19	(30.4)	(8.9)	(20.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.0)	(11.0)	100.0	(71.8)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(20.1)	(28.2)	28
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
20-24	(23.2)	(16.7)	(48.5)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(4.5)	100.0	(66.2)	(14.7)	(5.7)	(21.8)	(33.8)	41
25-29	(39.3)	(6.2)	(47.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(2.2)	(2.7)	100.0	(83.5)	(14.2)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(16.5)	30
30-34	(64.2)	(1.2)	(33.7)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(56.3)	(21.1)	(0.0)	(22.6)	(43.7)	32

**Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years assaulted in the last 3 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Location of last incident of assault								Total	Use of weapon during last assault					Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/café/bar	Other public	At school/workplace	Other place		No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
<b>Education</b>															
Pre-Primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Secondary	46.5	6.3	33.9	2.2	0.2	0.2	7.7	2.9	100.0	63.7	17.2	4.6	18.1	36.3	133
Higher	(31.1)	(13.2)	(43.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(4.6)	(6.3)	100.0	(64.3)	(5.1)	(6.6)	(24.0)	(35.7)	44
<b>Last incident occurred</b>															
More than 1 year ago	33.9	11.7	40.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	5.8	7.5	100.0	60.2	15.0	14.0	17.4	39.8	53
Less than 1 year ago	47.3	6.3	33.5	2.1	0.0	0.5	8.2	2.0	100.0	64.3	13.3	2.9	20.5	35.7	136
Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Number of offenders</b>															
1	39.0	9.3	36.4	1.7	0.2	0.5	7.7	5.2	100.0	73.9	9.7	1.0	16.5	26.1	129
2 or more	52.8	3.5	35.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	100.0	38.1	21.8	18.8	27.2	61.9	58
DK/Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
<b>Recognition of offender(s)</b>															
Yes	46.9	8.5	31.6	1.5	0.2	0.2	8.8	2.5	100.0	61.3	15.1	3.8	21.7	38.7	147
No	(33.0)	(5.5)	(48.5)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(3.2)	(7.1)	100.0	(68.6)	(9.2)	(14.9)	(12.2)	(31.4)	43
DK/Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Has no functional difficulty	42.2	8.6	38.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	5.5	4.1	100.0	62.7	14.8	7.0	18.4	37.3	164
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>															
African/Black	32.0	7.9	33.9	3.0	0.0	0.6	15.9	6.7	100.0	70.0	8.0	7.3	18.6	30.0	72
Amerindian	(55.9)	(10.9)	(27.2)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(56.4)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(30.6)	(43.6)	14
East Indian	(54.7)	(5.8)	(38.0)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(59.4)	(20.2)	(8.3)	(13.0)	(40.6)	59

**Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years assaulted in the last 3 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Location of last incident of assault								Total	Use of weapon during last assault					Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/café/bar	Other public	At school/workplace	Other place		No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Mixed Race	(44.6)	(9.7)	(36.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(4.4)	(4.1)	100.0	(58.8)	(14.5)	(4.2)	(25.9)	(41.2)	45
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>															
Poorest	57.3	6.5	35.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	64.8	14.2	1.1	21.0	35.2	45
Second	(32.0)	(11.4)	(36.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(18.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(53.3)	(13.6)	(22.2)	(14.9)	(46.7)	36
Middle	(47.2)	(0.0)	(29.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(10.5)	100.0	(66.8)	(7.9)	(3.8)	(21.6)	(33.2)	37
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Richest	(43.0)	(9.9)	(26.9)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(7.1)	100.0	(72.1)	(10.4)	(5.4)	(19.3)	(27.9)	40

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

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

**Table PR.6.3M: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years assaulted in last 3 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Location of last incident of assault								Total	Use of weapon during last assault					Number of men experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/ café/bar	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place		No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>Area</b>															
Urban	(27.0)	(12.5)	(50.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(8.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(50.6)	(28.8)	(5.8)	(23.2)	(49.4)	44
Rural	10.0	2.2	51.8	0.8	12.2	8.1	13.4	1.4	100.0	37.0	34.2	6.2	27.1	63.0	114
<b>Location</b>															
Coastal	14.4	4.7	52.1	0.4	9.7	6.5	11.4	0.8	100.0	39.1	32.9	6.5	27.0	60.9	144
Interior	18.0	8.0	45.3	2.5	0.0	5.6	17.8	2.8	100.0	58.2	30.6	2.2	16.3	41.8	14
<b>Region</b>															
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(19.5)	(6.2)	(57.4)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(9.5)	(5.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(41.3)	(35.5)	(6.9)	(18.3)	(58.7)	81
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
<b>Age</b>															
15-19	(3.9)	(0.0)	(40.4)	(0.0)	(13.0)	(1.2)	(41.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(47.5)	(32.8)	(0.0)	(25.5)	(52.5)	28
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
20-24	(14.3)	(20.8)	(43.1)	(2.0)	(10.6)	(1.1)	(7.2)	(1.0)	100.0	(39.7)	(21.0)	(6.4)	(35.6)	(60.3)	31
25-29	(12.2)	(0.6)	(55.0)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(22.7)	(6.2)	(0.9)	100.0	(41.2)	(36.1)	(12.1)	(14.3)	(58.8)	40
30-34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35.6	19

**Table PR.6.3M: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years assaulted in last 3 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Location of last incident of assault								Total	Use of weapon during last assault					Number of men experiencing assault in the last 3 years	
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/ café/bar	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place		No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon		
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	78.9	11	
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	76.8	12	
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	69.8	17	
<b>Education</b>																
Pre-Primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	47.3	2	
Primary	(24.8)	(10.0)	(44.8)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(7.0)	(11.2)	100.0	(28.4)	(59.7)	(19.8)	(16.1)	(71.6)	14	
Secondary	14.4	2.7	52.7	0.2	7.1	8.5	14.3	0.0	100.0	40.3	33.1	4.3	25.7	59.7	115	
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	50.9	27	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	79.2	1	
<b>Last incident occurred</b>																
More than 1 year ago	5.4	3.0	62.2	0.0	8.6	3.8	14.0	3.0	100.0	41.0	32.1	6.6	33.0	59.0	53	
Less than 1 year ago	19.8	6.2	45.8	0.9	9.2	7.9	10.4	0.0	100.0	40.3	33.7	6.0	22.2	59.7	103	
Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40.0	2	
<b>Number of offenders</b>																
1	22.8	8.8	38.2	1.1	13.7	0.8	13.4	1.2	100.0	55.4	17.2	1.2	27.0	44.6	73	
2 or more	8.1	1.9	62.5	0.2	4.8	11.4	10.2	0.8	100.0	28.4	46.5	10.5	24.7	71.6	84	
DK/Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	70.1	2	
<b>Recognition of offender(s)</b>																
Yes	16.8	6.1	45.8	0.3	10.8	4.9	14.1	1.2	100.0	40.0	28.6	6.0	30.4	60.0	130	
No	(5.2)	(0.0)	(77.4)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(13.2)	(1.8)	(0.2)	100.0	(44.4)	(51.9)	(6.3)	(6.2)	(55.6)	28	
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>																
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	70.1	4	
Has no functional difficulty	15.4	5.7	54.4	0.4	9.1	6.8	7.1	1.1	100.0	39.9	30.9	6.9	28.4	60.1	139	
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>																
African/Black	(4.7)	(15.5)	(36.3)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(11.2)	(23.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(47.9)	(27.6)	(15.9)	(18.3)	(52.1)	35	
Amerindian	(12.2)	(9.2)	(42.9)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(24.3)	(3.2)	100.0	(56.5)	(31.8)	(1.4)	(22.4)	(43.5)	12	
East Indian	13.6	1.2	54.8	0.9	15.2	6.3	6.7	1.2	100.0	31.9	39.0	4.0	28.7	68.1	71	

**Table PR.6.3M: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years assaulted in last 3 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Location of last incident of assault								Total	Use of weapon during last assault					Number of men experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/ café/bar	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place		No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Mixed Race	(26.5)	(1.2)	(61.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(7.2)	(0.8)	100.0	(45.6)	(26.2)	(2.6)	(29.3)	(54.4)	39
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>															
Poorest	15.8	6.3	50.8	1.0	0.0	1.9	19.4	4.8	100.0	31.9	41.3	8.6	33.5	68.1	33
Second	(25.8)	(0.0)	(53.3)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(10.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(42.2)	(39.6)	(4.5)	(17.7)	(57.8)	44
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32

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

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

**Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>362</b>
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	34.8	25.3	64.0	88	(25.2)	(23.8)	(49.0)	53	58.3	142
Rural	35.4	15.2	52.1	138	35.0	28.6	66.7	82	57.5	220
<b>Location</b>										
Coastal	35.9	19.4	57.8	217	31.8	25.7	59.5	131	58.4	348
Interior	(18.3)	(13.2)	(32.2)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	43.5	14
<b>Region</b>										
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3					(*)	3
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	11
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(9.9)	(30.8)	(40.7)	38	(32.6)	(31.0)	(63.7)	42	52.7	80
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	42.6	16.3	60.9	142	(32.2)	(19.9)	(52.0)	67	58.0	209
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	16
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(73.6)	23
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	2
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	2
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	8
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	9
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	(15.9)	(13.3)	(29.2)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(35.7)	50
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	29
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	21
20-24	(38.9)	(0.6)	(39.4)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	35	(43.5)	66

**Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
25-29	(34.1)	(19.6)	(53.7)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	59.1	62
30-34	(47.9)	(33.0)	(89.7)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(75.5)	55
35-39	(38.7)	(23.7)	(66.6)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(69.4)	50
40-44	(32.7)	(17.0)	(51.0)	44	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(51.1)	55
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(92.1)	24
<b>Education</b>										
Pre-Primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	2					(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	19
Secondary	29.6	24.6	56.0	167	33.6	26.6	61.7	98	58.1	265
Higher	(55.7)	(1.3)	(61.0)	44	(*)	(*)	(*)	32	(57.2)	76
<b>Party reporting crime</b>										
Self	64.8	24.5	93.5	119	50.6	45.4	99.1	79	95.7	197
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	24
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	22
Has <b>NO</b> functional difficulty	35.9	18.6	57.3	196	29.0	25.8	57.0	115	57.2	311
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>										
African/Black	39.7	18.7	60.9	81	(29.8)	(24.2)	(54.0)	49	58.3	130
Amerindian	(27.9)	(10.4)	(38.3)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(39.6)	14
East Indian	34.4	18.6	56.4	73	(21.7)	(26.7)	(54.0)	44	55.5	117
Mixed Race	(31.8)	(21.6)	(55.1)	64	(46.5)	(32.0)	(78.5)	35	63.4	100
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1					(*)	1
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	(37.6)	(7.6)	(48.7)	35	(38.6)	(24.9)	(63.6)	33	56.0	68
Second	(48.9)	(21.6)	(72.8)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	75.8	62



**Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Middle	(32.8)	(30.7)	(63.5)	44	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	59.0	70
Fourth	(35.8)	(19.7)	(58.3)	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	58.7	84
Richest	(23.8)	(14.5)	(41.8)	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	(43.3)	78

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1

<sup>A</sup> This indicator is constructed using both last incidents of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.

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

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

**Table PR.6.4M: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of robbery and/or assault was reported to the police, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of men for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of men for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of men experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>244</b>
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	(9.0)	(63.8)	(72.8)	33	33.7	37.0	72.5	32	72.6	65
Rural	23.3	13.9	43.4	108	5.7	32.0	37.8	72	41.2	179
<b>Location</b>										
Coastal	20.0	25.8	50.7	133	14.1	34.0	48.6	97	49.8	230
Interior	(18.9)	(21.3)	(43.4)	8	(19.2)	(26.3)	(47.1)	6	45.0	14
<b>Region</b>										
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	5
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	9
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(20.5)	(10.4)	(39.6)	67	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	38.4	93
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40	19.9	25.6	46.5	54	(52.1)	94
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	11
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(70.1)	19
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	1
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	2
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	6
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	4
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	(9.6)	(25.3)	(41.5)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(33.9)	49
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(11.0)	26
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	24
20-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	24.3	43.2	67.5	27	(58.0)	46
25-29	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(44.4)	43

**Table PR.6.4M: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of robbery and/or assault was reported to the police, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of men for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of men for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of men experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
30-34	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(51.5)	33
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	22
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(64.0)	29
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	21
<b>Education</b>										
Pre-Primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	4
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(63.2)	17
Secondary	19.6	18.8	44.1	107	14.8	29.0	44.0	75	44.0	182
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(65.5)	40
<b>Party reporting crime</b>										
Self	38.0	51.4	99.6	66	27.1	66.1	94.6	44	97.6	110
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	14
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	6
Has no functional difficulty	22.4	27.9	55.2	124	16.9	35.4	53.0	88	54.3	212
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>										
African/Black	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(54.2)	45
Amerindian	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(28.9)	9
East Indian	19.5	16.0	42.2	79	(6.4)	(33.4)	(39.9)	48	41.3	127
Mixed Race	(19.9)	(37.4)	(59.9)	35	(21.5)	(49.0)	(72.4)	29	65.6	64
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	(13.1)	(15.5)	(42.0)	30	(4.0)	(48.4)	(53.0)	14	45.5	44
Second	(24.0)	(36.3)	(62.0)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	60.9	67
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(57.4)	41
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(24.9)	48
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(55.6)	43

**Table PR.6.4M: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of robbery and/or assault was reported to the police, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of men for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of men for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of men experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
<b><sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1</b>										
^ This indicator is constructed using both last incidents of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.										
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.										
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases										

## 9.7 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<sup>145</sup>

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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent distribution of women walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark who feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark <sup>1</sup>	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:					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	
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5887</b>
<b>Area</b>																
Urban	17.8	43.9	22.5	3.9	11.9	100.0	61.7	23.7	55.0	13.7	2.7	4.9	100.0	78.6	5.3	1424
Rural	15.8	40.6	18.8	5.6	19.2	100.0	56.3	23.0	55.8	13.1	2.4	5.7	100.0	78.7	6.6	4463
<b>Location</b>																
Coastal	16.4	40.9	20.0	5.5	17.2	100.0	57.2	23.5	55.2	13.3	2.5	5.5	100.0	78.7	6.6	5476
Interior	14.4	48.3	15.4	0.9	21.0	100.0	62.7	18.3	60.5	13.2	1.4	6.5	100.0	78.9	1.6	411
<b>Region</b>																
Barima Waini (1)	13.0	53.4	15.0	0.0	18.7	100.0	66.3	14.0	59.4	10.8	0.3	15.4	100.0	73.4	0.3	129
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	11.6	47.8	17.3	3.9	19.3	100.0	58.9	14.4	54.4	16.6	3.6	10.9	100.0	68.2	5.6	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	14.6	32.2	24.9	8.2	20.1	100.0	46.8	20.2	55.1	15.6	3.2	5.9	100.0	75.3	9.7	1111
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	13.2	39.5	20.2	6.3	20.7	100.0	52.7	23.2	56.7	11.7	2.2	6.2	100.0	79.9	7.2	2566
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	23.7	48.5	15.6	4.4	7.9	100.0	71.9	27.1	50.8	15.8	3.5	2.7	100.0	78.0	5.2	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	25.6	47.5	16.9	1.0	9.1	100.0	72.8	29.1	54.3	12.4	0.9	3.2	100.0	83.4	1.7	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	15.5	43.6	19.4	1.1	20.4	100.0	59.1	21.4	58.6	14.7	0.9	4.4	100.0	80.0	1.7	94
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	40.1	42.7	9.4	0.4	7.5	100.0	82.8	42.2	47.9	6.7	0.8	2.4	100.0	90.1	1.0	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	9.4	48.1	14.6	1.7	26.2	100.0	57.5	15.1	65.3	15.8	2.6	1.3	100.0	80.3	2.7	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	22.5	51.0	16.5	3.8	6.1	100.0	73.5	29.4	51.6	13.8	4.3	0.9	100.0	81.0	6.5	297
<b>Age</b>																
15-19	14.3	40.9	18.6	4.6	21.7	100.0	55.1	22.3	52.9	14.1	1.6	9.1	100.0	75.2	5.3	998
15-17	15.3	39.6	15.6	4.9	24.5	100.0	54.9	22.8	50.7	15.2	1.1	10.2	100.0	73.5	5.2	591
18-19	12.7	42.7	22.9	4.2	17.5	100.0	55.5	21.4	56.2	12.6	2.4	7.4	100.0	77.6	5.4	406

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent distribution of women walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark who feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark <sup>1</sup>	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:					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
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				
20-24	15.8	42.7	19.7	5.3	16.5	100.0	58.5	22.5	55.7	12.1	3.5	6.2	100.0	78.2	7.0	1079
25-29	19.5	39.8	20.9	5.7	14.1	100.0	59.2	23.2	55.6	14.5	2.0	4.7	100.0	78.8	6.5	981
30-34	12.9	41.3	22.0	5.2	18.7	100.0	54.1	23.6	53.6	15.5	3.7	3.6	100.0	77.2	6.8	723
35-39	18.3	43.8	17.3	4.3	16.2	100.0	62.1	23.6	57.6	11.2	1.6	6.0	100.0	81.2	4.5	647
40-44	16.0	41.4	16.3	6.8	19.5	100.0	57.4	22.1	60.3	10.9	2.4	4.2	100.0	82.4	7.9	759
45-49	17.4	40.3	23.0	4.2	15.2	100.0	57.4	25.7	54.3	14.2	2.1	3.6	100.0	79.7	5.6	700
<b>Education</b>																
Pre-Primary or None	12.5	47.0	13.1	0.0	27.4	100.0	59.5	15.1	67.1	5.7	0.0	12.0	100.0	82.2	0.0	75
Primary	14.3	49.2	14.5	2.1	19.8	100.0	63.6	20.7	59.1	12.7	0.7	6.7	100.0	79.8	2.5	535
Secondary	15.8	41.3	20.6	4.6	17.6	100.0	57.1	21.4	56.2	14.6	2.2	5.6	100.0	77.5	5.7	4193
Higher	19.2	37.3	19.2	9.4	14.9	100.0	56.5	32.0	50.6	8.6	4.4	4.5	100.0	82.5	11.0	1063
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	21
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>																
Has functional difficulty	16.9	38.8	18.1	7.3	18.8	100.0	55.8	22.5	48.0	18.2	7.4	3.8	100.0	70.6	12.3	173
Has no functional difficulty	16.4	41.7	20.2	5.1	16.6	100.0	58.0	23.2	56.4	12.9	2.4	5.1	100.0	79.6	6.2	5122
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>																
African/Black	20.9	42.0	19.5	5.4	12.2	100.0	62.8	30.7	52.8	10.8	2.7	3.0	100.0	83.5	6.6	1780
Amerindian	14.3	45.4	17.3	2.2	20.8	100.0	59.7	18.0	56.7	15.0	1.3	8.9	100.0	74.7	3.4	429
East Indian	13.7	39.0	20.1	5.5	21.8	100.0	52.6	19.9	57.0	14.5	2.6	6.1	100.0	76.8	6.4	2572
Mixed Race	15.8	44.2	20.2	5.4	14.5	100.0	59.9	20.9	56.2	13.8	2.1	7.0	100.0	77.0	6.7	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	12
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																
Poorest	17.5	45.5	17.7	3.4	15.9	100.0	62.9	19.4	56.7	14.8	1.7	7.5	100.0	76.0	3.9	985
Second	15.3	44.5	19.5	5.3	15.4	100.0	59.7	19.2	58.6	14.1	2.3	5.9	100.0	77.7	6.2	1130
Middle	15.2	42.2	21.2	5.9	15.4	100.0	57.4	21.1	58.9	13.1	3.0	3.9	100.0	80.0	7.4	1240

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent distribution of women walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark who feel:					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark <sup>1</sup>	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:					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
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				
Fourth	16.1	40.6	20.5	6.0	16.7	100.0	56.7	24.4	53.7	13.7	2.4	5.7	100.0	78.1	7.3	1319
Richest	17.4	35.2	19.0	4.9	23.4	100.0	52.6	30.7	50.6	11.0	2.6	5.1	100.0	81.2	6.1	1213

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark <sup>1</sup>	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:					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
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2214</b>
<b>Area</b>																
Urban	36.7	40.7	16.8	2.8	3.1	100.0	77.3	46.0	42.7	10.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	88.6	3.4	465
Rural	36.6	43.2	15.4	2.1	2.8	100.0	79.7	42.0	47.3	8.0	0.7	2.1	100.0	89.2	2.2	1749
<b>Location</b>																
Coastal	36.2	42.1	16.3	2.4	3.0	100.0	78.2	42.6	46.4	8.5	0.9	1.6	100.0	88.9	2.6	2045
Interior	41.5	49.3	8.0	0.3	1.0	100.0	90.8	45.8	45.7	6.6	0.2	1.7	100.0	91.5	0.4	169
<b>Region</b>																
Barima Waini (1)	43.0	46.2	9.8	0.0	0.9	100.0	89.2	47.6	44.7	6.6	0.0	1.1	100.0	92.4	0.0	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	72.2	20.7	6.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	92.9	77.3	18.7	2.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	96.0	0.0	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	14.1	48.7	30.5	3.8	2.9	100.0	62.8	17.6	64.5	15.1	0.3	2.4	100.0	82.2	3.8	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	30.2	46.7	15.3	3.2	4.6	100.0	76.9	36.6	50.5	9.0	1.7	2.1	100.0	87.1	3.7	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	58.0	34.0	7.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	92.0	69.2	29.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	0.4	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	63.6	26.3	8.7	0.4	1.0	100.0	89.7	68.5	26.8	4.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	95.0	0.4	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	62.5	30.3	5.9	0.0	1.3	100.0	92.8	64.3	27.6	3.5	0.7	3.8	100.0	92.0	0.7	40
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	41.1	50.3	7.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	91.4	46.2	47.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.0	0.9	13
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	27.0	63.5	7.8	0.5	1.2	100.0	90.5	32.5	57.6	8.7	0.2	1.1	100.0	90.0	0.5	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	40.4	51.3	7.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	91.4	59.0	38.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	0.0	92
<b>Age</b>																
15-19	37.0	46.4	13.2	1.5	1.9	100.0	83.4	42.4	50.2	5.6	1.1	0.7	100.0	92.6	2.7	424
15-17	38.5	46.9	13.5	0.0	1.1	100.0	85.4	38.5	52.1	7.3	0.9	1.2	100.0	90.6	0.9	216
18-19	35.4	45.9	12.9	3.1	2.6	100.0	81.4	46.4	48.3	3.8	1.3	0.2	100.0	94.7	4.5	209
20-24	40.8	42.4	11.2	4.5	1.1	100.0	83.2	48.8	44.1	5.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	92.9	4.5	360

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark <sup>1</sup>	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:					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
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				
25-29	29.7	36.7	27.3	1.3	5.0	100.0	66.4	39.4	42.2	14.9	0.0	3.4	100.0	81.6	1.3	336
30-34	38.6	45.3	13.5	0.4	2.2	100.0	83.9	44.6	48.0	6.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	92.6	0.4	284
35-39	36.2	39.8	15.4	2.7	5.8	100.0	75.8	36.7	49.7	9.5	1.7	2.4	100.0	86.1	2.7	275
40-44	37.2	42.4	16.5	0.7	3.2	100.0	79.4	40.5	48.5	9.4	0.5	1.1	100.0	89.0	0.9	262
45-49	36.7	44.7	12.6	4.3	1.6	100.0	81.4	46.1	41.2	9.5	2.9	0.3	100.0	87.3	4.3	273
<b>Education</b>																
Pre-Primary or None	(27.7)	(45.7)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(14.9)	100.0	(71.5)	(37.7)	(46.6)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(7.6)	100.0	(82.1)	(0.0)	33
Primary	38.1	39.5	17.0	0.4	5.0	100.0	77.5	42.4	45.7	10.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	88.2	0.4	261
Secondary	36.9	43.4	15.7	1.9	2.1	100.0	80.3	41.9	46.8	8.9	0.9	1.6	100.0	88.6	2.2	1566
Higher	34.1	41.5	15.2	5.5	3.8	100.0	75.6	47.4	45.1	4.6	1.5	1.5	100.0	92.5	5.5	345
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	9
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>																
Has functional difficulty	19.9	41.3	32.4	0.0	6.3	100.0	61.3	27.6	43.9	26.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	71.6	0.0	59
Has no functional difficulty	36.9	42.2	15.4	2.6	3.0	100.0	79.0	43.7	45.8	8.0	0.9	1.6	100.0	89.5	2.7	1939
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>																
African/Black	40.2	43.8	10.9	2.0	3.1	100.0	84.0	46.4	45.3	5.6	0.8	1.9	100.0	91.7	2.0	595
Amerindian	44.0	45.2	9.0	0.1	1.6	100.0	89.2	50.9	40.4	6.3	0.3	2.2	100.0	91.2	0.3	155
East Indian	33.3	41.6	19.9	2.6	2.7	100.0	74.8	39.8	47.4	9.9	1.0	1.8	100.0	87.2	2.8	1077
Mixed Race	37.4	42.5	14.0	2.5	3.5	100.0	79.9	42.6	47.5	8.9	0.7	0.4	100.0	90.1	3.0	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	2
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																
Poorest	44.3	43.4	11.1	0.2	1.1	100.0	87.6	49.2	41.8	7.5	0.1	1.4	100.0	91.0	0.2	440
Second	38.9	44.9	13.0	0.7	2.5	100.0	83.6	44.4	47.3	6.3	0.2	1.8	100.0	91.5	0.7	439
Middle	36.5	41.5	16.1	2.3	3.7	100.0	77.9	41.1	48.1	8.4	2.3	0.0	100.0	89.2	2.9	459
Fourth	33.0	44.6	18.4	1.8	2.2	100.0	77.6	38.0	49.0	11.5	0.5	1.1	100.0	87.0	2.3	432
Richest	30.4	39.0	19.6	6.1	4.9	100.0	69.4	41.3	45.5	8.2	1.0	3.9	100.0	86.9	6.1	445

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark <sup>1</sup>	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of men
Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark			

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

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

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

## 9.8 Attitudes towards Domestic Violence

Guyana MICS 2019-2020 assessed the attitudes of women and men age 15-49 years towards wife/partner beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands/partners are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Table PR.8.1W for women and in Table PR.8.1M for men.

**Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 <sup>1</sup>	If she has another partner	If she stays out late/partying	If she refuses to cook or clean	If he does not have access to her cellphone	If she overspends	For any of these ten reasons	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>5887</b>
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	1.2	2.9	2.2	2.1	1.5	6.6	5.6	3.7	2.7	1.5	1.3	10.2	1424
Rural	3.2	7.0	4.4	3.7	3.1	12.1	11.1	8.4	7.6	3.9	3.2	19.3	4463
<b>Location</b>													
Coastal	2.3	5.5	3.4	2.8	2.4	10.1	8.7	6.3	5.9	2.8	2.2	16.1	5476
Interior	8.2	13.5	10.0	9.2	7.5	19.7	23.8	20.8	13.6	9.4	8.8	30.1	411
<b>Region</b>													
Barima Waini (1)	11.0	15.6	13.3	13.0	12.0	24.3	34.7	29.0	21.2	14.8	11.6	39.9	129
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	5.8	9.7	8.6	4.1	4.4	15.3	19.1	15.5	8.2	6.3	4.4	27.2	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	3.5	9.3	4.2	3.5	2.4	15.1	13.5	10.0	9.2	4.2	2.5	24.4	1111
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	0.7	2.8	1.0	1.9	1.5	6.2	4.3	2.7	3.3	1.4	1.2	9.5	2566
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	3.9	6.1	3.7	3.0	3.8	10.7	8.1	5.5	5.5	3.4	3.0	17.6	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	3.6	7.3	7.6	5.0	3.6	14.8	13.9	10.3	10.1	3.8	3.9	23.1	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	7.4	14.1	8.6	6.4	4.9	17.8	19.7	19.2	7.3	6.0	6.0	26.7	94
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	7.1	11.1	11.7	5.7	5.9	18.2	15.0	13.1	8.7	4.3	6.2	23.8	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	6.7	11.8	7.8	8.6	5.6	17.4	19.1	16.5	12.2	7.9	8.7	25.3	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	1.2	3.6	2.8	1.7	2.0	6.6	4.8	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.8	9.3	297
<b>Age</b>													
15-19	3.0	7.2	3.7	3.5	3.4	11.9	11.5	8.9	8.1	4.3	3.2	19.3	998
15-17	2.2	7.2	3.5	4.2	4.2	13.2	11.7	8.0	7.8	4.6	3.5	20.2	591
18-19	4.1	7.2	4.1	2.6	2.3	9.9	11.2	10.1	8.6	3.8	2.7	18.0	406
20-24	2.5	5.5	2.9	1.8	1.3	9.3	9.3	5.6	4.7	2.7	2.2	16.4	1079
25-29	2.5	5.2	4.1	3.6	2.4	10.4	7.7	6.3	6.3	2.7	3.4	16.2	981
30-34	2.3	4.9	3.0	2.1	2.4	9.2	8.7	4.9	4.3	2.6	1.6	14.2	723

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 <sup>1</sup>	If she has another partner	If she stays out late/partying	If she refuses to cook or clean	If he does not have access to her cellphone	If she overspends	For any of these ten reasons	
35-39	2.3	7.2	4.5	3.6	2.7	12.7	10.6	7.9	6.2	2.4	2.8	18.2	647
40-44	3.4	6.2	3.5	3.3	2.7	8.8	10.8	8.4	6.8	3.9	2.5	15.0	759
45-49	2.6	6.2	5.6	5.8	4.8	14.2	10.4	9.7	8.7	4.5	3.1	20.4	700
<b>Education</b>													
Pre-Primary or None	5.9	3.7	8.2	5.2	2.9	18.2	16.3	10.6	7.4	3.4	3.3	27.2	75
Primary	6.4	12.2	8.4	8.3	9.1	22.6	17.9	14.4	12.1	8.2	5.5	28.5	535
Secondary	2.4	6.4	3.9	3.2	2.4	10.9	10.6	7.7	7.0	3.4	2.9	18.4	4193
Higher	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	3.8	2.2	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.4	5.6	1063
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
<b>Marital/Union status</b>													
Currently married/in union	2.9	6.1	4.2	3.5	3.1	11.5	10.5	7.8	6.6	3.3	2.6	18.3	3984
Formerly married/in union	0.8	6.1	3.1	2.1	1.0	8.4	6.1	5.3	6.2	2.5	2.2	13.6	594
Never married/in union	2.6	5.8	3.0	3.3	2.5	9.7	9.3	6.6	6.1	3.7	3.2	14.9	1296
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>													
Has functional difficulty	4.5	14.9	14.2	10.7	8.9	27.0	18.9	19.9	20.3	15.3	6.4	31.3	173
Has no functional difficulty	2.7	5.6	3.5	2.9	2.3	10.0	9.3	6.8	5.8	2.7	2.5	16.2	5122
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>													
African/Black	1.0	2.9	2.0	1.9	0.7	6.2	4.6	2.7	2.8	0.9	1.0	9.4	1780
Amerindian	7.6	13.0	9.7	8.9	7.3	19.7	23.1	19.2	12.8	8.9	8.6	30.1	429
East Indian	3.5	8.2	5.0	4.2	4.0	14.5	13.0	9.8	8.9	4.9	3.6	22.4	2572
Mixed Race	1.6	3.3	1.7	1.2	1.1	6.2	5.5	4.1	4.0	1.2	1.1	11.9	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	12
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	5.4	9.7	8.2	7.2	5.2	17.2	16.7	12.9	9.7	6.5	5.4	25.9	985
Second	3.8	8.2	4.5	3.3	3.8	13.6	13.7	10.8	8.9	4.9	4.1	21.8	1130
Middle	2.5	6.5	3.6	2.6	1.9	11.5	8.9	5.9	5.8	2.4	2.2	16.9	1240
Fourth	1.2	3.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	6.9	5.7	3.7	3.5	2.1	1.2	11.6	1319

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 <sup>1</sup>	If she has another partner	If she stays out late/partying	If she refuses to cook or clean	If he does not have access to her cellphone	If she overspends	For any of these ten reasons	
Richest	1.2	3.4	1.7	2.2	1.4	6.5	5.8	4.7	5.1	1.5	1.3	11.6	1213

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:												Number of men
	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 <sup>1</sup>	If she has another partner	If she stays out late/partying	If she refuses to cook or clean	If he does not have access to her cellphone	If she overspends	For any of these ten reasons	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>2214</b>
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	1.4	5.5	3.0	2.5	0.6	8.6	5.1	2.2	2.8	1.6	1.6	11.8	465
Rural	3.6	6.5	5.2	3.0	2.9	10.8	11.0	7.1	5.0	4.0	4.6	17.3	1749
<b>Location</b>													
Coastal	2.6	5.9	4.3	2.3	2.2	9.5	8.9	5.4	4.2	3.2	3.6	15.3	2045
Interior	9.7	10.3	9.5	9.8	5.9	19.6	20.3	14.1	8.9	6.5	8.5	25.8	169
<b>Region</b>													
Barima Waini (1)	6.3	7.9	10.8	4.0	4.1	14.2	15.5	12.9	7.2	6.2	4.7	22.8	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	3.6	12.0	5.9	3.6	5.0	18.5	18.2	13.9	7.5	4.5	4.0	25.4	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	7.0	9.7	9.7	3.3	5.5	16.4	14.9	11.6	9.7	6.6	10.3	28.0	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	0.6	2.9	0.9	1.1	0.1	4.3	3.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	7.2	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	2.8	8.6	2.6	5.0	2.5	11.2	12.9	4.3	4.3	2.6	2.1	18.8	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	2.7	7.5	8.7	3.7	3.2	14.0	12.2	8.2	5.9	5.8	5.4	19.0	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	4.9	5.9	3.7	4.2	4.3	13.5	9.7	7.5	2.6	0.1	3.0	16.8	40
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	2.7	3.7	5.0	5.5	2.3	9.4	10.3	6.5	6.2	4.3	4.4	15.0	13
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	16.8	16.4	13.2	18.9	9.1	29.9	33.0	20.8	14.8	11.2	16.0	36.2	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	0.4	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.5	0.0	8.3	92
<b>Age</b>													
15-19	3.7	6.7	5.3	3.6	4.7	10.4	10.4	8.3	7.4	4.2	4.8	16.6	424
15-17	4.6	10.5	7.0	4.1	7.8	15.3	17.2	12.3	12.2	4.5	7.2	25.3	216
18-19	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.1	1.5	5.4	3.3	4.1	2.6	4.0	2.3	7.6	209
20-24	2.6	6.7	2.6	1.7	3.3	9.3	6.9	6.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	14.5	360
25-29	2.8	3.6	4.9	3.3	1.9	7.7	8.2	4.2	4.2	4.9	2.2	14.3	336



**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:												Number of men
	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 <sup>1</sup>	If she has another partner	If she stays out late/partying	If she refuses to cook or clean	If he does not have access to her cellphone	If she overspends	For any of these ten reasons	
30-34	4.0	6.8	2.6	4.2	1.9	11.2	15.4	7.0	3.7	3.0	4.5	18.3	284
35-39	1.8	6.1	6.6	3.0	1.0	10.8	10.7	5.4	3.7	1.0	2.6	17.1	275
40-44	3.2	8.1	5.3	1.5	0.7	13.0	9.1	4.5	2.3	2.0	3.6	17.2	262
45-49	3.9	6.2	6.1	2.7	2.2	10.7	8.1	4.9	3.8	3.2	5.3	15.7	273
<b>Education</b>													
Pre-Primary or None	(0.3)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(3.9)	(29.6)	(2.8)	(7.7)	(6.9)	(2.5)	(35.9)	33
Primary	5.2	7.6	6.8	4.1	2.4	11.9	10.9	7.9	3.7	3.5	7.5	17.6	261
Secondary	3.4	7.0	5.3	3.1	2.9	11.7	10.5	6.9	5.2	3.8	4.0	17.6	1566
Higher	0.8	2.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	3.4	3.5	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.5	6.5	345
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
<b>Marital/Union status</b>													
Currently married/in union	2.7	5.6	4.4	2.6	1.5	9.3	9.9	5.1	3.3	2.8	3.5	16.1	1250
Formerly married/in union	7.5	7.9	8.8	5.1	2.9	16.9	14.5	8.1	5.3	6.0	4.4	21.3	186
Never married/in union	2.9	6.9	4.2	2.9	3.8	10.4	8.4	7.1	6.4	3.8	4.8	15.0	776
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>													
Has functional difficulty	2.3	4.8	0.3	2.7	0.8	5.9	1.2	3.8	3.8	3.4	0.3	7.1	59
Has no functional difficulty	3.0	5.8	4.6	2.8	1.9	9.9	9.2	5.4	3.7	3.3	3.8	15.4	1939
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>													
African/Black	2.0	6.4	1.8	1.8	1.4	9.3	6.7	3.3	2.1	1.9	2.1	12.6	595
Amerindian	9.6	12.0	8.7	10.5	5.8	21.7	23.8	15.4	9.9	5.3	7.5	29.8	155
East Indian	3.4	6.1	6.0	2.8	2.8	10.6	10.7	6.9	5.6	4.2	4.8	18.0	1077
Mixed Race	1.8	4.2	4.2	1.9	1.7	6.6	6.1	4.3	3.1	2.9	3.2	11.0	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	6.2	10.5	8.7	4.9	3.7	18.0	14.9	11.0	7.1	6.2	6.0	24.0	440
Second	3.4	7.7	4.9	2.2	2.2	10.3	7.9	5.8	4.6	3.2	4.5	15.6	439
Middle	1.2	3.9	3.8	4.1	1.9	10.1	9.8	3.5	3.6	1.8	4.2	14.9	459

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:												Number of men
	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 <sup>1</sup>	If she has another partner	If she stays out late/partying	If she refuses to cook or clean	If he does not have access to her cellphone	If she overspends	For any of these ten reasons	
Fourth	2.8	5.7	3.7	2.3	3.4	8.3	9.6	6.2	5.7	3.5	3.4	16.7	432
Richest	2.3	3.6	2.5	1.0	1.1	4.9	6.5	3.9	1.7	2.7	1.9	9.7	445

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

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

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



# 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<sup>146</sup>. 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.<sup>147</sup>

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.<sup>148</sup>

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<sup>149</sup>.

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

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<sup>146</sup> The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

<sup>147</sup> 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>.

<sup>148</sup> "Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. <https://washdata.org/>.

<sup>149</sup> 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.

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.

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 according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Main source of drinking water																			Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members
	Improved sources													Unimproved sources								
	Piped water					Protected well	Protected spring	Rain-water collection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Water refill facility	Bottled water <sup>A</sup>	Water in plastic bag <sup>A</sup>	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Other	Missing				
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/stand-pipe	Tubewell/bore-hole																	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>24744</b>	
<b>Area</b>																						
Urban	25.4	7.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.6	9.1	0.7	0.2	29.9	24.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.8	6134	
Rural	17.0	6.6	0.9	0.7	0.1	2.4	0.8	17.6	0.7	0.0	8.1	41.1	0.4	1.4	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	96.5	18610	
<b>Location</b>																						
Coastal	20.4	6.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.6	14.6	0.8	0.1	14.2	39.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.1	22664	
Interior	5.3	11.3	0.7	4.3	1.1	13.4	2.0	25.6	0.1	0.0	5.8	5.3	0.0	13.6	1.9	8.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	75.0	2080	
<b>Region</b>																						
Barima Waini (1)	2.0	11.5	0.3	1.5	2.6	9.1	3.4	48.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.8	0.0	3.5	2.1	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.3	636	
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	3.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	62.7	3.5	0.0	1.2	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.3	1553	
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	11.8	6.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	1.3	0.0	5.9	53.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	99.4	4509	
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	13.8	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.5	0.1	27.2	42.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.5	10438	
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	38.6	6.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	41.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.7	1514	
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	39.6	18.6	1.0	0.3	0.1	4.7	2.9	3.9	0.0	0.1	1.9	25.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	3466	
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	2.4	3.0	0.0	8.1	1.0	4.0	2.2	33.0	0.1	0.2	22.6	6.5	0.0	1.0	0.7	15.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	83.2	420	
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	16.9	18.9	0.5	3.5	1.1	6.9	3.9	10.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	6.3	0.0	2.8	4.8	21.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	69.3	162	
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	7.2	14.4	1.5	4.8	0.1	23.1	0.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	5.1	0.0	30.4	1.9	2.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	63.9	827	
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	52.5	4.6	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	3.0	9.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	23.7	0.2	0.2	2.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	96.1	1219	
<b>Education of household head</b>																						
Pre=primary or none	21.3	8.2	1.2	1.1	0.1	3.7	2.6	23.4	0.8	0.0	3.6	31.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	853	
Primary	19.4	8.4	1.2	0.8	0.2	2.9	1.1	20.0	0.5	0.0	8.8	33.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	96.8	6490	
Secondary	19.7	6.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.6	14.6	0.9	0.0	14.2	36.9	0.5	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	96.8	12550	
Higher	17.9	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	6.2	0.4	0.3	20.3	48.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	98.6	3025	

**Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources**

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Main source of drinking water																		Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members	
	Improved sources												Unimproved sources									
	Piped water				Public tap/stand-pipe	Tubewell/borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rain-water collection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Water refill facility	Bottled water <sup>A</sup>	Water in plastic bag <sup>A</sup>	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Other				Missing
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour																			
Missing/DK	14.5	6.6	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	17.5	0.6	0.0	18.6	35.2	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	101.0	97.0	1827	
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>																						
African/Black	27.4	6.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	11.0	0.5	0.1	17.9	33.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.3	7003	
Amerindian	5.7	11.5	0.6	4.1	0.8	13.1	1.3	30.4	0.4	0.0	1.8	6.7	0.2	11.8	1.8	9.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	76.6	2197	
East Indian	18.5	6.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.5	13.1	0.7	0.0	8.0	49.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	99.3	10758	
Mixed Race	14.4	5.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.5	20.8	1.1	0.0	24.9	28.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.2	4736	
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	5.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	19.3	9.8	2.0	0.0	22.3	32.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	98.8	50	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																						
Poorest	10.9	16.4	3.4	2.6	0.4	7.1	0.8	32.8	0.7	0.0	3.8	8.1	0.1	5.6	1.0	4.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	87.1	4944	
Second	25.3	11.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.3	1.6	20.1	0.5	0.0	8.9	29.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.1	4953	
Middle	24.0	4.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.8	13.7	1.0	0.0	15.9	39.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.6	4950	
Fourth	19.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	8.2	0.8	0.0	19.9	48.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.7	4948	
Richest	16.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.7	0.5	0.2	19.0	60.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	4949	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources

<sup>A</sup> 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 according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Time to source of drinking water									Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources			Missing				
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes <sup>A</sup>	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes <sup>A</sup>	More than 30 minutes	Water on Premise	DK/ Missing			
<b>Total</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>24744</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	66.2	27.4	4.8	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.6	6134
Rural	83.5	11.4	1.6	0.0	1.5	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.9	18610
<b>Location</b>												
Coastal	81.2	15.2	2.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.4	22664
Interior	57.9	16.5	0.5	0.0	12.5	11.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.4	2080
<b>Region</b>												
Barima Waini (1)	74.5	9.6	0.2	0.0	3.1	12.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.1	636
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	91.9	6.7	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.6	1553
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	88.4	10.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.0	4509
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	70.8	24.3	4.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.1	10438
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	92.0	5.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	1514
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	89.8	5.8	3.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.6	3466
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	46.7	34.7	1.7	0.0	0.5	14.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.5	420
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	53.8	15.0	0.3	0.2	3.1	21.9	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	68.8	162
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	50.5	13.3	0.0	0.0	28.1	7.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	63.9	827
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	91.3	4.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.6	1219
<b>Education of household head</b>												
Pre-primary or none	89.8	7.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	853
Primary	82.4	12.1	2.3	0.0	1.2	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.5	6490
Secondary	78.7	16.0	2.1	0.1	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.7	12550



**Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services**

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Time to source of drinking water									Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources			Missing				
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes <sup>A</sup>	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes <sup>A</sup>	More than 30 minutes	Water on Premise	DK/ Missing			
Higher	75.3	20.2	2.9	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	3025
Missing/DK	73.2	18.1	5.4	0.4	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.3	1827
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>												
African/Black	78.2	18.6	2.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	7003
Amerindian	63.6	12.6	0.4	0.0	11.6	10.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.2	2197
East Indian	87.4	9.8	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	10758
Mixed Race	69.4	24.2	4.5	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.6	4736
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	69.8	24.9	4.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.7	50
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	72.9	13.1	1.1	0.1	5.7	6.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.0	4944
Second	87.0	10.6	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	4953
Middle	80.7	15.6	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	4950
Fourth	76.6	20.5	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.1	4948
Richest	78.8	17.0	3.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	4949
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1												
<sup>A</sup> 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 according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect		
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>24744</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4806</b>
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	33.1	6134	27.8	50.3	0.5	2.1	19.3	100.0	2028
Rural	14.9	18610	29.0	53.8	0.5	0.4	16.3	100.0	2778
<b>Location</b>									
Coastal	18.5	22664	28.3	52.5	0.2	1.2	17.8	100.0	4190
Interior	29.6	2080	29.7	51.4	2.2	0.8	15.8	100.0	616
<b>Region</b>									
Barima Waini (1)	22.5	636	26.8	71.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	143
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	7.5	1553	30.3	59.1	0.0	0.0	10.6	100.0	117
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	11.2	4509	35.3	54.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	100.0	505
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	28.8	10438	27.4	49.6	0.2	1.1	21.6	100.0	3011
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	7.7	1514	22.3	57.4	0.0	0.0	20.2	100.0	116
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	9.8	3466	30.7	67.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	341
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	52.8	420	27.6	41.8	2.4	0.0	28.2	100.0	221
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	43.1	162	30.1	59.6	0.0	3.4	6.9	100.0	70
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	21.3	827	34.6	43.6	4.7	1.5	15.4	100.0	177
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	8.7	1219	17.9	66.3	3.8	6.9	5.0	100.0	106
<b>Education of household head</b>									
Pre-primary or none	9.7	853	27.6	48.4	0.0	0.0	24.0	100.0	83
Primary	16.4	6490	27.5	57.7	1.0	1.1	12.7	100.0	1065
Secondary	19.7	12550	30.7	49.0	0.2	1.3	18.8	100.0	2472
Higher	23.8	3025	20.3	57.6	0.8	1.5	19.9	100.0	719
Missing/DK	25.6	1827	31.6	50.3	0.6	0.0	17.6	100.0	467

**Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water**

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect		
<b>Source of drinking water</b>									
Improved	18.4	24013	28.5	51.4	0.4	1.1	18.6	100.0	4414
Unimproved	53.9	725	28.1	62.7	1.2	1.8	6.2	100.0	391
DK/Missing	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>									
African/Black	21.4	7003	30.4	52.8	0.6	0.7	15.5	100.0	1496
Amerindian	24.8	2197	28.3	59.0	2.5	0.8	9.4	100.0	546
East Indian	12.4	10758	25.5	57.8	0.0	0.6	16.1	100.0	1330
Mixed Race	30.0	4736	29.6	44.5	0.0	2.3	23.6	100.0	1419
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	29.8	50	(6.8)	(16.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(77.0)	100.0	15
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	21.3	4944	26.1	62.8	1.3	0.5	9.3	100.0	1055
Second	12.7	4953	18.0	55.2	0.6	1.2	25.0	100.0	628
Middle	19.1	4950	39.5	37.2	0.0	4.1	19.2	100.0	944
Fourth	23.2	4948	32.2	48.6	0.5	0.3	18.3	100.0	1146
Richest	20.9	4949	23.1	57.7	0.0	0.0	19.2	100.0	1033

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

**Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water**

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Average time spent collecting water per day					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	DK/Missing		
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3962</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	94.5	2.1	0.6	1.4	1.5	100.0	1636
Rural	89.8	7.5	2.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	2326
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	92.3	5.0	1.3	0.7	0.8	100.0	3443
Interior	88.2	6.9	3.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	518
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	78.3	11.8	9.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	140
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	90.2	2.4	3.6	0.0	3.8	100.0	104
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	97.4	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	451
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	92.0	6.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	100.0	2359
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	93.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	85.2	3.3	8.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	341
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	91.3	4.4	3.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	159
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	86.6	7.8	0.7	4.5	0.4	100.0	65
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	149
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	96.7	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	101
<b>Education</b>							
Pre-primary or none	82.5	5.2	11.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	60
Primary	88.6	5.0	4.0	2.0	0.4	100.0	642
Lower Secondary	85.8	11.7	0.6	1.5	0.4	100.0	821
Upper Secondary/Higher	95.2	2.4	1.2	0.1	1.1	100.0	2203
Missing/DK	90.3	9.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	235

**Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water**

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Average time spent collecting water per day					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	DK/Missing		
<b>Age</b>							
<15	89.7	7.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	78
5-14	88.1	9.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	67
15-49	91.3	6.1	1.5	0.5	0.6	100.0	2766
50+	92.9	2.9	2.1	1.0	1.2	100.0	1118
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	93.4	3.1	2.1	1.0	0.4	100.0	2569
Female	88.7	9.1	0.6	0.2	1.4	100.0	1392
<b>Source of drinking water</b>							
Improved	92.1	5.2	1.2	0.7	0.8	100.0	3594
Unimproved	88.3	5.7	5.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	367
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>							
African/Black	97.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.1	100.0	1264
Amerindian	88.3	6.8	3.8	0.9	0.1	100.0	494
East Indian	89.3	5.5	3.5	1.0	0.8	100.0	1116
Mixed Race	89.7	9.6	0.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	1084
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	91.6	4.8	2.8	0.5	0.3	100.0	957
Second	94.3	1.4	1.3	2.6	0.5	100.0	471
Middle	82.1	16.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	763
Fourth	95.8	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.7	100.0	936
Richest	94.6	0.0	2.2	1.3	1.9	100.0	835

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities					Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing		
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>24744</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2646</b>
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	87.1	6134	58.6	9.9	22.8	8.6	0.1	100.0	782.6
Rural	89.7	18610	69.0	5.5	18.6	6.1	0.8	100.0	1863.8
<b>Location</b>									
Coastal	89.5	22664	65.8	6.5	20.2	6.8	0.6	100.0	2343
Interior	85.0	2080	66.9	9.1	16.9	7.1	0.0	100.0	304
<b>Region</b>									
Barima Waini (1)	87.2	636	69.7	0.7	12.4	17.2	0.0	100.0	81
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	85.1	1553	84.5	1.6	11.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	224
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	91.6	4509	69.5	2.1	11.9	15.3	1.2	100.0	365
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	89.3	10438	56.2	11.4	27.6	4.3	0.5	100.0	1108
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	90.1	1514	74.1	2.2	12.1	9.1	2.6	100.0	145
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	90.6	3466	75.7	1.9	16.3	6.1	0.0	100.0	322
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	81.6	420	75.1	10.2	8.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	77
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	86.6	162	90.2	0.0	2.4	7.4	0.0	100.0	19
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	84.8	827	57.9	15.9	25.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	120
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	84.1	1219	68.3	3.4	19.0	8.7	0.6	100.0	186
<b>Education of household head</b>									
Pre-primary or none	90.6	853	74.8	0.0	20.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	62
Primary	89.2	6490	71.6	6.3	14.8	6.6	0.6	100.0	695
Secondary	89.1	12550	67.5	7.6	19.5	5.3	0.2	100.0	1344
Higher	89.7	3025	51.4	6.2	29.3	10.5	2.7	100.0	305

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities					Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing		
Missing/DK	86.9	1827	57.1	6.6	24.6	11.7	0.0	100.0	240
<b>Source of drinking water<sup>A</sup></b>									
Improved	89.0	24013	66.2	6.9	19.3	7.0	0.6	100.0	2580
Unimproved	90.8	725	55.2	2.4	41.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	66
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>									
African/Black	87.3	7003	65.1	8.4	18.1	6.9	1.5	100.0	882
Amerindian	85.3	2197	68.8	7.1	19.8	4.3	0.0	100.0	314
East Indian	91.9	10758	61.5	4.4	24.8	9.3	0.0	100.0	846
Mixed Race	87.1	4736	71.9	7.6	15.6	4.6	0.3	100.0	602
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	89.6	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	84.5	4944	76.1	3.7	14.8	5.4	0.0	100.0	751
Second	86.1	4953	57.5	12.1	21.1	8.7	0.6	100.0	672
Middle	88.8	4950	72.1	4.6	17.0	6.1	0.2	100.0	545
Fourth	90.0	4948	61.0	6.1	23.1	9.5	0.4	100.0	485
Richest	96.0	4949	50.9	8.6	35.1	1.4	4.0	100.0	194

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water

<sup>A</sup> The category 'Missing' is not shown due to low number of unweighted cases

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

**Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water**Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking water, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in source water <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>5024</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	50.1	19.8	13.8	16.3	100.0	49.9	1316
Rural	52.2	18.7	15.7	13.4	100.0	47.8	3708
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	54.5	19.3	13.8	12.4	100.0	45.5	4612
Interior	19.7	15.8	31.0	33.5	100.0	80.3	412
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	16.6	17.6	36.6	29.3	100.0	83.4	131
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	20.9	16.4	33.8	28.9	100.0	79.1	336
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	53.0	22.7	12.8	11.5	100.0	47.0	1015
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	66.5	15.6	10.7	7.1	100.0	33.5	2023
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	43.3	30.1	6.6	20.1	100.0	56.7	302
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	50.5	22.1	16.2	11.2	100.0	49.5	708
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	21.3	25.8	20.2	32.7	100.0	78.7	73
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	23.4	9.5	44.4	22.7	100.0	76.6	30
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	20.5	12.0	28.2	39.3	100.0	79.5	169
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	30.9	16.6	19.3	33.2	100.0	69.1	237
<b>Education of household head</b>							
Pre-primary or none	33.9	39.4	17.8	9.0	100.0	66.1	134
Primary	52.3	16.0	14.6	17.2	100.0	47.7	1387
Secondary	51.9	18.4	15.7	14.0	100.0	48.1	2550
Higher	50.2	23.1	15.8	10.9	100.0	49.8	671
Missing/DK	57.8	19.8	11.6	10.9	100.0	42.2	282
<b>Main source of drinking water<sup>A</sup></b>							
Improved sources	53.1	19.1	15.1	12.7	100.0	46.9	4845
Piped water	46.9	22.6	16.3	14.2	100.0	53.1	1287
Tube well/Borehole	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Protected well or spring	21.6	18.3	39.6	20.5	100.0	78.4	113
Rainwater collection	30.4	20.2	28.1	21.3	100.0	69.6	892
Water refill facility	62.9	14.2	11.7	11.2	100.0	37.1	600
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(69.3)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(24.1)	100.0	(30.7)	40
Bottled/Sachet water	66.6	18.1	7.9	7.4	100.0	33.4	1909
Unimproved sources	10.7	16.4	19.3	53.6	100.0	89.3	178
Unprotected well or spring	7.9	10.6	30.6	50.9	100.0	92.1	73
Surface water or other	12.7	20.4	11.5	55.5	100.0	87.3	105
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>							
African/Black	46.0	21.0	16.9	16.2	100.0	54.0	1177
Amerindian	22.9	12.6	33.4	31.2	100.0	77.1	472
East Indian	59.1	21.5	9.7	9.6	100.0	40.9	2257
Mixed Race	54.3	14.7	16.8	14.2	100.0	45.7	1103
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15



**Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water**

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking water, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in source water <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	30.4	19.2	24.9	25.5	100.0	69.6	1056
Second	45.8	20.2	17.6	16.3	100.0	54.2	903
Middle	54.6	24.1	11.9	9.4	100.0	45.4	975
Fourth	62.5	18.7	9.5	9.3	100.0	37.5	911
Richest	64.3	13.9	11.9	10.0	100.0	35.7	1179

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contaminaton of source water

<sup>A</sup> As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested

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

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

**Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water**

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>5592</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	37.7	19.4	21.4	21.5	100.0	62.3	1419
Rural	40.1	20.1	20.2	19.6	100.0	59.9	4173
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	41.7	19.9	19.8	18.7	100.0	58.3	5144
Interior	14.3	20.0	29.2	36.5	100.0	85.7	448
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	6.4	26.9	38.5	28.2	100.0	93.6	141
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	19.0	21.2	23.4	36.4	100.0	81.0	358
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	36.8	29.8	17.4	16.0	100.0	63.2	1106
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	55.6	10.8	20.5	13.0	100.0	44.4	2307
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	27.6	26.9	11.2	34.3	100.0	72.4	327
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	30.7	29.4	23.5	16.4	100.0	69.3	793
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	14.7	15.4	25.2	44.7	100.0	85.3	80
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	9.6	17.5	43.3	29.7	100.0	90.4	34
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	18.7	18.3	22.0	41.0	100.0	81.3	183
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	21.4	17.9	17.3	43.4	100.0	78.6	262
<b>Education of household head</b>							
Pre-primary or none	26.2	25.3	20.0	28.5	100.0	73.8	142
Primary	34.6	22.4	18.8	24.2	100.0	65.4	1537
Secondary	42.5	18.3	21.1	18.0	100.0	57.5	2864
Higher	40.4	19.4	23.9	16.3	100.0	59.6	716
Missing/DK	39.9	20.7	16.1	23.3	100.0	60.1	332

**Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water**

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
<b>Main source of drinking water<sup>A</sup></b>							
Improved sources	40.4	20.2	20.4	19.0	100.0	59.6	5391
Piped water	36.0	19.8	22.4	21.9	100.0	64.0	1389
Tube well/Borehole	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Protected well or spring	8.4	37.6	25.9	28.1	100.0	91.6	130
Rainwater collection	29.2	19.7	23.5	27.5	100.0	70.8	957
Water refill facility	44.0	14.3	24.0	17.7	100.0	56.0	734
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(34.1)	(38.5)	(24.8)	(2.6)	100.0	(65.9)	47
Bottled/Sachet water	49.4	21.4	15.8	13.4	100.0	50.6	2127
Unimproved sources	14.0	10.9	24.2	50.8	100.0	86.0	201
Unprotected well or spring	6.7	10.5	29.0	53.8	100.0	93.3	81
Surface water or other	18.9	11.1	21.1	48.9	100.0	81.1	121
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>							
African/Black	37.0	23.6	20.6	18.8	100.0	63.0	1346
Amerindian	14.1	17.3	30.1	38.5	100.0	85.9	500
East Indian	42.6	22.7	17.1	17.6	100.0	57.4	2479
Mixed Race	46.3	10.8	23.6	19.3	100.0	53.7	1254
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	22.1	17.4	26.8	33.6	100.0	77.9	1158
Second	28.1	20.8	25.9	25.2	100.0	71.9	993
Middle	40.7	20.2	19.2	19.9	100.0	59.3	1045
Fourth	52.7	22.6	15.2	9.5	100.0	47.3	1107
Richest	51.5	18.9	16.3	13.3	100.0	48.5	1289
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contaminaton of household drinking water							
<sup>A</sup> As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested							
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.							
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Main source of drinking waterA								Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources				Unimproved sources					
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Without <i>E. coli</i> 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		
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>4845</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>5024</b>
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	50.9	87.0	69.1	1293	(8.6)	(100.0)	(91.4)	22	31.5	1316
Rural	54.0	91.9	88.2	3552	8.5	94.3	43.9	152	41.8	3708
<b>Location</b>										
Coastal	55.1	91.1	83.3	4543	10.2	100.0	48.3	65	41.8	4612
Interior	24.1	83.2	80.3	302	7.5	92.1	51.0	110	8.8	412
<b>Region</b>										
Barima Waini (1)	16.6	86.1	93.1	113	(16.3)	(75.5)	(8.9)	18	11.0	131
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	20.9	75.2	98.3	335	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	13.0	336
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	53.2	94.0	90.4	1003	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	45.0	1015
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	67.4	90.9	72.1	1997	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	46.3	2023
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	45.1	95.1	91.8	289	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	35.5	302
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	51.0	95.4	92.1	692	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	47.7	708
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	25.9	74.3	52.0	60	(0.3)	(98.0)	(13.6)	13	9.0	73
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	25.7	85.4	90.9	20	18.6	82.3	4.6	10	14.5	30
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	31.0	83.3	81.2	100	5.0	96.7	75.9	69	6.6	169
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	30.3	85.6	90.3	235	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	19.9	237
<b>Education of household head</b>										
Pre-primary or none	34.3	78.4	98.0	132	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	25.1	134
Primary	53.6	90.9	85.1	1345	7.6	94.6	33.5	42	41.9	1387

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Main source of drinking water <sup>A</sup>								Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources				Unimproved sources					
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Without <i>E. coli</i> 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		
Secondary	53.5	92.8	85.2	2446	11.5	93.9	51.0	100	41.3	2550
Higher	51.7	90.7	78.2	652	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	34.6	671
Missing/DK	60.1	75.1	59.2	271	(0.0)	(100.0)	(54.4)	11	23.6	282
<b>Main source of drinking water<sup>A</sup></b>										
Improved sources	53.1	90.6	83.1	4845	na	na	na	na	40.6	4845
Piped water	46.9	90.2	97.2	1287	na	na	na	na	41.9	1287
Tube well/Borehole	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	na	na	na	na	(*)	5
Protected well or spring	21.6	97.9	44.0	113	na	na	na	na	13.3	113
Rainwater collection	30.4	85.4	97.6	892	na	na	na	na	25.9	892
Water refilled facility	62.9	83.4	0.0	600	na	na	na	na	0.0	600
Bottled or sachet water	(69.3)	(93.4)	(0.0)	40	na	na	na	na	(0.0)	40
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	66.6	95.2	97.3	1909	na	na	na	na	61.8	1909
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	na	8.5	95.0	50.0	174	0.0	178
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	na	7.9	94.2	73.0	73	0.0	73
Surface water or other	na	na	na	na	9.0	95.6	33.2	101	0.0	105
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>										
African/Black	46.5	89.2	79.3	1160	(11.6)	(100.0)	(83.1)	17	31.5	1177
Amerindian	27.2	79.6	86.2	367	7.5	91.7	45.9	104	13.2	472
East Indian	59.5	93.0	88.7	2228	(18.5)	(100.0)	(3.8)	25	50.3	2257
Mixed Race	55.7	90.9	74.5	1076	1.5	100.0	87.6	27	34.9	1103
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	na	na	na	0	(*)	15
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	34.5	87.7	85.5	907	5.6	94.2	46.5	149	23.4	1056
Second	45.8	84.4	88.0	894	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	34.4	903

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Main source of drinking water <sup>A</sup>								Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources				Unimproved sources					
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Without <i>E. coli</i> 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		
Middle	54.5	92.4	83.6	974	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	41.8	975
Fourth	62.3	91.6	77.3	907	na	na	na	0	42.1	911
Richest	65.1	95.4	81.6	1164	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	52.4	1179

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

<sup>A</sup> As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

na: not applicable

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

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

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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		
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>24744</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	74.9	9.1	16.4	1.5	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.8	0.0	23.1	6134
Rural	72.8	5.8	20.2	1.9	1.1	0.0	1.7	0.6	0.0	25.0	18610
<b>Location</b>											
Coastal	74.3	6.5	18.8	1.3	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.0	23.9	22664
Interior	62.6	8.2	24.2	7.5	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.0	31.1	2080
<b>Region</b>											
Barima Waini (1)	59.4	11.0	30.4	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	39.7	636
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	57.3	15.7	29.8	5.6	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.2	39.0	1553
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	75.1	6.1	19.3	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	24.0	4509
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	80.0	4.2	14.5	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	18.3	10438
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	60.5	6.4	33.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.2	0.3	0.0	38.0	1514
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	74.3	7.3	16.1	1.1	0.9	0.0	3.9	0.4	0.0	22.5	3466
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	72.4	10.8	17.8	1.8	1.0	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	25.0	420
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	77.9	3.1	19.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	21.7	162
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	57.5	5.7	23.0	16.9	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	28.7	827
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	60.2	13.2	28.6	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	39.4	1219
<b>Education of household head</b>											
Pre-primary or none	81.1	4.9	12.5	2.1	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	16.9	853
Primary	71.6	6.7	20.3	1.4	0.9	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.0	26.2	6490
Secondary	72.4	6.6	20.3	2.2	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.0	25.3	12550
Higher	80.3	6.9	13.3	0.7	1.2	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.0	18.4	3025
Missing/DK	70.4	6.6	21.3	2.6	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	26.6	1827

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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		
<b>Source of drinking water</b>											
Improved	73.7	6.6	19.2	1.6	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.0	24.3	24013
Unimproved	59.3	8.5	22.4	10.7	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	30.5	725
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>											
African/Black	69.0	7.5	24.9	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	30.1	7003
Amerindian	58.6	10.5	28.0	7.6	0.7	0.1	2.3	0.7	0.0	35.4	2197
East Indian	79.5	5.2	13.4	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.2	0.5	0.0	18.7	10758
Mixed Race	72.3	6.9	20.3	3.4	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	24.6	4736
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	95.1	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	50
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	60.0	8.6	28.7	6.1	0.4	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.0	34.4	4944
Second	68.5	6.3	24.8	1.3	0.5	0.1	1.6	0.5	0.1	29.8	4953
Middle	73.6	7.1	18.9	0.5	0.9	0.0	3.1	1.3	0.0	24.4	4950
Fourth	78.0	5.6	16.0	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	21.1	4948
Richest	86.5	5.5	7.9	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	12.8	4949

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



## 10.2 Handwashing

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five<sup>150</sup>. 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<sup>151,152</sup>.

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.

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<sup>150</sup> Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition*, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

<sup>151</sup> Ram, P. *Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update*. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

<sup>152</sup> 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>A</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24744</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>20737</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>22367</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	66.2	10.1	7.3	16.4	100.0	6134	95.6	92.5	0.3	4682	81.5	5130
Rural	74.8	11.5	6.4	7.4	100.0	18610	97.0	95.2	0.4	16055	87.0	17238
<b>Location</b>												
Coastal	75.6	7.8	6.4	10.2	100.0	22664	97.2	95.2	0.3	18909	86.4	20354
Interior	40.9	47.0	8.9	3.2	100.0	2080	91.2	88.3	1.5	1828	78.2	2014
<b>Region</b>												
Barima Waini (1)	27.5	51.7	13.1	7.8	100.0	636	94.5	84.4	0.3	504	69.8	587
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	68.4	17.3	7.9	6.3	100.0	1553	97.5	94.7	0.0	1332	85.1	1455
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	75.9	6.3	6.0	11.7	100.0	4509	97.4	97.5	0.0	3709	88.8	3979
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	76.6	6.4	6.4	10.7	100.0	10438	96.7	94.9	0.6	8656	85.8	9325
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	71.7	9.8	9.9	8.6	100.0	1514	97.9	95.0	0.0	1234	83.0	1384
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	78.0	8.0	5.7	8.4	100.0	3466	98.3	95.2	0.1	2979	88.0	3175
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	50.6	41.6	7.1	0.7	100.0	420	97.3	96.3	0.2	387	88.5	417
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	48.8	18.8	30.0	2.4	100.0	162	93.2	91.9	0.1	109	60.6	158
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	44.8	51.9	2.5	0.9	100.0	827	85.8	86.2	3.1	800	82.4	820
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	72.5	11.7	3.3	12.5	100.0	1219	96.3	90.3	0.4	1026	85.0	1067
<b>Education of household head</b>												
Pre-primary or none	66.8	16.6	11.5	5.2	100.0	853	96.0	84.7	0.3	711	72.3	809
Primary	68.6	12.4	8.8	10.2	100.0	6490	96.6	93.8	0.3	5259	82.5	5830
Secondary	74.3	11.4	5.4	8.9	100.0	12550	96.7	95.0	0.5	10759	87.5	11436

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>A</sup>			
Higher	79.9	3.5	5.2	11.4	100.0	3025	97.6	98.3	0.5	2523	90.6	2681
Missing/DK	66.9	14.4	6.9	11.8	100.0	1827	95.4	93.4	0.0	1485	83.2	1611
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>												
African/Black	74.4	8.9	6.4	10.3	100.0	7003	96.3	94.9	0.2	5836	85.5	6284
Amerindian	38.1	47.6	9.9	4.5	100.0	2197	91.5	86.1	1.4	1883	75.5	2100
East Indian	81.1	5.2	4.3	9.4	100.0	10758	97.5	96.7	0.5	9286	90.3	9745
Mixed Race	66.9	10.9	10.7	11.5	100.0	4736	97.7	93.2	0.1	3689	80.4	4194
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	84.1	1.1	4.1	10.7	100.0	50	97.6	90.1	0.0	43	83.8	45
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	43.1	37.4	12.6	6.8	100.0	4944	90.3	86.4	0.7	3982	70.9	4607
Second	75.5	11.4	5.6	7.5	100.0	4953	97.5	92.3	1.0	4304	84.7	4580
Middle	80.1	3.4	6.5	10.0	100.0	4950	98.2	96.9	0.0	4135	88.5	4455
Fourth	80.2	2.8	3.6	13.4	100.0	4948	98.5	98.7	0.1	4109	93.2	4285
Richest	84.5	0.5	4.7	10.3	100.0	4949	98.6	98.6	0.3	4206	92.1	4441

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

<sup>A</sup> Ash, mud, sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicator.

## 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<sup>153</sup>, 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<sup>154</sup>.

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.

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<sup>153</sup> 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.

<sup>154</sup> 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](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1).

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children aged 0-2 years. Appropriate methods for disposing of the stool include the child using a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, is only considered an appropriate means of disposal if there is also a system in place for hygienic collection and disposal of the solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

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<sup>155</sup>. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

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<sup>155</sup> 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 according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Type of sanitation facility used by household												Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility									
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Pottie	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Other					
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where													
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>24744</b>
<b>Area</b>																	
Urban	7.5	75.1	1.6	0.1	4.0	9.6	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.0	6134
Rural	2.6	70.4	1.4	0.0	5.5	18.1	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.0	18610
<b>Location</b>																	
Coastal	4.2	76.5	1.5	0.1	3.6	12.5	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.4	22664
Interior	0.6	17.6	0.2	0.0	21.6	53.5	0.0	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	93.6	2080
<b>Region</b>																	
Barima Waini (1)	0.6	14.0	0.1	0.0	29.2	46.0	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	89.9	636
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	2.0	59.2	1.0	0.0	8.7	25.6	0.0	0.9	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.4	1553
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	1.8	85.3	0.3	0.1	2.4	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.4	4509
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	3.3	81.5	2.0	0.1	3.1	8.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.3	10438
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	2.6	67.6	1.9	0.0	3.7	21.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	1514
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	9.6	64.8	1.4	0.0	5.2	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.6	3466
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	0.2	35.6	0.0	0.0	15.7	45.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	96.6	420
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.8	9.6	2.5	0.0	23.4	43.8	0.0	0.5	9.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	100.0	80.1	162
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	0.7	13.0	0.0	0.0	17.3	66.3	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	97.3	827
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	9.4	66.5	2.8	0.0	2.9	15.8	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.4	1219
<b>Education of household head</b>																	
Pre-primary or none	3.8	44.6	2.0	0.0	15.8	29.2	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	95.3	853
Primary	3.8	65.0	1.3	0.1	6.5	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.5	6490
Secondary	3.8	72.7	1.8	0.0	4.3	15.7	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.3	12550

**Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities**

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Type of sanitation facility used by household												Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members	
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility											
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Pottie	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Other						
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where														
Higher	5.7	87.1	0.6	0.1	2.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.6	3025	
Missing/DK	1.4	74.4	0.1	0.0	4.6	12.7	0.0	0.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	93.1	1827	
<b>Location of sanitation facility</b>																		
In dwelling	5.4	92.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	15358	
In plot/yard	1.3	38.2	3.4	0.0	12.6	40.9	0.0	0.2	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.5	9071	
Elsewhere	1.7	11.4	0.1	0.4	13.9	54.1	0.1	4.0	6.0	0.0	2.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.8	218	
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	100.0	0.0	94	
No Response	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4	
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>																		
African/Black	5.0	76.8	2.0	0.1	3.8	10.3	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	7003	
Amerindian	1.0	13.7	0.6	0.0	20.8	57.4	0.0	0.5	3.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	93.5	2197	
East Indian	3.2	80.6	1.5	0.0	2.7	11.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	10758	
Mixed Race	4.8	70.5	0.9	0.1	5.4	15.9	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	97.7	4736	
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	28.7	60.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	50	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																		
Poorest	0.8	13.1	2.2	0.0	18.8	58.2	0.0	0.3	4.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	93.2	4944	
Second	5.1	62.5	4.0	0.1	6.1	19.6	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	4953	
Middle	4.7	91.5	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	4950	
Fourth	4.4	95.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	4948	
Richest	4.3	95.6	0.1	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	4949	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.8.1

na: not applicable

(\*) Figures that are based on less 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared <sup>1</sup>	Shared by		Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	Shared by		Public facility			
		5 households or less	More than 5 households				5 households or less	More than 5 households				
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24744</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	92.0	5.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	6134
Rural	90.1	6.6	0.5	0.8	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	18610
<b>Location</b>												
Coastal	92.0	5.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	22664
Interior	74.6	14.5	2.0	2.2	0.3	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	3.1	100.0	2080
<b>Region</b>												
Barima Waini (1)	76.2	10.1	0.7	2.5	0.4	2.7	0.2	0.0	1.7	5.6	100.0	636
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	90.0	4.5	0.2	1.4	0.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1553
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	91.9	6.9	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4509
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	92.0	5.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	10438
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	95.0	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1514
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	91.7	6.2	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3466
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	69.7	16.3	5.2	5.4	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	420
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	69.3	9.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	100.0	162
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	76.6	18.0	1.8	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.9	100.0	827
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	92.4	4.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1219
<b>Education of household head</b>												
Pre-primary or none	83.3	9.7	0.5	1.8	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	853
Primary	89.4	7.1	0.8	1.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	6490
Secondary	91.6	5.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	12550
Higher	93.6	5.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3025
Missing/DK	85.6	5.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	100.0	1827



**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared <sup>1</sup>	Shared by		Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	Shared by		Public facility			
		5 households or less	More than 5 households				5 households or less	More than 5 households				
<b>Location of sanitation facility</b>												
In dwelling	96.1	2.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	15358
In plot/yard	83.2	11.4	0.9	1.0	0.1	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	na	100.0	9071
Elsewhere	47.8	27.2	0.5	5.2	1.2	17.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	na	100.0	218
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	94
No Response	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	4
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>												
African/Black	91.0	6.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	7003
Amerindian	77.2	13.0	1.9	1.4	0.1	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.7	100.0	2197
East Indian	92.0	6.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10758
Mixed Race	92.9	3.9	0.0	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	100.0	4736
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	90.3	6.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	77.9	12.2	1.6	1.4	0.1	4.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.9	100.0	4944
Second	87.1	9.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	4953
Middle	94.1	5.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4950
Fourth	95.7	2.9	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4948
Richest	98.0	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4949

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities								Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities <sup>1</sup>	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
	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					
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>23293</b>
<b>Area</b>																					
Urban	11.6	23.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	1.7	37.3	7.7	0.3	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	13.2	0.9	100.0	63.1	0.2	36.7	5542
Rural	3.3	12.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	53.0	4.2	0.1	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	0.6	100.0	83.7	0.2	16.1	17751
<b>Location</b>																					
Coastal	5.8	16.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	52.3	5.3	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	0.7	100.0	77.0	0.2	22.8	21358
Interior	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	15.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	74.2	1.0	100.0	98.9	0.4	0.8	1935
<b>Region</b>																					
Barima Waini (1)	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	78.7	1.5	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.1	568
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	1.7	5.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	52.1	2.8	0.0	0.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.0	1.8	100.0	92.6	0.0	7.4	1467
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	2.7	16.9	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	60.7	5.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	100.0	78.7	0.2	21.2	4399
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	9.7	22.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.8	47.3	5.4	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.4	100.0	67.3	0.1	32.7	9905
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	0.4	5.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	58.6	5.7	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	24.3	2.3	100.0	92.7	0.5	6.7	1430
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	2.5	7.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	54.5	5.1	1.1	0.0	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	22.7	1.3	100.0	88.3	0.2	11.5	3118
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	0.5	1.1	3.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	27.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.5	1.2	100.0	97.5	0.5	1.9	404
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.0	2.9	100.0	98.8	0.7	0.5	128
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	83.7	0.0	100.0	98.9	0.4	0.7	799
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	3.6	9.1	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	49.0	9.0	0.0	0.6	6.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	16.7	0.5	100.0	85.6	0.9	13.6	1073
<b>Education of household head</b>																					
Pre-primary or none	1.0	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	39.2	4.3	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	46.1	3.2	100.0	93.6	0.2	6.2	781
Primary	2.3	12.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	49.4	2.5	0.2	0.3	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	27.3	0.7	100.0	83.7	0.2	16.0	6141
Secondary	5.3	15.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	49.5	4.8	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	19.7	0.7	100.0	78.4	0.2	21.3	11860

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities								Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities <sup>1</sup>	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
	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					
Higher	14.2	16.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	49.0	10.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.2	100.0	66.3	0.0	33.7	2834
Missing/DK	3.2	19.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	51.8	6.7	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	15.0	0.2	100.0	77.6	0.0	22.4	1677
<b>Type of sanitation facility</b>																					
Flush to septic tank	7.0	19.3	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.9	64.7	6.6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	72.8	0.1	27.1	17716
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.6	0.9	9.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	85.7	2.9	100.0	98.0	0.3	1.6	5577
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.3	4.2	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.8	87.3	5.1	100.0	94.2	0.6	5.3	354
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.7	0.5	10.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	85.9	2.0	100.0	98.4	0.4	1.2	1271
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.6	0.7	9.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	85.5	2.9	100.0	98.3	0.3	1.4	3952
Composting toilet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>																					
African/Black	7.2	18.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	47.7	6.8	0.4	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.7	100.0	72.3	0.2	27.5	6502
Amerindian	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.6	3.0	0.0	0.4	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	79.1	1.2	100.0	97.5	0.3	2.3	2032
East Indian	4.4	14.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	61.0	3.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.5	0.6	100.0	80.8	0.2	19.0	10330
Mixed Race	6.7	16.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	42.5	7.7	0.0	0.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	19.5	0.7	100.0	75.3	0.1	24.5	4394
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	21.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.7	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	2.5	100.0	60.7	0.0	39.3	35
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																					
Poorest	0.2	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	1.1	0.4	0.2	6.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	76.2	2.4	100.0	96.1	0.2	3.6	4565
Second	1.5	6.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	52.4	5.6	0.1	0.6	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	25.1	1.1	100.0	90.3	0.2	9.4	4566
Middle	5.5	15.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	68.6	5.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	78.6	0.1	21.3	4707
Fourth	8.7	20.8	1.4	0.2	0.0	1.3	60.3	7.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	68.9	0.2	30.9	4718
Richest	10.4	27.1	1.6	0.0	0.2	1.2	53.7	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	61.2	0.2	38.6	4737
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1																					
na: not applicable																					
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.																					

**Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities**

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)			Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site <sup>1</sup>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24744</b>
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	57.0	0.2	33.1	7.7	1.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	6134
Rural	79.8	0.2	15.4	2.7	1.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	18610
<b>Location</b>									
Coastal	72.6	0.2	21.5	4.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	22664
Interior	91.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	3.3	3.1	0.0	100.0	2080
<b>Region</b>									
Barima Waini (1)	89.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	4.5	5.6	0.0	100.0	636
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	87.4	0.0	7.0	2.0	3.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	1553
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	76.8	0.2	20.6	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	4509
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	63.8	0.1	31.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	10438
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	87.6	0.5	6.3	2.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1514
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	79.5	0.1	10.3	9.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	3466
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	94.0	0.5	1.8	0.2	1.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	420
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	78.3	0.6	0.4	0.8	11.0	8.9	0.0	100.0	162
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	95.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	827
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	75.3	0.8	12.0	9.4	2.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	1219
<b>Education of household head</b>									
Pre-primary or none	85.7	0.2	5.6	3.8	2.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	853
Primary	79.2	0.2	15.2	3.9	1.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	6490

**Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities**

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)			Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site <sup>1</sup>						
Secondary	74.1	0.2	20.1	3.8	1.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	12550
Higher	62.1	0.0	31.6	5.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	3025
Missing/DK	71.2	0.0	20.6	1.4	6.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	1827
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>									
African/Black	67.1	0.2	25.5	5.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	7003
Amerindian	90.1	0.3	2.1	1.0	3.8	2.7	0.0	100.0	2197
East Indian	77.6	0.2	18.3	3.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	10758
Mixed Race	69.9	0.1	22.8	4.9	1.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	4736
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	42.6	0.0	27.5	28.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	50
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	88.7	0.2	3.4	0.8	5.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	4944
Second	83.3	0.2	8.7	5.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4953
Middle	74.7	0.1	20.3	4.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4950
Fourth	65.7	0.2	29.5	4.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4948
Richest	58.5	0.2	37.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4949
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1									

**Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces**

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Place of disposal of child's faeces									Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely <sup>A</sup>	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing				
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>1603</b>	
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	4.8	23.5	1.6	67.1	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	100.0	28.4	401	
Rural	11.9	19.0	4.1	59.0	2.6	0.4	2.3	0.7	100.0	30.9	1203	
<b>Location</b>												
Coastal	10.2	19.4	3.7	62.4	2.2	0.0	1.6	0.5	100.0	29.6	1401	
Interior	9.3	25.5	2.4	52.0	3.0	3.1	4.1	0.6	100.0	34.8	202	
<b>Region</b>												
Barima Waini (1)	3.0	25.5	4.1	57.1	2.9	3.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	28.5	67	
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	12.6	21.4	7.5	43.5	13.6	0.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	34.0	100	
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	5.5	9.9	1.7	77.4	0.6	0.0	4.3	0.5	100.0	15.5	262	
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	9.6	16.6	3.6	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	26.2	641	
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	15.5	31.1	3.6	40.0	1.7	0.0	3.4	4.7	100.0	46.6	116	
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	15.7	25.8	6.1	46.1	4.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	41.5	197	
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	13.7	26.0	0.6	46.2	6.9	0.8	5.7	0.2	100.0	39.7	43	
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	27.5	20.1	8.1	34.6	4.3	3.3	1.5	0.6	100.0	47.5	16	
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	8.5	26.4	0.6	54.4	0.6	4.4	3.7	1.4	100.0	34.9	76	
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	6.8	36.6	0.4	48.8	6.3	0.0	0.3	0.8	100.0	43.4	85	
<b>Mother's education</b>												
Pre-primary or none	(9.6)	(38.9)	(7.5)	(32.6)	(2.9)	(7.4)	(1.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(48.6)	18	
Primary	9.2	15.3	6.3	64.0	1.7	0.8	2.5	0.2	100.0	24.5	141	
Secondary	10.9	22.9	3.5	57.2	2.6	0.3	2.1	0.4	100.0	33.8	1224	
Higher	6.4	6.7	1.4	83.1	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.9	100.0	13.2	209	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12	

**Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces**

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Place of disposal of child's faeces								Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely <sup>A</sup>	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing			
<b>Type of sanitation facility</b>											
Improved	10.3	19.3	3.5	62.0	2.3	0.3	1.9	0.6	100.0	29.6	1555
Unimproved	2.5	54.2	2.8	34.1	1.9	2.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	56.7	41
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	(12.8)	(13.1)	(11.7)	(25.1)	(9.3)	(23.3)	(4.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(25.9)	8
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>											
African/Black	9.3	21.9	1.0	64.8	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.5	100.0	31.2	455
Amerindian	9.1	29.2	3.0	44.7	7.1	2.5	3.7	0.8	100.0	38.3	217
East Indian	10.1	17.5	5.5	62.7	1.8	0.0	2.0	0.3	100.0	27.6	600
Mixed Race	11.7	16.8	3.7	63.6	1.1	0.2	2.0	0.8	100.0	28.6	331
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	10.3	35.1	5.3	39.5	4.5	1.3	3.6	0.5	100.0	45.4	489
Second	11.0	20.4	2.3	60.0	3.2	0.0	2.1	1.0	100.0	31.4	335
Middle	14.5	13.7	3.8	65.7	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	28.3	266
Fourth	6.7	9.7	4.4	78.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	16.3	262
Richest	7.5	8.5	0.3	81.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.9	100.0	16.0	251
<sup>A</sup> 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.											
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.											
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases											

**Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders**

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Guyana 2019- 2020 Survey

	Percentage of household population using:																		Number of household members
	Drinking water					Sanitation					Handwashing <sup>A</sup>					Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service			
	Basic service <sup>1</sup>	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service <sup>2</sup>	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Missing	Total	Basic facility <sup>B</sup>	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other		Total		
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>24744</b>	
<b>Area</b>																			
Urban	93.6	5.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	92.0	6.0	1.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	68.1	8.2	7.3	16.4	100.0	60.1	6134	
Rural	94.9	1.6	2.2	1.3	100.0	90.1	8.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	80.6	5.7	6.4	7.4	100.0	70.8	18610	
<b>Location</b>																			
Coastal	96.4	2.7	0.6	0.3	100.0	92.0	6.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	77.6	5.8	6.4	10.2	100.0	70.2	22664	
Interior	74.4	0.6	16.4	8.7	100.0	74.6	19.0	3.3	3.1	0.0	100.0	75.7	12.1	8.9	3.2	100.0	45.7	2080	
<b>Region</b>																			
Barima Waini (1)	84.1	0.2	5.6	10.0	100.0	76.2	13.7	4.5	5.6	0.0	100.0	64.3	14.8	13.1	7.8	100.0	43.0	636	
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	98.6	0.7	0.1	0.5	100.0	90.0	6.5	3.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	79.7	6.0	7.9	6.3	100.0	72.3	1553	
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	99.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	91.9	7.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	78.4	3.9	6.0	11.7	100.0	71.8	4509	
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	95.1	4.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	92.0	6.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	76.6	6.3	6.4	10.7	100.0	69.0	10438	
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	97.6	0.2	0.2	2.1	100.0	95.0	2.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.9	5.6	9.9	8.6	100.0	70.5	1514	
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	95.6	3.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	91.7	7.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	80.6	5.3	5.7	8.4	100.0	72.4	3466	
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	81.5	1.7	1.8	15.1	100.0	69.7	26.9	1.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	87.9	4.3	7.1	0.7	100.0	55.0	420	
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	68.8	0.5	9.7	21.0	100.0	69.3	10.8	11.0	8.9	0.0	100.0	59.1	8.5	30.0	2.4	100.0	42.5	162	
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	63.9	0.0	34.0	2.1	100.0	76.6	20.7	1.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	81.6	15.0	2.5	0.9	100.0	43.6	827	
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	95.6	0.5	3.1	0.8	100.0	92.4	5.0	2.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	74.4	9.8	3.3	12.5	100.0	65.2	1219	
<b>Education of household head</b>																			
Pre-primary or none	97.2	0.3	0.7	1.9	100.0	83.3	12.0	2.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	68.6	14.7	11.5	5.2	100.0	55.8	853	
Primary	94.5	2.3	1.7	1.6	100.0	89.4	9.1	1.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	74.1	6.9	8.8	10.2	100.0	64.2	6490	
Secondary	94.7	2.1	2.4	0.8	100.0	91.6	6.7	1.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	79.7	6.0	5.4	8.9	100.0	71.3	12550	



**Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders**

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Guyana 2019- 2020 Survey

	Percentage of household population using:																		Number of household members
	Drinking water					Sanitation					Handwashing <sup>A</sup>					Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service			
	Basic service <sup>1</sup>	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service <sup>2</sup>	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Missing	Total	Basic facility <sup>B</sup>	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other		Total		
Higher	95.5	3.1	1.1	0.3	100.0	93.6	6.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	80.3	3.1	5.2	11.4	100.0	72.0	3025	
Missing/DK	91.3	5.7	2.0	1.0	100.0	85.6	7.5	6.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	73.3	8.0	6.9	11.8	100.0	59.9	1827	
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>																			
African/Black	96.8	2.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	91.0	6.8	2.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	76.7	6.6	6.4	10.3	100.0	68.3	7003	
Amerindian	76.2	0.4	14.4	9.0	100.0	77.2	16.4	3.8	2.7	0.0	100.0	72.1	13.6	9.9	4.5	100.0	45.7	2197	
East Indian	97.3	2.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	92.0	7.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.8	4.5	4.3	9.4	100.0	74.3	10758	
Mixed Race	93.6	4.6	1.4	0.4	100.0	92.9	4.8	1.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	71.2	6.7	10.7	11.5	100.0	64.6	4736	
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	94.7	4.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	90.3	8.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	74.8	10.4	4.1	10.7	100.0	68.3	50	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																			
Poorest	86.0	1.1	7.9	4.9	100.0	77.9	15.2	5.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	66.1	14.5	12.6	6.8	100.0	45.9	4944	
Second	97.6	1.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	87.1	10.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.3	8.6	5.6	7.5	100.0	66.8	4953	
Middle	96.3	3.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	94.1	5.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.6	3.9	6.5	10.0	100.0	73.6	4950	
Fourth	97.1	2.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	95.7	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.7	2.4	3.6	13.4	100.0	76.0	4948	
Richest	95.7	3.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.6	2.4	4.7	10.3	100.0	78.5	4949	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

<sup>A</sup> For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.

<sup>B</sup> 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

## 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.<sup>156</sup>

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.

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<sup>156</sup> 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 <sup>1</sup>	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials <sup>A</sup>			Other/No materials	DK/Missing	Total				
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/Missing							
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>5411</b>
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	2.4	93.6	0.1	3.9	0.0	100.0	96.0	94.9	91.6	1320
Rural	1.8	94.7	0.1	3.3	0.1	100.0	96.6	92.9	90.4	4090
<b>Location</b>										
Coastal	1.8	94.7	0.1	3.4	0.1	100.0	96.6	93.9	91.2	5056
Interior	4.5	90.7	0.0	4.9	0.0	100.0	95.1	85.8	83.7	355
<b>Region</b>										
Barima Waini (1)	3.5	91.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	89.4	87.9	115
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	3.1	94.6	0.0	1.9	0.4	100.0	97.6	92.7	91.3	265
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	0.9	97.3	0.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.2	95.3	94.2	1025
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	1.4	95.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	93.4	90.8	2406
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	2.3	83.7	0.0	13.9	0.2	100.0	85.9	91.2	79.8	343
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	3.2	94.4	0.3	1.9	0.2	100.0	97.9	96.5	94.8	738
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	1.2	98.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	94.9	94.4	81
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	10.3	79.9	0.0	9.7	0.0	100.0	90.3	80.2	74.7	29
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	6.0	87.6	0.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	93.6	78.0	75.2	129
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	2.7	92.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	94.8	90.6	87.3	279
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	1.3	95.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	96.6	93.2	90.5	973
15-17	1.6	95.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	96.9	91.9	89.7	577
18-19	0.8	95.3	0.0	3.8	0.1	100.0	96.1	95.0	91.7	396
20-24	1.9	95.0	0.0	3.0	0.1	100.0	96.9	92.4	90.2	1020
25-29	1.6	94.9	0.1	3.3	0.0	100.0	96.7	95.6	93.3	892

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 <sup>1</sup>	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials <sup>A</sup>			Other/No materials	DK/Missing	Total				
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/Missing							
30-39	1.2	95.8	0.1	2.8	0.1	100.0	97.1	92.8	90.7	1215
40-49	3.5	91.7	0.1	4.7	0.0	100.0	95.3	93.2	89.4	1309
<b>Education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	3.7	79.2	0.0	17.1	0.0	100.0	82.9	89.5	74.7	68
Primary	3.9	93.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	96.8	90.6	88.3	457
Secondary	2.0	94.2	0.1	3.7	0.1	100.0	96.2	93.1	90.4	3857
Higher	1.0	97.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.2	95.5	94.0	1010
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
<b>Disability status (age 18-49 years)</b>										
Has functional difficulty	7.7	89.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	96.9	87.2	86.3	153
Has no functional difficulty	1.8	94.5	0.1	3.5	0.1	100.0	96.4	93.7	90.9	4680
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>										
African/Black	1.7	95.6	0.1	2.6	0.1	100.0	97.3	94.8	92.8	1653
Amerindian	4.9	90.3	0.0	4.8	0.0	100.0	95.2	86.7	84.3	367
East Indian	1.9	94.0	0.1	4.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	93.1	89.8	2396
Mixed Race	1.5	95.2	0.0	3.1	0.1	100.0	96.8	94.1	91.7	985
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	4.3	90.0	0.0	5.5	0.1	100.0	94.3	89.7	86.1	858
Second	2.1	94.4	0.2	3.3	0.0	100.0	96.7	92.6	90.4	1015
Middle	2.0	95.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.4	94.8	92.3	1151
Fourth	0.9	95.0	0.1	4.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	94.4	91.5	1234
Richest	1.2	96.2	0.0	2.5	0.1	100.0	97.4	94.2	92.0	1153

<sup>1</sup>MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

<sup>A</sup> Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

(\*) Figures that are based on less 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months <sup>1</sup>	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>5411</b>
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	22.4	1320
Rural	19.6	4090
<b>Location</b>		
Coastal	20.0	5056
Interior	24.3	355
<b>Region</b>		
Barima Waini (1)	26.2	115
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	17.2	265
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	22.4	1025
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	13.2	2406
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	36.6	343
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	23.9	738
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	13.5	81
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	17.2	29
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	31.1	129
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	41.6	279
<b>Age</b>		
15-19	21.3	973
20-24	20.2	1020
25-29	18.0	892
30-39	20.3	1215
40-49	21.0	1309
<b>Education</b>		
Pre-primary or none	13.8	68
Primary	22.8	457

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months <sup>1</sup>	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Secondary	20.5	3857
Higher	18.8	1010
Missing/DK	(*)	18
<b>Disability status (age 18-49 years)</b>		
Has functional difficulty	39.0	153
Has no functional difficulty	19.8	4680
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>		
African/Black	20.8	1653
Amerindian	23.2	367
East Indian	20.0	2396
Mixed Race	18.9	985
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	10
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	22.0	858
Second	19.0	1015
Middle	22.5	1151
Fourth	19.3	1234
Richest	18.8	1153
<b><sup>1</sup>MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation</b>		
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.		



# 11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

## 11.1 Child Functioning

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities<sup>157</sup> 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.

Guyana MICS 2019-2020 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.

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<sup>157</sup> "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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty <sup>A</sup> 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		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1685</b>
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.4	2.7	0.3	2.2	5.4	846
Female	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	2.2	3.1	839
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.2	0.0	3.5	5.7	439
Rural	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.3	1.8	3.7	1246
<b>Location</b>										
Coastal	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.4	0.2	2.4	4.3	1487
Interior	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.1	3.6	198
<b>Region</b>										
Barima Waini (1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.4	54
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	2.7	1.4	0.5	4.2	102
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.9	281
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	2.3	0.0	3.8	6.8	642
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	2.4	122
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.9	2.7	227
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.1	0.7	1.3	2.1	47
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	14
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.3	2.3	2.7	1.2	1.5	6.3	83
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	114
<b>Age</b>										
2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	3.9	7.3	487
3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.4	649
4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.3	2.0	0.4	2.7	4.9	548

**Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)**

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty <sup>A</sup> 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		
<b>Early childhood education attendance<sup>B</sup></b>										
Attending	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.2	2.9	4.7	559
Not attending	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.5	638
<b>Mother's education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(2.1)	32
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.7	2.2	161
Secondary	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.3	1.8	0.3	2.6	5.2	1241
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	221
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30
<b>Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>										
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(7.3)	34
Has no functional difficulty	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.2	1.8	3.7	1522
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>										
African/Black	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	2.3	3.6	520
Amerindian	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.2	4.2	213
East Indian	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	2.3	2.6	0.2	3.0	6.3	572
Mixed Race	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	2.1	379
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.4	3.8	453
Second	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	5.3	5.9	359
Middle	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.9	0.0	2.1	5.3	323
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	2.2	288
Richest	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.7	2.8	0.0	0.7	3.7	261
<sup>A</sup> Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years is 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.										
<sup>B</sup> Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.										
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.										
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases										

**Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)**

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty <sup>A</sup> 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		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>5738</b>
<b>Sex</b>															
Male	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.8	0.6	2.5	2.2	0.7	1.3	1.9	0.4	10.3	4.0	18.8	2748
Female	0.4	0.4	2.5	0.2	0.8	1.5	2.8	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.9	8.6	3.9	16.5	2990
<b>Area</b>															
Urban	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.4	1.7	3.5	0.7	2.0	1.6	0.6	11.6	4.7	20.5	1305
Rural	0.3	0.3	2.4	0.6	0.5	2.0	2.2	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.3	8.8	3.7	16.7	4433
<b>Location</b>															
Coastal	0.4	0.3	2.4	0.4	0.8	1.9	2.7	0.5	1.0	1.7	1.1	9.5	3.9	17.8	5064
Interior	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.4	2.8	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.4	8.7	4.3	15.7	674
<b>Region</b>															
Barima Waini (1)	0.0	0.2	0.5	3.2	0.2	5.2	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	7.2	2.7	15.9	203
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	1.4	0.3	2.3	0.2	0.6	1.7	3.7	0.7	0.0	4.2	1.9	11.0	4.5	24.2	383
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.2	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.8	2.2	0.2	7.5	1.7	12.7	980
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	0.2	0.4	3.4	0.4	1.1	2.2	4.1	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.4	8.5	2.9	18.8	2313
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	15.5	8.2	20.3	337
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	0.1	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.1	8.8	5.5	13.9	739
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	3.7	1.0	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	7.1	7.2	13.7	126
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.8	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	11.3	7.1	16.5	49
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.3	2.8	10.0	3.8	16.4	296
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.4	3.5	2.5	1.5	16.2	8.8	25.1	312
<b>Age</b>															

**Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)**

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty <sup>A</sup> 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		
5-9	0.2	0.2	2.5	1.0	1.2	2.0	2.4	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.2	10.6	2.5	19.4	2194
10-14	0.8	0.3	2.5	0.2	0.5	2.0	2.3	0.5	1.4	1.6	0.8	9.2	4.0	16.3	2273
15-17	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.8	3.0	0.6	0.8	2.8	3.4	7.7	6.2	16.7	1271
<b>School attendance</b>															
Attending <sup>B</sup>	0.4	0.2	2.1	0.4	0.5	1.6	2.3	0.4	0.7	1.6	0.9	9.8	4.0	17.7	5284
Not attending	0.1	1.9	2.1	2.0	3.1	6.6	4.7	2.5	3.8	2.0	3.7	5.4	2.9	16.1	453
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
<b>Mother's education</b>															
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	5.0	16.9	157
Primary	0.1	0.4	3.4	0.6	0.6	2.9	3.9	1.2	0.4	2.3	3.9	8.3	5.6	19.4	1080
Secondary	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.5	0.4	1.5	2.2	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.6	10.0	3.3	17.3	3541
Higher	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.2	1.9	2.0	2.4	0.3	0.8	2.1	0.1	6.2	1.8	13.4	743
Missing/DK	0.0	1.0	4.5	0.8	3.6	3.3	0.8	0.0	2.6	1.4	1.0	19.1	9.1	26.5	176
<b>Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>															
Has functional difficulty	5.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.0	6.1	0.3	0.3	3.6	0.0	24.4	3.8	37.2	156
Has no functional difficulty	0.3	0.3	2.4	0.6	0.8	1.9	2.5	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.9	9.7	3.5	17.6	4419
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>															
African/Black	0.4	0.3	2.8	0.2	0.7	1.7	1.8	0.9	1.9	3.4	1.2	11.4	4.7	21.0	1577
Amerindian	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.6	2.4	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.6	9.0	3.6	17.3	752
East Indian	0.1	0.4	3.2	0.7	0.6	1.9	2.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	9.1	3.6	16.2	2137
Mixed Race	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.0	2.1	4.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.4	7.7	3.7	15.9	1264
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>															
Poorest	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	3.8	3.9	1.1	0.7	2.6	1.9	9.3	5.1	21.5	1433
Second	0.2	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.6	9.9	4.4	17.6	1175
Middle	0.3	0.6	3.1	0.5	2.3	3.3	4.1	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.3	13.1	5.7	21.7	1139
Fourth	0.7	0.2	1.8	1.1	0.2	0.7	2.6	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.3	8.6	1.4	13.8	1046

**Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)**

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty <sup>A</sup> 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		
Richest	0.1	0.6	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.3	5.4	2.2	10.8	945

<sup>A</sup> Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years is 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.

<sup>B</sup> Includes attendance to early childhood education

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

**Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)**

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>7423</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>144</b>
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	4.4	1.3	1.3	3594	1.0	157	(3.7)	48	(2.4)	46
Female	9.0	2.1	2.6	3829	1.2	346	(0.0)	82	(2.6)	98
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	7.1	0.8	1.5	1743	4.0	124	(*)	15	(6.8)	26
Rural	6.7	2.0	2.1	5679	0.2	379	1.5	116	1.6	118
<b>Location</b>										
Coastal	7.4	1.8	2.1	6551	1.2	483	1.5	118	2.1	137
Interior	2.3	1.5	0.8	872	(0.0)	20	(*)	13	(*)	7
<b>Region</b>										
Barima Waini (1)	1.4	2.1	0.1	257	(*)	4	(*)	5	(*)	0
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	4.2	0.7	2.1	485	(*)	21	(*)	3	(*)	10
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	10.2	0.5	0.3	1261	0.5	128	(*)	6	(*)	4
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	7.8	2.4	2.6	2955	0.7	230	(*)	72	(*)	78
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	5.9	3.6	3.8	459	(0.0)	27	(*)	16	(*)	17
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	5.9	1.7	1.9	966	(1.0)	57	(*)	16	(*)	18
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	3.7	0.1	0.8	173	(*)	6	(*)	0	(*)	1
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	3.0	1.9	1.7	63	(*)	2	(*)	1	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	2.3	1.6	1.1	379	(*)	9	(*)	6	(*)	4
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	4.7	1.0	2.1	425	(*)	20	(*)	4	(*)	9
<b>Age</b>										
2-4	2.0	1.5	1.8	1685	(0.0)	34	(7.1)	25	(0.4)	31
5-9	3.7	2.3	2.8	2194	(2.7)	80	(*)	51	(2.9)	61

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
10-14	11.0	1.3	1.6	2273	1.4	250	(*)	29	(*)	36
15-17	10.9	2.0	1.3	1271	0.0	139	(*)	25	(*)	16
<b>Mother's education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	1.5	1.3	3.2	190	(*)	3	(*)	3	(*)	6
Primary	6.5	1.3	0.6	1240	(0.0)	80	(*)	16	(*)	7
Secondary	6.2	1.8	2.1	4782	0.9	298	(2.1)	84	2.1	101
Higher	11.2	2.8	3.0	964	(2.6)	108	(*)	27	(*)	29
Missing/DK	5.3	0.0	0.3	206	(*)	11	(*)	0	(*)	1
<b>Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>										
Has functional difficulty	6.8	1.0	1.9	190	(*)	13	(*)	2	(*)	4
Has <b>NO</b> functional difficulty	5.9	1.6	1.8	5941	1.6	353	1.9	95	2.8	104
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>										
African/Black	9.1	3.0	3.2	2097	0.3	191	(*)	63	(*)	67
Amerindian	2.3	1.4	0.9	965	(0.0)	22	(*)	13	(*)	9
East Indian	7.3	1.6	1.6	2709	0.3	198	(*)	44	(2.5)	43
Mixed Race	5.6	0.7	1.5	1643	4.8	92	(*)	11	(*)	24
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	2.8	1.1	1.5	1886	(0.0)	52	(0.0)	21	(9.0)	29
Second	5.8	3.2	3.1	1534	0.7	89	(*)	49	(*)	47
Middle	8.2	1.9	2.0	1462	(0.0)	120	(*)	27	(*)	30
Fourth	9.2	2.2	2.3	1335	3.6	123	(*)	29	(*)	31
Richest	9.9	0.3	0.6	1205	0.5	119	(*)	3	(*)	7

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

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

**Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)**

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 2-17 years
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1685</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>5738</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>7423</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	5.4	846	18.8	2748	15.6	3594
Female	3.1	839	16.5	2990	13.6	3829
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	5.7	439	20.5	1305	16.8	1743
Rural	3.7	1246	16.7	4433	13.9	5679
<b>Location</b>						
Coastal	4.3	1487	17.8	5064	14.8	6551
Interior	3.6	198	15.7	674	13.0	872
<b>Region</b>						
Barima Waini (1)	1.4	54	15.9	203	12.8	257
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	4.2	102	24.2	383	20.0	485
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	1.9	281	12.7	980	10.3	1261
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	6.8	642	18.8	2313	16.2	2955
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	2.4	122	20.3	337	15.5	459
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	2.7	227	13.9	739	11.3	966
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	2.1	47	13.7	126	10.5	173
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.9	14	16.5	49	13.1	63
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	6.3	83	16.4	296	14.2	379
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	2.0	114	25.1	312	18.9	425
<b>Mother's education</b>						
Pre-primary or none	(2.1)	32	16.9	157	14.4	190
Primary	2.2	161	19.4	1080	17.2	1240
Secondary	5.2	1241	17.3	3541	14.1	4782
Higher	0.4	221	13.4	743	10.4	964
Missing/DK	(*)	30	26.5	176	23.8	206
<b>Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>						
Has functional difficulty	(7.3)	34	37.2	156	31.9	190
Has no functional difficulty	3.7	1522	17.6	4419	14.0	5941
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>						
African/Black	3.6	520	21.0	1577	16.7	2097
Amerindian	4.2	213	17.3	752	14.4	965
East Indian	6.3	572	16.2	2137	14.1	2709
Mixed Race	2.1	379	15.9	1264	12.7	1643
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	1	(*)	9	(*)	9
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	3.8	453	21.5	1433	17.2	1886
Second	5.9	359	17.6	1175	14.9	1534
Middle	5.3	323	21.7	1139	18.1	1462
Fourth	2.2	288	13.8	1046	11.3	1335
Richest	3.7	261	10.8	945	9.2	1205
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty						
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.						



## 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.<sup>158</sup>

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as ‘free economic help’ and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Guyana include old age pension, public assistance, food for the poor assistance, retirement pension, school tuition and/or school related support for household members age 5 – 24 years, health insurance and external assistance programme, or any other types of ad-hoc support, excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbours.

Health insurance is one protection scheme and tables EQ.2.1W and EQ.2.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborates the existence of health insurance for children under age five and 5-17 separately.

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 in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.5, 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. SDG indicator 1.3.1, the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems is presented in this table.

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.<sup>159</sup> Table EQ.2.6 presents

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<sup>158</sup> 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=W1siZiZlsljwMTgVMDcvMTkvMjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRuYW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BFTW9kdWxlX0RlY2VtYmVYXzlwMTZfRklOQUwUuUERGI1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f>

<sup>159</sup> 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](http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/GARPR_2014_guidelines_en_0.pdf).

the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits.

Finally, Table EQ.2.7 presents the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, while Table EQ.2.8 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year.

**Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women age 15 - 49 years covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of women age 15 - 49 years	Among men age 15 - 49 years covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by				Number of women age 15 to 49 years covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	National Insurance Scheme (NIS)	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>5887</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1273</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	31.4	1424	21.7	77.3	14.9	4.0	448
Rural	18.5	4463	34.7	68.9	9.5	3.8	825
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	22.4	5476	30.9	71.0	11.6	4.0	1229
Interior	10.6	411	8.2	94.2	5.7	0.0	44
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	8.7	129	16.9	89.4	7.1	0.0	11
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	12.5	333	28.1	66.8	4.8	4.1	42
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	22.2	1111	41.5	71.2	10.7	2.5	246
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	26.8	2566	32.6	67.9	12.4	5.3	688
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	11.1	372	5.3	91.9	3.8	8.3	41
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	13.3	797	28.7	70.6	8.0	1.2	106
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	17.2	94	2.4	96.7	7.2	0.0	16
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	7.6	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	8.9	156	8.0	95.7	3.9	0.0	14
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	35.9	297	8.0	84.9	17.9	0.0	107
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	10.4	998	37.7	63.7	7.2	0.9	103
20-24	26.1	1079	18.9	79.3	10.9	4.7	282
25-29	28.0	981	37.1	65.9	11.2	6.4	275
30-34	22.8	723	27.0	78.2	15.3	3.5	165
35-39	23.6	647	29.1	69.3	17.8	4.5	152
40-44	23.2	759	30.6	70.4	9.7	2.9	176
45-49	17.1	700	38.5	71.1	5.5	0.0	120
<b>Education</b>							
Pre-primary or none	1.7	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	3.2	535	(14.7)	(83.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	17
Secondary	16.1	4193	31.1	71.4	8.8	3.8	674
Higher	54.5	1063	29.5	71.9	14.8	4.1	580
Missing/DK	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Marital status</b>							
Ever married/lived with a partner/been in a visiting relationship	21.8	4578	29.2	71.5	13.1	3.6	1000
Never married/lived with a partner/been in a visiting relationship	20.7	1296	33.8	73.5	5.5	4.2	268
DK/Missing	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
<b>Functional difficulties</b>							
Has functional difficulty	15.7	173	(13.7)	(75.7)	(13.8)	(0.0)	27
Has no functional difficulty	23.5	5122	29.9	72.8	11.1	4.1	1204

**Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women age 15 - 49 years covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of women age 15 - 49 years	Among men age 15 - 49 years covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by				Number of women age 15 to 49 years covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	National Insurance Scheme (NIS)	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>							
African/Black	36.0	1780	31.5	69.7	13.5	5.0	640
Amerindian	7.5	429	20.9	81.7	7.7	0.0	32
East Indian	13.3	2572	29.7	73.8	6.2	1.7	341
Mixed Race	23.4	1093	27.8	73.6	13.7	4.5	256
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	6.2	985	29.4	82.1	3.5	0.0	62
Second	12.9	1130	23.5	72.7	7.2	3.0	146
Middle	19.5	1240	33.4	73.3	6.2	5.4	242
Fourth	28.7	1319	25.1	69.5	17.6	4.7	379
Richest	36.6	1213	34.7	71.3	11.4	3.1	444
<b><sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage</b>							
^Functional difficulty assessed for women age 18 - 49 years							
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases							
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases							

**Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men age 15 - 49 years covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of men age 15 - 49 years	Among men age 15 - 49 years covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by				Number of men age 15 - 49 years covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	National insurance scheme (NIS)	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>2214</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>589</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	31.0	465	26.8	76.9	9.8	8.4	144
Rural	25.4	1749	22.8	88.0	12.2	0.7	445
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	27.9	2045	24.3	85.1	11.7	2.6	571
Interior	11.0	169	6.3	90.2	7.0	0.5	19
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	9.4	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	17.8	115	(14.4)	(98.4)	(7.1)	(0.0)	20
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	28.2	448	20.8	84.3	24.8	0.0	127
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	28.6	956	27.4	84.9	11.1	5.0	273
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	22.0	137	25.1	94.8	0.0	0.0	30
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	31.4	297	12.5	88.0	1.3	1.2	93
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	18.7	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	4.5	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	8.8	64	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	29.4	92	(57.9)	(60.7)	(9.7)	(1.7)	27
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	8.8	424	(15.6)	(79.7)	(16.8)	(3.5)	37
20-24	31.5	360	23.1	84.2	8.1	3.4	113
25-29	29.9	336	24.8	81.5	13.9	6.5	101
30-34	29.3	284	33.4	88.0	7.3	0.0	83
35-39	33.0	275	17.0	91.3	9.8	0.1	91
40-44	30.5	262	26.9	81.4	14.0	0.0	80
45-49	30.7	273	21.9	88.5	14.9	4.0	84
<b>Education</b>							
Pre-primary or none	(22.1)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	18.0	261	(22.8)	(80.3)	(13.7)	(0.2)	47
Secondary	22.4	1566	22.8	86.8	9.4	1.8	351
Higher	53.0	345	26.4	83.5	15.7	4.8	183
Missing/DK	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Marital status</b>							
Ever married/lived with a partner/been in a visiting relationship	29.5	1436	24.7	84.5	12.1	3.2	424
Never married/lived with a partner/been in a visiting relationship	21.3	776	21.3	87.4	10.2	1.0	165
DK/Missing	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
<b>Functional difficulties</b>							
Has functional difficulty	22.2	59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Has no functional difficulty	29.3	1939	23.0	85.9	11.8	2.7	568

**Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men age 15 - 49 years covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of men age 15 - 49 years	Among men age 15 - 49 years covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by				Number of men age 15 - 49 years covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	National insurance scheme (NIS)	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>							
African/Black	35.7	595	25.8	86.1	13.9	2.6	213
Amerindian	9.5	155	(9.9)	(91.4)	(1.0)	(0.7)	15
East Indian	22.1	1077	23.7	85.0	10.4	0.6	238
Mixed Race	31.7	385	22.4	83.6	11.3	6.8	122
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	13.3	440	14.0	90.4	1.1	0.2	59
Second	25.3	439	22.5	92.2	1.8	0.0	111
Middle	25.8	459	26.4	86.5	11.7	4.6	119
Fourth	31.0	432	21.0	82.3	10.4	3.5	134
Richest	37.6	445	28.4	80.5	22.5	3.0	167

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

<sup>A</sup>Functional difficulty assessed for men age 18 - 49 years

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

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

**Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)**

Percentage of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 15 - 17 years covered by any health insurance	Number of children age 5-17 years	Among children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by				Number of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	National insurance scheme (NIS)	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5738</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>294</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	8.2	1305	50.6	10.1	31.8	9.0	107
Rural	4.2	4433	55.4	9.6	21.3	11.9	187
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	5.6	5064	54.5	8.1	25.5	11.2	285
Interior	1.3	674	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	0.6	203	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	1.0	383	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	6.6	980	(71.1)	(0.5)	(28.9)	(0.0)	65
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	5.5	2313	(56.4)	(4.3)	(19.3)	(22.6)	128
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	2.6	337	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	5.3	739	(38.8)	(19.5)	(24.6)	(2.2)	40
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	2.1	126	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.0	49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	1.8	296	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	12.9	312	(44.3)	(14.7)	(41.0)	(0.0)	40
<b>Age</b>							
5-9	6.2	2194	55.5	7.4	21.8	15.7	136
10-14	4.2	2273	51.5	14.3	29.2	9.6	94
15-17	5.1	1271	(52.9)	(8.1)	(26.1)	(2.4)	64
<b>School attendance</b>							
Attending <sup>A</sup>	5.3	5284	54.5	9.3	24.8	11.1	279
Not attending	3.2	453	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Missing/DK	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
<b>Mother's education</b>							
Pre-primary or none	0.4	157	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	0.6	1080	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Secondary	4.5	3541	51.2	16.0	18.4	13.8	161
Higher	16.2	743	55.7	1.7	35.5	7.5	120
Missing/DK	3.5	176	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
<b>Child's functional difficulties</b>							
Has functional difficulty	2.9	1008	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30
Has no functional difficulty	5.6	4730	56.4	9.4	24.8	10.5	265
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>							
African/Black	8.3	1577	55.8	8.4	29.4	8.0	131
Amerindian	0.9	752	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
East Indian	2.1	2137	(49.6)	(17.6)	(20.3)	(0.8)	45
Mixed Race	8.8	1264	52.9	6.2	22.8	19.0	111
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

**Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)**

Percentage of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 5 - 17 years covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 5-17 years	Among children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by				Number of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	National insurance scheme (NIS)	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	1.0	1433	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Second	2.7	1175	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
Middle	4.3	1139	(54.3)	(5.1)	(16.5)	(24.0)	49
Fourth	7.6	1046	(61.5)	(8.6)	(35.2)	(0.6)	79
Richest	12.7	945	61.4	5.5	27.9	5.1	120

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)

<sup>A</sup> Includes attendance to early childhood education

<sup>B</sup> Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

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

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



**Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)**

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children under age 5 covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by				Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	National insurance scheme (NIS)	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2801</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>205</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	9.7	703	46.2	10.5	31.9	23.8	68
Rural	6.6	2098	61.6	1.9	27.2	10.6	137
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	8.1	2460	56.3	4.7	28.9	15.4	199
Interior	1.8	341	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	0.0	105	na	na	na	na	0
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	0.5	170	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	7.6	465	(69.6)	(0.0)	(30.4)	(0.0)	35
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	9.7	1102	(46.7)	(6.2)	(27.5)	(27.0)	107
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	5.2	203	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	5.7	353	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	1.7	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.4	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	3.5	134	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	14.9	167	(53.5)	(0.0)	(47.6)	(3.8)	25
<b>Age</b>							
0-11 months	4.5	564	(84.4)	(4.0)	(15.6)	(0.0)	25
12-23 months	9.6	555	(48.0)	(10.1)	(34.4)	(17.9)	53
24-35 months	5.6	490	(52.3)	(0.0)	(29.1)	(18.6)	27
36-47 months	8.3	643	(56.9)	(6.2)	(15.8)	(25.1)	53
48-59 months	8.4	548	(53.3)	(0.0)	(44.0)	(6.0)	46
<b>Mother's education</b>							
Pre-primary or none	0.0	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Primary	0.3	256	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Secondary	6.3	2087	62.2	1.1	23.0	15.0	131
Higher	19.5	378	46.1	11.2	39.0	15.1	74
Missing/DK	(0.0)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
<b>Child's functional difficulties <sup>A</sup></b>							
Has functional difficulty	5.0	72	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	7.7	1613	53.4	2.7	29.7	17.2	124
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>							
African/Black	13.0	843	49.8	4.4	30.5	19.8	109
Amerindian	1.7	362	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
East Indian	4.4	1001	(76.7)	(3.8)	(16.8)	(3.9)	44
Mixed Race	7.7	595	(53.2)	(6.1)	(39.0)	(13.1)	46
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0

**Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)**

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children under age 5 covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by				Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	National insurance scheme (NIS)	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	0.8	785	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Second	2.1	585	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Middle	9.0	497	(60.0)	(4.9)	(15.2)	(22.1)	45
Fourth	10.6	493	(39.8)	(3.4)	(46.9)	(15.5)	52
Richest	20.3	442	63.6	6.0	26.8	11.1	90

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

<sup>A</sup> Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years

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

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

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of economic assistance programmes	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/external economic support	Number of households
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>7072</b>
<b>Sex of household head</b>			
Male	92.6	21.7	4318
Female	94.7	31.1	2754
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	96.2	28.9	1870
Rural	92.4	24.1	5202
<b>Location</b>			
Coastal	93.7	25.5	6583
Interior	90.0	23.2	489
<b>Region</b>			
Barima Waini (1)	97.8	23.8	137
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	87.8	25.4	454
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	94.8	24.1	1242
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	94.2	26.4	3010
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	88.8	24.1	434
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	93.7	24.7	1107
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	92.9	25.7	111
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	82.3	21.1	43
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	84.0	20.5	189
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	98.6	27.9	343
<b>Age of household head</b>			
15-19	(95.1)	(3.4)	31
20-24	87.4	2.3	213
25-49	92.3	8.6	3244
50+	94.7	42.1	3584
<b>Household with orphans</b>			
With at least one orphan	93.2	30.1	330
With no orphans	93.4	25.1	6742
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>			
African/Black	95.1	28.8	2072
Amerindian	87.7	23.8	493
East Indian	92.4	24.4	3255
Mixed Race	95.8	22.7	1232
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(71.6)	(37.3)	19
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>			
Poorest	88.0	24.9	1368
Second	91.5	24.1	1486
Middle	93.4	27.2	1455
Fourth	96.7	22.5	1431
Richest	97.6	28.3	1332

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

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

**Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members**

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months	Number of household members
	Old Age Pension	Public Assistance	Food for the poor	Retirement pension	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			
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>24744</b>
<b>Sex of household head</b>									
Male	14.1	1.6	0.5	5.0	0.5	40.4	52.5	47.5	15176
Female	19.0	3.8	1.2	5.8	0.8	39.3	57.5	42.5	9569
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	17.9	3	0.8	5.8	0.9	37.8	55.1	44.9	6134
Rural	15.4	2.3	0.8	5.2	0.5	40.7	54.2	45.8	18610
<b>Location</b>									
Coastal	16.1	2.4	0.8	5.6	0.7	39.4	54.3	45.7	22664
Interior	14.5	3.3	0.4	2.0	0.1	45.8	56.6	43.4	2080
<b>Region</b>									
Barima Waini (1)	15.8	4.8	0.0	1.6	0.2	48.4	59.1	40.9	636
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	16.2	1.0	0.2	2.4	0.3	49.5	60.7	39.3	1553
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	15.5	3.6	0.8	5.2	0.9	42.9	55.6	44.4	4509
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	17.2	2.2	0.9	6.9	0.7	34.3	51.9	48.1	10438
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	16.5	2.0	0.9	3.7	0.0	40.9	54.1	45.9	1514
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	13.1	2.3	0.4	4.2	0.7	42.0	54.3	45.7	3466
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	17.8	2.0	0.7	2.2	0.0	51.5	64.5	35.5	420
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	12.3	3.1	0.0	1.2	0.7	42.9	52.6	47.4	162
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	12.2	2.5	0.7	2.3	0.1	41.3	51.2	48.8	827
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	17.3	3.0	1.7	6.8	0.4	48.6	61.2	38.8	1219
<b>Education household head</b>									
Pre-primary or none	12.0	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.8	37.3	47.0	53.0	853
Primary	22.8	2.6	1.4	5.1	1.0	41.8	61.7	38.3	6490
Secondary	11.8	2.3	0.6	4.3	0.5	40.5	51.7	48.3	12550

**Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members**

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months	Number of household members
	Old Age Pension	Public Assistance	Food for the poor	Retirement pension	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			
Higher	16.1	1.0	0.4	12.0	0.5	34.7	51.0	49.0	3025
Missing/DK	22.6	6.5	0.5	4.5	0.4	39.7	57.2	42.8	1827
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>									
African/Black	16.8	2.7	0.7	9.0	0.7	40.8	56.0	44.0	7003
Amerindian	14.5	3.3	0.5	1.4	0.1	53.5	63.3	36.7	2197
East Indian	16.8	1.9	0.4	4.3	0.9	35.7	51.1	48.9	10758
Mixed Race	13.6	3.1	2.0	3.9	0.1	42.4	55.6	44.4	4736
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	30.8	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	32.9	66.0	34.0	50
<b>Wealth quintile</b>									
Poorest	14.1	3.1	0.7	1.5	0.5	47.1	58.8	41.2	4944
Second	12.7	1.8	1.8	3.5	1.2	41.5	54.0	46.0	4953
Middle	17.4	3.7	0.4	5.7	0.4	39.2	55.5	44.5	4950
Fourth	15.3	1.7	0.5	5.5	0.5	38.6	50.6	49.4	4948
Richest	20.6	2.1	0.5	10.4	0.5	33.5	53.3	46.7	4949
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1									
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.									
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases									

**Table EQ.2.6: 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 in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefit	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	Old Age Pension	Public Assistance	Food for the poor	Retirement pension	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			
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>2854</b>
<b>Sex of household head</b>									
Male	12.8	1.8	0.6	2.6	0.9	30.4	43.0	57.0	1753
Female	23.7	3.3	1.4	3.3	0.7	30.0	54.7	45.3	1101
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	16.2	3.2	1.1	3.0	0.8	28.8	46.8	53.2	564
Rural	17.2	2.1	0.8	2.9	0.8	30.6	47.7	52.3	2290
<b>Location</b>									
Coastal	17.1	2.2	1.0	3.0	0.9	29.2	46.8	53.2	2422
Interior	16.9	2.9	0.4	2.5	0.0	36.0	51.5	48.5	432
<b>Region</b>									
Barima Waini (1)	17.2	3.1	0.0	2.0	0.1	37.4	52.0	48.0	132
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	18.8	1.6	0.0	2.3	0.5	33.7	49.7	50.3	287
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	16.6	3.6	1.3	3.3	1.0	27.4	45.9	54.1	429
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	18.3	2.1	1.1	3.9	1.1	29.6	48.9	51.1	841
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	16.8	1.9	1.0	2.2	0.0	28.5	44.5	55.5	218
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	15.7	1.7	0.9	2.1	1.2	27.5	44.1	55.9	543
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	20.0	2.1	1.0	4.4	0.0	41.5	59.4	40.6	81
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	15.3	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	32.4	46.4	53.6	40
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	15.5	2.9	0.6	2.1	0.0	33.0	48.2	51.8	171
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	11.8	3.4	1.4	2.3	0.8	31.8	44.7	55.3	110

**Table EQ.2.6: 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 in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefit	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	Old Age Pension	Public Assistance	Food for the poor	Retirement pension	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			
<b>Age of household head</b>									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	11.2	88.8	92
25-29	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	31.4	32.0	68.0	198
30-34	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	57.1	57.3	42.7	214
35-39	2.2	0.4	3.0	0.2	1.8	54.3	58.1	41.9	267
40-44	1.1	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	39.9	42.0	58.0	294
45-49	2.2	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	35.3	38.1	61.9	331
50-59	2.6	2.8	1.0	0.9	0.5	26.0	31.2	68.8	690
60-69	39.6	3.8	0.9	9.9	2.1	18.3	58.7	41.3	458
70+	90.0	4.6	0.4	10.2	1.4	8.1	91.0	9.0	296
<b>Education of household head</b>									
Pre-primary or none	16.2	2.0	2.2	1.4	1.3	27.4	45.8	54.2	159
Primary	26.3	2.5	1.1	1.9	1.5	26.6	53.3	46.7	982
Secondary	10.5	1.8	0.6	3.4	0.4	32.5	43.3	56.7	1360
Higher	11.9	1.5	1.2	8.1	0.0	26.2	40.2	59.8	148
Missing/DK	20.0	5.6	0.7	1.9	0.4	37.0	53.9	46.1	206
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>									
African/Black	17.5	1.9	1.0	4.4	0.6	28.2	45.6	54.4	654
Amerindian	18.1	2.8	0.4	1.8	0.0	42.3	57.5	42.5	451
East Indian	18.0	2.4	0.4	2.8	1.4	25.4	44.4	55.6	1273
Mixed Race	12.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	0.2	34.8	48.8	51.2	469
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8

**Table EQ.2.6: 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 in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefit	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	Old Age Pension	Public Assistance	Food for the poor	Retirement pension	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			
<b>Wealth quintile</b>									
Poorest	17.0	2.7	0.8	1.9	0.4	31.8	48.5	51.5	1368
Second	17.1	2.0	0.9	3.8	1.2	28.8	46.5	53.5	1486

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households



**Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households**

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children under 18 living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months	Number of children under age 18
	Old Age Pension	Public Assistance	Food for the poor	Retirement pension	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			
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>7949</b>
<b>Sex of household head</b>									
Male	7.5	1.6	0.5	2.5	0.6	61.2	65.0	35.0	4742
Female	12.6	3.7	1.9	3.4	0.3	57.9	67.8	32.2	3207
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	10.6	3.0	0.5	3.5	0.2	57.9	65.7	34.3	1949
Rural	9.3	2.3	1.3	2.7	0.5	60.5	66.2	33.8	6000
<b>Location</b>									
Coastal	9.5	2.3	1.2	3.1	0.5	60.4	66.8	33.2	7006
Interior	9.9	3.2	0.4	1.0	0.1	55.7	61.1	38.9	943
<b>Region</b>									
Barima Waini (1)	12.0	5.8	0.0	0.6	0.1	58.9	64.9	35.1	287
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	9.6	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.0	77.4	79.6	20.4	515
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	8.3	4.1	1.2	2.0	1.2	67.1	71.1	28.9	1333
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	11.1	1.9	1.4	4.1	0.5	53.1	62.7	37.3	3191
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	9.4	1.1	1.5	2.1	0.0	57.6	62.3	37.7	497
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	6.3	2.5	0.5	2.2	0.1	66.7	69.7	30.3	1023
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	12.5	2.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	65.7	71.4	28.6	185
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	8.7	3.8	0.0	1.1	0.6	55.3	61.1	38.9	70
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	7.4	1.7	0.7	1.3	0.0	49.0	53.7	46.3	401
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	9.4	3.6	1.6	3.8	0.2	61.9	66.6	33.4	448
<b>Age of household head</b>									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24

**Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households**

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children under 18 living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months	Number of children under age 18
	Old Age Pension	Public Assistance	Food for the poor	Retirement pension	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			
20-24	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	19.3	80.7	195
25-29	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	48.9	49.9	50.1	698
30-34	4.7	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	65.9	69.4	30.6	1000
35-39	1.8	0.5	3.1	0.0	1.1	66.3	69.9	30.1	1262
40-44	1.8	3.8	1.2	0.9	0.9	68.3	70.0	30.0	1209
45-49	3.4	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	62.8	65.0	35.0	1024
50-59	4.1	3.5	0.8	4.1	0.4	56.3	61.3	38.7	1483
60-69	39.0	2.8	0.8	14.4	0.6	57.1	76.1	23.9	745
70+	89.7	4.4	1.8	13.7	0.0	50.8	97.7	2.3	310
<b>Education of household head</b>									
Pre-primary or none	5.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	57.9	59.6	40.4	294
Primary	13.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	1.0	65.1	73.7	26.3	1902
Secondary	7.0	2.2	0.6	2.4	0.2	59.2	64.0	36.0	4262
Higher	7.7	0.6	0.4	6.3	0.3	55.3	61.2	38.8	900
Missing/DK	19.6	7.2	0.8	2.6	0.6	55.7	67.3	32.7	592
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>									
African/Black	10.7	2.6	0.9	5.7	0.3	58.5	66.1	33.9	2277
Amerindian	9.9	2.9	0.4	0.6	0.0	63.4	67.8	32.2	1037
East Indian	9.0	1.5	0.4	1.8	1.0	61.1	65.5	34.5	2844
Mixed Race	8.9	3.5	2.8	2.1	0.1	57.7	66.1	33.9	1781
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(69.7)	(69.7)	(30.3)	10
<b>Wealth quintile</b>									
Poorest	9.0	3.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	63.4	68.4	31.6	2051
Second	5.1	0.7	3.0	1.4	1.0	63.4	68.1	31.9	1617
Middle	12.0	4.4	0.4	2.6	0.1	59.8	67.5	32.5	1467

**Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households**

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children under 18 living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months	Number of children under age 18
	Old Age Pension	Public Assistance	Food for the poor	Retirement pension	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			
Fourth	9.5	1.5	0.8	3.8	0.6	57.8	61.5	38.5	1469
Richest	13.3	2.5	0.1	7.4	0.3	52.6	63.6	36.4	1345
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers									
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.									
( ) 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Education related financial or material support during current school year			No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>5259</b>
<b>Sex of household head</b>					
Male	0.5	63.4	63.8	36.2	2563
Female	0.3	61.9	62.0	38.0	2696
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	0.5	58.0	58.1	41.9	1332
Rural	0.4	64.2	64.5	35.5	3927
<b>Location</b>					
Coastal	0.4	63.2	63.4	36.6	4677
Interior	0.4	58.3	58.5	41.5	582
<b>Region</b>					
Barima Waini (1)	0.0	61.9	61.9	38.1	179
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	0.0	83.4	83.4	16.6	323
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	0.5	69.9	70.3	29.7	873
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	0.3	52.8	53.0	47.0	2206
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	2.2	69.7	70.9	29.1	304
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	0.1	77.1	77.2	22.8	660
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	1.3	72.3	73.2	26.8	104
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.3	61.0	61.3	38.7	40
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	0.5	49.8	49.8	50.2	258
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	0.2	60.8	60.8	39.2	311
<b>Age</b>					
5-9	0.2	72.3	72.4	27.6	1780
10-14	0.2	67.0	67.1	32.9	2041
15-19	1.1	50.6	51.0	49.0	1208
20-24	1.5	12.7	13.7	86.3	230
<b>School management</b>					
Gov't/Public	0.0	69.3	69.3	30.7	4721
Religious/Faith	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Private	3.7	4.5	6.1	93.9	514
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Education of household head</b>					
Pre-primary or none	0.3	65.5	65.8	34.2	161
Primary	0.3	69.9	70.2	29.8	1269
Secondary	0.6	61.3	61.5	38.5	2768
Higher	0.2	50.5	50.5	49.5	677
Missing/DK	0.1	68.4	68.6	31.4	383
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>					
African/Black	0.5	58.0	58.1	41.9	1611
Amerindian	0.3	67.4	67.6	32.4	639
East Indian	0.6	69.0	69.4	30.6	1827

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Education related financial or material support during current school year			No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support <sup>1</sup>		
Mixed Race	0.2	56.6	56.6	43.4	1170
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
<b>Wealth quintile</b>					
Poorest	0.1	70.9	71.0	29.0	1193
Second	0.3	72.1	72.2	27.8	1017
Middle	0.6	63.1	63.5	36.5	984
Fourth	0.9	56.7	57.1	42.9	1039
Richest	0.4	49.3	49.4	50.6	1026

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support

(\*) Figures that are based on less 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, Guyana 2019- 2020 Survey

	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 <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>5887</b>
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	8.0	2.7	2.8	2.7	4.0	0.7	2.5	15.6	84.4	1424
Rural	7.5	3.2	1.7	2.7	4.7	1.1	1.9	14.4	85.6	4463
<b>Location</b>										
Coastal	7.5	3.0	1.9	2.6	4.4	1.0	2.0	14.5	85.5	5476
Interior	8.9	3.8	2.6	4.5	6.1	1.0	3.7	16.9	83.1	411
<b>Region</b>										
Barima Waini (1)	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.3	5.6	9.2	90.8	129
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	6.4	1.4	0.5	1.7	2.9	0.4	1.1	10.1	89.9	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	8.7	2.6	1.0	2.5	4.0	1.7	1.5	15.0	85.0	1111
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	8.9	4.1	2.1	2.6	5.1	0.5	1.2	15.7	84.3	2566
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	6.1	1.9	2.2	3.9	4.0	2.1	3.8	14.2	85.8	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	3.2	1.7	3.2	2.6	4.3	1.4	4.4	13.5	86.5	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	4.4	1.2	2.0	1.8	2.2	0.6	1.7	11.7	88.3	94
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	10.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	5.0	2.4	4.5	16.0	84.0	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	16.7	8.6	5.1	9.4	12.8	1.5	3.0	26.6	73.4	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	6.1	1.0	0.7	2.8	3.0	0.1	1.8	10.5	89.5	297
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	7.9	4.1	1.8	5.0	4.8	0.5	2.2	15.4	84.6	998
15-17	9.1	3.3	2.1	5.1	4.7	0.2	1.7	16.1	83.9	591
18-19	6.1	5.2	1.4	4.9	5.0	0.8	2.8	14.4	85.6	406
20-24	7.0	3.2	2.6	3.3	5.0	1.5	2.1	15.6	84.4	1079
25-29	8.8	4.2	2.1	2.5	4.2	0.7	1.4	15.4	84.6	981
30-34	10.3	4.0	1.3	1.3	5.5	1.0	2.2	15.6	84.4	723
35-39	7.1	2.6	2.2	1.9	3.9	0.7	2.0	12.8	87.2	647

**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, Guyana 2019- 2020 Survey

	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 <sup>1</sup>		
40-44	7.7	1.1	1.3	2.1	4.6	2.0	2.3	15.7	84.3	759
45-49	4.0	1.2	1.9	1.8	3.6	0.6	2.5	10.8	89.2	700
<b>Education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	4.8	0.0	0.7	0.7	3.1	2.0	3.7	10.2	89.8	75
Primary	2.9	1.3	0.9	1.6	3.3	0.7	1.6	8.8	91.2	535
Secondary	6.9	2.6	1.9	2.7	4.4	1.0	2.0	13.4	86.6	4193
Higher	13.2	6.1	2.6	3.4	5.5	0.8	2.4	22.3	77.7	1063
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>										
Has functional difficulty	14.8	7.0	4.1	7.1	9.8	4.1	4.0	29.7	70.3	173
Has no functional difficulty	7.2	2.9	1.8	2.3	4.4	1.0	2.0	14.0	86.0	5122
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>										
African/Black	10.2	3.8	2.6	3.5	5.1	0.7	3.1	18.5	81.5	1780
Amerindian	7.8	3.8	2.7	4.3	6.5	0.6	3.2	15.5	84.5	429
East Indian	5.5	2.5	1.6	2.1	4.5	1.1	1.1	12.4	87.6	2572
Mixed Race	8.2	2.8	1.3	2.3	3.1	1.3	2.2	13.6	86.4	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	8.0	3.1	2.2	3.7	5.0	1.5	3.1	14.8	85.2	985
Second	6.1	3.4	2.0	2.6	4.1	0.7	2.1	13.9	86.1	1130
Middle	6.8	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.9	1.0	1.3	12.5	87.5	1240
Fourth	7.1	3.1	2.4	2.0	4.7	0.9	1.8	13.8	86.2	1319
Richest	10.1	4.0	1.7	3.4	6.0	0.9	2.3	18.5	81.5	1213
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1										
^Functional difficulty assessed for women age 18 - 49 years										
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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, Guyana 2019- 2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of men who have <b>NOT</b> 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 <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>2214</b>
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	8.9	0.6	0.9	2.6	6.1	0.9	4.4	17.7	82.3	465
Rural	7.8	2.1	1.1	3.0	4.0	0.4	1.9	13.3	86.7	1749
<b>Location</b>										
Coastal	7.7	1.6	1.1	2.7	4.5	0.4	2.5	14.0	86.0	2045
Interior	11.5	3.9	1.4	5.5	3.1	1.0	2.5	16.8	83.2	169
<b>Region</b>										
Barima Waini (1)	5.5	1.2	0.5	1.7	5.0	3.1	2.5	12.6	87.4	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	4.4	0.8	0.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	3.1	9.1	90.9	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	10.7	2.4	0.5	2.7	2.6	0.8	3.0	16.1	83.9	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	8.1	1.8	1.4	3.6	5.8	0.4	2.7	15.1	84.9	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	8.2	0.7	1.2	1.6	6.9	0.8	0.9	14.2	85.8	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	4.7	0.7	0.8	2.0	3.2	0.0	1.4	10.3	89.7	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	6.3	1.5	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	2.7	7.2	92.8	40
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	19.0	7.7	5.4	5.8	0.8	0.8	3.6	23.8	76.2	13
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	18.0	6.8	2.2	11.0	3.2	0.0	2.0	24.8	75.2	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	2.3	0.2	0.9	0.9	3.5	0.5	1.8	8.7	91.3	92
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	6.2	3.2	0.6	3.6	4.1	0.1	1.9	12.4	87.6	424
15-17	5.4	3.9	0.9	3.4	5.6	0.2	0.4	12.2	87.8	216
18-19	7.0	2.4	0.3	3.9	2.5	0.1	3.6	12.5	87.5	209
20-24	6.4	0.9	0.6	2.3	3.0	0.9	2.6	13.6	86.4	360
25-29	8.2	2.4	0.9	1.9	5.2	0.1	2.0	13.5	86.5	336

**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, Guyana 2019- 2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of men who have <b>NOT</b> 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 <sup>1</sup>		
30-34	7.5	0.5	2.4	2.0	4.2	0.2	2.7	12.7	87.3	284
35-39	10.5	1.7	2.6	5.4	6.0	0.4	2.7	15.3	84.7	275
40-44	10.7	0.3	0.9	2.4	3.5	0.1	1.3	15.6	84.4	262
45-49	8.0	2.6	0.2	2.7	5.4	1.7	4.2	17.9	82.1	273
<b>Education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	(12.7)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.6)	(1.8)	(1.4)	(2.9)	(17.4)	(82.6)	33
Primary	6.1	0.8	0.3	0.7	5.0	1.6	0.7	10.4	89.6	261
Secondary	8.1	2.1	1.5	3.3	4.7	0.4	2.6	15.2	84.8	1566
Higher	8.5	0.8	0.1	2.8	2.8	0.0	3.1	12.7	87.3	345
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
<b>Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)</b>										
Has functional difficulty	7.7	5.2	0.3	6.6	9.6	6.0	4.2	20.7	79.3	59
Has no functional difficulty	8.3	1.4	1.1	2.7	4.1	0.3	2.6	14.2	85.8	1939
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>										
African/Black	6.9	1.0	1.0	2.3	5.2	1.1	3.5	14.8	85.2	595
Amerindian	11.8	4.3	1.6	5.5	3.1	0.6	1.6	16.3	83.7	155
East Indian	8.5	2.3	1.2	2.9	4.6	0.2	1.2	12.9	87.1	1077
Mixed Race	6.7	0.3	0.6	2.6	3.3	0.2	4.8	15.9	84.1	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	9.6	1.9	1.2	3.9	3.5	0.5	4.1	16.7	83.3	440
Second	4.5	0.1	0.5	1.6	3.9	0.3	1.8	10.4	89.6	439
Middle	10.0	3.4	3.2	3.3	6.9	0.1	1.9	16.7	83.3	459
Fourth	7.8	1.8	0.1	4.0	4.0	0.8	1.5	11.9	88.1	432
Richest	8.0	1.5	0.3	1.7	3.7	0.6	2.9	15.1	84.9	445

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

**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, Guyana 2019- 2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of men who have <b>NOT</b> 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 <sup>1</sup>		
^Functional difficulty assessed for men age 18 - 49 years										
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases										
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases										



# 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 Guyana MICS 2020 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the ten administrative regions of the country: Barima-Waini, Pomeroon-Supenaam, Essequibo Islands-West Demerara, Demerara-Mahaica, Mahaica-Berbice, East Berbice-Corentyne, Cuyuni-Mazaruni, Potaro-Siparuni, Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo, and Upper Demerara-Berbice. Urban and rural areas in each of the ten regions were defined as the sampling strata. In designing the sample for the Guyana MICS2020, 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 2012 Guyana Population and Housing Census. 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.

### A.1 Sample Size and Sample Allocation

Since the overall sample size for the Guyana MICS 2020 partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Guyana from the 2012 Census sampling frame was first examined by region, urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

<b>Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame</b>						
	<b>Number of EAs</b>			<b>Number of Households (2012 Census)</b>		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>726,752</b>	<b>189,251</b>	<b>537,501</b>
<b>Region</b>						
Region 1	44	10	34	27,029	6,283	20,746
Region 2	143	40	103	46,016	11,104	34,912
Region 3	338	0	338	105,881	0	105,881
Region 4	956	405	551	298,789	119,392	179,397
Region 5	153	0	153	49,174	0	49,174
Region 6	372	105	267	107,451	30,165	77,286
Region 7	49	23	26	19,361	9,444	9,917
Region 8	21	0	21	11,163	0	11,163
Region 9	56	10	46	23,066	3,203	19,863
Region 10	115	30	85	38,822	9,660	29,162

The overall sample size for the Guyana MICS 2020 was calculated as 8700 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the underweight 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 than 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,  $r$  (underweight prevalence) was assumed to be 12.4 percent based on the national estimate from the MICS5 2014. The value of  $deff$  (design effect) was taken as 1.661 based on the estimate used for the MICS5 2014,  $pb$  (percentage of children age 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 8.4 percent,  $AveSize$  (mean household size) was taken as 5 persons per household, and the response rate was assumed to be 90 percent, based on experience from the previous MICS.

Although an RME of 12% is needed for the national-level estimates, for the regional-level estimates it was sufficient to use an RME of 15% (that is, a margin of error of 0.15  $r$ ). The resulting total sample size at the national level from this exercise was 8700 households. With the selection of 20 households per sample enumeration district, this would require a national sample of 435 EDs.

As mentioned above, the number of sample households selected per cluster for the Guyana MICS 2020 was 20, based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. The total sample size was allocated to each region proportionally to the cubic root of the total population of the region. The number of sample EDs selected in each region was calculated by dividing the total number of sample households allocated to the region by the number of sample households per cluster (20). Subsequently the number of sample EDs per region was allocated to the urban and rural parts of the region in a proportional manner.

The allocation of the total sample size to the ten regions and area of residence is shown in Table SD.2.

<b>Table SD.2: Sample allocation</b>							
Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, Guyana MICS 2019-2020							
	Sample Clusters				Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural		Total	Urban	Rural
<b>Total</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>330</b>		<b>8,700</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>6,600</b>
<b>Region</b>							
Region 1	34	8	26		680	160	520
Region 2	42	12	30		840	240	600
Region 3	55	0	55		1,100	0	1100
Region 4	76	32	44		1,520	640	880
Region 5	42	0	42		840	0	840
Region 6	63	23	40		1260	460	800
Region 7	30	14	16		600	280	320
Region 8	21	0	21		420	0	420
Region 9	32	6	26		640	120	520
Region 10	40	10	30		800	200	600

## A.2 Selection of enumeration areas (clusters)

The sample census enumeration areas were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic selection with probability proportional to size (PPS), where the measure of size was the number of households in an EA from the 2012 Census frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of enumerated areas (specified in Table SD.2) from each area of residence stratum within each of the 10 regions. The definition of urban and rural areas used for the Guyana MICS 2020 is in line with the definitions followed by the Guyana Bureau of Statistics for the national 2012 Census.

## A.3 Listing Activities

Given that there had been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2012 Census, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, staff of the Guyana Bureau of Statistics were trained to visit all the selected enumeration areas and list all households in each enumeration area.

A Listing training was held for five days from October 29 to November 2, 2018 and was led by the Bureau of Statistics. Training consisted of both theoretical and practical training. There were 49 trainees who participated and completed this training.

The MICS 6 Listing exercise took place from November 5 until December 31, 2018. The length of time to undertake the data collection phase of the survey was due to challenges caused by the political situation at the time, which presented several roadblocks--namely distrust and having to revisit households to validate previous responses.

The Bureau of Statistics conducted the Household Budget Survey for one year from October 2018. Of the 435 clusters selected for the Guyana MICS6, 108 had already been listed for the HBS. The listing produced for the HBS was reused for MICS6 in areas of overlap, as follows:

- Region 1 16 of the 34 clusters selected were prelisted for HBS
- Region2 12 of the 42 clusters selected were prelisted for HBS
- Region3 5 of the 55 clusters selected were prelisted for HBS
- Region4 5 of the 76 clusters selected were prelisted for HBS
- Region5 6 of the 43 clusters selected were prelisted for HBS
- Region6 2 of the 62 clusters selected were prelisted for HBS
- Region7 18 of the 30 clusters selected were prelisted for HBS
- Region8 10 of the 21 clusters selected were prelisted for HBS
- Region9 13 of the 32 clusters selected were prelisted for HBS
- Region 10 13 of the 40 clusters selected were prelisted for HBS

It should be noted that listing on the Coast was from November to December 2018. Regions 1, 7, 8,9 and riverine/interior areas of Regions 2 and 10 were listed between August 2019 and December 2019.

## A.4 Selection of households

Lists of households for each enumeration area were prepared by the listing teams on the coast and by the data collection teams in the interior areas. The households listed in each sample cluster were divided into two strata for the second stage selection: households with children under age 5 and households without children under age 5. A separate sample of households was selected from each group, using a higher sampling rate for households with children under 5. This sampling strategy increased the number of children under 5 in the sample to increase the precision of the indicators based on under-5 children. The households were sequentially numbered from 1 to the last number within each group in the enumeration area at the National Bureau of Statistics, where the selection of households in each group within the sample enumeration areas was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. The MICS6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households was adapted for this purpose<sup>160</sup>

Of the 20 households selected in each cluster, the target number of sample households with children under age 5 years was 8. Therefore, in sample clusters where more than 8 households with children under age 5 were listed, 8 of these households were selected using random systematic sampling; and 12 households without children under age 5 were selected from the other stratum. In sample clusters where 8 or less households with children under 5 were listed, all of these households were selected for the survey. In these clusters, the number of households without children under 5 to be selected was equal to 20 minus the number of households with children.

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in one 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 sub-sample of households. All men age 15 to 49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

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<sup>160</sup> Available here: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 31, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.



The Guyana MICS 2020 also included water quality testing for a sub-sample of households within each sample cluster. A sub-sample of 5 of the 20 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 sub-sample of households.

A total of 2145 households (in 429 sample clusters) were selected for the testing of E.coli content in household drinking water and at the source.

## A.5 Calculation of Sample Weights

The Guyana MICS 2020 sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating equal numbers 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. Also, the sampling rate varies by households with and without children under 5 in each sample cluster. For these reasons, 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:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h},$$

$n_h$  = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum  $h$

$M_{hi}$  = number of households in the 2012 Census frame for the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$

$M_h$  = total number of households in the 2012 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,  $p_{2hi} = 1$

The last stage probability of selection ( $p_{3hi}$ ) in each sample EA is different for households with and without children under 5. For this reason, separate weights were calculated for each group of households in the sample EA.

Based on the stratified two-stage sample design, the probability of selection for the sample households with children under 5 within a sample EA was calculated as follows:

$$f_{hi(wc)} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times p_{2hi} \times \frac{m_{hi(wc)}}{M'_{hi(wc)}} ,$$

where:

$f_{hi(wc)}$  = probability of selection for the sample households with children under 5 in the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$

$n_h, M_{hi}, M_h$  and  $p_{2hi}$  are identical to the earlier definition

$m_{hi(wc)}$  = number of sample households with children under 5 selected in the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$

$M'_{hi(wc)}$  = total number of households with children under 5 listed in the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$

The corresponding overall probability of selection for the households without children was calculated as follows:

$$f_{hi(woc)} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times p_{2hi} \times \frac{m_{hi(woc)}}{M'_{hi(woc)}} ,$$

where:

$f_{hi(woc)}$  = probability of selection for the sample households without children under 5 in the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$

$m_{hi(woc)}$  = number of sample households without children under 5 selected in the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$

$M'_{hi(woc)}$  = total number of households without children under 5 listed in the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where  $RR_h$  is the response rate for the sample households in stratum  $h$ , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum  $h$  out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum  $h$ .

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, 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 sampling weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Guyana MICS 2020 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% sub-sample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit sub-sampling weighting factor of 2 in addition to the adjustment for the non-response to the individual questionnaire for men.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The household weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a sub-sample of 5 households was selected from the 20 MICS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this sub-sampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{20}{5} = \frac{4}{f_{hi}},$$

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:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}},$$

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)

The Guyana MICS 2020 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 0.034486 and 9.467305 in the 350 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

### Oversight:

- Ms. Sonya Roopnauth, MoF
- Mr. Lennox Benjamin, BoS
- Ms. Sylvie Fouet, Mr. Nicolas Pron, UNICEF
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### Project Directors

- Ms. Misenga Baird, BoS
- Mr. Michael Gillis, UNICEF

**Survey Coordinator:** Ms. Florence Younge, Survey Coordinator

### Data Processing/Programming

- Ms. Michellene Carter-Thorne, BoS
- Mr. Dale Thomas, BoS
- Mr. Harry Hernandez, LACRO

### Sampling

- Mr. Ian Manifold, BoS
- Ms. Michellene Carter-Thorne, BoS
- Mr. Armando Levinson, LACRO

### Questionnaire Design

- Dr. Shamdeo Persaud (Chariman) - Ministry of Health
- Dr. Ertenisa Hamilton - Ministry of Health
- Colette Clementson - Ministry of Health
- Abike Samuels - Ministry of Human Services and Social Security
- Shameza David - University of Guyana
- Dr. Lidon Lashley - University of Guyana
- Misenga Baird - Bureau of Statistics
- Florence Younge - MICS Consultant
- Abigail Welch - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Dr. Deon Anderson - Guyana Water Inc.
- Dr. Samantha Scotland - National Data Management Authority
- Jolene Brown-Griffith - Ministry of Telecommunication
- Evelyn Hamilton - Ministry of Education
- Nichola Warriner-Johnson - Ministry of Education
- Jewel Crosse - UNICEF
- Ninian Blair - UNICEF
- Michele Rodrigues - UNICEF
- Michael Gillis - UNICEF
- Patricia George - Rapporteur
- Geneva Welcome - Civil Society Organisation

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Ian Manifold	Bureau of Statistics
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## Technical and Field Coordinators

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Avonel Leander	Interviewer
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Esanju Hardeen	Interviewer
Kevin Johnson	Interviewer
Amisha Seepersaud	Interviewer
Toya Roberts	Interviewer
Thybert Mure	Interviewer
Tiana Lewis	Interviewer
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Goldie Arnold	Interviewer
Evie Willie	Interviewer
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Navita Issacs	Interviewer
Gavin Harvey	Interviewer
Nickasie Simpson	Interviewer
Tandica Marshall	Interviewer
Tiana Lewis	Interviewer
Odley Paul	Interviewer
Kevin Johnson	Interviewer
Joann Bowen	Interviewer
Djenne Azore	Interviewer
Dane Schultz	Interviewer
Esanju Hardeen	Interviewer
Toya Roberts	Interviewer
Amesha Seepersaud	Interviewer
Adrian Sookdeo	Interviewer
Alisha Williams Richards	Interviewer
Avonel Leander	Interviewer
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Kelroy Wellington	Measurer
Aftab Basir	Measurer
Bridget Washington	Measurer
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Leonie Braithwaite	Measurer
Charmaine Cozier	Measurer
Darnel Melville	Measurer
Nikita Halley	Measurer
Nelly Kendall Paddy	Measurer
Nadine Washington	Measurer
Vondetta Lewis	Measurer
Kemaul Kissoon	Measurer
Dex Thomas	Measurer
Carl Matthews	Measurer
Aftab Basir	Measurer
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Dwight Chester	Listers
Jade Mc Kenzie	Listers
Jamiljla Williams	Listers
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Onanza Haynes	Listers
Shequena Leander	Listers
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Cassia Munroe	Listers
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lasiah ward	Secondary Editors
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Shanza Benn	Listers

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Michael Odonaghue	Listers
Jacqueline Leander	Listers
Avonel Leander	Listers
Tredale Walcott	Listers
Josiah Bacchus	Listers
Odetta Roach	Listers
Shandel Archer	Listers
Keisha Younge	Listers
Aftab Basir	Listers
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Renatta Adams	Listers
Zane Klass	Listers
Cherryl Klass	Listers
Colin Barker	Listers
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Johnnathon Walcott	Listers
Amisha Bonasha Seepersaud	Listers
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Nectar Prince	Listers
Tresha Cosberth*	Listers
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Tamika Shako*	Listers
Cletus Dias	Listers
Toya Roberts	Listers
Cleophas Loyola	Listers
Nathaniel Gilkes	Listers
Immanuel DeJonge	Listers
Alvin Haripersuad	Listers
Orson Charles	Listers
Julious Richmond	Listers
Ato Heyliger	Listers
Ingrid Trotman	Listers
Sylvester Nanan	Listers
Ivan Holmes	Listers
Vivian Edwards	Listers
Sherlon Rodrigues	Listers
Alex Allen	Listers
Nadine Washington	Listers

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- Jose Sierra Castillo
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# APPENDIX C

## Estimates of Sampling Errors

The sample of respondents selected in the Guyana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019-2020 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 linearisation method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation (se/r)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value ( $r$ ) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect (deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect (deft)* is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 5.0 and SPSS Version 23 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter III. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for all regions (Tables SE.6 to SE.15.).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For several indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal *in situ* of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities
- Population covered by social transfers

**Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<sup>deff</sup>), square root of design effects (<sup>deff</sup>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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	Upper bound r + 2se
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.924	0.006	0.007	3.704	1.924	24,744	7,072	0.912	0.936
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.879	0.006	0.007	1.814	1.347	5,887	5,887	0.868	0.891
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.878	0.009	0.010	1.584	1.259	2,214	2,214	0.861	0.896
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.691	0.009	0.013	2.348	1.532	5,887	5,887	0.673	0.710
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.745	0.014	0.019	2.325	1.525	2,214	2,214	0.717	0.773
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.276	0.011	0.042	3.882	1.970	5,887	5,887	0.253	0.299
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.341	0.017	0.049	2.752	1.659	2,214	2,214	0.307	0.374
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.025	0.004	0.169	4.328	2.080	5,887	5,887	0.017	0.034
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.212	0.013	0.060	2.167	1.472	2,214	2,214	0.187	0.238
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	15.191	3.275	0.216	na	na	na	na	8.641	21.741
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	23.052	4.306	0.187	na	na	na	na	14.441	31.663
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	24.640	4.417	0.179	na	na	na	na	15.806	33.474
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	2.265	0.092	0.040	na	na	na	na	2.082	2.448
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	64.883	6.141	0.095	na	na	na	na	52.601	77.166
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.299	0.014	0.048	4.007	2.002	3,984	4,050	0.270	0.328
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.473	0.018	0.038	3.300	1.817	2,406	2,540	0.437	0.509
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.847	0.014	0.017	1.717	1.310	835	1,081	0.818	0.875
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.976	0.005	0.005	1.320	1.149	835	1,081	0.965	0.987
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.879	0.016	0.018	1.259	1.122	555	554	0.848	0.910
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.846	0.015	0.017	0.908	0.953	555	554	0.817	0.875
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.632	0.022	0.035	1.016	1.008	490	496	0.589	0.676
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.751	0.010	0.014	3.990	1.998	24,744	7,072	0.731	0.772
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.837	0.023	0.028	0.150	0.387	27	38	0.790	0.884
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.074	0.005	0.062	7.905	2.812	24,113	25,429	0.065	0.083
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.285	0.037	0.129	1.526	1.235	242	231	0.212	0.359
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.091	0.009	0.097	2.445	1.564	2,623	2,603	0.074	0.109

**Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<sup>deff</sup>), square root of design effects (<sup>deff</sup>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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	Upper bound r + 2se
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.065	0.007	0.108	2.099	1.449	2,626	2,607	0.051	0.079
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.065	0.009	0.139	3.502	1.871	2,626	2,607	0.047	0.083
Early child development index	TC.53	0.868	0.012	0.014	1.622	1.274	1,191	1,202	0.843	0.893
<b>Learn</b>										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.974	0.007	0.007	1.092	1.045	471	555	0.960	0.988
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.476	0.024	0.051	0.953	0.976	698	403	0.427	0.525
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.465	0.029	0.063	1.377	1.173	698	403	0.407	0.524
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.981	0.004	0.004	2.787	1.669	2,801	2,801	0.973	0.990
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.725	0.011	0.016	3.063	1.750	6,705	4,802	0.703	0.748
Child labour	PR.3	0.064	0.006	0.093	1.934	1.391	5,738	3,248	0.052	0.076
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.063	0.016	0.250	4.618	2.149	1,079	1,103	0.031	0.094
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.323	0.023	0.072	2.717	1.648	1,079	1,103	0.276	0.369
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.576	0.011	0.020	3.121	1.767	5,887	5,887	0.554	0.599
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.792	0.019	0.024	4.673	2.162	2,214	2,214	0.755	0.829
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.946	0.005	0.005	3.400	1.844	24,744	7,072	0.936	0.955
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.391	0.018	0.045	1.889	1.374	5,024	1,446	0.356	0.427
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.857	0.010	0.011	4.837	2.199	22,367	6,483	0.838	0.876
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.980	0.003	0.003	3.449	1.857	24,744	7,072	0.974	0.987
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.906	0.007	0.008	4.014	2.003	24,744	7,072	0.892	0.920
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.198	0.010	0.051	4.482	2.117	24,744	7,072	0.178	0.218
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.145	0.009	0.063	3.301	1.817	7,423	4,950	0.127	0.164
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.545	0.011	0.020	3.470	1.863	24,744	7,072	0.522	0.567
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.147	0.007	0.050	2.501	1.582	5,887	5,887	0.132	0.161
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.142	0.015	0.104	3.944	1.986	2,214	2,214	0.112	0.171

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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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	Upper bound r + 2se
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.948	0.011	0.012	5.343	2.311	6,134	2,089	0.925	0.970
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.926	0.007	0.008	1.388	1.178	1,424	1,716	0.911	0.941
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.898	0.013	0.015	1.072	1.035	465	551	0.872	0.925
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.793	0.014	0.018	2.052	1.432	1,424	1,716	0.765	0.821
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.809	0.023	0.029	1.894	1.376	465	551	0.763	0.855
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.402	0.022	0.054	3.362	1.833	1,424	1,716	0.358	0.445
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.482	0.034	0.071	2.590	1.609	465	551	0.413	0.550
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.033	0.007	0.201	2.358	1.536	1,424	1,716	0.020	0.046
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.222	0.026	0.118	2.179	1.476	465	551	0.170	0.274
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	17.190	6.022	0.350	na	na	na	na	5.145	29.235
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	25.994	7.685	0.296	na	na	na	na	10.624	41.365
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	27.817	7.869	0.283	na	na	na	na	12.079	43.555
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	2.245	0.203	0.091	na	na	na	na	1.838	2.652
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	59.040	10.539	0.179	na	na	na	na	37.963	80.118
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.256	0.018	0.069	1.838	1.356	947	1,139	0.221	0.291
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.402	0.024	0.059	1.689	1.300	562	725	0.355	0.450
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.861	0.026	0.030	1.684	1.298	193	298	0.809	0.913
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.979	0.011	0.011	1.654	1.286	193	298	0.957	1.000
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.862	0.017	0.020	0.368	0.606	110	146	0.828	0.897
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.853	0.017	0.020	0.350	0.591	110	146	0.819	0.888
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.708	0.020	0.029	0.274	0.524	137	140	0.668	0.748
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.805	0.018	0.023	4.369	2.090	6,134	2,089	0.768	0.841
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.736	0.021	0.028	0.015	0.124	9	8	0.694	0.777
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.063	0.006	0.102	5.022	2.241	5,984	7,168	0.050	0.076
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.216	0.046	0.213	0.723	0.850	55	59	0.124	0.308
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.100	0.018	0.182	2.690	1.640	648	733	0.064	0.136

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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	Upper bound r + 2se
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.047	0.010	0.202	1.483	1.218	645	732	0.028	0.066
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.057	0.011	0.194	1.666	1.291	645	732	0.035	0.079
Early child development index	TC.53	0.896	0.019	0.021	1.376	1.173	301	346	0.858	0.935
<b>Learn</b>										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9836	0.012	0.012	1.378	1.174	146	159	0.960	1.000
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.462	0.050	0.108	1.089	1.044	154	110	0.362	0.562
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.431	0.052	0.120	1.189	1.091	154	110	0.328	0.535
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.984	0.005	0.005	1.157	1.076	703	793	0.975	0.994
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.826	0.014	0.017	1.822	1.350	1,623	1,368	0.798	0.854
Child labour	PR.3	0.062	0.012	0.189	2.179	1.476	1,305	925	0.039	0.085
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.058	0.015	0.264	1.322	1.150	271	310	0.027	0.088
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.369	0.037	0.101	1.828	1.352	271	310	0.294	0.443
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.617	0.014	0.022	1.357	1.165	1,424	1,716	0.590	0.644
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.773	0.026	0.034	2.191	1.480	465	551	0.721	0.826
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.936	0.010	0.011	3.602	1.898	6,134	2,089	0.916	0.956
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.315	0.028	0.089	1.525	1.235	1,316	417	0.259	0.371
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.857	0.014	0.018	2.506	1.583	5,130	1,828	0.828	0.886
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.980	0.007	0.007	5.746	2.397	6,134	2,089	0.966	0.995
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.920	0.009	0.010	2.242	1.497	6,134	2,089	0.902	0.938
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.331	0.019	0.057	3.390	1.841	6,134	2,089	0.293	0.369
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.168	0.022	0.130	4.807	2.193	1,743	1,412	0.124	0.211
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.551	0.015	0.027	1.871	1.368	6,134	2,089	0.521	0.581
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.156	0.011	0.069	1.507	1.227	1,424	1,716	0.134	0.177
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.177	0.029	0.162	3.114	1.765	465	551	0.119	0.234

na: not applicable

**Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.916	0.007	0.008	3.302	1.817	18,610	4,983	0.902	0.930
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.864	0.007	0.008	1.597	1.264	4,463	4,171	0.851	0.878
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.873	0.010	0.012	1.626	1.275	1,749	1,663	0.852	0.894
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.659	0.011	0.017	2.196	1.482	4,463	4,171	0.637	0.680
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.728	0.017	0.023	2.355	1.535	1,749	1,663	0.695	0.762
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.236	0.013	0.054	3.688	1.920	4,463	4,171	0.210	0.261
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.303	0.018	0.059	2.489	1.578	1,749	1,663	0.268	0.339
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.023	0.005	0.231	5.157	2.271	4,463	4,171	0.012	0.033
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.210	0.014	0.069	2.084	1.444	1,749	1,663	0.181	0.239
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	14.5239509	3.896	0.268	na	na	na	na	6.732	22.316
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	22.0719422	5.164	0.234	na	na	na	na	11.745	32.399
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	23.578686	5.301	0.225	na	na	na	na	12.976	34.181
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	2.277	0.104	0.045	na	na	na	na	2.070	2.484
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	66.738	7.400	0.111	na	na	na	na	51.937	81.538
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.312	0.018	0.058	4.441	2.107	3,037	2,911	0.276	0.348
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.495	0.022	0.045	3.620	1.903	1,844	1,815	0.450	0.540
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.842	0.017	0.020	1.656	1.287	642	783	0.809	0.876
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.975	0.006	0.006	1.226	1.107	642	783	0.963	0.987
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.883	0.018	0.021	1.336	1.156	445	408	0.846	0.920
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.844	0.017	0.020	0.892	0.944	445	408	0.810	0.878
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.603	0.029	0.049	1.276	1.130	353	356	0.545	0.662
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.733	0.013	0.017	4.050	2.013	18,610	4,983	0.708	0.759
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.886	0.035	0.039	0.348	0.590	18	30	0.816	0.955
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.078	0.005	0.071	7.658	2.767	18,128	18,261	0.067	0.089
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.306	0.045	0.147	1.622	1.274	186	172	0.216	0.396
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.088	0.010	0.113	2.306	1.519	1,975	1,870	0.068	0.108

**Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.071	0.009	0.123	2.169	1.473	1,981	1,875	0.053	0.088
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.067	0.011	0.168	3.816	1.953	1,981	1,875	0.044	0.090
Early child development index	TC.53	0.858	0.015	0.018	1.644	1.282	890	856	0.828	0.889
<b>Learn</b>										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.970	0.008	0.009	0.965	0.982	325	396	0.953	0.987
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.480	0.028	0.057	0.887	0.942	544	293	0.425	0.535
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.475	0.034	0.072	1.385	1.177	544	293	0.406	0.544
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.980	0.005	0.006	3.088	1.757	2,098	2,008	0.969	0.991
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.693	0.014	0.020	2.947	1.717	5,082	3,434	0.666	0.720
Child labour	PR.3	0.065	0.007	0.106	1.823	1.350	4,433	2,323	0.051	0.079
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.065	0.020	0.314	5.386	2.321	808	793	0.024	0.105
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.307	0.029	0.095	3.156	1.776	808	793	0.249	0.365
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.563	0.014	0.025	3.472	1.863	4,463	4,171	0.535	0.592
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.797	0.023	0.028	5.232	2.287	1,749	1,663	0.752	0.842
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.949	0.006	0.006	3.267	1.808	18,610	4,983	0.937	0.960
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.418	0.021	0.050	1.837	1.355	3,708	1,029	0.377	0.460
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.857	0.012	0.014	5.706	2.389	17,238	4,655	0.833	0.881
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.980	0.003	0.003	2.800	1.673	18,610	4,983	0.974	0.987
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.901	0.009	0.010	4.214	2.053	18,610	4,983	0.884	0.918
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.154	0.011	0.068	4.230	2.057	18,610	4,983	0.133	0.175
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.139	0.010	0.069	2.691	1.641	5,679	3,538	0.120	0.158
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.542	0.014	0.025	3.810	1.952	18,610	4,983	0.515	0.570
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.144	0.009	0.062	2.671	1.634	4,463	4,171	0.126	0.162
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.133	0.017	0.130	4.313	2.077	1,749	1,663	0.098	0.167

na: not applicable

**Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Coastal**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.942	0.006	0.007	3.609	1.900	22,664	5,252	0.930	0.954
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.896	0.006	0.007	1.692	1.301	5,476	4,311	0.883	0.908
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.897	0.009	0.010	1.449	1.204	2,045	1,573	0.878	0.915
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.713	0.010	0.013	1.917	1.385	5,476	4,311	0.694	0.732
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.770	0.015	0.019	1.969	1.403	2,045	1,573	0.741	0.800
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.288	0.012	0.043	3.168	1.780	5,476	4,311	0.263	0.312
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.356	0.018	0.051	2.240	1.497	2,045	1,573	0.320	0.392
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.025	0.005	0.180	3.612	1.901	5,476	4,311	0.016	0.034
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.209	0.014	0.066	1.814	1.347	2,045	1,573	0.181	0.236
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	15.356	3.663	0.239	na	na	na	na	8.031	22.681
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	23.108	4.822	0.209	na	na	na	na	13.464	32.752
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	24.487	4.915	0.201	na	na	na	na	14.656	34.318
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	2.130	0.096	0.045	na	na	na	na	1.939	2.321
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	60.367	6.526	0.108	na	na	na	na	47.316	73.419
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.296	0.015	0.052	3.336	1.827	3,687	2,914	0.265	0.327
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.472	0.019	0.041	2.735	1.654	2,211	1,801	0.433	0.511
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.852	0.016	0.019	1.370	1.170	729	684	0.820	0.884
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.990	0.004	0.004	1.132	1.064	729	684	0.982	0.998
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.902	0.015	0.017	0.905	0.952	487	355	0.871	0.932
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.870	0.016	0.018	0.768	0.876	487	355	0.839	0.902
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.642	0.024	0.037	0.839	0.916	431	344	0.595	0.690
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.771	0.011	0.014	3.414	1.848	22,664	5,252	0.749	0.792
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.877	0.032	0.036	0.168	0.410	20	19	0.814	0.941
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.027	0.003	0.120	7.180	2.680	22,112	18,241	0.020	0.033
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.255	0.044	0.171	1.356	1.165	205	137	0.168	0.342
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.084	0.010	0.117	2.160	1.470	2,304	1,716	0.064	0.104

**Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Coastal**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.070	0.008	0.114	1.668	1.292	2,305	1,711	0.054	0.086
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.065	0.010	0.156	2.908	1.705	2,305	1,711	0.045	0.086
Early child development index	TC.53	0.885	0.014	0.015	1.453	1.205	1,053	813	0.858	0.912
<b>Learn</b>										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.980	0.008	0.008	1.040	1.020	406	352	0.965	0.995
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.491	0.027	0.054	0.800	0.894	621	284	0.438	0.544
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.477	0.032	0.066	1.138	1.067	621	284	0.414	0.541
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.983	0.005	0.005	2.510	1.584	2,460	1,853	0.973	0.992
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.715	0.013	0.018	2.515	1.586	5,885	3,250	0.690	0.740
Child labour	PR.3	0.057	0.006	0.112	1.695	1.302	5,064	2,235	0.044	0.069
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.063	0.017	0.267	3.922	1.980	1,010	824	0.029	0.096
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.322	0.025	0.077	2.304	1.518	1,010	824	0.273	0.372
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.572	0.012	0.021	2.594	1.611	5,476	4,311	0.548	0.597
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.782	0.020	0.026	3.698	1.923	2,045	1,573	0.742	0.822
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.964	0.005	0.005	3.455	1.859	22,664	5,252	0.954	0.974
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.418	0.019	0.045	1.525	1.235	4,612	1,050	0.381	0.456
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.857	0.010	0.012	4.363	2.089	20,354	4,722	0.836	0.878
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.984	0.003	0.003	3.529	1.878	22,664	5,252	0.978	0.991
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.920	0.007	0.008	4.013	2.003	22,664	5,252	0.905	0.935
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.215	0.011	0.051	3.782	1.945	22,664	5,252	0.193	0.237
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.148	0.010	0.069	2.765	1.663	6,551	3,395	0.127	0.168
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.543	0.012	0.022	3.001	1.732	22,664	5,252	0.519	0.566
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.145	0.008	0.053	2.078	1.442	5,476	4,311	0.130	0.161
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.140	0.016	0.114	3.298	1.816	2,045	1,573	0.108	0.171

na: not applicable

**Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Interior**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.725	0.025	0.034	5.717	2.391	2,080	1,820	0.675	0.775
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.663	0.022	0.033	3.393	1.842	411	1,576	0.620	0.707
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.650	0.028	0.043	2.178	1.476	169	641	0.595	0.706
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.401	0.017	0.043	1.926	1.388	411	1,576	0.367	0.435
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.443	0.020	0.045	1.035	1.017	169	641	0.403	0.483
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.119	0.009	0.078	1.277	1.130	411	1,576	0.100	0.137
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.156	0.018	0.114	1.547	1.244	169	641	0.120	0.192
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.023	0.005	0.211	1.646	1.283	411	1,576	0.013	0.033
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.259	0.019	0.074	1.231	1.110	169	641	0.221	0.298
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	13.978	5.071	0.363	na	na	na	na	3.837	24.119
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	22.651	6.159	0.272	na	na	na	na	10.333	34.969
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	25.802	7.525	0.292	na	na	na	na	10.751	40.853
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	4.036	0.225	0.056	na	na	na	na	3.586	4.486
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	115.748	12.001	0.104	na	na	na	na	91.747	139.750
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.331	0.018	0.056	1.739	1.319	298	1,136	0.295	0.368
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.487	0.024	0.050	1.762	1.327	195	739	0.438	0.535
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.810	0.029	0.036	2.223	1.491	106	397	0.752	0.869
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.881	0.027	0.031	2.731	1.653	106	397	0.827	0.934
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.716	0.043	0.061	1.836	1.355	68	199	0.629	0.803
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.674	0.048	0.072	2.112	1.453	68	199	0.577	0.771
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.562	0.052	0.092	1.636	1.279	59	152	0.459	0.666
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.536	0.027	0.050	5.306	2.304	2,080	1,820	0.482	0.589
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.720	0.019	0.026	0.033	0.180	7	19	0.682	0.758
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.599	0.017	0.029	9.026	3.004	2,001	7,188	0.564	0.633
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.456	0.041	0.091	0.645	0.803	36	94	0.373	0.539
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.142	0.013	0.093	1.276	1.130	319	887	0.116	0.169

**Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Interior**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.030	0.005	0.181	0.898	0.948	321	896	0.019	0.040
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.060	0.009	0.143	1.169	1.081	321	896	0.043	0.077
Early child development index	TC.53	0.739	0.029	0.039	1.700	1.304	138	389	0.680	0.797
<b>Learn</b>										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.938	0.016	0.017	0.855	0.924	65	203	0.907	0.969
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.353	0.044	0.125	1.012	1.006	77	119	0.264	0.441
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.369	0.069	0.188	2.444	1.563	77	119	0.230	0.508
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.970	0.007	0.007	1.489	1.220	341	948	0.956	0.983
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.797	0.015	0.018	2.020	1.421	820	1,552	0.768	0.826
Child labour	PR.3	0.122	0.017	0.135	2.577	1.605	674	1,013	0.089	0.155
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.063	0.013	0.215	0.857	0.926	70	279	0.036	0.090
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.330	0.032	0.098	1.317	1.148	70	279	0.265	0.395
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.627	0.018	0.028	2.127	1.458	411	1,576	0.591	0.662
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.908	0.014	0.016	1.569	1.253	169	641	0.879	0.936
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.744	0.023	0.031	5.110	2.260	2,080	1,820	0.698	0.790
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.088	0.023	0.256	2.513	1.585	412	396	0.043	0.134
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.857	0.019	0.024	3.638	1.907	2,014	1,761	0.820	0.895
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.936	0.013	0.013	4.821	2.196	2,080	1,820	0.911	0.961
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.746	0.019	0.025	3.358	1.832	2,080	1,820	0.709	0.784
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.007	0.002	0.344	1.511	1.229	2,080	1,820	0.002	0.012
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.130	0.014	0.112	2.889	1.700	872	1,555	0.101	0.159
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.566	0.019	0.033	2.572	1.604	2,080	1,820	0.529	0.603
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.169	0.015	0.087	2.407	1.552	411	1,576	0.140	0.198
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.168	0.020	0.121	1.882	1.372	169	641	0.127	0.209

na: not applicable



**Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Region 1**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.689	0.060	0.086	8.574	2.928	636	519	0.570	0.808
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.780	0.037	0.048	3.975	1.994	129	492	0.706	0.855
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.741	0.053	0.071	3.012	1.735	51	208	0.636	0.847
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.325	0.031	0.094	2.095	1.448	129	492	0.263	0.386
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.466	0.028	0.060	0.644	0.802	51	208	0.411	0.522
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.053	0.009	0.175	0.838	0.915	129	492	0.034	0.071
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.156	0.026	0.165	1.046	1.023	51	208	0.104	0.208
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.025	0.008	0.345	1.466	1.211	129	492	0.008	0.041
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.250	0.028	0.113	0.881	0.939	51	208	0.193	0.307
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	19.046	13.178	0.692	na	na	na	na	-7.311	45.402
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	23.713	13.276	0.560	na	na	na	na	-2.840	50.266
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	30.249	19.442	0.643	na	na	na	na	-8.635	69.133
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	4.278	0.362	0.085	na	na	na	na	3.555	5.001
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	115.097	16.496	0.143	na	na	na	na	82.104	148.089
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.310	0.023	0.073	0.809	0.900	91	338	0.264	0.355
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.475	0.043	0.091	1.612	1.270	59	214	0.388	0.562
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.873	0.033	0.038	1.230	1.109	37	127	0.807	0.939
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.887	0.069	0.078	5.975	2.444	37	127	0.749	1.000
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.760	0.084	0.111	2.409	1.552	25	63	0.592	0.929
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.713	0.086	0.120	2.219	1.490	25	63	0.542	0.884
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.512	0.123	0.240	2.595	1.611	17	44	0.266	0.758
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.386	0.049	0.127	5.298	2.302	636	519	0.288	0.485
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.565	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1	2	0.565	0.565
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.471	0.031	0.065	8.443	2.906	614	2,234	0.410	0.532
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.154	0.011	0.073	0.025	0.158	11	27	0.132	0.177
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.132	0.022	0.164	1.053	1.026	96	259	0.089	0.175

**Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Region 1**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.036	0.010	0.274	0.730	0.854	96	262	0.016	0.056
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.052	0.011	0.217	0.682	0.826	96	262	0.030	0.075
Early child development index	TC.53	0.590	0.063	0.106	1.744	1.321	37	109	0.465	0.715
<b>Learn</b>										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.883	0.040	0.046	0.989	0.995	22	64	0.802	0.964
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.201	0.066	0.328	0.703	0.838	19	27	0.069	0.333
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.167	0.062	0.368	0.707	0.841	19	27	0.044	0.290
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.964	0.013	0.013	1.398	1.182	105	285	0.938	0.990
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.841	0.020	0.024	1.317	1.148	239	441	0.802	0.881
Child labour	PR.3	0.091	0.027	0.292	2.553	1.598	203	299	0.038	0.145
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.044	0.016	0.357	0.610	0.781	27	105	0.013	0.075
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.335	0.041	0.122	0.785	0.886	27	105	0.253	0.417
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.663	0.024	0.036	1.247	1.117	129	492	0.616	0.711
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.892	0.024	0.027	1.291	1.136	51	208	0.843	0.941
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.841	0.056	0.066	11.942	3.456	636	519	0.730	0.952
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.110	0.053	0.479	3.418	1.849	131	122	0.005	0.215
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.857	0.048	0.068	5.186	2.277	587	483	0.762	0.952
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.899	0.035	0.039	6.820	2.612	636	519	0.829	0.968
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.762	0.031	0.041	2.800	1.673	636	519	0.699	0.824
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.001	0.001	1.003	0.673	0.820	636	519	0.000	0.004
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.128	0.033	0.258	4.408	2.099	257	452	0.062	0.194
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.591	0.027	0.045	1.508	1.228	636	519	0.538	0.644
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.092	0.015	0.159	1.254	1.120	129	492	0.063	0.121
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.126	0.034	0.269	2.162	1.471	51	208	0.058	0.194

na: not applicable

**Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Region 2**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.822	0.021	0.026	2.241	1.497	1,553	746	0.780	0.864
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.911	0.013	0.014	1.146	1.071	333	550	0.884	0.937
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.901	0.017	0.019	0.634	0.796	115	201	0.867	0.935
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.487	0.027	0.056	1.637	1.279	333	550	0.433	0.542
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.599	0.042	0.070	1.453	1.205	115	201	0.515	0.682
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.182	0.021	0.116	1.637	1.279	333	550	0.140	0.224
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.390	0.071	0.182	4.250	2.061	115	201	0.247	0.532
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.004	0.002	0.586	0.785	0.886	333	550	0.000	0.009
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.258	0.043	0.169	1.978	1.406	115	201	0.171	0.345
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	7.264	7.321	1.008	na	na	na	na	-7.378	21.907
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	11.827	8.682	0.734	na	na	na	na	-5.538	29.192
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	11.827	8.682	0.734	na	na	na	na	-5.538	29.192
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	2.639	0.249	0.094	na	na	na	na	2.141	3.138
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	91.091	14.415	0.158	na	na	na	na	62.261	119.921
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.274	0.025	0.090	1.146	1.071	223	374	0.225	0.324
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.482	0.036	0.075	1.147	1.071	124	219	0.409	0.554
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.800	0.041	0.051	1.148	1.071	55	109	0.718	0.883
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.986	0.005	0.005	0.210	0.458	55	109	0.975	0.996
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.837	0.071	0.085	2.167	1.472	33	59	0.695	0.980
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.790	0.069	0.088	1.682	1.297	33	59	0.651	0.928
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.573	0.074	0.129	1.110	1.053	32	51	0.426	0.721
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.654	0.022	0.034	1.595	1.263	1,553	746	0.610	0.698
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	1.000	0.000	0.000			1	1	1.000	1.000
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.095	0.021	0.221	12.825	3.581	1,497	2,510	0.053	0.137
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.271	0.067	0.249	0.459	0.677	16	21	0.136	0.405
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.118	0.025	0.211	1.443	1.201	154	243	0.068	0.168

**Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Region 2**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.057	0.019	0.324	1.525	1.235	155	241	0.020	0.094
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.073	0.021	0.294	1.630	1.277	155	241	0.030	0.115
Early child development index	TC.53	0.840	0.042	0.050	1.405	1.185	69	107	0.756	0.925
<b>Learn</b>										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.983	0.017	0.018	0.766	0.875	27	45	0.948	1.000
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.224	0.052	0.230	0.476	0.690	46	32	0.121	0.328
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.293	0.080	0.274	0.966	0.983	46	32	0.132	0.454
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.976	0.020	0.021	4.804	2.192	170	268	0.935	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.523	0.039	0.075	2.835	1.684	454	461	0.444	0.601
Child labour	PR.3	0.070	0.022	0.319	2.274	1.508	383	299	0.025	0.114
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.058	0.020	0.347	0.708	0.842	54	96	0.018	0.099
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.232	0.043	0.185	0.983	0.991	54	96	0.146	0.318
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.589	0.028	0.047	1.735	1.317	333	550	0.533	0.644
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.929	0.024	0.026	1.769	1.330	115	201	0.881	0.977
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.986	0.004	0.005	1.072	1.035	1,553	746	0.977	0.995
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.130	0.021	0.165	0.446	0.668	336	111	0.087	0.173
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.857	0.019	0.022	2.006	1.416	1,455	703	0.819	0.895
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.964	0.011	0.011	2.635	1.623	1,553	746	0.942	0.986
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.900	0.020	0.022	3.231	1.797	1,553	746	0.860	0.939
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.070	0.014	0.199	2.234	1.495	1,553	746	0.042	0.098
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.200	0.021	0.104	1.227	1.108	485	458	0.159	0.241
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.607	0.019	0.031	1.098	1.048	1,553	746	0.570	0.645
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.101	0.016	0.155	1.470	1.212	333	550	0.070	0.132
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.091	0.025	0.279	1.564	1.251	115	201	0.040	0.142

na: not applicable

**Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Region 3**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.958	0.014	0.015	4.433	2.105	4,509	900	0.930	0.986
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.914	0.013	0.014	1.587	1.260	1,111	795	0.889	0.939
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.906	0.027	0.030	2.309	1.520	448	276	0.852	0.959
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.738	0.020	0.028	1.720	1.311	1,111	795	0.697	0.778
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.838	0.029	0.035	1.734	1.317	448	276	0.779	0.896
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.277	0.024	0.087	2.320	1.523	1,111	795	0.229	0.325
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.382	0.033	0.087	1.278	1.130	448	276	0.316	0.448
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.009	0.003	0.361	0.953	0.976	1,111	795	0.003	0.016
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.220	0.026	0.117	1.060	1.029	448	276	0.169	0.272
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	37.653	12.723	0.338	na	na	na	na	12.207	63.098
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	42.944	15.220	0.354	na	na	na	na	12.505	73.384
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	42.944	15.220	0.354	na	na	na	na	12.505	73.384
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	2.069	0.211	0.102	na	na	na	na	1.648	2.490
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	67.189	16.083	0.239	na	na	na	na	35.023	99.355
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.376	0.023	0.062	1.328	1.153	787	572	0.330	0.423
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.534	0.027	0.051	1.225	1.107	543	408	0.479	0.589
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.944	0.021	0.022	1.059	1.029	145	130	0.902	0.985
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.988	0.009	0.009	0.914	0.956	145	130	0.970	1.000
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.907	0.039	0.043	1.095	1.046	89	63	0.830	0.984
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.918	0.038	0.042	1.205	1.098	89	63	0.841	0.994
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.726	0.058	0.081	1.013	1.007	79	60	0.609	0.843
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.801	0.019	0.024	2.039	1.428	4,509	900	0.763	0.839
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	1.000	0.000	0.000			3	2	1.000	1.000
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.013	0.003	0.247	2.668	1.633	4,350	3,334	0.007	0.019
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.342	0.051	0.150	0.282	0.531	35	25	0.239	0.445
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.094	0.023	0.242	1.908	1.381	433	314	0.049	0.140
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.069	0.015	0.215	1.071	1.035	431	313	0.040	0.099

**Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Region 3**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.053	0.013	0.237	0.981	0.990	431	313	0.028	0.078
Early child development index	TC.53	0.883	0.025	0.028	0.910	0.954	202	151	0.833	0.933
<b>Learn</b>										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.961	0.028	0.029	1.359	1.166	78	65	0.905	1.000
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.541	0.055	0.102	0.604	0.777	109	50	0.430	0.652
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.395	0.046	0.115	0.426	0.653	109	50	0.304	0.486
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.979	0.012	0.013	2.551	1.597	465	342	0.954	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.795	0.019	0.024	1.289	1.135	1,113	578	0.757	0.833
Child labour	PR.3	0.048	0.012	0.258	1.306	1.143	980	391	0.023	0.072
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.022	0.010	0.474	0.701	0.837	184	139	0.001	0.043
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.245	0.041	0.169	1.280	1.131	184	139	0.163	0.328
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.468	0.027	0.057	2.265	1.505	1,111	795	0.415	0.522
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.628	0.060	0.096	4.292	2.072	448	276	0.507	0.749
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.990	0.003	0.003	0.977	0.988	4,509	900	0.983	0.996
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.450	0.032	0.071	0.837	0.915	1,015	203	0.386	0.514
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.857	0.014	0.016	1.690	1.300	3,979	809	0.828	0.886
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.994	0.002	0.002	0.457	0.676	4,509	900	0.991	0.998
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.919	0.012	0.013	1.628	1.276	4,509	900	0.896	0.942
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.206	0.019	0.093	2.026	1.423	4,509	900	0.168	0.245
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.103	0.017	0.163	1.821	1.349	1,261	602	0.069	0.136
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.556	0.022	0.040	1.835	1.354	4,509	900	0.511	0.601
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.150	0.015	0.103	1.471	1.213	1,111	795	0.119	0.181
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.161	0.024	0.148	1.165	1.079	448	276	0.114	0.209

na: not applicable

**Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Region 4**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.958	0.009	0.009	2.574	1.604	10,438	1255	0.940	0.977
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.900	0.010	0.012	1.240	1.114	2,566	1029	0.879	0.920
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.933	0.013	0.014	1.083	1.041	956	400	0.907	0.959
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.773	0.014	0.018	1.169	1.081	2,566	1029	0.745	0.802
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.791	0.026	0.033	1.652	1.285	956	400	0.739	0.844
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.341	0.023	0.068	2.446	1.564	2,566	1029	0.295	0.388
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.348	0.032	0.093	1.835	1.355	956	400	0.283	0.412
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.038	0.009	0.234	2.199	1.483	2,566	1029	0.020	0.055
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.195	0.024	0.125	1.515	1.231	956	400	0.146	0.244
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	3.598	3.630	1.009	na	na	na	na	-3.662	10.859
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	12.082	6.132	0.508	na	na	na	na	-0.182	24.345
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	15.135	6.507	0.430	na	na	na	na	2.120	28.150
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	2.016	0.161	0.080	na	na	na	na	1.695	2.337
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	45.077	10.424	0.231	na	na	na	na	24.228	65.926
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.276	0.029	0.105	2.960	1.721	1,714	704	0.218	0.334
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.444	0.038	0.085	2.556	1.599	1,012	446	0.369	0.520
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.866	0.025	0.029	0.803	0.896	332	150	0.816	0.916
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.991	0.007	0.007	0.770	0.878	332	150	0.977	1.000
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.938	0.018	0.019	0.425	0.652	233	77	0.902	0.974
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.895	0.028	0.032	0.643	0.802	233	77	0.838	0.951
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.683	0.043	0.062	0.556	0.746	180	67	0.598	0.769
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.845	0.018	0.022	3.229	1.797	10,438	1,255	0.808	0.882
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.715	0.031	0.043	0.009	0.096	6	3	0.654	0.777
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.011	0.003	0.312	4.649	2.156	10,250	4,370	0.004	0.018
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.249	0.084	0.338	1.176	1.084	98	32	0.081	0.417
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.056	0.014	0.256	1.473	1.213	1,056	381	0.027	0.084

**Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Region 4**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.068	0.014	0.212	1.242	1.115	1,055	382	0.039	0.096
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.066	0.020	0.303	2.463	1.569	1,055	382	0.026	0.106
Early child development index	TC.53	0.871	0.026	0.030	1.038	1.019	461	177	0.819	0.922
<b>Learn</b>										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	1.000	0.000	0.000			197	84	1.000	1.000
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.518	0.039	0.076	0.454	0.674	303	74	0.439	0.597
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.555	0.054	0.098	0.867	0.931	303	74	0.447	0.663
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.993	0.004	0.004	0.901	0.949	1,102	398	0.986	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.688	0.023	0.034	1.801	1.342	2,630	712	0.641	0.735
Child labour	PR.3	0.048	0.010	0.211	1.136	1.066	2,313	509	0.028	0.068
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.087	0.034	0.390	2.734	1.654	467	190	0.019	0.155
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.370	0.046	0.125	1.723	1.313	467	190	0.277	0.462
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.527	0.022	0.041	1.939	1.392	2,566	1,029	0.484	0.570
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.769	0.027	0.035	1.590	1.261	956	400	0.716	0.822
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.951	0.009	0.009	2.117	1.455	10,438	1,255	0.933	0.969
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.463	0.035	0.075	1.335	1.156	2,023	277	0.394	0.532
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.857	0.020	0.024	3.673	1.917	9,325	1,085	0.816	0.898
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.983	0.006	0.006	3.002	1.733	10,438	1,255	0.970	0.996
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.920	0.015	0.016	3.682	1.919	10,438	1,255	0.890	0.949
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.310	0.024	0.076	3.289	1.813	10,438	1,255	0.263	0.357
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.162	0.019	0.118	2.036	1.427	2,955	754	0.124	0.201
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.519	0.022	0.042	2.363	1.537	10,438	1,255	0.476	0.563
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.157	0.014	0.091	1.570	1.253	2,566	1,029	0.129	0.185
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.151	0.031	0.202	2.912	1.707	956	400	0.090	0.213

na: not applicable



**Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Region 5**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.891	0.038	0.042	10.412	3.227	1,514	707	0.815	0.967
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.838	0.019	0.023	1.547	1.244	372	586	0.801	0.876
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.801	0.031	0.039	1.270	1.127	137	207	0.739	0.864
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.567	0.036	0.063	3.009	1.735	372	586	0.496	0.638
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.709	0.024	0.034	0.583	0.763	137	207	0.660	0.757
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.190	0.022	0.116	1.837	1.356	372	586	0.146	0.233
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.353	0.044	0.125	1.754	1.324	137	207	0.265	0.441
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.019	0.009	0.474	2.506	1.583	372	586	0.001	0.036
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.222	0.035	0.158	1.469	1.212	137	207	0.152	0.293
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	18.836	11.643	0.618	na	na	na	na	-4.450	42.122
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	33.562	19.265	0.574	na	na	na	na	-4.968	72.092
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	33.562	19.265	0.574	na	na	na	na	-4.968	72.092
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	2.762	0.366	0.132	na	na	na	na	2.031	3.494
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	70.412	17.410	0.247	na	na	na	na	35.592	105.231
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.196	0.017	0.087	0.663	0.814	235	361	0.162	0.230
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.377	0.039	0.103	1.161	1.077	119	182	0.299	0.455
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.656	0.063	0.096	1.558	1.248	62	90	0.531	0.782
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.982	0.020	0.020	1.881	1.372	62	90	0.943	1.000
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.717	0.048	0.067	0.527	0.726	44	47	0.620	0.813
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.670	0.047	0.071	0.468	0.684	44	47	0.575	0.765
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.193	0.040	0.206	0.488	0.699	39	49	0.114	0.273
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.675	0.034	0.051	3.787	1.946	1,514	707	0.606	0.743
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.757	0.217	0.287	1.026	1.013	3	5	0.323	1.000
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.013	0.006	0.492	7.983	2.825	1,481	2,540	0.000	0.025
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.280	0.058	0.208	0.270	0.519	15	17	0.164	0.397
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.096	0.029	0.303	2.300	1.516	186	236	0.038	0.155

**Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Region 5**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.093	0.017	0.181	0.796	0.892	196	239	0.059	0.126
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.107	0.026	0.242	1.672	1.293	196	239	0.055	0.159
Early child development index	TC.53	0.954	0.017	0.018	0.738	0.859	83	109	0.920	0.989
<b>Learn</b>										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9350	0.0355	0.038	0.993	0.996	24	49	0.864	1.000
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.460	0.100	0.217	1.638	1.280	54	42	0.261	0.659
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.452	0.095	0.211	1.504	1.226	54	42	0.262	0.643
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.933	0.029	0.032	3.462	1.861	203	251	0.874	0.992
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.791	0.038	0.048	3.753	1.937	421	426	0.714	0.867
Child labour	PR.3	0.088	0.018	0.204	1.192	1.092	337	299	0.052	0.124
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.047	0.015	0.309	0.599	0.774	82	128	0.018	0.076
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.327	0.048	0.146	1.311	1.145	82	128	0.232	0.423
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.719	0.018	0.025	0.960	0.980	372	586	0.683	0.755
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.920	0.021	0.022	1.180	1.086	137	207	0.878	0.961
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.976	0.020	0.021	11.977	3.461	1,514	707	0.936	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.355	0.045	0.126	1.319	1.149	302	153	0.266	0.444
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.857	0.018	0.022	1.542	1.242	1,384	653	0.821	0.894
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.970	0.007	0.008	1.384	1.177	1,514	707	0.956	0.985
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.950	0.009	0.009	1.138	1.067	1,514	707	0.932	0.967
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.063	0.010	0.166	1.297	1.139	1,514	707	0.042	0.084
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.155	0.025	0.161	2.180	1.477	459	457	0.105	0.205
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.541	0.023	0.043	1.529	1.237	1,514	707	0.495	0.588
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.142	0.018	0.130	1.626	1.275	372	586	0.105	0.179
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.142	0.022	0.155	0.813	0.902	137	207	0.098	0.185

na: not applicable

**Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Region 6**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.935	0.010	0.011	1.876	1.370	3,466	1,080	0.914	0.955
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.867	0.013	0.015	1.277	1.130	797	852	0.841	0.893
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.825	0.025	0.030	1.447	1.203	297	348	0.775	0.874
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.621	0.022	0.036	1.783	1.335	797	852	0.577	0.665
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.643	0.025	0.039	0.949	0.974	297	348	0.593	0.694
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.168	0.014	0.086	1.270	1.127	797	852	0.139	0.197
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.218	0.025	0.113	1.239	1.113	297	348	0.169	0.268
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.021	0.006	0.284	1.501	1.225	797	852	0.009	0.033
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.243	0.032	0.132	1.940	1.393	297	348	0.179	0.307
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	18.021	10.009	0.555	na	na	na	na	-1.996	38.038
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	22.642	10.296	0.455	na	na	na	na	2.050	43.233
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	22.642	10.296	0.455	na	na	na	na	2.050	43.233
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	2.028	0.202	0.099	na	na	na	na	1.625	2.432
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	67.040	14.606	0.218	na	na	na	na	37.827	96.253
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.276	0.028	0.101	2.307	1.519	542	591	0.221	0.332
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.483	0.029	0.060	1.120	1.058	293	336	0.425	0.540
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.790	0.025	0.032	0.477	0.691	95	127	0.739	0.840
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.993	0.007	0.007	0.875	0.935	95	127	0.979	1.000
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.947	0.013	0.014	0.261	0.511	64	75	0.920	0.973
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.927	0.009	0.010	0.085	0.292	64	75	0.909	0.945
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.680	0.048	0.071	0.752	0.867	71	72	0.583	0.776
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.574	0.018	0.031	1.420	1.192	3,466	1,080	0.538	0.610
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	1.000	0.000	0.000			7	6	1.000	1.000
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.065	0.012	0.187	8.706	2.951	3,398	3,543	0.041	0.090
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.167	0.084	0.504	1.328	1.152	31	27	0.000	0.336
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.145	0.026	0.180	1.806	1.344	325	328	0.093	0.198
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.082	0.020	0.246	1.738	1.318	317	321	0.042	0.123

**Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Region 6**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.064	0.015	0.231	1.177	1.085	317	321	0.034	0.094
Early child development index	TC.53	0.910	0.028	0.031	1.471	1.213	156	156	0.854	0.966
<b>Learn</b>										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.946	0.031	0.033	1.245	1.116	58	66	0.883	1.000
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.499	0.088	0.177	1.458	1.208	66	48	0.322	0.675
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.390	0.073	0.188	1.062	1.030	66	48	0.243	0.537
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.988	0.007	0.007	1.333	1.154	353	357	0.975	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.736	0.029	0.040	2.903	1.704	885	662	0.678	0.795
Child labour	PR.3	0.074	0.019	0.257	2.388	1.545	739	455	0.036	0.112
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.055	0.017	0.307	0.975	0.987	168	180	0.021	0.088
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.287	0.036	0.125	1.120	1.059	168	180	0.216	0.359
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.728	0.018	0.025	1.422	1.193	797	852	0.692	0.765
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.897	0.019	0.021	1.359	1.166	297	348	0.859	0.935
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.956	0.009	0.009	1.997	1.413	3,466	1,080	0.939	0.974
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.477	0.042	0.089	1.426	1.194	708	200	0.392	0.561
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.857	0.016	0.018	2.315	1.521	3,175	989	0.826	0.889
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.996	0.002	0.002	0.843	0.918	3,466	1,080	0.992	0.999
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.917	0.009	0.009	1.039	1.019	3,466	1,080	0.900	0.935
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.103	0.016	0.151	2.828	1.682	3,466	1,080	0.072	0.135
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.113	0.016	0.145	1.809	1.345	966	683	0.080	0.145
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.543	0.022	0.041	2.137	1.462	3,466	1080	0.498	0.587
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.135	0.012	0.089	1.051	1.025	797	852	0.111	0.159
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.103	0.017	0.163	1.066	1.032	297	348	0.070	0.137

na: not applicable

**Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Region 7**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.868	0.021	0.024	1.551	1.245	420	423	0.827	0.909
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.789	0.043	0.054	4.018	2.005	94	368	0.703	0.874
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.752	0.049	0.066	1.600	1.265	40	123	0.653	0.851
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.511	0.035	0.068	1.749	1.322	94	368	0.442	0.580
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.502	0.054	0.107	1.416	1.190	40	123	0.394	0.610
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.180	0.021	0.114	1.055	1.027	94	368	0.139	0.221
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.150	0.045	0.303	1.973	1.405	40	123	0.059	0.240
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.034	0.008	0.235	0.717	0.847	94	368	0.018	0.050
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.239	0.052	0.217	1.813	1.347	40	123	0.135	0.343
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	12.817	7.885	0.615	na	na	na	na	-2.954	28.587
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	28.184	11.996	0.426	na	na	na	na	4.192	52.176
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	33.575	11.718	0.349	na	na	na	na	10.140	57.010
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	3.691	0.491	0.133	na	na	na	na	2.708	4.673
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	96.745	20.828	0.215	na	na	na	na	55.090	138.401
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.404	0.034	0.084	1.260	1.122	67	264	0.336	0.472
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.521	0.047	0.091	1.625	1.275	45	183	0.427	0.616
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.893	0.032	0.036	0.867	0.931	20	80	0.828	0.958
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.948	0.021	0.022	0.683	0.826	20	80	0.907	0.989
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.730	0.064	0.088	0.880	0.938	13	43	0.602	0.859
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.725	0.064	0.088	0.865	0.930	13	43	0.597	0.853
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.611	0.075	0.122	1.009	1.005	16	44	0.461	0.760
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.564	0.055	0.098	5.215	2.284	420	423	0.454	0.674
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.554	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2	8	0.554	0.554
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.575	0.037	0.064	8.518	2.919	424	1,555	0.502	0.648
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.694	0.042	0.061	0.143	0.379	7	18	0.609	0.778
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.142	0.033	0.229	1.789	1.338	70	206	0.077	0.208
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.027	0.010	0.356	0.724	0.851	71	209	0.008	0.046

**Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Region 7**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.067	0.014	0.209	0.654	0.809	71	209	0.039	0.095
Early child development index	TC.53	0.811	0.024	0.030	0.362	0.601	32	94	0.762	0.860
<b>Learn</b>										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.993	0.007	0.007	0.266	0.516	10	36	0.979	1.000
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.412	0.064	0.155	0.338	0.582	12	21	0.284	0.540
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.462	0.052	0.113	0.220	0.469	12	21	0.358	0.567
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.981	0.007	0.007	0.563	0.750	75	220	0.967	0.995
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.712	0.039	0.055	2.673	1.635	164	357	0.633	0.790
Child labour	PR.3	0.109	0.040	0.371	3.616	1.902	126	216	0.028	0.190
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.073	0.015	0.210	0.241	0.491	17	70	0.042	0.104
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.310	0.056	0.181	1.013	1.006	17	70	0.198	0.422
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.591	0.035	0.059	1.857	1.363	94	368	0.521	0.661
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.928	0.035	0.037	2.182	1.477	40	123	0.859	0.997
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.815	0.059	0.073	9.838	3.137	420	423	0.696	0.933
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.090	0.049	0.541	2.537	1.593	73	89	0.000	0.187
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.857	0.021	0.024	1.798	1.341	417	418	0.815	0.899
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.966	0.013	0.013	2.148	1.466	420	423	0.940	0.992
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.697	0.029	0.042	1.697	1.303	420	423	0.639	0.755
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.018	0.007	0.382	1.157	1.076	420	423	0.004	0.033
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.105	0.040	0.381	6.015	2.453	173	354	0.025	0.185
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.645	0.030	0.047	1.675	1.294	420	423	0.585	0.705
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.117	0.015	0.129	0.808	0.899	94	368	0.087	0.147
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.072	0.036	0.510	2.443	1.563	40	123	0.000	0.145

na: not applicable

**Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Region 8**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.737	0.034	0.046	2.015	1.420	162	345	0.670	0.804
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.531	0.038	0.071	1.541	1.241	33	273	0.456	0.606
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.537	0.065	0.122	2.099	1.449	13	123	0.406	0.667
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.360	0.044	0.121	2.242	1.497	33	273	0.273	0.447
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.503	0.066	0.132	2.148	1.466	13	123	0.370	0.636
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.149	0.019	0.129	0.793	0.891	33	273	0.111	0.188
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.241	0.059	0.244	2.308	1.519	13	123	0.123	0.358
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.025	0.010	0.399	1.130	1.063	33	273	0.005	0.046
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.197	0.038	0.195	1.135	1.066	13	123	0.120	0.273
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	10.228	10.395	1.016	na	na	na	na	-10.562	31.018
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	10.228	10.395	1.016	na	na	na	na	-10.562	31.018
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	10.228	10.395	1.016	na	na	na	na	-10.562	31.018
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	3.828	0.277	0.072	na	na	na	na	3.274	4.382
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	130.825	38.630	0.295	na	na	na	na	53.564	208.085
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.327	0.036	0.111	1.259	1.122	26	211	0.254	0.399
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.510	0.050	0.098	1.389	1.178	17	139	0.409	0.610
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.674	0.087	0.129	2.396	1.548	9	71	0.500	0.847
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.910	0.033	0.036	0.924	0.961	9	71	0.844	0.976
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.836	0.052	0.062	0.721	0.849	6	38	0.733	0.939
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.817	0.068	0.083	1.132	1.064	6	38	0.682	0.952
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.571	0.067	0.116	0.325	0.570	3	19	0.438	0.704
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.486	0.055	0.113	4.139	2.035	162	345	0.377	0.596
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.503	0.033	0.065	5.264	2.294	155	1,213	0.437	0.569
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.083	0.050	0.607	0.501	0.708	3	16	0.000	0.184
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.099	0.030	0.308	1.612	1.270	25	156	0.038	0.160

**Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Region 8**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.037	0.011	0.309	0.572	0.756	26	158	0.014	0.060
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.059	0.018	0.309	0.939	0.969	26	158	0.022	0.095
Early child development index	TC.53	0.773	0.048	0.062	0.885	0.941	10	68	0.677	0.870
<b>Learn</b>										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.907	0.078	0.086	2.605	1.614	5	37	0.750	1.000
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.204	0.095	0.465	0.945	0.972	4	18	0.014	0.394
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.202	0.062	0.307	0.406	0.637	4	18	0.078	0.326
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.974	0.013	0.013	1.049	1.024	27	163	0.949	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.668	0.041	0.061	1.988	1.410	62	268	0.587	0.750
Child labour	PR.3	0.148	0.031	0.210	1.324	1.151	49	174	0.086	0.210
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.156	0.080	0.512	2.275	1.508	6	48	0.000	0.316
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.489	0.049	0.099	0.446	0.667	6	48	0.392	0.586
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.828	0.018	0.022	0.628	0.792	33	273	0.791	0.864
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.914	0.027	0.030	1.165	1.080	13	123	0.860	0.969
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.688	0.039	0.056	2.418	1.555	162	345	0.610	0.765
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.145	0.035	0.238	0.720	0.849	30	76	0.076	0.214
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.857	0.042	0.069	2.394	1.547	158	333	0.774	0.940
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.801	0.054	0.068	6.302	2.510	162	345	0.693	0.909
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.693	0.052	0.075	4.383	2.094	162	345	0.588	0.797
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.004	0.003	0.897	1.028	1.014	162	345	0.000	0.010
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.131	0.025	0.194	1.481	1.217	63	261	0.080	0.182
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.526	0.051	0.098	3.650	1.911	162	345	0.424	0.629
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.160	0.014	0.088	0.398	0.631	33	273	0.132	0.189
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.238	0.036	0.153	0.887	0.942	13	123	0.165	0.310

na: not applicable



**Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Region 9**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.671	0.041	0.061	3.842	1.960	827	514	0.589	0.752
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.519	0.038	0.074	2.603	1.613	156	443	0.443	0.596
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.538	0.053	0.099	2.130	1.459	64	187	0.431	0.644
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.406	0.029	0.071	1.529	1.236	156	443	0.349	0.464
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.375	0.039	0.104	1.203	1.097	64	187	0.297	0.453
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.130	0.018	0.137	1.232	1.110	156	443	0.094	0.165
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.142	0.028	0.200	1.231	1.110	64	187	0.086	0.199
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.014	0.010	0.665	2.871	1.694	156	443	0.000	0.034
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.292	0.029	0.098	0.740	0.860	64	187	0.235	0.350
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	11.290	6.418	0.568	na	na	na	na	-1.546	24.127
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	21.214	10.089	0.476	na	na	na	na	1.037	41.392
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	21.214	10.089	0.476	na	na	na	na	1.037	41.392
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	4.229	0.453	0.107	na	na	na	na	3.324	5.134
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	124.857	25.623	0.205	na	na	na	na	73.611	176.102
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.307	0.039	0.126	2.282	1.511	114	323	0.230	0.385
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.469	0.044	0.094	1.586	1.259	74	203	0.381	0.558
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.740	0.064	0.087	2.541	1.594	39	119	0.612	0.869
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.833	0.031	0.037	0.809	0.900	39	119	0.772	0.895
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.635	0.079	0.125	1.459	1.208	25	55	0.476	0.793
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.574	0.096	0.168	2.052	1.432	25	55	0.381	0.767
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.565	0.081	0.143	1.168	1.081	24	45	0.403	0.726
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.649	0.035	0.053	2.685	1.639	827	514	0.580	0.718
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.862	0.018	0.020	0.021	0.144	4	9	0.827	0.897
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.727	0.025	0.034	6.707	2.590	807	2,186	0.677	0.776
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.635	0.060	0.094	0.494	0.703	15	33	0.515	0.754
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.159	0.022	0.141	0.989	0.995	128	266	0.114	0.203

**Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Region 9**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.025	0.009	0.374	0.958	0.979	128	267	0.006	0.044
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.062	0.018	0.287	1.458	1.207	128	267	0.027	0.098
Early child development index	TC.53	0.789	0.054	0.068	2.013	1.419	58	118	0.682	0.896
<b>Learn</b>										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.966	0.020	0.021	0.802	0.896	29	66	0.926	1.000
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.418	0.070	0.166	1.033	1.016	42	53	0.279	0.557
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.450	0.121	0.270	3.090	1.758	42	53	0.207	0.692
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.967	0.013	0.013	1.444	1.202	134	280	0.941	0.993
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.830	0.019	0.023	1.295	1.138	355	486	0.791	0.868
Child labour	PR.3	0.145	0.027	0.188	1.938	1.392	296	324	0.090	0.199
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.049	0.031	0.635	1.139	1.067	19	56	0.000	0.111
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.287	0.083	0.289	1.853	1.361	19	56	0.121	0.453
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.575	0.034	0.060	2.125	1.458	156	443	0.507	0.644
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.905	0.022	0.024	1.063	1.031	64	187	0.861	0.950
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.639	0.031	0.049	2.195	1.482	827	514	0.576	0.702
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.066	0.030	0.462	1.560	1.249	169	105	0.005	0.126
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.857	0.020	0.024	1.386	1.177	820	509	0.817	0.897
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.973	0.010	0.010	1.800	1.342	827	514	0.954	0.992
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.766	0.036	0.047	3.641	1.908	827	514	0.695	0.838
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.006	0.005	0.741	1.837	1.355	827	514	0.000	0.016
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.142	0.017	0.118	1.117	1.057	379	488	0.108	0.175
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.512	0.036	0.070	2.656	1.630	827	514	0.440	0.584
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.266	0.032	0.119	2.266	1.505	156	443	0.202	0.329
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.248	0.042	0.168	1.734	1.317	64	187	0.164	0.331

na: not applicable

**Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Region 10**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.978	0.009	0.010	2.398	1.549	1,219	583	0.959	0.997
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.922	0.011	0.012	0.786	0.887	297	499	0.901	0.944
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.846	0.027	0.032	0.805	0.897	92	141	0.792	0.901
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.784	0.026	0.033	1.998	1.413	297	499	0.732	0.836
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.940	0.021	0.023	1.153	1.074	92	141	0.897	0.983
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.422	0.029	0.070	1.774	1.332	297	499	0.363	0.481
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.718	0.047	0.066	1.540	1.241	92	141	0.624	0.812
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.023	0.009	0.401	1.896	1.377	297	499	0.005	0.042
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.101	0.023	0.228	0.818	0.904	92	141	0.055	0.147
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	31.564	13.281	0.421	na	na	na	na	5.001	58.126
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	43.225	19.678	0.455	na	na	na	na	3.869	82.580
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	43.225	19.678	0.455	na	na	na	na	3.869	82.580
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	2.252	0.282	0.125	na	na	na	na	1.688	2.816
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	91.184	26.073	0.286	na	na	na	na	39.038	143.330
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.350	0.024	0.067	0.758	0.871	186	312	0.303	0.397
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.488	0.022	0.045	0.411	0.641	121	210	0.444	0.532
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.926	0.017	0.018	0.318	0.564	40	78	0.892	0.959
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	40	78	1.000	1.000
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.830	0.055	0.067	0.712	0.844	24	34	0.719	0.940
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.783	0.041	0.053	0.328	0.573	24	34	0.700	0.865
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.742	0.044	0.060	0.451	0.671	31	45	0.653	0.831
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.846	0.027	0.032	3.331	1.825	1,219	583	0.791	0.900
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	1.000	0.000	0.000			1	2	1.000	1.000
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.033	0.010	0.306	6.197	2.489	1,136	1,944	0.013	0.053
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.231	0.045	0.196	0.161	0.402	10	15	0.140	0.321

**Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Region 10**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.072	0.025	0.349	2.030	1.425	151	214	0.022	0.123
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.043	0.014	0.323	1.009	1.005	151	215	0.015	0.071
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.036	0.011	0.307	0.760	0.872	151	215	0.014	0.059
Early child development index	TC.53	0.889	0.029	0.033	0.984	0.992	82	113	0.830	0.948
<b>Learn</b>										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	1.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	22	43	1.000	1.000
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.489	0.053	0.108	0.411	0.641	43	38	0.383	0.594
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.502	0.142	0.283	2.994	1.730	43	38	0.218	0.787
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.981	0.007	0.007	0.673	0.820	167	237	0.967	0.996
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.763	0.024	0.031	1.296	1.139	383	411	0.715	0.811
Child labour	PR.3	0.059	0.022	0.366	2.360	1.536	312	282	0.016	0.102
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.047	0.017	0.374	0.616	0.785	54	91	0.012	0.082
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.364	0.043	0.119	0.732	0.856	54	91	0.278	0.451
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.735	0.027	0.037	1.860	1.364	297	499	0.681	0.789
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.914	0.030	0.033	1.626	1.275	92	141	0.854	0.975
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.956	0.017	0.017	3.905	1.976	1,219	583	0.923	0.990
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.199	0.046	0.230	1.437	1.199	237	110	0.107	0.291
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.857	0.027	0.031	2.771	1.665	1,067	501	0.804	0.910
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.974	0.011	0.011	2.740	1.655	1,219	583	0.952	0.996
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.924	0.015	0.016	1.867	1.367	1,219	583	0.894	0.954
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.120	0.021	0.180	2.555	1.599	1,219	583	0.077	0.163
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.189	0.020	0.106	1.156	1.075	425	441	0.149	0.229
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.612	0.030	0.049	2.245	1.498	1,219	583	0.551	0.672
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.105	0.022	0.208	2.541	1.594	297	499	0.061	0.149
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.087	0.022	0.248	0.825	0.908	92	141	0.044	0.130

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<sup>A</sup>, by sex, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

Age	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	260	2.2	187	1.5	45	162	1.4	178	1.4
1	209	1.7	231	1.8	46	127	1.1	141	1.1
2	204	1.7	180	1.4	47	181	1.5	172	1.3
3	252	2.1	281	2.2	48	140	1.2	152	1.2
4	222	1.9	207	1.6	49	130	1.1	135	1.1
5	272	2.3	230	1.8	50	169	1.4	205	1.6
6	208	1.7	255	2.0	51	160	1.3	179	1.4
7	226	1.9	221	1.7	52	150	1.3	163	1.3
8	228	1.9	222	1.7	53	145	1.2	138	1.1
9	200	1.7	234	1.8	54	151	1.3	187	1.5
10	206	1.7	240	1.9	55	122	1.0	135	1.1
11	197	1.6	222	1.7	56	110	0.9	137	1.1
12	236	2.0	212	1.7	57	115	1.0	142	1.1
13	199	1.7	163	1.3	58	116	1.0	112	0.9
14	239	2.0	206	1.6	59	129	1.1	126	1.0
15	221	1.8	253	2.0	60	127	1.1	131	1.0
16	206	1.7	173	1.4	61	92	0.8	94	0.7
17	233	2.0	213	1.7	62	92	0.8	117	0.9
18	232	1.9	237	1.9	63	74	0.6	81	0.6
19	250	2.1	213	1.7	64	113	0.9	104	0.8
20	197	1.6	230	1.8	65	87	0.7	73	0.6
21	205	1.7	230	1.8	66	77	0.6	75	0.6
22	214	1.8	272	2.1	67	67	0.6	81	0.6
23	194	1.6	256	2.0	68	47	0.4	49	0.4
24	260	2.2	245	1.9	69	49	0.4	93	0.7
25	255	2.1	279	2.2	70	72	0.6	59	0.5
26	172	1.4	195	1.5	71	53	0.4	57	0.4
27	186	1.6	203	1.6	72	26	(0.2)	55	0.4
28	145	1.2	190	1.5	73	41	(0.3)	42	(0.3)
29	151	1.3	198	1.5	74	28	(0.2)	36	(0.3)
30	147	1.2	170	1.3	75	26	(0.2)	23	(*)
31	163	1.4	172	1.3	76	21	(0.2)	29	(0.2)
32	142	1.2	171	1.3	77	20	(*)	54	(0.4)
33	121	1.0	140	1.1	78	23	(*)	31	(0.2)
34	135	1.1	136	1.1	79	28	(0.2)	30	(0.2)
35	127	1.1	117	0.9	80	12	(*)	18	(*)
36	128	1.1	152	1.2	81	10	(*)	20	(*)
37	160	1.3	153	1.2	82	11	(*)	21	(0.2)
38	149	1.2	161	1.3	83	7	(*)	14	(*)
39	167	1.4	126	1.0	84	9	(*)	19	(*)
40	128	1.1	148	1.2	85+	73	0.6	92	0.7
41	127	1.1	156	1.2					
42	128	1.1	140	1.1	DK/Missing	0	(*)	0	(*)
43	109	0.9	200	1.6					
44	158	1.3	167	1.3	<b>Total</b>	<b>11960</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12784</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>A</sup> 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.

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

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

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

Age	Household population of women age 10-54 years		Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number		Number	Percent	
10-14	1044		na	na	na
15-19	1089		957	16.9	87.9
20-24	1233		1050	18.5	85.1
25-29	1064		935	16.5	87.9
30-34	788		706	12.4	89.5
35-39	709		626	11.0	88.3
40-44	811		723	12.8	89.2
45-49	778		671	11.8	86.3
50-54	872		na	na	na
<b>Total (15-49)</b>	<b>6471</b>		<b>5668</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>87.6</b>
<b>Ratios</b>					
10-14 to 15-19	0.96		na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.12		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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

Age	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households	Number	Percent	
	Number	Number			
10-14	1078	565	na	na	na
15-19	1143	539	410	18.8	76.0
20-24	1070	489	365	16.7	74.6
25-29	908	443	336	15.4	75.8
30-34	708	380	281	12.9	74.0
35-39	731	380	269	12.3	70.7
40-44	650	328	256	11.8	78.0
45-49	740	344	262	12.0	76.3
50-54	775	395	na	na	na
<b>Total (15-49)</b>	<b>5949</b>	<b>2904</b>	<b>2179</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>
<b>Ratios</b>					
10-14 to 15-19	0.94	1.05	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.05	1.15	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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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	
<b>Age</b>				
0	447	423	20.1	94.5
1	440	413	19.7	94.0
2	385	369	17.6	96.1
3	533	490	23.3	91.8
4	430	406	19.3	94.5
5	501	na	na	na
6	463	na	na	na
7	447	na	na	na
<b>Total (0-4)</b>	<b>2234</b>	<b>2101</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>94.0</b>
<b>Ratios</b>				
Ratio of 2 to 1	0.87	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.17	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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview <sup>A</sup>	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
<b>Age</b>					
3	649	na	na	na	na
4	584	0.0	1	0.0	100.0
5	596	9.5	292	9.7	95.4
6	560	8.4	253	8.4	93.1
7	555	7.3	222	7.4	93.7
8	521	7.3	217	7.2	92.7
9	509	6.8	207	6.9	94.2
10	524	7.4	234	7.8	97.9
11	484	7.3	214	7.1	91.2
12	491	7.4	217	7.2	90.8
13	423	6.6	190	6.3	88.9
14	469	7.5	227	7.6	93.4
15	469	8.6	253	8.4	91.5
16	417	6.6	203	6.8	95.2
17	461	9.3	270	9.0	90.0
18	439	na	na	na	na
19	462	na	na	na	na
20	430	na	na	na	na
<b>Total (5-17)</b>	<b>6479</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>92.9</b>
<b>Ratios</b>					
Ratio of 4 to 5	0.98	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	1.01	1.15	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	1.00	1.14	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	0.95	na	na	na	na

na: not applicable

<sup>A</sup> Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to 14'



## 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/ DK/Other		
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24744</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	97.9	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.9	100.0	6134
Rural	97.9	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.7	100.0	18610
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	97.8	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.8	100.0	22664
Interior	98.4	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.3	100.0	2080
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	98.4	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	636
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	97.2	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.2	100.0	1553
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	97.8	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.7	100.0	4509
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	97.5	0.4	0.0	1.1	1.1	100.0	10438
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	98.2	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	1514
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	99.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	3466
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	98.2	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.4	100.0	454
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	98.7	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	162
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	98.5	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.4	100.0	827
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	98.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.7	100.0	1184
<b>Age</b>							
0-4	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2234
5-14	99.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	4416
15-24	98.7	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	4534
25-49	97.6	0.3	0.0	1.1	1.0	100.0	7886
50-64	96.4	0.5	0.0	1.7	1.4	100.0	3915
65-84	97.1	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.8	100.0	1593
85+	69.9	0.0	0.0	20.6	9.5	100.0	165
DK/Missing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5887</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1424
Rural	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	4463
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	5476
Interior	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	411
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	129
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1111
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	2566
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	98.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	94
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	297
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	998
20-24	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1079
25-29	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	981
30-34	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	723
35-39	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	647
40-44	98.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	759
45-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	700

**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), Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first live birth				Total	Number of first live births	Date of last live birth			Total	Number of most recent live births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing/DK/Other			Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/DK/Other		
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3847</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2743</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	99.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	912	99.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	581
Rural	99.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	2935	99.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	2162
<b>Location</b>											
Coastal	99.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	3537	99.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	2500
Interior	99.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	310	99.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	243
<b>Region</b>											
Barima Waini (1)	99.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	94	99.0	0.3	0.8	100.0	69
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	98.0	0.3	0.7	0.9	100.0	224	98.8	0.4	0.8	100.0	169
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	99.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	738	99.3	0.3	0.4	100.0	544
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1620	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	1102
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	96.8	0.5	1.8	0.8	100.0	248	99.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	192
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	507	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	351
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	98.9	0.3	0.1	0.7	100.0	70	98.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	53
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	118	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	101
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	199	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	143

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age				Total	Number of children under 5
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only		
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2801</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	703
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2098
<b>Location</b>						
Coastal	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2460
Interior	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	341
<b>Region</b>						
Barima Waini (1)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	105
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	170
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	465
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1102
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	203
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	353
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	134
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	167
<b>Age</b>						
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	563
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	553
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	487
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	649
4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	548

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3248</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	771
Rural	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2477
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2952
Interior	99.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	296
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	99.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	83
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	193
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	569
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1389
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	189
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	438
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	62
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	22
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	128
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	173
<b>Age</b>							
5-9	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1283
10-14	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1172
15-17	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	793

## 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Salt was tested			Salt was not tested, by reason		Total	Number of households
	1st test	2nd test		No salt in household	Other <sup>A</sup>		
	Iodised	Iodised	Not iodised				
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7072</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	27.3	1.2	61.1	100.0	2.6	100.0	1870
Rural	21.1	1.0	72.0	100.0	1.3	100.0	5202
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	23.3	1.1	68.3	100.0	1.7	100.0	6583
Interior	15.0	0.7	79.7	100.0	1.1	100.0	489
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	38.5	2.4	57.0	100.0	0.3	100.0	137
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	16.0	2.5	77.3	100.0	0.7	100.0	454
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	33.4	1.2	60.4	100.0	1.2	100.0	1242
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	22.7	0.9	67.9	100.0	1.9	100.0	3010
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	28.1	0.8	65.9	100.0	1.6	100.0	434
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	10.5	1.0	84.4	100.0	1.8	100.0	1107
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	12.6	0.0	75.2	100.0	3.4	100.0	111
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	8.6	0.5	83.3	100.0	0.8	100.0	43
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	1.2	0.0	98.0	100.0	0.4	100.0	189
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	37.1	1.6	40.7	100.0	3.3	100.0	343
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	17.1	1.0	74.1	100.0	1.7	100.0	1368
Second	20.1	1.5	71.6	100.0	0.8	100.0	1486
Middle	23.9	0.7	69.7	100.0	1.6	100.0	1455
Fourth	25.8	1.2	66.0	100.0	1.4	100.0	1431
Richest	27.0	0.9	64.0	100.0	3.0	100.0	1332

<sup>A</sup> 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of households:		Number of households	Percentage of households with complete water quality test for:		Number of households selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire	Blank tests (unweighted)		
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire		Household drinking water	Source of drinking water		Percentage positive	Number completed	Number of households selected <sup>A</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>7072</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>1693</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>347</b>
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	24.4	22.9	1870	93.9	87.0	456	3.0	66	101
Rural	23.8	23.0	5202	96.6	85.8	1237	2.8	185	246
<b>Location</b>									
Coastal	24.0	23.0	6583	95.7	85.3	1582	1.6	164	250
Interior	22.7	22.5	489	99.3	97.0	111	6.2	87	97

<sup>A</sup> 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information <sup>A</sup>	Number of women
<b>Ever married (age 15-49 years)</b>		
Date of first marriage/union missing	28.0	4591
Only month missing	16.0	4591
Both month and year missing	11.2	4591
Age at first marriage/union missing	1.2	4591
<b>Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)</b>		
Age at first intercourse missing	10.0	5093
Time since last intercourse missing	14.2	5093
<b>Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)</b>		
Age at first intercourse missing	15.5	1347
Time since last intercourse missing	20.1	1347

<sup>A</sup> 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information <sup>A</sup>	Number of men
<b>Ever married (age 15-49 years)</b>		
Date of first marriage/union missing	28.4	1438
Only month missing	11.7	1438
Both month and year missing	15.3	1438
Age at first marriage/union missing	1.1	1438
<b>Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)</b>		
Age at first intercourse missing	1.7	1921
Time since last intercourse missing	5.6	1921
<b>Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)</b>		
Age at first intercourse missing	1.7	510
Time since last intercourse missing	4.6	510

<sup>A</sup> 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2801</b>
<b>Age (in months)</b>								
<6	89.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	11.0	242
6-11	98.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	1.9	323
12-23	97.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	2.4	555
24-35	94.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	5.7	490
36-47	95.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	4.6	643
48-59	94.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	5.1	548

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>2801</b>
<b>Age (in months)</b>								
<6	83.1	10.8	0.0	0.0	6.1	100.0	16.9	242
6-11	92.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	6.1	100.0	7.8	323
12-23	96.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	3.4	555
24-35	94.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	5.6	490
36-47	94.6	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	5.4	643
48-59	94.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	5.8	548

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2801</b>
<b>Age (in months)</b>								
<6	85.6	0.0	1.7	9.0	3.6	100.0	14.4	242
6-11	94.5	0.0	0.5	1.1	3.9	100.0	5.5	323
12-23	95.2	0.2	0.4	1.9	2.3	100.0	4.8	555
24-35	93.3	0.0	0.7	4.2	1.8	100.0	6.7	490
36-47	94.6	0.0	0.3	4.4	0.7	100.0	5.4	643
48-59	94.8	0.1	0.0	4.8	0.3	100.0	5.2	548

**Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements**

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2688</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2690</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Digit</b>				
0	226	8.4	407	15.1
1	259	9.6	268	10.0
2	260	9.7	277	10.3
3	227	8.4	250	9.3
4	303	11.3	305	11.3
5	351	13.1	284	10.6
6	249	9.3	281	10.4
7	308	11.4	280	10.4
8	258	9.6	181	6.7
9	247	9.2	158	5.9

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent distribution of children with:					Total	Number of selected children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children:		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
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Incomplete FL modules, by reason:						For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing			
		Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other							
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1870</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1609</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>605</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	86.8	5.2	0.5	6.9	0.6	100.0	441	0.0	1.0	382	15.2	155
Rural	85.9	7.4	0.8	5.4	0.6	100.0	1429	0.0	1.2	1227	24.2	450
<b>Region</b>												
Barima Waini (1)	82.9	1.9	4.2	10.6	0.5	100.0	43	0.0	2.0	35	23.5	13
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	76.4	7.3	1.6	14.4	0.3	100.0	123	0.0	1.2	94	26.7	36
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	89.8	5.7	0.0	4.1	0.4	100.0	328	0.0	0.0	295	29.7	96
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	90.1	5.2	0.4	4.1	0.2	100.0	769	0.0	0.2	693	15.6	266
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	87.7	3.8	2.1	4.9	1.5	100.0	107	0.0	5.4	94	38.5	45
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	74.4	17.3	1.4	5.7	1.2	100.0	266	0.0	3.3	198	23.4	66
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	93.1	1.5	0.0	4.6	0.8	100.0	39	0.0	0.0	36	19.4	14
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	89.5	1.3	4.9	0.9	3.5	100.0	14	0.0	0.6	13	29.5	5
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	96.2	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.6	100.0	79	0.0	3.2	76	27.1	30
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	74.7	7.7	0.0	16.8	0.8	100.0	102	0.0	0.8	76	13.5	33
<b>Age</b>												
7	86.2	7.6	1.0	3.9	1.3	100.0	242	0.0	3.8	209	34.3	209
8	86.5	8.5	0.0	4.4	0.6	100.0	233	0.0	2.4	201	13.9	201
9	87.3	6.3	0.6	5.7	0.1	100.0	223	0.0	0.3	195	16.9	195
10	86.5	6.6	0.6	6.3	0.0	100.0	257	0.0	0.5	222	na	0
11	86.2	6.7	0.0	5.5	1.5	100.0	240	0.0	1.1	207	na	0
12	87.0	6.9	2.3	3.5	0.3	100.0	230	0.0	0.5	200	na	0
13	83.2	7.3	0.1	8.7	0.7	100.0	201	0.0	0.2	167	na	0
14	85.3	5.3	0.9	8.4	0.0	100.0	244	0.0	0.0	208	na	0

na: not applicable

## D.4 Observations

<b>Table DQ.4.1: Observation of bednets</b>		
Percentage of bednets in all households observed by the interviewers, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey		
	Percentage of bednets observed by interviewer	Number of bednets
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>12083</b>
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	47.1	2971
Rural	43.3	9112
<b>Region</b>		
Barima Waini (1)	66.0	292
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	65.0	898
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	41.6	2528
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	40.3	4775
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	13.6	714
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	49.2	1583
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	65.5	265
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	60.0	78
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	50.0	502
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	55.8	448
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	58.1	2175
Second	45.9	2243
Middle	39.1	2546
Fourth	45.1	2601
Richest	35.3	2518

**Table DQ.4.2: Observation of handwashing facility**

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Handwashing facility					Total	Number of households
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason		
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7072</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	66.4	9.6	7.2	16.5	0.3	100.0	1870
Rural	75.8	10.2	6.7	7.0	0.3	100.0	5202
<b>Location</b>							
Coastal	75.4	7.5	6.7	10.1	0.3	100.0	6583
Interior	44.5	43.9	9.0	2.5	0.1	100.0	489
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	30.4	49.8	13.4	6.3	0.2	100.0	137
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	71.5	15.2	6.8	6.1	0.4	100.0	454
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	75.7	6.8	6.5	10.6	0.5	100.0	1242
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	75.4	6.3	6.7	11.5	0.1	100.0	3010
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	73.4	9.1	9.5	7.9	0.0	100.0	434
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	77.6	7.9	6.6	7.4	0.5	100.0	1107
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	56.1	36.6	6.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	111
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	47.2	19.7	29.8	3.3	0.0	100.0	43
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	47.3	49.7	2.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	189
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	74.7	8.9	3.6	11.8	1.0	100.0	343
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	45.0	34.0	14.0	6.1	0.9	100.0	1368
Second	74.8	11.1	5.7	8.3	0.1	100.0	1486
Middle	81.7	2.8	5.3	9.7	0.4	100.0	1455
Fourth	80.7	2.4	4.3	12.5	0.0	100.0	1431
Richest	83.5	0.4	5.1	11.0	0.0	100.0	1332

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>2801</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	75.9	20.3	3.6	0.1	100.0	78.9	703
Rural	61.8	27.9	10.3	0.1	100.0	68.9	2098
<b>Region</b>							
Barima Waini (1)	68.5	22.6	8.9	0.0	100.0	75.2	105
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	67.4	27.9	4.0	0.7	100.0	70.8	170
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	54.3	27.0	18.7	0.0	100.0	66.8	465
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	67.6	27.9	4.4	0.0	100.0	70.8	1102
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	64.0	19.5	16.1	0.3	100.0	76.6	203
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	76.1	19.2	4.7	0.0	100.0	79.9	353
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	68.5	21.2	10.2	0.0	100.0	76.3	75
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	45.3	40.9	13.8	0.0	100.0	52.6	27
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	41.5	43.7	14.8	0.0	100.0	48.7	134
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	76.4	18.7	4.9	0.0	100.0	80.4	167
<b>Age (in months)</b>							
0-5	62.4	16.1	21.4	0.0	100.0	79.5	242
6-11	68.2	18.7	13.0	0.1	100.0	78.5	323
12-23	65.7	26.8	7.4	0.0	100.0	71.0	555
24-35	66.4	24.9	8.7	0.0	100.0	72.7	490
36-47	62.6	31.7	5.7	0.0	100.0	66.4	643
48-59	66.7	28.2	4.8	0.3	100.0	70.3	548

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records		DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>1610</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	3.7	2.0	88.5	5.3	0.3	100.0	94.3	401
Rural	2.9	3.8	86.4	5.9	0.5	100.0	93.6	1208
<b>Region</b>								
Barima Waini (1)	3.6	7.4	86.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	98.4	68
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	0.9	0.5	92.6	5.6	0.0	100.0	94.3	101
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	0.4	1.5	91.5	4.7	1.7	100.0	95.1	263
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	4.4	2.6	87.7	5.2	0.0	100.0	94.4	641
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	4.2	7.7	76.5	7.8	0.3	100.0	90.7	120
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	1.6	2.3	89.0	6.3	0.8	100.0	93.4	197
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	0.7	3.7	80.5	11.9	1.4	100.0	87.1	43
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.7	12.2	80.1	7.1	0.0	100.0	91.9	16
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	9.1	8.9	71.8	10.1	0.0	100.0	87.6	76
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	1.9	4.0	87.9	5.4	0.7	100.0	94.2	85
<b>Age (in months)</b>								
0-5	2.8	5.5	85.6	5.9	0.2	100.0	93.5	242
6-11	5.5	1.5	87.8	5.0	0.2	100.0	94.6	323
12-23	1.9	2.4	91.1	4.3	0.2	100.0	95.5	555
24-35	3.0	4.5	82.2	7.8	1.1	100.0	91.3	490

## 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

Age at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Early childhood education	Currently attending												Higher than secondary	DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members age 3-24 years
			Primary						Lower secondary school			Upper secondary school						
			Grade						Grade			Grade						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2	3				
3	35.0	64.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	452
4	5.1	90.5	3.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	503
5	2.3	29.4	61.8	4.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	471
6	5.0	4.4	24.4	63.2	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	465
7	1.4	0.5	2.0	27.4	60.9	6.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	425
8	1.8	0.1	0.6	2.7	38.1	50.8	5.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	450
9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	37.4	55.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	430
10	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	2.6	43.2	49.2	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	434
11	3.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	2.4	43.9	43.7	3.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	448
12	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	6.5	44.0	43.2	2.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	378
13	7.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.0	12.1	41.9	31.4	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	400
14	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.9	11.5	47.0	26.7	1.6	0.0	1.7	0.7	100.0	489
15	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	3.0	8.3	49.4	26.3	0.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	418
16	36.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.8	10.9	39.4	2.0	7.6	0.2	100.0	408
17	63.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.2	2.8	17.2	2.3	11.5	0.0	100.0	491
18	77.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.1	3.1	13.8	0.0	100.0	437
19	84.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	3.1	0.7	11.2	0.0	100.0	459
20	82.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	15.5	0.0	100.0	451
21	91.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	8.4	0.0	100.0	455
22	92.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	463
23	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.3	0.0	100.0	476
24 <sup>A</sup>	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	181

<sup>A</sup> 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5127</b>	<b>4878</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>4934</b>	<b>4778</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>5887</b>
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	69	53	1.31	66	51	1.31	2	2	1.47	998
20-24	376	392	0.96	363	389	0.93	13	2	5.18	1079
25-29	749	729	1.03	734	723	1.02	15	6	2.70	981
30-34	843	716	1.18	822	698	1.18	22	19	1.16	723
35-39	873	822	1.06	845	811	1.04	28	10	2.74	647
40-44	1105	1102	1.00	1056	1071	0.99	49	32	1.55	759
45-49	1111	1065	1.04	1048	1035	1.01	64	30	2.14	700

**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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date <sup>A</sup>			Sex ratio at birth <sup>B</sup>			Period ratio <sup>C</sup>		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>9712</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>10005</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>192.8</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>
<b>Years preceding survey</b>												
0	416	9	425	100.0	100.0	100.0	138.5	na	143.9	na	na	na
1	415	10	425	100.0	73.9	99.4	77.7	94.4	78.1	108.2	134.8	108.7
2	352	5	357	100.0	82.1	99.7	110.9	22.8	108.7	79.7	36.3	78.3
3	467	19	486	100.0	98.5	99.9	99.4	272.5	103.1	124.0	270.3	126.7
4	401	9	410	100.0	75.2	99.5	111.1	1107.0	114.9	87.7	75.7	87.4
5	449	4	453	99.8	100.0	99.8	118.1	1800.0	119.9	113.6	54.5	112.4
6	389	7	396	99.7	100.0	99.7	92.4	26.4	90.6	90.6	172.7	91.4
7	409	4	413	98.7	98.6	98.7	104.7	205.6	105.3	113.6	53.5	112.4
8	332	7	339	99.9	89.3	99.7	114.7	126.7	114.9	83.6	69.0	83.2
9	385	17	402	99.7	93.6	99.5	88.6	56.6	87.0	12.8	16.3	12.9
10+	5698	202	5900	99.5	81.0	98.9	102.6	215.1	105.1	na	na	na
<b>Five-year periods preceding survey</b>												
0-4	2051	52	2104	100.0	88.6	99.7	105.3	245.0	107.4	na	na	na
5-9	1963	39	2002	99.6	95.1	99.5	103.2	86.8	102.8	na	na	na
10-14	1710	28	1737	99.5	96.8	99.4	103.0	337.0	104.8	na	na	na
15-19	1675	58	1733	99.8	69.9	98.8	104.5	147.6	105.7	na	na	na
20+	2314	116	2430	99.4	82.7	98.6	100.9	238.3	104.8	na	na	na

na: not applicable

<sup>A</sup> Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

<sup>B</sup>  $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$ , where  $B_m$  and  $B_f$  are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

<sup>C</sup>  $(2 \times B_t / (B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$ , 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, Guyana 2019–2020 Survey

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
<b>Age at death (in days)</b>					
0	15	22	3	3	49
1	9	1	1	1	22
2	0	2	0	0	4
3	3	1	3	3	7
4	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	2
6	1	0	0	0	1
7	0	0	4	4	4
8	0	0	0	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	3	1	0	0	4
12	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	1
15	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	1	0	0	1
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	1	1	1
21	1	0	0	0	1
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	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total 0–30 days</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>97</b>
Percent early neonatal <sup>A</sup>	87.2	93.2	61.4	61.4	87.3

<sup>A</sup> 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, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<b>Age at death (in months)</b>					
0 <sup>A</sup>	32	28	13	13	97
1	4	1	0	0	10
2	1	0	2	2	3
3	0	0	0	0	1
4	3	0	0	0	3
5	2	0	0	0	2
6	4	0	1	1	7
7	0	0	1	1	2
8	3	0	0	0	5
9	0	1	1	1	2
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	1	0	0	2
12	0	0	0	0	1
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total 0-11 months</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>134</b>
Percent neonatal <sup>B</sup>	65.8	87.4	71.2	71.2	72.9

<sup>A</sup> Includes deaths under one month reported in days

<sup>B</sup> Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year