Suriname

MICS

Monitoring the situation of children and women

MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY

2018

Survey Findings Report

July, 2019

SURINAME

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MICS

GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

Suriname

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018

Survey Findings Report

July 2019

The Suriname Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2018 by Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing in collaboration with the General Bureau of Statistics, as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with government funding and financial support of UNICEF.

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

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the Suriname 2018 MICS. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to mics.unicef.org.

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Cover page:
Cover page photo was taken by Fabian de Randamie. On the photo, children of the Kennedy school are working on the banner for the launch of the MICS Survey Findings Report. The Kennedy school is a school for children with hearing impairment located in Paramaribo.

SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey sample and implementation			
Sample frame	Eight Population and Housing Census of 2012	**Questionnaires**	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing
Interviewer training	February-March 2018	**Fieldwork**	March-August 2018

Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	9,508	- Eligible	4,654
- Occupied	8,771	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	4,234
- Interviewed	7,915	- Response rate (Per cent)	91.0
- Response rate (Per cent)	90.2		
Women (age 15-49)		Children age 5-17	
- Eligible for interviews	8,533	- Eligible	4,329
- Interviewed	6,999	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	3,967
- Response rate (Per cent)	82.0	- Response rate (Per cent)	91.6
Men (age 15-49)		Water Quality Testing	
- Eligible for interviews	4,025	- Eligible	2,387
- Interviewed	2,828	- Interviewed	1,701
- Response rate (Per cent)	70.3	- Response rate (Per cent)	71.3

Survey population			
Average household size	3.9	**Percentage of population living in**	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	74.8
- Age 5	9.4	- Rural coastal	17.2
- Age 18	33.4	- Rural interior	8.0
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	14.7		

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
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
E. coli	Escherichia coli
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECE	Early Childhood Education
FCT	Field Check Table
g	Grams
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GBS	General Bureau of Statistics
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HepB	Hepatitis B
HPV	Human papillomavirus
IFSS	Internet File Streaming System
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
IQ	Intelligence quotient
IRB	Internal Review Board
ITN	Insecticide-Treated Net
IUD	Intrauterine Device
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
GAM	Global Aids Monitoring
GZA	Gezondheidsassistent
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW	Low birth weight
LLECE	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
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization

PASEC	Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems
PNC	Post-Natal Care
PNN	Post-neonatal mortality
PR	Protection
RHF	Recommended homemade fluid
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
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
YF	Yellow Fever

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This wealth of information, the report of the sixth round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, is the result of excellent collaboration between the government of Suriname, the General Bureau of Statistics and UNICEF. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing wishes to acknowledge all stakeholders including households for their contribution towards the finalization of the Suriname 2018 MICS.

Sincere appreciation goes out to the dedicated staff from the ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing Mrs. Genevieve Pinas and Mrs. Dana Plet-Wardi, for their enduring effort for the overall survey management and the Director of the General Bureau of Statistics and his staff Mrs. Naomi Caupain (survey field coordinator), Mr. Sergio Nelson and Mrs. Miriam Ramdhari (data processing), Mrs. Eartha Groenfelt (sampling expert), Mrs. Giovanna Amatsoeran and Mrs. Doris Araitjamare (data editing).

The valuable expertise of the Suriname MICS Technical Committee was contributory to sound technical preparations such as review of the survey instruments and the execution of the training.

We are thankful to the MICS consultant, Mrs. Faranaaz Pahalwankhan for her untiring guidance, timely follow ups, support and patience which cannot be underestimated throughout the MICS process. Special acknowledgment goes out to Mrs. Rosita Woodley-Sobhie, who provided the valuable technical support for data processing and reporting, forming an excellent team with the UNICEF consultants Harry Hernandez and Celia Hubert, who were readily available for advice and guidance at any time.

The technical support provided by the UNICEF Suriname Country Office and the Regional and Global MICS team have been crucial in finalizing this survey. The efforts of Mrs. Prya Hirasingh, Mr. Turgay Unalan, Mr. Vicente Teran, Mr. Armando Levinson and Mr. Jose Sierra Castillo were eminent for getting this milestone accomplished.

This survey would not have materialized if the Suriname society did not show their willingness to participate as respondents during the fieldwork. We sincerely applaud their support and time in this process.

Our thanks and appreciation goes out to the fieldworkers who had to face many challenges in the field, but nevertheless kept their dedication to finalize the fieldwork.

Ms. Angela Salmo

Permanent Secretary of Social Affairs

FOREWORD

Dear Reader,

Referring to Suriname 2017 – 2021 Development Plan which illustrates the Government's clear and strong commitment to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), this Survey Findings Report (SFR) of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) provides us with a solid baseline to monitor progress made in our country, towards the ambitious 17 SDGs.

Under coordination and leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing, the General Bureau of Statistics and UNICEF, the MICS was executed in Suriname for the fourth time. The previous rounds of MICS were implemented in 2000, 2006 and 2010.

As Minister of Social Affairs and Public Housing, I am extremely proud that my Ministry has taken the lead in the implementation of the sixth round of MICS, which gives Suriname the enormous advantage of having baselines to monitor the living situation and well-being of the people.

The data enables us also to measure progress towards key national and international targets as laid out in the different international agreements and (development) plans. In addition, implementation of the survey provides opportunity to build national capacities in several areas.

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey facilitates the collection and analysis of national data that constitutes an in-depth and up-to-date set of statistics on the well-being of children, women, and men in Suriname. The survey results will be a valuable source for the planning efforts of the Government and its development partners and can also serve as a reference for academia and research organizations.

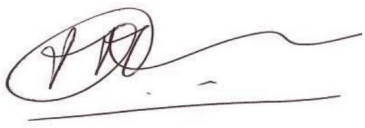
The Government of Suriname is determined to invest in social development and human capital. Reliable and updated evidence on key well-being indicators is essential to measure the impact of our investments. It is in that regard that the Government of Suriname gave importance and high priority to the implementation of this survey.

The Suriname Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey which was carried out in the period 2018-2019 reveals the strong partnership between the Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing, the General Bureau of Statistics and the UNICEF. I hereby thank all the teams that have worked together to achieve this important milestone for Suriname.

As the Suriname MICS slogan says: Meten is Weten! MICS Gi Wan Betre Tamara.

God be with Suriname!

The Minister of Social Affairs and Public Housing,



Drs. André Th. Misiekaba

FOREWORD

Efforts to produce SDG-related reliable data have resulted in the publication of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) for Suriname - a survey conducted at the household level covering the entire country. In sharing information for evidence-based decision, UNICEF is thankful for the excellent collaboration with the Government of Suriname and the General Bureau of Statistics.

On behalf of UNICEF, I thank Minister André Misiekaba and his team, for the leadership, ownership and dedication to ensure a qualitative and timely report. Our thank goes to GBS Director Iwan Sno and his team who have been ahead of the curve in the region ensuring real-time collection and analysis using tablets and software CAPI.

Overall, it has been a wonderful team work with the MICS consultants, coordinated by Faranaaz Pahalwankhan, the fieldworkers and UNICEF colleagues. A special thank you to the Surinamese households who had opened their house and gave time to answer many questions.

Developed in the mid-90s to assist countries in filling data gaps for monitoring the situation of children and families, MICS round 6 is SDG-related. Suriname should be commended for being the first country to complete the exercise in Latin America and the Caribbean.

MICS-6 covers about 40 % of household-based SDG indicators for measuring progress towards key targets as laid out in the development plan. New questionnaires have been added, such as one for men and one for children/teens (5-17). The quality of the water was also tested as part of the survey. Information is presented at national and subnational levels (urban/rural/interior).

Using innovative technology with tablets, fieldworkers were able to minimize data errors and enable faster availability of the datasets. From an equity perspective, MICS indicates existing disparities in the lives and well-being of children across regions, by gender, wealth, and ethnicity. You will see gaps between rural and urban areas.

Reliable data are key for planning and evidence-based policy-making efforts! We trust the report will help inform decisions so that resources can be allocated where they are needed most. It provides possibilities for in-depth analysis; therefore, I invite to make optimal use of this wealth of information.

The report is not the end of MICS -- the real work starts now!

Sylvie Fouet

Representative UNICEF Guyana & Suriname

1 INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the Suriname Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2018 by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing in collaboration with the General Bureau of Statistics and the United Nations Children's Fund Suriname (UNICEF), as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with Government funding and financial support of UNICEF.

The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programs, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Government of the Republic of Suriname reiterates its commitment to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals as set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The pillars of the National Development Plan 2017-2021 are aligned with the three dimensions of the SDGs; including inclusive economic growth, social inclusion and protection of the environment.

The Suriname 2018 MICS results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on 31 global SDG indicators. Since, the Government is in the process of drafting the development indicators for Suriname aligned with the SDG's, the MICS data is a valuable source of information for planning and monitoring purposes.

The Suriname 2018 MICS has as its primary objectives:

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

This report presents the results of the Suriname 2018 MICS. Following Chapter 2 on Survey methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in Chapter 3 on "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". Starting from Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables are followed by the tabulations.

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

This is followed by Chapter 6, "Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health", which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraception, unmet need, antenatal care, neonatal tetanus, delivery care, birth weight, and post-natal care and HIV.

The following Chapter 7, "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, 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, hand washing, sanitation, and menstrual hygiene.

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

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

2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Suriname 2018 MICS was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level and for urban, rural coastal and rural interior areas and for all the 10 districts, namely: Paramaribo, Wanica, Nickerie, Coronie, Saramacca, Commewijne, Marowijne, Para, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini.

The Suriname 2018 MICS sample was selected based on the sample frame from the 2012 Census. Based upon this sample, GBS conducted a listing exercise in the field, in order to update the second stage sampling frame for selecting the sample households. In the ten districts of Suriname, three settlement types form the basis for the establishment of strata that ought to reflect geographical spaces that are more likely to be internally homogeneous when found within the same settlement type but different when found in different settlement types.

According to settlement types, three strata can be distinguished across the ten districts of Suriname:

- **An urban stratum.**

Urban areas include Paramaribo, Wanica, Nickerie (Nw. Nickerie), and Commewijne (Meerzorg and Tamanredjo).

- **A rural stratum in the coastal area**.

Rural Coastal areas include the remainder of Nickerie, the remainder of Commewijne, Coronie, Saramacca, Para, and Marowijne.

- **A rural stratum in the interior**.

Rural Interior areas include Brokopondo and Sipaliwini.

The urban and rural “ressorten” within each district were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the 470 selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 20 households was drawn in each sample enumeration area, for a total target sample size of 9,400 households. All 470 enumeration areas were visited during the fieldwork period.

Even though the target was 9,400 households the completed number of households visited was 9,508. This was due to the following:

- Sometimes it was obvious during the listing phase that a dwelling was occupied, but the amount of household in that dwelling was unknown at the time due to not-at-home cases during listing.
- Changes in the number of households that occupied a dwelling during the listing phase, as compared to the interviewing phase.

When more than one household was encountered in the selected dwelling during the interview phase, the instruction was given to the interviewers to interview all these households.

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

MICS questionnaires are designed in such a way that it can be customized to the needs of a country. Six sets of 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 5 households in each cluster of the sample; 3) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 4) a questionnaire for individual men administered in every second household to all men age 15-49 years; 5) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; and 6) a questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household.[1] The questionnaires included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire

- List of Household Members
- Education
- Household Characteristics
- Social Transfers
- Household Energy Use
- Water and Sanitation
- Handwashing

Water Quality Testing Questionnaire

Questionnaire for Individual Women/Men

- Woman's Background[M]
- Mass Media and ICT [M]
- Fertility[M]/Birth History
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Post-natal Health Checks
- Contraception
- Unmet Need
- Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence[M]
- Victimisation[M]
- Marriage/Union[M]
- Adult Functioning[M]
- Sexual Behaviour[M]
- HIV/AIDS[M]
- Alcohol Use[M]

Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years

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

Questionnaire for Children Under 5

- Under-Five's Background
- Birth Registration
- Early Childhood Development
- Child Discipline
- Child Functioning
- Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams observed the place for handwashing, measured the weights and heights of children 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. Furthermore, 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 MICS 6 standard questionnaires.[2] From the MICS 6 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Dutch and were pre-tested in Paramaribo and Wanica in February 2018. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires.

A copy of the Suriname 2018 MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

[1] 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.

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

2.3 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

To ensure that the key ethical principles in the implementation of the survey involving human subjects are followed, an Internal Review Board (IRB) consisting of 3 members of the Technical Committee was established. The Board members undertook the training in ethical guidelines/principles and rules using UNICEF E-modules on Ethics. This IRB was responsible for all matters concerning ethics (review of survey methods and protocols) and addressing issues as they would arise. The main task of the IRB was to facilitate the survey objectives by reviewing, approving, modifying or disapproving the survey protocols, primarily to protect the privacy of human research participants, while facilitating the highest quality of the survey.

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[3] developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Suriname 2018 MICS final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in Paramaribo and Wanica in February 2018. 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 22 days in February and March 2018. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training in the CAPI application. The trainees spent 4 days in field practice and one day on a full pilot survey in Paramaribo. The training agenda was based on the template MICS 6 training agenda.[4]

Measurers received dedicated training on anthropometric measurements and water quality testing for a total of 3 days and practiced these in the 4 days of field practice and pilot survey.

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

[3] 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.

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

2.6 FIELDWORK

The data was collected by 10 teams; each team comprised of 3 or 4 interviewers, one driver, one measurer and one supervisor. Fieldwork began on 27 March 2018 and concluded on 11 September 2018. 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 the supervisor's and interviewer's 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 interviewer per cluster. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance were 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.[5]

2.8 DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS

Data were received at the central office of the General Bureau of Statistics via Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronisation took place daily. The central office communicated application updates to field teams through this system.

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

Data was analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 23. The model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.[7]

[5] 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.

[6] The standard guidelines can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing.

[7] 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

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 the MICS website[8] 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.

[8] 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[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS					
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	**97.4**
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years) - women		WB	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	**98.9**
	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years) - men		WB	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	**99.2**
SR.3	Exposure to mass media - women		MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	**31.5**
	Exposure to mass media - men		MT	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	**44.5**
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	**70.6**
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	**87.7**
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	**97.5**
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	**38.1**
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	**52.1**
SR.9	Use of computer - women		MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months	**39.7**
	Use of computer - men		MT	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months	**41.5**

[1] 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/

[2] 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.

[3] 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[4]	Module[5]	Definition[6]	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS					
SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone - women	5.b.1	MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone	**93.1**
	Ownership of mobile phone - men	5.b.1	MT	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone	**94.0**
SR.11	Use of mobile phone - women		MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months	**95.1**
	Use of mobile phone - men		MT	Percentage of men age 15-49 who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months	**95.6**
SR.12a **SR.12b**	Use of internet - women	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used the internet (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	 **79.3** **75.0**
	Use of internet - men	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who used the internet (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	 **79.3** **76.3**
SR.13	ICT skills - women	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months	**32.5**
	ICT skills - men	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months	**34.4**
SR.16	Use of alcohol - women		TA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month	**26.6**
	Use of alcohol - men		TA	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month	**54.2**
SR.17	Use of alcohol before age 15 - women		TA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	**8.5**

[4] 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/

[5] 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.

[6] 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[7]	Module[8]	Definition[9]	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS					
SR.17	Use of alcohol before age 15 - men		TA	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	**22.7**
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	**8.7**
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	**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	3.1

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
SURVIVE [10]					
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	**12**
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	**5**
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	**17**
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	**19**

[7] 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/

[8] 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.

[9] 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

[10] Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	**64**
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	**13.2**
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	**39.2**
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception[11]	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	**57.2**
	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	
TM.5a				(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	**84.8**
TM.5b				(b) at least four times by any provider	**67.5**
TM.5c				(c) at least eight times by any provider	**47.4**
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	**84.0**
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[12] prior to the most recent birth	**10.2**
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	**92.2**
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	**98.4**
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	**16.1**
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	**96.0**
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	**86.2**

[11] See Table TM 3.3 for a detailed description
[12] See Table TM.5.1 for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
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	**93.7**
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	**77.8**
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	**26.4**
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	**24.6**
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions[13]		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with alive 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	**93.4**
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	**91.1**
TM.22	Multiple sexual partnerships - women		SB	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	**1.4**
	Multiple sexual partnerships - men		SB	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	**11.5**
TM.23	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships - women		SB	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reported 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	**51.4**
	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships - men		SB	Percentage of 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	**49.9**
TM.24	Sex before age 15 among young people - women		SB	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15	**12.7**

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
TM.24	Sex before age 15 among young people - men		SB	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15	**17.8**
TM.25	Young people who have never had sex - women		SB	Percentage of never married women age 15-24 years who have never had sex	**81.5**
	Young people who have never had sex - men		SB	Percentage of never married men age 15-24 years who have never had sex	**43.9**
TM.26	Age-mixing among sexual partners - women		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	**13.0**
TM.27	Sex with non-regular partners - women		SB	Percentage of women age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner	**41.3**
	Sex with non-regular partners - men		SB	Percentage of men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner	**51.4**
TM.28	Condom use with non-regular partners - women		SB	Percentage of women age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	**33.1**
	Condom use with non-regular partners - men		SB	Percentage of men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	**66.4**
TM.29	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people - women		HA	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV[14], who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	**40.2**
	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people - men		HA	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV[15], who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	**41.5**

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
TM.30	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV - women		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means[16] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	**44.3**
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV - men		HA	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means[17] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	**42.2**
TM.31	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV - women		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting having heard of HIV who report discriminatory attitudes[18] toward people living with HIV	**67.5**
	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV - men		HA	Percentage of men age 15-49 years reporting having heard of HIV who report discriminatory attitudes[19] toward people living with HIV	**63.6**
TM.32	People who know where to be tested for HIV - women		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	**81.9**
	People who know where to be tested for HIV - men		HA	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	**76.1**
TM.33	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results - women		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who report having been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results	**21.2**
	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results - men		HA	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results	**12.9**

[16]Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding
[17] Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding
[18] 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?
[19] 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?

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
TM.34	Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results - women		HA	Percentage of women 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	**30.4**
	Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results - men		HA	Percentage of 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	**10.5**
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[20] (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	**28.6** **27.2**
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	**25.5**

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.2	Polio immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received at least one dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and the third/fourth dose of either IPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	**69.4**
TC.3	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT containing vaccine (DPT3) at any time before the survey	**73.9**
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	**73.9**
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	**73.9**
TC.8	Rubella immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	**75.7**
TC.9	Yellow fever immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received yellow fever containing vaccine at any time before the survey	**68.2**
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	**58.3**
TC.11b	Full immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children who at age a) 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	**27.9**
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	**61.0**
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	**45.6**
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	**54.1**
TC.15	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	**94.1**
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)	**97.6**

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[21]	**92.4**
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	**(89.1)***
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	**(58.7)***
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	**58.8**
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	**91.5**
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	**51.9**
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[22]	**8.9**
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[23] during the previous day	**27.5**
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	**34.7**
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	**13.4**
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	**7.7**

* Figures between parentheses is based on less than 50 unweighted cases

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

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

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed[24] during the previous day	**23.3**
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	**81.1**
	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	
TC.39a				(a) breastfed children	**16.8**
TC.39b				(b) non-breastfed children	**12.8**
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	**74.1**
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups[25] during the previous day	**23.2**
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times[26] or more during the previous day	**62.9**
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	**77.4**
	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
TC.44a				(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	**6.7**
TC.44b				(b) minus three standard deviations (severe)	**0.8**
				of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	
	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
TC.45a				(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	**8.3**
TC.45b				(b) below minus three standard deviations (severe)	**2.1**
				of the median height for age of the WHO standard	

[24] 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

[25] 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

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
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	**5.5** **1.0**
TC.47a **TC.47b**	Overweight prevalence		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	**3.5** **0.9**
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	**66.4** **14.9** **51.5**
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	**26.0**
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	**65.3**
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	**5.7**
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	**77.4**

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
LEARN					
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	**45.7**
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	**93.7**
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	**81.7**
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	**91.7**
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of	
LN.5a				(a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	**96.6**
LN.5b				(b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	**62.4**
LN.5c				(c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	**31.0**
	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of	
LN.6a				(a) primary school age who are not attending primary or lower secondary school	**2.9**
LN.6b				(b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	**6.6**
LN.6c				(c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	**28.2**

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
LEARN					
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	**105.0** **66.0**
LN.8a **LN.8b** **LN.8c**	Completion rate		ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	**85.1** **49.4** **23.5**
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	**96.9**
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	**9.7** **27.0**

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]		Value
LEARN						
LN.11a **LN.11b** **LN.11c**	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school	 **97.2 -96.0** **69.0 – 55.6** **39.4 – 22.9**
				Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school	 **93.4 – 97.7** **36.5 – 88.1** **9.2 – 58.9**
				Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for Rural interior residents (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for Rural coastal residents (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school	 **97.4 – 96.3** **68.2 – 64.2** **34.8 – 27.4** **93.5** **28.8** **6.1**
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		**88.8**
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		**27.0**

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
LEARN					
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	**16.8**
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	**11.0**
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	**80.7**
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	**25.6**
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	**48.6**
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	**73.3**
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school whose home language is used at school	**62.3**
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	**71.7**
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 (b) Age for grade 2/3 (c) Attending grade 2/3 Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks (d) Age 7-14 (e) Age for grade 2/3 (f) Attending grade 2/3	**46.8** **33.4** **23.0** **25.0** **11.6** **4.5**

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION					
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	**98.3**
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	**87.3**
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour[27]	**6.1**
PR.4a **PR.4b**	Child marriage - women	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who were first married or in union (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18	 **8.8** **36.0**
	Child marriage - men	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of men age 20-24 years who were first married or in union (c) before age 15 (d) before age 18	 **3.2** **19.6**
PR.5	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union		MA	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who are married or in union	**34.6**
	Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union		MA	Percentage of men age 15-19 years who are married or in union	**14.9**
PR.6	Polygyny - women		MA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union	**5.5**
	Polygyny - men		MA	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union	**7.1**
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) among women age 15-19 years, among women age 20-24 years	 **4.4** **12.5**
PR.12	Experience of robbery and assault - women		VT	Percentage of women who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months	**3.3**
	Experience of robbery and assault - men		VT	Percentage of men who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months	**4.2**

[27] Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work. See Tables PR.3.1-3 for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION					
PR.13	Crime reporting - women	16.3.1	VT	Percentage number of women age 15-49 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	**39.3**
	Crime reporting - men	16.3.1	VT	Percentage number of men age 15-49 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	**30.5**
PR.14	Safety - women	16.1.4	VT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	**47.3**
	Safety - men	16.1.4	VT	Percentage of men age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	**82.9**
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence - women		DV	Percentage of women 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	**4.7**
	Attitudes towards domestic violence - men		DV	Percentage of 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	**5.8**

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT					
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	**98.2**
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	**97.5**
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	**83.2**
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with *E. coli* contamination in source water	**42.5**
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with *E. coli* contamination in household drinking water	**64.1**
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS – WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of *E. coli* and available when needed	**48.0**
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	**80.4**
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	**94.5**
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	**88.6**
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities		WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and ever emptied	**51.5**
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste disposed in-situ or removed	**43.8**
WS.12	Menstrual hygiene management		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	**89.4**
WS.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	**17.5**

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE					
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	**11.3**
	Health insurance coverage			Percentage of women, men and children covered by health insurance	
EQ.2a			WB	a) women age 15-49	**77.0**
EQ.2b			CB	men age 15-49	**63.6**
EQ.2c			UB	b) children age 5-17	**86.0**
				c) children under age 5	**87.6**
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	**39.0**
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	**40.6**
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	**35.8**
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	**2.8**
EQ.7	Discrimination - women	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	VT	Percentage of women 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	**12.5**
EQ.7	Discrimination - men	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	VT	Percentage of 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	**10.8**
	Overall life satisfaction index - women		LS	Average life satisfaction score for women	
EQ.9a				(a) age 15-24	**7.5**
EQ.9b				(b) age 15-49	**7.5**
	Overall life satisfaction index - men		LS	Average life satisfaction score for men	
				(a) age 15-24	**6.5**
				(b) age 15-49	**6.5**

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE					
EQ.10a **EQ.10b**	Happiness - women		LS	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	 **84.2** **82.8**
	Happiness - men		LS	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	**87.5** **84.2**
EQ.11a **EQ.11b**	Perception of a better life - women		LS	Percentage of women whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	**70.8** **64.4**
	Perception of a better life - men		LS	Percentage of men whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	**66.9** **54.7**

4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 9508 households selected for the sample, 8771 were found occupied. Of these, 7915 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 90.2 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 2387 randomly selected households (5 in each sample cluster). Of these, 1701 were successfully tested for household drinking water, yielding a response rate of 71.3 percent. Also, 1619 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality, yielding a response rate of 67.8 percent.

In the interviewed households, 8533 women (age 15-49 years) were eligible. Of these 6999 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 82.0 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 for interview in every second household in each cluster. 7973 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Of this number of men, 4025 were eligible. Questionnaires were completed for 2828 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 70.3 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 4654 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 4234 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 91.0 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 interviewed household, and there were 8733 children age 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 4329 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 3967 which corresponds to a response rate of 91.6 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 74.0, 63.4, 82.1 and 82.7 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, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews

Number of households, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, Suriname MICS, 2018

		Area			Region									
	Total	Urban	Rural Coastal	Rural Interior	Paramaribo	Wanica	Nickerie	Coronie	Saramacca	Commewijne	Marowijne	Para	Brokopondo	Sipaliwini
Households														
Sampled	9508	5690	2895	923	3258	1810	703	180	667	762	602	603	363	560
Occupied	8771	5288	2685	798	3006	1696	669	165	634	716	532	555	331	467
Interviewed	7915	4727	2471	717	2662	1510	641	161	562	680	491	491	310	407
Household completion rate	83.2	83.1	85.4	77.7	81.7	83.4	91.2	89.4	84.3	89.2	81.6	81.4	85.4	72.7
Household response rate	90.2	89.4	92.0	89.8	88.6	89.0	95.8	97.6	88.6	95.0	92.3	88.5	93.7	87.2
Water quality testing														
Eligible	2387	1428	729	230	815	458	176	45	168	190	152	153	90	140
Household water quality test: Completed	1701	965	574	162	531	316	145	39	126	150	108	124	68	94
Household water quality test: Response rate	71.3	67.6	78.7	70.4	65.2	69.0	82.4	86.7	75.0	78.9	71.1	81.0	75.6	67.1
Source water quality test: Completed	1619	912	552	155	498	302	140	37	121	140	106	120	64	91
Source water quality test: Response rate	67.8	63.9	75.7	67.4	61.1	65.9	79.5	82.2	72.0	73.7	69.7	78.4	71.1	65.0
Women age 15-49 years														
Eligible	8533	5262	2621	650	2938	1755	660	125	601	689	535	580	321	329
Interviewed	6999	4211	2245	543	2305	1411	592	118	499	593	454	484	272	271
Women's response rate	82.0	80.0	85.7	83.5	78.5	80.4	89.7	94.4	83.0	86.1	84.9	83.4	84.7	82.4
Women's overall response rate	74.0	71.5	78.8	75.1	69.5	71.6	85.9	92.1	73.6	81.7	78.3	73.8	79.4	71.8
Men age 15-49 years														
Number of men in interviewed households	7973	4849	2577	547	2683	1633	667	133	558	712	517	523	279	268
Eligible	4025	2473	1283	269	1385	823	329	69	261	345	266	278	122	147
Interviewed	2828	1793	846	189	1050	566	229	58	171	244	166	155	83	106
Men's response rate	70.3	72.5	65.9	70.3	75.8	68.8	69.6	84.1	65.5	70.7	62.4	55.8	68.0	72.1
Men's overall response rate	63.4	64.8	60.7	63.1	67.1	61.2	66.7	82.0	58.1	67.2	57.6	49.3	63.7	62.8
Children under 5 years														
Eligible	4654	2675	1495	484	1491	878	325	73	308	391	324	380	243	241
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	4234	2347	1420	467	1264	786	314	69	289	377	306	362	236	231
Under-5's response rate	91.0	87.7	95.0	96.5	84.8	89.5	96.6	94.5	93.8	96.4	94.4	95.3	97.1	95.9
Under-5's overall response rate	82.1	78.4	87.4	86.7	75.1	79.7	92.6	92.2	83.2	91.6	87.2	84.3	91.0	83.5
Children age 5-17 years														
Number of children in interviewed households	8733	4794	2828	1111	2611	1681	542	155	526	636	761	710	523	588
Eligible	4329	2478	1408	443	1325	857	338	79	292	375	310	310	199	244
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	3967	2192	1343	432	1133	767	334	76	269	360	300	296	195	237
Children age 5-17's response rate	91.6	88.5	95.4	97.5	85.5	89.5	98.8	96.2	92.1	96.0	96.8	95.5	98.0	97.1
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	82.7	79.1	87.8	87.6	75.7	79.7	94.7	93.9	81.7	91.2	89.3	84.5	91.8	84.7

4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.2.1, SR.2.2 and SR.2.3 provide further details on household level characteristics obtained in the Household Questionnaire. Most of the information collected on these housing characteristics has 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, 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 (1 of 2)

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Suriname MICS, 2018

		Area			Region									
	Total	Urban	Rural Coastal	Rural Interior	Paramaribo	Wanica	Nickerie	Coronie	Saramacca	Commewijne	Marowijne	Para	Brokopondo	Sipaliwini
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Electricity														
Yes, interconnected grid	94.2	98.8	91.8	56.2	99.2	98.5	98.2	97.0	98.6	96.9	80.8	85.2	85.3	30.9
Yes, off-grid	3.3	0.2	4.2	30.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.5	12.0	6.4	5.2	51.7
No	2.5	0.9	4.0	13.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	3.0	0.8	1.7	7.2	8.4	9.5	17.4
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy use for cooking[A]														
Clean fuels and technologies	93.5	95.7	92.3	76.0	97.1	94.0	93.5	97.0	87.8	94.4	94.5	94.2	86.5	66.8
Other fuels	5.7	3.6	6.8	22.8	2.2	5.4	5.9	3.0	11.4	4.5	4.1	5.2	12.5	31.8
No cooking done in the household	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.3
Missing/DK	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Internet access at home														
Yes	52.1	57.7	41.6	22.3	63.1	51.8	50.3	42.5	46.0	49.6	30.3	37.1	22.9	21.7
No	47.7	42.1	58.2	77.4	36.6	48.2	49.7	57.5	53.7	50.0	69.7	62.9	76.3	78.3
Missing/DK	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Main material of flooring[B]														
Natural floor	1.4	0.7	1.6	7.0	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.1	4.1	2.6	10.9
Rudimentary floor	13.7	12.3	15.6	22.5	13.8	8.3	26.3	28.3	11.8	10.9	8.1	19.1	24.9	20.5
Finished floor	83.6	85.6	81.6	69.1	83.7	89.9	71.6	70.6	86.4	88.4	88.9	75.7	70.8	67.6
Other	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.7
Missing/DK	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.7	0.3
Main material of roof[B]														
Natural roofing	0.4	0.0	0.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	9.1
Rudimentary roofing	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.9	1.4
Finished roofing	98.6	99.2	99.3	91.8	99.3	99.2	98.8	98.5	99.6	99.3	99.6	98.8	95.3	88.7
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Missing/DK	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.3

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

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Suriname MICS, 2018

		Area			Region									
	Total	Urban	Rural Coastal	Rural Interior	Paramaribo	Wanica	Nickerie	Coronie	Saramacca	Commewijne	Marowijne	Para	Brokopondo	Sipaliwini
Main material of exterior walls[B]														
Natural walls	1.9	1.0	4.7	3.9	0.2	2.0	2.2	0.0	3.7	3.5	5.6	6.3	0.0	7.3
Rudimentary walls	4.1	3.4	3.5	11.6	3.7	2.4	5.8	0.4	4.8	2.7	1.9	4.7	13.0	10.5
Finished walls	91.7	93.9	88.5	78.9	94.5	93.8	89.6	98.5	89.1	90.5	88.0	86.4	83.6	74.7
Other	2.1	1.5	3.2	4.5	1.5	1.6	2.4	0.0	2.3	2.9	4.3	2.6	1.7	6.9
Missing/DK	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.5
Rooms used for sleeping														
1	29.3	26.7	29.7	52.7	27.0	24.0	30.8	40.2	32.8	32.7	25.9	30.4	46.3	58.2
2	33.4	33.0	36.6	31.3	31.6	35.4	31.1	27.7	36.0	34.3	41.5	38.4	33.9	29.0
3 or more	37.1	40.2	33.5	16.1	41.4	40.6	38.1	32.1	31.1	32.7	32.6	31.2	19.8	12.8
Missing/DK	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of households	7915	5920	1359	636	3105	2170	508	73	318	559	212	334	296	340
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.7
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household[1]	97.4	98.9	95.9	87.3	99.0	98.8	99.3	99.0	99.3	98.6	94.6	91.0	91.5	83.0
Number of household members	30512	22383	5408	2722	11483	8679	1785	215	1143	2014	1017	1454	1364	1358

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

[A] 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

[B] 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 (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

		Area			Region									
	Total	Urban	Rural Coastal	Rural Interior	Paramaribo	Wanica	Nickerie	Coronie	Saramacca	Commewijne	Marowijne	Para	Brokopondo	Sipaliwini
Percentage of households that own a														
Television	87.7	91.9	85.5	52.9	92.0	92.0	90.6	87.8	89.0	93.0	76.3	78.2	65.4	42.0
Refrigerator	84.4	91.5	77.8	32.6	93.2	89.4	91.3	89.8	86.3	87.4	57.9	67.6	51.9	15.8
Washing - machine	84.7	90.2	80.4	42.2	91.0	89.9	88.4	87.3	87.4	86.9	66.9	72.1	59.2	27.4
Microwave	52.2	59.0	41.4	12.1	61.9	56.3	52.1	49.4	47.7	55.0	24.9	30.2	20.6	4.7
Air – Conditioner	33.3	39.2	22.4	1.2	40.1	39.2	34.9	12.1	33.9	33.2	6.6	11.0	1.9	0.6
Fan	74.7	80.5	69.8	31.4	83.0	76.5	82.6	71.8	73.4	81.1	56.0	58.9	48.2	16.8
Hydrophore	39.8	47.1	25.5	2.0	56.6	36.3	15.7	2.0	41.2	60.2	5.1	9.1	3.3	0.9
Dishwasher	2.0	2.5	0.6	0.2	3.7	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.4
Solar panel	1.7	1.4	0.9	6.6	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.7	1.1	0.4	1.9	10.6
Boiler	7.0	8.7	2.3	0.7	11.0	7.2	1.6	0.3	2.5	4.8	1.0	1.9	1.1	0.3
Generator	2.7	1.9	3.0	9.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	1.1	2.8	2.3	4.0	3.6	4.4	14.0
Freezer	46.1	45.6	51.5	38.7	42.9	48.9	47.7	45.8	56.0	54.7	48.5	42.5	42.0	35.8
Percentage of households that own														
Agricultural land	23.0	17.6	35.7	46.4	14.8	21.4	14.8	50.6	47.1	28.7	27.8	36.9	33.3	57.8
Farm-animals/ Livestock	9.8	7.7	19.2	9.3	3.6	13.3	18.1	35.5	23.7	8.2	8.8	17.7	7.0	11.4

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

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

		Area			Region									
	Total	Urban	Rural Coastal	Rural Interior	Paramaribo	Wanica	Nickerie	Coronie	Saramacca	Commewijne	Marowijne	Para	Brokopondo	Sipaliwini
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a														
Bicycle	32.7	35.2	35.5	4.0	34.5	31.2	59.9	52.3	29.6	41.5	25.2	29.3	5.3	2.9
Motorcycle or scooter	24.7	23.4	37.8	8.6	17.2	26.5	59.7	53.2	40.7	38.6	10.0	24.7	10.8	6.8
Car, truck or van	61.0	67.9	54.0	12.5	66.7	71.0	62.1	43.4	65.8	64.5	38.7	42.3	21.1	5.0
Boat with a motor	2.8	1.3	3.7	14.5	1.5	0.8	1.9	1.5	3.5	5.4	5.0	0.8	1.1	26.1
Boat without a motor	2.1	0.9	2.7	11.6	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.1	2.7	4.1	1.8	1.9	20.1
Chainsaw	4.3	3.1	6.2	11.6	3.4	2.7	2.4	2.7	5.7	6.2	7.0	6.4	6.8	15.8
Duro watertank	54.0	55.4	48.8	52.2	59.3	50.3	28.5	8.7	66.0	84.6	37.2	28.8	57.5	47.5
Large gas cylinder	14.9	16.5	9.2	11.4	21.6	10.6	14.9	7.7	4.8	7.8	10.7	12.1	4.8	17.2
Computer or tablet	38.1	44.1	26.5	7.3	49.9	38.1	36.6	22.4	26.7	34.0	13.9	25.7	10.1	4.8
Mobile telephone	95.8	96.7	94.9	89.8	96.7	97.1	93.6	97.4	95.2	96.3	91.8	96.9	91.5	88.3
Bank account	76.6	80.1	72.6	52.3	83.2	78.5	70.0	80.0	72.2	74.6	69.9	69.9	59.1	46.3
Ownership of dwelling														
Owned by a household member	72.1	69.7	75.8	87.2	66.5	74.9	68.6	72.3	73.0	73.5	76.0	77.0	84.0	89.9
Not owned	27.3	29.7	23.6	12.7	32.7	24.8	31.3	27.7	26.4	25.0	23.2	22.7	15.7	10.1
Rented	15.1	17.6	9.4	3.8	18.9	15.1	18.8	17.1	9.9	12.3	10.2	8.4	4.7	3.0
Other	12.2	12.1	14.2	8.9	13.7	9.8	12.6	10.5	16.5	12.7	13.0	14.3	11.0	7.1
Missing/DK	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.0
Number of households	7915	5920	1359	636	3105	2170	508	73	318	559	212	334	296	340

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, according to area of residence and regions, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Wealth index quintile						Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Total	
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	**100.0**	30512
Area							
Urban	9.4	19.7	22.6	23.6	24.7	100.0	22383
Rural Coastal	31.5	24.4	18.8	14.8	10.6	100.0	5408
Rural Interior	84.9	13.3	1.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	2722
Region							
Paramaribo	8.0	16.5	22.7	23.2	29.7	100.0	11483
Wanica	10.5	24.2	20.7	24.7	19.9	100.0	8679
Nickerie	10.6	21.2	26.0	21.6	20.7	100.0	1785
Coronie	5.7	28.2	32.5	18.5	15.0	100.0	215
Saramacca	21.6	24.3	20.8	15.5	17.7	100.0	1143
Commewijne	14.2	22.5	26.0	24.5	12.8	100.0	2014
Marowijne	52.6	24.9	14.5	5.8	2.1	100.0	1017
Para	48.0	21.9	15.3	9.2	5.7	100.0	1454
Brokopondo	73.8	23.0	2.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	1364
Sipaliwini	96.1	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	1358

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Table SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex and age of the household head, region, area, number of household members, education of household head, and ethnicity[1]. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provides background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.[2]

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

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

[1] This was determined by asking "To what ethnic group does the head of the household from HL2 belong?"

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

Table SR.3.1: Household composition (1 of 2)

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	7915	7915
Sex of household head			
Male	59.4	4705	4704
Female	40.6	3210	3211
Age of household head			
<18	0.1	6	8
18-34	14.5	1147	1397
35-64	67.2	5316	5262
65-84	17.0	1347	1162
85+	1.3	99	86
Area			
Urban	74.8	5920	4727
Rural Coastal	17.2	1359	2471
Rural Interior	8.0	636	717
Region			
Paramaribo	39.2	3105	2662
Wanica	27.4	2170	1510
Nickerie	6.4	508	641
Coronie	0.9	73	161
Saramacca	4.0	318	562
Commewijne	7.1	559	680
Marowijne	2.7	212	491
Para	4.2	334	491
Brokopondo	3.7	296	310
Sipaliwini	4.3	340	407
Education of household head			
ECE, Pre-primary or None	8.1	638	692
Primary	25.4	2012	2131
Lower Secondary	35.4	2805	2898
Upper Secondary	16.4	1299	1178
Higher	9.8	777	621
Missing/DK	4.9	384	395
Number of household members			
1	14.0	1107	852
2	17.9	1414	1048
3	18.0	1423	1260
4	18.0	1423	1466
5	12.5	988	1155
6	8.2	652	832
7+	11.5	908	1302
Ethnicity of household head			
Indigenous/Amerindian	3.6	282	413
Maroon	18.4	1459	1633
Creole	19.7	1561	1437
Hindustani	28.5	2254	2105
Javanese	14.1	1119	1163
Mixed Ethnicity	12.4	982	923
Other	3.3	258	241

Table SR.3.1: Household composition (2 of 2)

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Households with [A]			
At least one child under age 5 years	26.3	2082	3372
At least one child age 5-17 years	47.5	3761	4329
At least one child age <18 years	55.4	4385	5364
At least one woman age 15-49 years	66.5	5260	5853
At least one man age 15-49 years	64.5	5107	5521
No member age <50	17.7	1403	1026
No adult (18+) member	0.0	2	3
Mean household size	3.9	7915	7915

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

4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 30512 household members were listed. Of these, 15096 were males, and 15416 were females.[3]

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

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

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15096	**100.0**	15416	**100.0**	30512	**100.0**
Age						
0-4	1474	9.8	1384	9.0	2858	9.4
5-9	1519	10.1	1397	9.1	2916	9.6
10-14	1393	9.2	1338	8.7	2732	9.0
15-19	1397	9.3	1408	9.1	2805	9.2
15-17	842	5.6	858	5.6	1700	5.6
18-19	555	3.7	550	3.6	1106	3.6
20-24	1208	8.0	1141	7.4	2349	7.7
25-29	981	6.5	1110	7.2	2091	6.9
30-34	981	6.5	1115	7.2	2096	6.9
35-39	953	6.3	1041	6.8	1994	6.5
40-44	899	6.0	912	5.9	1811	5.9
45-49	981	6.5	971	6.3	1952	6.4
50-54	942	6.2	932	6.0	1874	6.1
55-59	734	4.9	760	4.9	1495	4.9
60-64	544	3.6	668	4.3	1212	4.0
65-69	407	2.7	443	2.9	850	2.8
70-74	298	2.0	293	1.9	592	1.9
75-79	184	1.2	233	1.5	417	1.4
80-84	98	0.6	149	1.0	247	0.8
85+	103	0.7	120	0.8	222	0.7
Children and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	5228	34.6	4978	32.3	10206	33.4
Adults age 18+ years	9868	65.4	10438	67.7	20307	66.6

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).[2] 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[4], marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 18-49), ethnicity of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.[5, 6]

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.

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

[5] 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 the Suriname MICS, the following assets were used in these calculations: number of rooms, material of the floor, roof, exterior walls, fixed telephone line, radio, bed, sofa, dining table, wardrobe, electricity, television, refrigerator, washing machine, microwave, air conditioner, fan, hydrophore, dishwasher, solar panel, boiler, generator, freezer, bicycle, motorcycle/scooter, car/truck or van, boat with and without motor, chainsaw, duro watertank, large gas cylinder, computer, laptop, tablet, mobile phone, access to internet, ownership dwelling, ownership land, livestock, herds, other farm animals, poultry and bank account. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in:

Filmer, D., andL. 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.

[6] 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 (1 of 2)

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	7000	6999
Area			
Urban	75.5	5287	4211
Rural Coastal	16.8	1178	2245
Rural Interior	7.6	535	543
Region			
Paramaribo	36.9	2585	2305
Wanica	30.4	2131	1411
Nickerie	6.3	439	592
Coronie	0.7	46	118
Saramacca	3.9	274	499
Commewijne	6.7	468	593
Marowijne	3.0	207	454
Para	4.5	316	484
Brokopondo	4.1	285	272
Sipaliwini	3.6	250	271
Age			
15-19	19.3	1353	1214
15-17	11.6	812	738
18-19	7.7	540	476
20-24	14.5	1012	1042
25-29	13.9	974	1138
30-34	14.3	1001	1147
35-39	13.4	941	970
40-44	11.7	818	756
45-49	12.9	900	732
Education*			
ECE, Pre-primary or None	3.7	261	258
Primary	13.5	942	1087
Lower Secondary	42.7	2987	3089
Upper Secondary	26.0	1819	1724
Higher	13.9	972	821
Missing/DK	0.3	18	20
Marital/Union status*			
Currently married/in union/ in visiting relationship	68.4	4789	5042
No longer in visiting relationship	4.3	300	278
Widowed	0.6	43	43
Divorced	1.3	91	77
Separated	5.3	371	362
Never married/in union	18.2	1277	1082
Missing	1.8	129	115
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	35.2	2463	1953
Ever gave birth	64.8	4537	5046
Gave birth in last two years	14.7	1026	1395
No birth in last two years	49.4	3458	3613
Health insurance			
With insurance	77.0	5393	5247
Without insurance	23.0	1607	1752

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics (2 of 2)

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	4.9	303	312
Has no functional difficulty	95.1	5885	5949
Ethnicity of household head			
Indigenous/Amerindian	4.0	278	389
Maroon	23.3	1633	1688
Creole	16.8	1174	1165
Hindustani	28.3	1978	1800
Javanese	13.2	921	957
Mixed Ethnicity	12.0	837	837
Other	2.5	177	163
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.5	1295	1495
Second	20.1	1409	1562
Middle	21.0	1471	1429
Fourth	20.6	1441	1381
Richest	19.8	1383	1132

*Categories of this variable based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases will be suppressed in all the following tables. Categories based on 25-49 unweighted cases will be presented between brackets.

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics (1 of 3)

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	2828	2828
Area			
Urban	75.0	2122	1793
Rural Coastal	18.4	521	846
Rural Interior	6.6	185	189
Region			
Paramaribo	41.6	1175	1050
Wanica	27.0	764	566
Nickerie	5.9	167	229
Coronie	1.0	29	58
Saramacca	3.4	96	171
Commewijne	6.9	195	244
Marowijne	3.1	86	166
Para	4.6	129	155
Brokopondo	3.2	89	83
Sipaliwini	3.4	96	106

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics (2 of 3)

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Age			
15-19	21.0	594	584
15-17	13.0	368	379
18-19	8.0	226	205
20-24	15.6	441	395
25-29	12.1	341	373
30-34	13.4	379	434
35-39	11.9	336	360
40-44	12.0	339	343
45-49	14.1	399	339
Education			
ECE, Pre-primary or None	1.8	50	65
Primary	18.0	509	557
Lower Secondary	47.7	1349	1400
Upper Secondary	23.6	666	601
Higher	8.3	236	188
Missing	0.6	16	17
Marital/Union status*			
Currently married/in union/in a visiting relationship	52.1	1473	1627
No longer in a visiting relationship	3.9	110	108
Widowed	0.1	2	2
Divorced	1.3	38	29
Separated	4.9	139	138
Never married/in union	36.6	1035	897
Missing	1.1	31	27
Fatherhood status*			
Has at least one living child	43.8	1237	1436
Has no living children	55.2	1561	1371
Missing/DK	1.0	29	21
Health insurance*			
With insurance	63.6	1798	1722
Without insurance	36.3	1025	1102
Missing	0.2	5	4
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	5.6	138	148
Has no functional difficulty	94.4	2323	2301
Ethnicity of household head			
Indigenous/Amerindian	3.6	101	141
Maroon	21.2	599	613
Creole	16.7	472	467
Hindustani	30.7	868	816
Javanese	14.5	409	421
Mixed Ethnicity	11.1	314	299
Other	2.3	65	71

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics (3 of 3)

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	15.9	449	523
Second	21.8	616	658
Middle	19.7	556	593
Fourth	22.6	638	577
Richest	20.1	569	477

*Categories of these variables based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases will be suppressed in all the following tables. Categories based on 25-49 unweighted cases will be presented between brackets.

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics (1 of 2)

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	4234	4234
Sex			
Male	51.4	2175	2232
Female	48.6	2059	2002
Area			
Urban	65.9	2790	2347
Rural Coastal	18.9	800	1420
Rural Interior	15.2	644	467
Region			
Paramaribo	34.5	1460	1264
Wanica	25.1	1064	786
Nickerie	4.6	196	314
Coronie	0.5	22	69
Saramacca	3.1	131	289
Commewijne	5.6	239	377
Marowijne	5.0	210	306
Para	6.3	267	362
Brokopondo	8.3	350	236
Sipaliwini	6.9	294	231
Age in months			
0-5	9.3	393	335
6-11	10.9	464	419
12-23	17.8	753	763
24-35	22.3	942	936
36-47	20.3	859	916
48-59	19.5	824	865

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics (2 of 2)

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Mother's education[A]			
ECE, Pre-primary or None	6.6	281	228
Primary	18.4	778	783
Lower Secondary	37.8	1599	1695
Upper Secondary	23.9	1010	998
Higher	11.2	473	450
Missing	2.2	94	80
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire*			
Mother	92.7	3924	3957
Other primary caretaker	7.3	310	277
Health insurance*			
With insurance	87.6	3708	3737
Without insurance	12.2	517	495
Missing	0.2	8	2
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)[B,C]			
Has functional difficulty	4.5	119	93
Has no functional difficulty	95.5	2509	2626
Mother's functional difficulties[D]			
Has functional difficulty	4.3	181	171
Has no functional difficulty	84.0	3556	3628
No information	11.7	497	435
Ethnicity of household head			
Indigenous/Amerindian	5.1	216	253
Maroon	35.6	1507	1229
Creole	18.4	778	716
Hindustani	17.3	733	911
Javanese	9.8	415	522
Mixed Ethnicity	11.8	500	513
Other	2.0	85	90
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	30.5	1292	1204
Second	22.1	936	956
Middle	18.4	779	791
Fourth	16.8	713	742
Richest	12.1	514	541

*Categories of these variables based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases will be suppressed in all the following tables. Categories based on 25-49 unweighted cases will be presented between brackets.

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

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

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

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

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17's background characteristics (1 of 2)

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 by selected characteristics, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of children age 5-17	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	3967	3967
Sex			
Male	51.9	2059	1995
Female	48.1	1908	1972
Area			
Urban	71.1	2821	2192
Rural Coastal	18.3	727	1343
Rural Interior	10.6	419	432
Region			
Paramaribo	34.0	1350	1133
Wanica	28.8	1141	767
Nickerie	6.7	266	334
Coronie	0.8	32	76
Saramacca	3.7	148	269
Commewijne	6.7	267	360
Marowijne	3.6	141	300
Para	5.1	203	296
Brokopondo	5.1	204	195
Sipaliwini	5.4	215	237
Age			
5-9	40.9	1623	1848
10-14	35.3	1402	1290
15-17	23.8	943	829
Mother's education[A]			
ECE, Pre-primary or None	8.2	324	316
Primary	20.4	809	908
Lower Secondary	40.2	1594	1593
Upper Secondary	18.6	739	709
Higher	10.4	414	348
Missing	2.2	87	93
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire*			
Mother	83.4	3308	3348
Other primary caretaker	15.8	626	588
Emancipated[B]	0.8	34	31
Health insurance*			
With insurance	86.4	3428	3432
Without insurance	13.4	533	531
Missing	0.1	6	4
Child's functional difficulties[C]			
Has functional difficulty	12.7	506	555
Has no functional difficulty	87.3	3461	3412
Mother's functional difficulties[D]			
Has functional difficulty	3.8	152	163
Has no functional difficulty	68.5	2718	2862
No information	27.7	1097	942

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17's background characteristics (2 of 2)

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 by selected characteristics, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of children age 5-17	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Ethnicity of household head			
Indigenous/Amerindian	4.5	179	244
Maroon	25.2	1001	1041
Creole	16.6	659	619
Hindustani	26.1	1034	942
Javanese	14.8	588	616
Mixed Ethnicity	10.7	423	432
Other	2.1	83	73
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	22.7	900	1029
Second	20.0	793	881
Middle	20.6	815	763
Fourth	18.6	739	707
Richest	18.1	720	587

*Categories of this variable based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases will be suppressed in all the following tables. Categories based on 25-49 unweighted cases will be presented between brackets.

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

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

[C] The results of the Child Functioning module is presented in Chapter 11.1.

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

4.6 LITERACY

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

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

Note that those who have ever attended 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) (1 of 2)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy										
	ECE, Pre-primary and None		Primary	Lower Secondary[A]	Upper Secondary[A]	Higher[A]	Missing/DK		Total	Total percentage literate[1]	Number of women
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Literate	Literate	Literate	Literate	Illiterate			
Total	0.3	3.5	13.5	42.7	26.0	13.9	0.1	0.2	**100.0**	96.3	7000
Area											
Urban	0.2	2.1	10.1	41.8	28.7	16.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	97.7	5287
Rural Coastal	0.3	2.7	18.8	48.9	22.1	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	1178
Rural Interior	0.6	18.7	35.0	37.1	7.5	0.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	80.7	535
Region											
Paramaribo	0.2	2.5	6.8	39.4	30.0	20.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	97.2	2585
Wanica	0.1	2.0	13.0	43.6	27.6	13.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.9	2131
Nickerie	0.2	1.0	17.2	45.6	26.9	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	439
Coronie	0.0	0.6	10.7	57.0	25.8	5.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.4	46
Saramacca	0.0	1.1	20.9	50.0	19.8	8.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	274
Commewijne	0.7	0.8	11.8	45.1	30.5	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	468
Marowijne	0.3	2.6	27.4	55.0	10.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	207
Para	0.6	5.9	16.9	49.1	20.8	6.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	94.0	316
Brokopondo	0.8	6.3	30.5	51.2	10.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.7	285
Sipaliwini	0.4	32.9	40.1	21.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	65.8	250
Age											
15-24[1]	0.0	1.1	6.8	50.9	33.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	2365
15-19	0.0	0.6	7.1	63.2	27.2	1.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.3	1353
15-17	0.0	0.3	8.9	73.3	17.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.6	812
18-19	0.0	1.1	4.3	47.9	42.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	540
20-24	0.0	1.6	6.4	34.6	41.3	16.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	1012
25-34	0.4	2.8	11.9	35.9	27.1	21.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	96.9	1976
35-49	0.4	6.1	20.6	40.4	18.7	13.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	93.6	2659
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	0.9	8.0	27.6	34.2	16.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.0	303
Has no functional difficulty	0.3	3.7	13.4	38.9	27.7	15.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	96.1	5885

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women) (2 of 2)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy										
	ECE, Pre-primary and None		Primary	Lower Secondary[A]	Upper Secondary[A]	Higher[A]	Missing/DK		Total	Total percentage literate[1]	Number of women
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Literate	Literate	Literate	Literate	Illiterate			
Ethnicity of household head											
Indigenous/Amerindian	0.7	5.0	27.3	46.3	12.3	7.7	0.1	0.6	100.0	94.4	278
Maroon	0.2	11.1	21.4	44.2	17.0	6.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	88.8	1633
Creole	0.1	1.7	5.3	42.6	28.8	21.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.3	1174
Hindustani	0.4	0.6	16.6	41.1	25.2	15.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.4	1978
Javanese	0.3	0.1	7.0	43.2	36.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	921
Mixed Ethnicity	0.0	0.1	5.6	42.6	35.0	16.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.5	837
Other	0.1	8.6	8.1	37.8	20.8	20.5	0.7	3.5	100.0	87.9	177
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	1.0	13.6	30.1	42.6	11.1	1.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	86.2	1295
Second	0.0	3.0	20.2	53.6	17.5	5.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.0	1409
Middle	0.4	0.8	9.7	49.7	30.0	9.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.1	1471
Fourth	0.0	0.6	6.4	40.6	34.9	17.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.2	1441
Richest	0.0	0.4	2.4	26.2	35.0	35.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	99.3	1383

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

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

Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men) (1 of 2)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy										
	ECE, Pre-primary or none		Primary	Lower Secondary[A]	Upper Secondary[A]	Higher[A]	Missing		Total	Total percentage literate[1]	Number of men
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Literate	Literate	Literate	Literate	Illiterate			
Total	0.1	1.6	18.0	47.7	23.6	8.3	0.3	0.3	**100.0**	98.0	2828
Area											
Urban	0.1	0.6	14.7	47.1	26.3	10.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	99.1	2122
Rural Coastal	0.2	1.3	21.3	55.3	19.0	2.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.5	521
Rural Interior	0.3	14.2	46.3	33.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	84.9	185
Region*											
Paramaribo	0.2	0.9	10.9	46.7	26.7	13.9	0.6	0.2	100.0	98.9	1175
Wanica	0.0	0.2	19.2	47.5	26.7	6.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.3	764
Nickerie	0.0	0.8	20.7	51.0	23.0	4.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.2	167
Coronie	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.2)	(73.3)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	29
Saramacca	0.0	1.4	17.4	65.6	10.3	5.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.5	96
Commewijne	0.0	0.7	22.4	43.5	27.4	5.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	98.8	195
Marowijne	1.1	3.7	25.7	59.7	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	95.7	86
Para	0.0	0.4	20.1	54.3	22.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	129
Brokopondo	0.0	2.8	47.1	41.7	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	89
Sipaliwini	0.7	24.8	45.6	25.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	73.5	96
Age											
15-24[1]	0.0	0.6	12.5	59.6	21.4	5.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.2	1035
15-19	0.0	0.4	14.2	67.3	17.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.4	594
15-17	0.0	0.4	16.5	75.2	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	368
18-19	0.0	0.4	10.5	54.5	32.7	1.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.1	226
20-24	0.0	0.9	10.1	49.3	26.8	12.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.0	441
25-34	0.2	1.7	16.6	44.0	25.3	11.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	98.0	720
35-49	0.2	2.6	24.3	38.7	24.5	8.6	0.5	0.5	100.0	96.9	1074
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	0.4	1.3	18.7	47.6	16.9	14.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	98.2	138
Has no functional difficulty	0.1	1.9	18.2	43.4	26.4	9.3	0.3	0.4	100.0	97.8	2323

Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men) (2 of 2)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy										
	ECE, Pre-primary or none		Primary	Lower Secondary[A]	Upper Secondary[A]	Higher[A]	Missing		Total	Total percentage literate[1]	Number of men
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Literate	Literate	Literate	Literate	Illiterate			
Ethnicity of household head											
Indigenous/Amerindian	0.6	4.0	24.6	54.1	16.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.0	101
Maroon	0.2	4.6	29.8	50.6	12.4	2.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	95.3	599
Creole	0.5	0.3	9.2	52.2	28.5	8.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	99.7	472
Hindustani	0.0	0.6	20.8	42.4	23.9	12.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	868
Javanese	0.0	0.0	12.9	49.9	30.2	6.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	99.5	409
Mixed Ethnicity	0.1	0.5	6.6	49.8	28.1	15.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	314
Other	0.0	10.5	13.9	25.5	32.9	7.4	0.0	9.9	100.0	79.7	65
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.3	7.5	39.7	46.2	4.9	0.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	91.9	449
Second	0.0	1.2	24.1	58.7	13.6	1.6	0.6	0.2	100.0	98.6	616
Middle	0.4	0.5	15.5	56.9	22.9	3.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	99.1	556
Fourth	0.0	0.1	10.8	46.4	31.7	10.3	0.2	0.4	100.0	99.5	638
Richest	0.0	0.3	5.0	29.5	40.6	24.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.6	569

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

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

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

4.7 MIGRATORY STATUS

The Background module of the Suriname 2018 MICS 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 presents the percentage of women and men who have changed residence according to the time since last moved 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 (1 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Years since most recent migration: Percentage of women, by time of last move								Most recent migration was from:					Most recent migration was from:												
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Missing	Total	Number of women	Urban	Rural Coastal	Rural Interior	Missing	Total	Paramaribo	Wanica	Nickerie	Coronie	Saramacca	Commewijne	Marowijne	Para	Brokopondo	Sipaliwini	Outside country	Missing	Total	Number of women who ever migrated
Total	15.6	4.8	22.9	18.6	38.0	0.1	**100.0**	7000	72.1	16.1	7.1	4.8	**100.0**	45.3	19.8	6.8	0.6	2.6	5.4	2.5	3.7	2.9	3.5	2.7	4.1	**100.0**	5909
Area																											
Urban	13.7	5.0	23.8	19.8	37.6	0.1	100.0	5287	81.7	10.7	3.3	4.2	100.0	52.5	23.9	6.2	0.1	0.8	4.5	0.7	2.0	1.0	2.1	2.6	3.5	100.0	4561
Rural Coastal	17.2	4.5	20.2	17.4	40.7	0.0	100.0	1178	40.8	46.2	8.4	4.6	100.0	20.4	6.6	12.2	3.3	12.0	11.7	10.7	12.6	0.9	2.9	2.5	4.3	100.0	975
Rural Interior	30.4	3.8	20.7	9.6	35.3	0.1	100.0	535	36.4	2.9	49.2	11.5	100.0	22.4	3.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.7	1.0	32.1	22.2	4.5	11.3	100.0	372
Region																											
Paramaribo	14.7	5.3	24.5	17.6	37.7	0.2	100.0	2585	86.1	4.9	3.8	5.2	100.0	71.2	11.0	1.6	0.3	0.8	2.4	0.7	1.6	0.9	2.3	3.3	3.9	100.0	2204
Wanica	13.1	4.9	22.7	23.1	36.2	0.0	100.0	2131	87.6	5.5	3.2	3.7	100.0	40.2	44.0	1.3	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.6	2.7	1.3	2.3	1.8	3.7	100.0	1852
Nickerie	10.0	5.7	23.5	16.8	44.0	0.0	100.0	439	27.0	68.5	1.5	3.1	100.0	4.3	2.6	82.8	0.0	1.4	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	3.2	2.6	100.0	395
Coronie	16.0	3.0	27.2	31.4	22.4	0.0	100.0	46	42.6	53.3	0.5	3.6	100.0	20.7	0.3	7.9	64.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.6	100.0	38
Saramacca	15.8	4.9	21.2	15.4	42.6	0.0	100.0	274	54.7	37.9	1.4	6.1	100.0	24.2	11.0	3.4	1.7	48.7	3.1	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.9	100.0	231
Commewijne	15.5	2.5	21.9	15.2	44.9	0.0	100.0	468	43.9	50.0	1.1	5.0	100.0	25.0	8.6	0.2	0.5	0.9	54.2	2.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.7	100.0	395
Marowijne	22.6	4.1	18.3	16.9	38.1	0.0	100.0	207	29.4	37.1	31.8	1.7	100.0	17.4	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	59.8	1.9	0.2	3.9	5.5	6.1	100.0	160
Para	17.0	5.5	20.3	21.1	36.1	0.0	100.0	316	51.6	35.8	10.0	2.6	100.0	28.4	9.1	0.9	0.8	0.3	2.0	1.4	43.6	3.2	7.5	2.1	0.6	100.0	262
Brokopondo	12.9	4.2	24.3	12.2	46.3	0.0	100.0	285	36.1	2.6	49.1	12.3	100.0	23.1	4.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.4	46.4	7.9	2.9	12.0	100.0	248
Sipaliwini	50.3	3.2	16.6	6.7	22.8	0.3	100.0	250	37.0	3.5	49.5	10.0	100.0	20.9	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	2.1	3.4	50.7	7.8	10.0	100.0	124

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women (2 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Years since most recent migration:								Most recent migration was from:					Most recent migration was from:													
		Percentage of women, by time of last move																									
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Missing	Total	Number of women	Urban	Rural Coastal	Rural Interior	Missing	Total	Paramaribo	Wanica	Nickerie	Coronie	Saramacca	Commewijne	Marowijne	Para	Brokopondo	Sipaliwini	Outside country	Missing	Total	Number of women who ever migrated
Age																											
15-19	28.2	6.4	22.5	14.3	28.4	0.1	100.0	1353	69.9	12.2	10.0	7.9	100.0	44.2	19.1	4.4	0.7	2.5	4.2	3.3	2.5	4.0	5.9	2.1	7.2	100.0	971
15-17	31.8	7.4	20.6	14.4	25.6	0.2	100.0	812	69.7	12.0	9.0	9.4	100.0	46.4	16.4	3.7	0.7	2.0	5.2	3.7	2.4	3.8	5.3	2.4	8.0	100.0	554
18-19	22.9	5.0	25.3	14.2	32.7	0.0	100.0	540	70.2	12.5	11.3	6.1	100.0	41.2	22.7	5.2	0.7	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.8	4.3	6.6	1.8	6.0	100.0	417
20-24	19.7	6.1	28.6	16.0	29.6	0.0	100.0	1012	68.4	16.3	8.4	6.8	100.0	41.7	17.5	6.8	1.2	2.4	5.3	2.2	5.0	3.0	4.1	3.1	7.9	100.0	813
25-29	15.4	7.8	29.9	22.4	24.3	0.3	100.0	974	73.5	17.1	5.7	3.7	100.0	48.8	19.2	7.1	0.4	2.1	6.5	2.3	2.9	3.0	1.8	2.3	3.7	100.0	825
30-34	11.0	5.6	27.5	25.2	30.8	0.0	100.0	1001	76.0	14.8	5.6	3.7	100.0	47.1	22.2	6.7	0.3	3.7	4.5	1.6	3.9	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.9	100.0	891
35-39	9.4	2.7	21.6	22.3	44.1	0.0	100.0	941	74.0	16.3	6.8	2.9	100.0	45.7	20.9	4.7	0.7	1.5	7.0	2.8	5.2	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.6	100.0	853
40-44	10.8	2.2	16.3	18.3	52.2	0.1	100.0	818	71.3	18.7	6.5	3.5	100.0	44.7	19.3	9.2	0.7	2.6	6.0	2.3	3.4	2.3	4.4	3.3	1.9	100.0	729
45-49	8.1	1.6	12.1	13.0	65.1	0.0	100.0	900	71.4	18.3	6.0	4.4	100.0	45.0	20.3	9.7	0.6	3.7	4.9	2.6	2.9	2.1	2.3	4.0	2.0	100.0	827
Education*																											
ECE, Pre-primary or None	24.0	4.8	23.6	19.8	27.7	0.0	100.0	261	53.1	10.1	31.1	5.7	100.0	28.7	15.0	1.4	0.0	1.1	2.7	0.8	7.3	6.7	24.9	7.0	4.3	100.0	199
Primary	13.6	4.3	21.2	16.8	43.8	0.3	100.0	942	57.3	20.5	17.0	5.2	100.0	31.6	19.1	8.4	0.6	3.1	4.1	5.5	3.9	7.3	7.9	4.8	3.6	100.0	814
Lower Secondary	15.1	5.6	23.6	17.5	38.1	0.0	100.0	2987	72.4	16.9	6.7	4.1	100.0	44.1	21.1	7.1	0.7	3.1	5.1	2.9	3.7	3.4	2.7	2.4	3.5	100.0	2535
Upper Secondary	15.4	4.5	22.8	18.4	38.7	0.1	100.0	1819	76.9	15.5	2.3	5.3	100.0	49.3	20.0	6.6	0.8	2.0	6.8	0.8	4.4	0.8	1.4	1.7	5.4	100.0	1538
Higher	17.0	3.6	22.3	23.9	33.2	0.0	100.0	972	81.7	12.0	1.4	4.9	100.0	58.8	17.5	6.1	0.2	2.2	5.9	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.3	2.3	4.0	100.0	807

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women (3 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Years since most recent migration: Percentage of women, by time of last move								Most recent migration was from:																			
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Missing	Total	Number of women	Urban	Rural Coastal	Rural Interior	Missing	Total	Paramaribo	Wanica	Nickerie	Coronie	Saramacca	Commewijne	Marowijne	Para	Brokopondo	Sipaliwini	Outside country	Missing	Total	Number of women who ever migrated
Marital status																												
Ever married/in union	12.6	5.2	24.5	19.6	38.0	0.1	100.0	5594	71.7	17.1	7.1	4.0	100.0	44.6	20.4	7.2	0.5	2.9	5.6	2.4	4.1	3.0	3.4	2.9	3.0	100.0	4889
Never married/in union	29.5	3.5	16.4	14.4	36.3	0.0	100.0	1277	76.5	11.9	7.0	4.7	100.0	49.9	17.8	5.9	0.9	1.2	4.9	2.6	1.9	2.6	4.4	2.0	5.9	100.0	901
Missing	8.2	0.6	22.1	18.2	50.8	0.0	100.0	129	54.0	5.0	5.1	35.9	100.0	38.4	10.6	0.0	3.5	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.4	3.6	0.5	0.9	37.0	100.0	119
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																												
Has functional difficulty	12.5	5.4	28.9	14.4	38.8	0.0	100.0	303	65.2	20.5	10.1	4.2	100.0	42.4	19.9	4.3	0.4	4.3	5.7	3.0	6.7	4.5	3.4	1.7	3.7	100.0	265
Has no functional difficulty	13.5	4.5	23.0	19.4	39.6	0.1	100.0	5885	72.7	16.3	6.7	4.3	100.0	45.3	20.2	7.3	0.7	2.6	5.4	2.3	3.7	2.7	3.3	2.8	3.7	100.0	5090
Ethnicity of household head																												
Indigenous/ Amerindian	20.0	7.1	24.0	16.0	32.6	0.2	100.0	278	55.2	21.3	14.9	8.7	100.0	31.3	6.7	5.9	0.0	4.7	4.1	4.6	17.7	0.4	14.7	3.3	6.7	100.0	223
Maroon	15.5	3.7	27.2	19.6	33.9	0.1	100.0	1633	64.3	8.1	22.1	5.5	100.0	41.6	17.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	7.2	3.8	11.3	9.8	1.8	5.5	100.0	1381
Creole	15.9	5.9	24.8	17.9	35.5	0.0	100.0	1174	84.8	8.9	3.6	2.6	100.0	65.7	11.8	3.5	2.0	0.7	2.3	1.2	4.3	1.6	2.5	0.9	3.6	100.0	988
Hindustani	15.3	3.3	18.1	17.1	46.2	0.0	100.0	1978	73.2	22.0	0.3	4.4	100.0	35.2	30.4	14.6	0.2	5.1	7.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.2	100.0	1676
Javanese	20.1	3.6	16.9	19.6	39.5	0.3	100.0	921	69.7	27.0	0.4	2.8	100.0	35.9	24.3	9.0	1.2	4.5	15.0	1.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.5	100.0	736
Mixed Ethnicity	11.7	8.6	26.9	18.6	34.1	0.1	100.0	837	75.9	16.8	1.9	5.4	100.0	59.1	13.3	5.3	0.8	1.5	4.3	1.2	5.8	0.0	0.8	5.5	2.5	100.0	739
Other	5.8	11.0	36.2	29.3	17.7	0.0	100.0	177	65.8	7.0	12.3	14.9	100.0	55.2	6.1	1.4	0.1	4.8	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	4.0	25.5	0.6	100.0	167
Wealth index quintile																												
Poorest	21.8	4.4	23.8	17.4	32.5	0.0	100.0	1295	54.4	14.6	25.4	5.6	100.0	33.3	11.5	3.3	0.1	2.4	3.4	5.9	6.5	10.7	14.9	3.1	4.9	100.0	1012
Second	13.1	5.7	26.2	18.1	36.7	0.1	100.0	1409	74.2	16.7	6.6	2.5	100.0	42.6	25.0	5.7	0.6	2.8	5.7	3.4	3.5	3.8	2.1	1.7	3.0	100.0	1224
Middle	14.7	5.1	25.0	13.4	41.6	0.2	100.0	1471	71.9	19.5	2.8	5.8	100.0	43.2	21.7	8.5	1.4	3.2	7.2	1.8	3.6	0.6	1.0	1.8	6.1	100.0	1255
Fourth	14.9	4.2	21.3	24.0	35.6	0.0	100.0	1441	77.1	15.9	2.3	4.6	100.0	49.8	20.6	8.3	0.7	2.0	5.9	1.3	3.1	0.8	0.9	3.0	3.7	100.0	1227
Richest	13.9	4.6	18.3	20.1	43.0	0.0	100.0	1383	80.1	13.3	1.2	5.4	100.0	56.0	18.6	7.6	0.4	2.7	4.5	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.4	4.2	2.9	100.0	1190

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status of men (1 of 3)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, the type and place of last residence, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Years since most recent migration:								Most recent migration was from:					Most recent migration was from:												
	Percentage of men, by time of last move																									
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Missing	Total	Number of men	Urban	Rural Coastal	Rural Interior	Missing	Total	Paramaribo	Wanica	Nickerie	Coronie	Saramacca	Commewijne	Marowijne	Para	Brokopondo	Sipaliwini	Outside country	Missing	Total	Number of men who ever migrated
Total	23.3	3.0	17.4	14.2	41.7	0.4	**100.0**	2828	65.7	17.9	5.7	10.7	**100.0**	46.2	15.1	6.4	0.9	3.0	5.2	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.0	8.0	**100.0**	2170
Area																											
Urban	21.0	3.1	18.1	14.8	42.5	0.4	100.0	2122	72.2	13.7	2.8	11.3	100.0	53.8	17.7	6.0	0.2	1.6	3.9	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.6	3.1	8.8	100.0	1675
Rural Coastal	31.3	3.3	14.3	12.2	38.4	0.4	100.0	521	42.2	39.4	9.9	8.5	100.0	20.2	5.9	10.7	4.5	10.5	12.4	12.1	13.8	0.6	1.3	2.2	5.8	100.0	358
Rural Interior	26.1	0.8	17.4	12.9	41.7	1.0	100.0	185	46.9	13.4	30.8	8.9	100.0	21.4	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.1	0.7	30.6	29.9	2.9	4.7	100.0	137
Region																											
Paramaribo	23.8	3.5	19.5	14.5	38.2	0.6	100.0	1175	78.1	10.6	3.5	7.9	100.0	69.0	7.2	3.3	0.4	2.0	3.3	0.8	1.3	2.0	1.6	4.5	4.6	100.0	896
Wanica	16.3	2.6	18.1	16.6	46.1	0.3	100.0	764	73.5	10.3	2.4	13.8	100.0	41.9	35.4	1.8	0.0	1.5	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.9	1.4	12.4	100.0	640
Nickerie	26.0	1.9	10.6	8.4	53.0	0.0	100.0	167	23.5	59.5	0.0	17.0	100.0	10.0	1.0	74.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	9.5	100.0	124
Coronie	24.6	6.5	27.9	24.6	16.3	0.0	100.0	29	1.0	96.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	4.8	0.0	15.3	72.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	22
Saramacca	43.9	3.3	9.2	10.8	32.8	0.0	100.0	96	60.0	21.8	17.8	0.5	100.0	13.6	17.1	0.0	0.0	61.5	0.4	0.8	2.7	0.0	1.7	2.2	0.0	100.0	54
Commewijne	29.2	2.6	14.5	9.3	44.4	0.0	100.0	195	37.9	37.7	0.4	24.0	100.0	17.4	5.0	1.2	0.0	0.9	50.8	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	22.3	100.0	138
Marowijne	26.8	5.7	15.6	13.9	38.0	0.0	100.0	86	25.7	39.2	33.1	2.0	100.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	65.8	4.0	0.7	2.2	4.5	0.0	100.0	63
Para	25.5	3.1	12.1	14.4	43.4	1.6	100.0	129	63.7	27.4	4.4	4.5	100.0	29.9	9.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.0	0.0	45.5	1.7	2.5	1.3	5.8	100.0	96
Brokopondo	19.4	0.0	23.3	17.3	40.0	0.0	100.0	89	58.0	9.1	17.8	15.1	100.0	19.2	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	55.3	6.3	0.0	7.0	100.0	72
Sipaliwini	32.3	1.6	12.0	8.9	43.2	2.0	100.0	96	34.6	18.2	45.1	2.2	100.0	23.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.2	1.5	3.3	55.9	6.0	2.1	100.0	65

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status of men (2 of 3)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, the type and place of last residence, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Years since most recent migration:								Most recent migration was from:					Most recent migration was from:												
		Percentage of men, by time of last move																								
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Missing	Total	Number of men	Urban	Rural Coastal	Rural Interior	Missing	Total	Paramaribo	Wanica	Nickerie	Coronie	Saramacca	Commewijne	Marowijne	Para	Brokopondo	Sipaliwini	Outside country	Missing	Total	Number of men who ever migrated
Age																											
15-19	31.9	3.3	18.1	12.3	34.2	0.3	100.0	594	62.2	13.4	8.5	15.9	100.0	47.0	10.7	3.7	1.9	1.6	3.7	3.4	4.0	4.7	5.0	2.7	11.6	100.0	404
15-17	34.2	2.8	20.8	11.3	30.3	0.6	100.0	368	62.7	13.6	7.8	15.9	100.0	46.2	10.0	4.7	2.9	1.2	3.4	3.3	4.3	6.1	4.2	3.7	9.8	100.0	242
18-19	28.0	4.0	13.7	13.8	40.5	0.0	100.0	226	61.5	12.9	9.6	15.9	100.0	48.1	11.6	2.2	0.4	2.2	4.1	3.5	3.5	2.7	6.2	1.1	14.4	100.0	163
20-24	25.6	4.5	21.9	10.2	37.9	0.0	100.0	441	60.3	19.3	6.6	13.8	100.0	41.0	12.7	10.3	0.4	3.3	5.8	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.0	11.4	100.0	328
25-29	26.3	2.4	18.0	12.7	39.5	1.0	100.0	341	66.8	17.3	5.2	10.7	100.0	45.4	18.0	6.8	0.3	3.6	5.9	2.0	3.4	3.6	3.2	0.8	7.1	100.0	251
30-34	18.8	4.1	20.6	16.7	39.2	0.6	100.0	379	69.0	17.8	4.0	9.2	100.0	51.4	12.1	5.9	0.5	1.3	7.1	1.9	3.0	2.3	2.1	4.6	7.8	100.0	308
35-39	17.5	2.7	15.6	21.0	43.1	0.1	100.0	336	64.3	19.3	3.7	12.7	100.0	43.8	18.3	5.4	0.9	3.7	4.6	1.5	1.3	3.0	3.9	3.6	10.0	100.0	278
40-44	18.5	1.9	13.2	14.7	51.1	0.6	100.0	339	63.6	22.3	7.5	6.5	100.0	38.1	21.5	6.8	0.9	3.1	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.0	3.3	3.7	4.8	100.0	276
45-49	18.5	1.3	12.9	14.5	52.2	0.7	100.0	399	74.4	17.8	3.7	4.1	100.0	54.9	15.2	6.4	1.2	4.7	5.0	1.9	2.6	1.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	100.0	325
Education*																											
ECE, Pre-primary or None	21.0	1.2	15.3	12.1	50.5	0.0	100.0	50	(43.0)	(14.5)	(36.1)	(6.5)	100.0	(17.6)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.5)	(3.3)	(1.4)	(3.0)	(47.5)	(10.8)	(3.4)	100.0	40
Primary	21.9	1.7	16.2	13.2	45.9	1.2	100.0	509	51.4	23.8	9.8	15.0	100.0	28.7	17.5	5.9	1.2	3.7	6.3	3.5	4.7	9.0	6.7	3.3	9.4	100.0	398
Lower Secondary	24.2	3.3	17.7	14.4	40.1	0.3	100.0	1349	69.1	17.2	4.9	8.8	100.0	48.2	15.0	5.9	1.4	3.9	5.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.9	7.9	100.0	1023
Upper Secondary	23.3	3.6	17.6	13.1	42.3	0.0	100.0	666	70.9	15.1	3.1	10.8	100.0	55.3	15.0	6.8	0.1	1.6	3.9	1.0	3.3	0.6	1.8	2.4	8.2	100.0	511
Higher	21.6	2.0	18.4	18.5	38.6	0.9	100.0	236	67.7	18.0	2.8	11.5	100.0	53.4	13.4	10.2	0.0	0.8	4.9	2.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	6.8	6.2	100.0	185

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status of men (3 of 3)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, the type and place of last residence, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Years since most recent migration:								Most recent migration was from:					Most recent migration was from:												
		Percentage of men, by time of last move																								
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Missing	Total	Number of men	Urban	Rural Coastal	Rural Interior	Missing	Total	Paramaribo	Wanica	Nickerie	Coronie	Saramacca	Commewijne	Marowijne	Para	Brokopondo	Sipaliwini	Outside country	Missing	Total	Number of men who ever migrated
Marital status																										
Ever married/in union	19.7	3.5	19.3	16.5	40.9	0.1	100.0	1762	66.4	20.7	6.4	6.5	100.0	46.0	16.9	6.7	0.9	4.2	5.7	3.0	3.6	2.6	3.6	2.7	4.2	100.0	1415
Never married/in union	29.2	2.2	14.7	10.8	42.4	0.6	100.0	1035	64.1	13.1	4.3	18.5	100.0	45.9	11.9	6.0	1.1	0.7	4.3	1.9	2.6	4.3	2.7	3.3	15.2	100.0	733
Missing	(27.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(59.9)	(12.6)	100.0	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																										
Has functional difficulty	24.2	5.1	19.1	16.6	34.7	0.3	100.0	138	61.8	24.4	8.9	4.8	100.0	38.6	20.3	6.3	2.3	12.1	4.3	1.7	3.1	2.8	4.2	3.3	1.0	100.0	104
Has no functional difficulty	21.5	2.9	16.8	14.6	43.9	0.4	100.0	2323	66.3	18.1	5.3	10.3	100.0	46.6	15.4	6.6	0.6	2.7	5.5	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.8	8.2	100.0	1824
Ethnicity of household head																										
Indigenous/ Amerindian	31.7	8.1	14.9	14.6	28.8	1.9	100.0	101	62.2	10.6	20.9	6.2	100.0	41.8	9.6	2.9	0.0	4.8	0.6	1.4	14.3	0.0	17.2	2.3	5.2	100.0	69
Maroon	16.1	2.5	24.8	17.1	39.3	0.3	100.0	599	62.1	14.9	15.7	7.4	100.0	41.3	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.7	7.7	3.4	12.4	11.2	1.3	4.8	100.0	503
Creole	23.7	3.6	21.5	13.5	37.6	0.1	100.0	472	78.0	11.1	2.6	8.4	100.0	64.2	11.2	2.6	4.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	4.3	0.9	1.4	2.3	5.9	100.0	360
Hindustani	28.2	1.3	12.1	10.2	47.6	0.5	100.0	868	58.1	24.1	1.1	16.7	100.0	34.4	20.3	13.6	0.2	6.7	6.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	14.3	100.0	623
Javanese	28.5	3.3	10.4	13.1	43.8	1.0	100.0	409	66.6	21.8	2.6	9.1	100.0	45.3	14.3	9.0	1.0	3.6	12.9	2.3	2.8	0.7	0.0	0.5	7.7	100.0	293
Mixed Ethnicity	15.2	5.0	20.7	20.6	38.4	0.0	100.0	314	71.3	18.6	2.4	7.8	100.0	59.4	11.7	5.9	0.5	1.2	5.3	2.1	4.4	0.2	0.0	6.2	3.1	100.0	266
Other	12.5	5.7	21.3	23.2	37.3	0.0	100.0	65	75.9	5.8	3.2	15.1	100.0	51.9	10.0	0.9	0.0	1.1	3.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	10.3	100.0	57
Wealth index quintile																										
Poorest	23.9	3.4	18.8	12.9	40.1	0.9	100.0	449	53.0	21.7	18.0	7.2	100.0	27.9	12.0	4.7	0.5	3.0	4.1	5.8	7.8	10.9	16.3	1.5	5.4	100.0	341
Second	21.1	1.6	21.5	13.9	41.5	0.3	100.0	616	67.4	17.8	5.2	9.6	100.0	48.5	15.3	5.2	1.5	2.4	6.1	2.7	2.9	4.2	1.5	2.4	7.2	100.0	486
Middle	24.9	3.0	18.3	12.0	41.8	0.1	100.0	556	62.7	20.3	3.4	13.6	100.0	45.9	13.3	5.3	1.7	6.9	5.8	2.8	1.9	1.8	0.7	2.7	11.3	100.0	418
Fourth	24.4	3.3	16.3	17.6	37.7	0.7	100.0	638	70.7	18.7	1.8	8.8	100.0	49.0	22.3	6.4	0.6	1.1	6.2	0.4	2.6	0.6	1.0	3.9	5.8	100.0	482
Richest	22.1	3.7	12.1	14.1	47.6	0.4	100.0	569	71.0	12.0	3.4	13.6	100.0	54.8	11.0	10.0	0.2	2.0	3.3	2.0	1.9	0.0	0.5	3.9	10.4	100.0	443

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

4.8 ADULT FUNCTIONING

The Adult Functioning module is based on the "short set" of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) – a UN City Group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission. These questions reflect six domains for measuring disability: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care and communication. This module is recommended for disaggregation of SDG indicators for adults.[7]

The MICS 6 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.[8]

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.[9]

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 disaggregated data with the bias in mind: The data is representative for the household population age 18-49 for which an interview was completed and functioning difficulty is sometimes the reason for incomplete questionnaires.

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

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

[7] 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.

[8] 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.

[9] "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/.

Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years) (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain[A]	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of women age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering						
Total	37.5	0.4	2.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.4	1.5	4.9	6187	1.7	2318	(1.3)	24
Area														
Urban	41.0	0.4	1.9	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.3	1.2	4.5	4716	1.6	1934	(*)	20
Rural Coastal	31.9	0.3	2.8	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.6	2.3	6.4	1019	2.1	325	(*)	3
Rural Interior	13.0	0.2	3.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.1	2.3	6.0	452	2.2	59	(*)	1
Region														
Paramaribo	41.0	0.6	1.2	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.3	1.2	3.8	2289	1.0	938	(*)	14
Wanica	39.8	0.2	3.2	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.4	1.3	5.6	1903	2.8	758	(*)	3
Nickerie	49.6	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.7	402	0.1	199	(*)	4
Coronie	29.3	0.6	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.9	39	(*)	11	(*)	0
Saramacca	39.1	0.1	3.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	3.0	6.9	238	1.9	93	(*)	0
Commewijne	37.5	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.6	3.5	422	1.3	158	(*)	1
Marowijne	15.8	0.4	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.1	3.2	171	4.0	27	(*)	1
Para	27.2	0.0	4.2	0.3	2.1	0.0	1.8	4.1	11.1	271	1.6	74	(*)	
Brokopondo	14.0	0.4	3.4	0.6	1.7	0.0	0.3	2.0	6.4	236	(0.0)	33	(*)	1
Sipaliwini	12.0	0.0	2.6	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	5.5	216	(4.9)	26	(*)	
Age														
18-19	33.0	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.6	2.6	540	2.0	178	(*)	
20-24	35.0	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.2	4.2	1012	3.1	354	(*)	1
25-29	24.9	0.7	1.9	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	4.0	974	0.6	242	(*)	7
30-34	31.5	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.7	1001	2.0	315	(*)	3
35-39	32.0	0.3	0.8	0.4	2.6	0.5	0.6	2.3	5.2	941	0.6	301	(*)	3
40-44	45.8	0.9	2.8	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.3	2.0	6.0	818	2.6	374	(*)	8
45-49	61.4	0.3	3.5	0.4	3.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	8.1	900	1.0	553	(*)	3

Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years) (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain[A]	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of women age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering						
Education*														
ECE, Pre-primary or None	10.4	0.0	5.1	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.3	3.5	10.4	259	(4.8)	27		-
Primary	23.0	0.4	2.6	0.9	4.0	0.6	1.3	3.9	9.6	870	1.3	200	(*)	3
Lower secondary	34.1	0.4	2.3	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.3	2391	1.8	814	(*)	9
Upper Secondary	44.8	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.5	3.0	1679	1.4	752	(*)	7
Higher	53.5	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.5	3.9	971	2.0	519	(*)	3
Ethnicity of household head														
Indigenous/Amerindian	27.2	0.2	2.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.8	1.5	6.6	238	3.0	65	(*)	0
Maroon	18.3	0.5	3.4	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.3	2.2	6.5	1397	3.2	256	(*)	6
Creole	39.0	0.1	2.1	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.3	1.4	5.4	1041	1.4	406	(*)	1
Hindustani	43.8	0.1	1.6	0.4	2.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	5.0	1792	1.1	785	(*)	2
Javanese	52.8	0.7	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.6	807	2.8	426	(*)	6
Mixed Ethnicity	45.7	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.6	2.7	754	0.9	344	(*)	5
Other	22.8	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	159	0.6	36	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	13.5	0.3	3.5	0.8	2.1	0.4	0.9	3.4	8.3	1113	3.0	150	(*)	3
Second	28.8	0.5	2.6	0.3	2.2	0.1	0.6	1.7	6.2	1234	1.4	356	(*)	6
Middle	40.8	0.4	1.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	3.8	1315	2.1	537	(*)	6
Fourth	48.5	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	3.5	1281	1.2	622	(*)	3
Richest	52.5	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.2	1244	1.8	653	(*)	5

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

[A] In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the insert number of cases from working table 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.

Table SR.8.1M: Adult functioning (men age 18-49 years) (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:		Percentage of men age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:											
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering	Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain[A]	Number of men age 18-49 years	Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of men age 18-49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage of men with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of men age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
Total	21.7	1.0	4.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.7	5.6	2460	(8.9)	533	(0.0)	24
Area														
Urban	24.7	0.9	4.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	4.7	1873	6.8	462	(*)	16
Rural Coastal	14.5	1.6	7.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.8	9.1	438	19.5	64	(*)	7
Rural Interior	4.7	0.5	5.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	6.9	149	(*)	7	(*)	1
Region														
Paramaribo	26.5	0.5	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.5	1033	8.6	274	(*)	6
Wanica	24.1	1.3	2.1	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.2	1.1	3.6	680	3.8	164	(*)	9
Nickerie	19.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	1.0	2.1	3.3	141	(0.9)	27	(*)	0
Coronie	(27.2)	(5.9)	(12.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.4)	20	(*)	5	(*)	1
Saramacca	16.2	3.2	17.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.8	20.8	91	(*)	15	(*)	3
Commewijne	11.2	2.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	5.7	180	(*)	20	(*)	4
Marowijne	8.4	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	67	(*)	6		
Para	15.0	0.9	7.3	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	8.1	100	(*)	15	(*)	1
Brokopondo	5.8	0.0	6.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	9.2	68	(*)	4		
Sipaliwini	3.8	1.0	4.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	5.0	81	(*)	3	(*)	1
Age														
18-19	17.6	0.3	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.5	226	(*)	40	(*)	1
20-24	11.6	1.1	3.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.1	441	(8.2)	51	(*)	5
25-29	15.4	1.3	7.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.1	341	(20.7)	53	(*)	5
30-34	14.6	1.0	5.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.2	6.2	379	1.0	55	(*)	4
35-39	19.6	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.1	4.2	336	4.4	66	(*)	1
40-44	32.2	1.3	3.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.9	339	5.3	109	(*)	4
45-49	39.8	1.2	6.5	0.5	2.0	0.2	0.3	2.2	8.4	399	11.0	159	(*)	5

Table SR.8.1M: Adult functioning (men age 18-49 years) (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:		Percentage of men age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain[A]	Number of men age 18-49 years	Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of men age 18-49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage of men with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of men age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering						
Education*														
ECE, Pre-primary or None	4.2	0.0	4.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.5	4.9	49	(*)	2	-	-
Primary	14.4	1.5	3.6	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.5	5.7	449	7.1	64	(*)	7
Lower Secondary	16.6	1.0	4.8	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.9	6.1	1073	12.8	178	(*)	11
Upper Secondary	31.6	1.0	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	637	4.5	201	(*)	6
Higher	35.7	0.2	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	236	11.4	84	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head														
Indigenous/Amerindian	20.7	1.0	7.7	2.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.1	10.2	81	(*)	17	(*)	1
Maroon	9.7	1.7	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.1	471	(10.7)	46	(*)	8
Creole	20.4	0.4	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	400	7.8	82	(*)	1
Hindustani	24.7	1.2	5.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.3	1.6	7.0	803	8.5	198	(*)	10
Javanese	27.6	0.9	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	4.8	366	9.7	101	(*)	3
Mixed Ethnicity	27.4	0.3	7.8	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.4	283	6.6	77	(*)	1
Other	21.9	0.0	6.7	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	57	(*)	12		
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	5.8	0.7	5.1	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.6	361	(*)	21	(*)	3
Second	16.0	0.8	3.1	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	4.8	526	10.7	84	(*)	4
Middle	18.3	1.5	3.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.8	485	9.0	89	(*)	7
Fourth	26.2	1.1	5.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.8	6.8	571	10.5	149	(*)	6
Richest	36.7	0.7	6.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	517	6.0	190	(*)	4

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

[A] In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the insert number of cases from working table 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.

4.9 MASS MEDIA AND ICT

The Suriname 2018 MICS collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. Information was collected on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women and men age 15-49 years.

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

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

Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media (women) (1 of 2)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:					
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	Number of women
Total	45.5	61.0	79.4	31.5	88.9	7000
Area						
Urban	50.1	65.8	81.9	35.6	92.0	5287
Rural Coastal	39.9	54.8	79.7	24.9	88.3	1178
Rural Interior	12.3	27.6	52.8	5.6	59.5	535
Region						
Paramaribo	52.2	67.4	81.2	36.7	92.3	2585
Wanica	47.8	64.3	82.5	34.9	91.5	2131
Nickerie	44.2	60.3	80.8	29.7	89.9	439
Coronie	42.5	61.6	77.7	28.1	84.4	46
Saramacca	48.6	59.1	83.1	28.3	93.4	274
Commewijne	54.9	65.6	87.5	37.3	95.1	468
Marowijne	21.2	41.4	74.7	13.0	79.6	207
Para	33.5	51.5	73.7	18.9	85.8	316
Brokopondo	17.5	34.0	66.6	7.4	74.4	285
Sipaliwini	6.3	20.4	37.1	3.6	42.6	250
Age						
15-19	37.5	57.3	82.5	25.1	89.4	1353
15-17	37.7	57.5	85.2	25.8	91.3	812
18-19	37.1	57.1	78.4	23.9	86.5	540
20-24	43.0	59.2	80.0	27.6	89.3	1012
25-29	49.9	59.3	79.4	33.4	90.0	974
30-34	47.7	60.1	78.8	30.9	89.5	1001
35-39	48.9	66.5	78.9	36.2	89.1	941
40-44	47.8	64.1	76.1	36.6	86.6	818
45-49	47.6	63.1	77.9	34.4	88.0	900
Education*						
ECE, Pre-primary or None	4.4	24.2	40.5	2.2	50.4	261
Primary	23.8	51.0	72.0	14.3	80.9	942
Lower Secondary	44.6	59.6	80.8	30.0	90.5	2987
Upper Secondary	54.2	67.1	84.2	38.9	93.3	1819
Higher	64.3	74.1	83.6	46.8	94.1	972
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	28.1	50.8	69.8	19.5	79.4	303
Has no functional difficulty	47.5	62.1	79.0	32.9	89.1	5885

Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media (women) (2 of 2)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:					
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	Number of women
Ethnicity of household head						
Indigenous/Amerindian	30.2	50.8	67.5	19.5	79.3	278
Maroon	26.5	49.2	71.9	17.1	80.0	1633
Creole	52.3	67.1	82.1	36.4	93.3	1174
Hindustani	53.1	67.3	82.6	38.5	92.7	1978
Javanese	55.3	64.3	87.4	38.6	94.5	921
Mixed Ethnicity	49.3	63.5	81.1	34.3	90.0	837
Other	47.2	48.4	62.1	21.2	81.8	177
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	22.7	37.0	59.9	11.3	70.7	1295
Second	42.3	59.2	81.3	27.4	91.4	1409
Middle	46.1	63.8	83.0	32.0	92.5	1471
Fourth	52.4	68.6	85.5	37.6	93.7	1441
Richest	62.4	74.5	85.3	47.6	94.8	1383

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

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

Table SR.9.1M: Exposure to mass media (men) (1 of 2)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:					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	All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	
Total	53.4	71.8	86.1	44.5	93.3	2828
Area						
Urban	57.6	75.2	88.2	49.1	95.1	2122
Rural Coastal	48.8	65.3	85.9	36.8	92.9	521
Rural Interior	17.5	50.3	61.7	12.7	73.1	185
Region						
Paramaribo	60.7	75.8	88.4	51.4	95.4	1175
Wanica	54.1	75.1	88.7	47.5	95.0	764
Nickerie	49.0	61.1	83.4	35.1	90.2	167
Coronie	28.0	61.4	83.0	15.7	90.2	29
Saramacca	47.5	66.6	87.4	33.3	97.5	96
Commewijne	55.7	73.8	87.8	47.4	94.9	195
Marowijne	37.3	64.0	90.2	27.4	95.8	86
Para	56.4	68.7	81.9	42.5	90.0	129
Brokopondo	24.6	58.0	75.5	21.9	82.6	89
Sipaliwini	10.9	43.1	48.8	4.2	64.3	96

Table SR.9.1M: Exposure to mass media (men) (2 of 2)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:					
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15-19	37.7	64.4	88.1	30.7	92.1	594
15-17	36.6	62.4	89.7	29.9	92.9	368
18-19	39.6	67.6	85.3	32.0	90.6	226
20-24	47.8	74.9	86.0	42.1	92.7	441
25-29	58.3	72.0	85.4	47.2	94.0	341
30-34	62.1	73.1	86.6	53.3	93.5	379
35-39	55.3	68.7	85.1	45.5	93.0	336
40-44	59.1	74.6	86.1	49.1	94.7	339
45-49	63.8	78.1	83.9	52.0	93.9	399
Education*						
ECE, Pre-primary or None	8.5	49.3	59.1	5.5	68.2	50
Primary	28.0	61.9	79.6	22.7	88.2	509
Lower Secondary	53.1	70.8	88.6	44.1	94.8	1349
Upper Secondary	70.9	78.5	88.6	57.6	96.1	666
Higher	70.7	84.9	84.5	65.1	94.4	236
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	47.3	73.5	74.8	33.5	92.6	138
Has no functional difficulty	56.4	73.2	86.1	47.4	93.4	2323
Ethnicity of household head						
Indigenous/Amerindian	57.7	72.2	84.6	43.8	93.4	101
Maroon	37.3	62.4	82.8	30.6	89.4	599
Creole	61.8	76.1	89.6	53.2	94.1	472
Hindustani	54.7	74.9	87.4	46.3	95.0	868
Javanese	55.6	72.5	86.3	44.4	93.9	409
Mixed Ethnicity	65.5	78.2	84.7	56.2	94.6	314
Other	43.3	48.5	79.4	28.6	89.3	65
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	28.9	58.0	68.2	19.9	82.0	449
Second	50.4	67.5	88.0	41.4	95.2	616
Middle	58.8	73.2	91.0	48.7	96.5	556
Fourth	57.8	76.1	89.8	49.1	94.7	638
Richest	65.5	81.0	89.0	57.8	95.2	569

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

* Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home[5]	Number of households
			Telephone					
	Radio[1]	Television[2]	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any[3]	Computer[4]		
Total	70.6	87.7	37.4	96.6	97.5	38.1	52.1	7915
Area								
Urban	75.2	91.9	44.1	97.2	98.4	44.1	57.7	5920
Rural Coastal	65.5	85.5	23.9	95.8	96.2	26.5	41.6	1359
Rural Interior	38.7	52.9	4.7	92.9	92.9	7.3	22.3	636
Region								
Paramaribo	76.8	92.0	53.5	97.0	98.7	49.9	63.1	3105
Wanica	73.1	92.0	31.7	97.7	98.1	38.1	51.8	2170
Nickerie	70.7	90.6	45.2	95.7	96.4	36.6	50.3	508
Coronie	83.6	87.8	34.3	97.4	97.4	22.4	42.5	73
Saramacca	65.9	89.0	32.9	96.0	96.4	26.7	46.0	318
Commewijne	76.4	93.0	29.0	96.5	97.2	34.0	49.6	559
Marowijne	49.2	76.3	6.5	93.9	93.9	13.9	30.3	212
Para	63.8	78.2	14.9	97.7	97.7	25.7	37.1	334
Brokopondo	46.1	65.4	8.4	94.8	94.8	10.1	22.9	296
Sipaliwini	32.3	42.0	1.6	91.2	91.2	4.8	21.7	340
Education of household head								
ECE, Pre-primary or None	52.6	61.3	13.1	89.3	89.9	10.6	18.8	638
Primary	68.0	84.1	26.7	93.5	96.0	15.6	34.0	2012
Lower Secondary	73.8	90.9	37.3	98.5	98.7	38.2	54.7	2805
Upper Secondary	72.3	93.7	49.9	99.5	99.9	62.6	71.8	1299
Higher	77.5	95.1	67.9	98.8	99.4	81.1	84.3	777
Missing/DK	71.4	90.9	31.3	97.6	97.6	31.3	51.9	384
Ethnicity of household head								
Indigenous/Amerindian	53.2	75.7	13.6	91.5	91.5	19.1	28.6	282
Maroon	50.8	72.2	9.2	96.7	96.7	17.6	31.9	1459
Creole	80.7	90.7	45.6	96.9	98.3	46.7	58.3	1561
Hindustani	76.5	92.6	46.1	95.4	96.9	37.2	53.4	2254
Javanese	74.0	93.1	40.0	98.0	98.5	40.1	55.5	1119
Mixed Ethnicity	74.9	92.9	47.0	98.4	99.2	55.3	68.2	982
Other	58.9	83.8	50.3	98.9	99.1	57.5	67.6	258
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	41.5	55.1	3.9	90.1	90.2	4.7	16.1	1464
Second	65.9	86.2	14.8	96.1	97.7	13.8	28.3	1542
Middle	74.8	95.6	28.6	97.9	99.1	28.9	46.0	1589
Fourth	80.4	98.4	50.0	98.3	99.9	50.0	70.4	1603
Richest	86.8	99.5	82.8	99.9	100.0	85.9	92.8	1717

[1] **MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio**
[2] **MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television**
[3] **MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone**
[4] **MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer**
[5] **MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet**

Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women) (1 of 2)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:									
	Used a computer				Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2]	During the last 3 months[3]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last three months[5]	Number of women
Total	60.4	39.7	36.1	93.1	95.1	93.4	83.1	79.3	75.0	7000
Area										
Urban	66.9	45.7	41.7	94.5	96.2	94.9	87.4	84.5	80.7	5287
Rural Coastal	49.0	27.0	24.0	90.7	93.4	90.7	77.4	72.2	66.5	1178
Rural Interior	21.4	9.0	7.5	84.3	87.8	83.7	52.2	43.1	36.5	535
Region										
Paramaribo	72.7	54.6	49.6	94.6	97.0	95.9	90.3	87.6	84.6	2585
Wanica	62.4	37.1	34.1	94.0	95.2	94.0	84.3	81.1	76.1	2131
Nickerie	55.8	39.7	36.8	93.6	94.4	93.4	83.6	81.2	79.1	439
Coronie	63.1	40.0	37.6	87.9	91.1	89.7	86.0	70.4	69.6	46
Saramacca	53.3	31.2	29.4	93.8	96.4	95.6	80.2	76.6	72.9	274
Commewijne	53.2	30.3	27.1	95.3	96.4	94.0	85.0	82.3	77.7	468
Marowijne	37.2	15.3	11.3	87.0	90.0	83.4	71.2	64.9	54.2	207
Para	50.5	25.1	21.8	88.5	92.0	88.9	73.3	65.8	59.4	316
Brokopondo	26.3	11.8	10.5	85.1	88.8	84.8	60.1	49.9	42.2	285
Sipaliwini	15.8	5.7	4.0	83.4	86.7	82.4	43.1	35.4	30.0	250
Age										
15-19	71.0	49.8	44.0	81.6	89.0	86.7	88.5	82.6	77.1	1353
15-17	67.7	46.1	40.9	75.5	85.2	82.4	87.5	82.3	76.9	812
18-19	76.0	55.3	48.5	90.6	94.8	93.1	89.9	83.0	77.5	540
20-24	76.1	49.0	42.9	95.4	95.5	94.6	91.5	86.5	82.8	1012
25-29	65.2	44.8	42.1	96.3	97.2	96.3	88.2	85.3	81.0	974
30-34	62.5	40.5	38.4	95.7	96.2	95.5	84.9	81.9	76.0	1001
35-39	51.1	32.8	30.9	96.1	97.3	95.3	82.7	79.7	75.9	941
40-44	45.4	29.3	26.7	96.0	96.7	94.6	75.6	72.1	67.9	818
45-49	42.6	24.6	21.6	95.4	96.3	93.3	64.9	62.7	60.6	900
Education*										
ECE, Pre-primary or None	4.8	3.5	3.3	86.2	89.0	83.7	29.2	22.6	17.5	261
Primary	11.0	3.8	2.7	86.4	88.7	85.1	51.4	46.7	41.2	942
Lower Secondary	52.4	26.0	23.3	91.3	94.5	92.6	84.2	78.9	73.4	2987
Upper Secondary	88.1	62.4	55.7	97.3	97.9	97.3	96.8	94.6	91.4	1819
Higher	96.1	84.3	80.2	98.7	99.4	99.3	99.1	98.7	97.2	972
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	43.5	27.7	22.5	92.1	95.0	91.0	66.1	61.5	55.8	303
Has no functional difficulty	60.2	39.5	36.1	95.5	96.4	95.0	83.3	79.8	75.7	5885

Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women) (2 of 2)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:									
	Used a computer				Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2]	During the last 3 months[3]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last three months[5]	Number of women
Ethnicity of household head										
Indigenous/Amerindian	44.5	21.0	16.2	81.1	84.6	82.4	62.5	57.6	51.2	278
Maroon	42.2	23.5	20.6	89.6	93.0	90.6	72.6	65.4	59.2	1633
Creole	75.3	55.6	49.7	94.3	97.0	95.0	91.6	88.1	84.0	1174
Hindustani	59.2	37.7	34.7	93.6	94.8	93.5	83.2	80.9	76.7	1978
Javanese	66.6	45.1	42.3	96.5	97.8	96.6	88.7	87.4	85.6	921
Mixed Ethnicity	75.5	52.2	48.5	95.8	96.7	95.6	91.2	87.9	84.1	837
Other	63.6	49.6	45.1	98.6	99.1	96.7	85.8	81.8	80.1	177
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	26.0	10.3	8.5	83.8	87.7	83.8	56.3	48.2	41.2	1295
Second	45.9	23.7	20.1	91.5	94.5	92.2	75.7	71.1	64.8	1409
Middle	65.5	37.7	33.5	94.3	96.6	94.5	89.0	85.5	81.0	1471
Fourth	74.2	54.3	49.6	97.0	97.4	97.0	94.4	92.7	89.9	1441
Richest	87.4	70.6	66.9	97.8	98.6	98.5	97.4	96.1	95.0	1383

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

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

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

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

* Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

Table SR.9.3M: Use of ICT (men) (1 of 2)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:									
	Used a computer				Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2]	During the last 3 months[3]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last three months[5]	Number of men
Total	60.2	41.5	38.2	94.0	95.6	94.6	82.9	79.3	76.3	2828
Area										
Urban	64.7	46.9	43.4	95.5	96.8	96.2	86.1	83.5	80.7	2122
Rural Coastal	52.3	29.8	26.2	91.0	93.2	91.8	76.8	70.5	67.1	521
Rural Interior	30.5	13.6	11.4	85.0	88.4	84.6	63.3	56.4	51.4	185
Region										
Paramaribo	70.9	54.6	50.8	94.6	97.2	96.5	88.3	86.0	83.2	1175
Wanica	58.4	37.8	34.6	96.6	96.3	95.6	84.2	81.4	78.2	764
Nickerie	51.3	35.5	34.2	94.8	95.2	94.1	76.5	73.1	72.6	167
Coronie	43.1	29.0	22.7	87.1	87.1	86.3	73.2	67.8	63.7	29
Saramacca	61.3	28.4	25.8	97.6	96.0	95.9	80.6	73.0	69.5	96
Commewijne	51.8	36.1	33.3	95.2	95.9	95.4	75.9	72.6	70.0	195
Marowijne	32.4	11.7	10.3	84.9	88.7	86.8	72.1	68.0	65.0	86
Para	61.7	33.7	26.9	88.6	93.4	90.8	82.9	72.0	68.0	129
Brokopondo	29.7	19.0	16.4	86.0	92.6	87.1	64.7	57.7	53.8	89
Sipaliwini	31.2	8.5	6.7	84.0	84.6	82.3	62.0	55.2	49.2	96
Age										
15-19	67.7	43.8	40.8	84.7	90.0	88.1	88.7	83.6	79.6	594
15-17	63.7	40.9	38.1	79.5	88.5	85.5	86.1	81.3	76.2	368
18-19	74.2	48.4	45.2	93.3	92.6	92.3	92.8	87.5	85.2	226
20-24	73.2	47.9	44.0	97.3	98.1	98.0	93.1	90.6	87.9	441
25-29	70.0	48.3	41.1	97.4	98.2	97.8	87.7	85.5	83.6	341
30-34	59.3	42.0	40.7	97.9	98.0	97.7	85.6	82.6	78.1	379
35-39	54.4	34.8	32.8	97.5	97.3	96.9	79.0	76.7	73.1	336
40-44	48.2	37.1	35.2	95.1	96.3	95.3	73.4	70.4	68.3	339
45-49	42.3	34.5	30.0	93.8	94.4	92.4	67.5	61.9	60.2	399
Education*										
ECE, Pre-primary or None	12.2	9.0	9.0	79.9	75.8	75.8	29.1	26.2	26.2	50
Primary	19.8	8.0	6.9	87.2	91.5	89.1	55.1	50.2	44.9	509
Lower Secondary	57.8	32.0	28.0	93.4	95.7	94.5	85.3	81.3	77.9	1349
Upper Secondary	86.3	70.0	65.1	99.5	98.6	98.5	97.4	94.6	92.9	666
Higher	96.7	94.4	93.3	99.2	99.5	99.5	100.0	98.9	98.9	236
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	66.1	49.7	41.1	97.4	96.4	94.9	76.4	68.1	65.1	138
Has no functional difficulty	59.3	41.1	38.0	96.1	96.7	96.0	82.7	79.7	77.0	2323

Table SR.9.3M: Use of ICT (men) (2 of 2)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:									
	Used a computer				Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2]	During the last 3 months[3]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last three months[5]	Number of men
Ethnicity of household head										
Indigenous/Amerindian	43.8	22.1	17.8	90.0	93.3	92.5	74.4	68.7	64.6	101
Maroon	45.5	24.9	23.1	87.4	92.2	89.5	75.1	69.9	64.8	599
Creole	68.5	49.7	42.3	92.6	94.9	94.1	88.4	85.1	80.0	472
Hindustani	61.7	44.1	41.5	97.1	97.2	96.7	81.6	79.9	78.1	868
Javanese	61.4	42.5	39.3	97.5	98.1	97.8	84.9	81.8	80.0	409
Mixed Ethnicity	74.6	56.9	54.0	95.8	96.2	95.6	92.3	86.7	85.5	314
Other	64.4	51.4	50.9	99.4	96.4	95.8	86.9	82.8	82.6	65
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	30.8	12.5	10.0	86.3	89.2	86.1	63.7	56.9	50.5	449
Second	45.4	24.4	20.1	90.3	93.6	92.3	76.1	71.2	65.7	616
Middle	61.8	40.6	35.6	96.0	97.6	97.1	82.7	79.1	77.7	556
Fourth	68.4	46.8	45.2	97.5	97.3	96.9	90.1	87.8	86.1	638
Richest	88.7	78.1	74.6	98.2	98.9	98.9	97.4	96.4	95.8	569

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

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

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

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

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

* Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women) (1 of 2)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities[1,2]	Number of women
Total	25.0	27.8	23.9	15.3	11.4	12.9	13.9	17.0	5.0	32.5	7000
Area											
Urban	28.9	32.2	28.3	17.9	13.5	15.5	16.3	20.1	5.7	37.7	5287
Rural Coastal	16.3	17.9	13.2	9.7	6.3	6.7	8.3	10.0	3.4	21.0	1178
Rural Interior	5.5	5.4	4.0	2.2	1.9	1.4	2.3	2.2	1.3	7.0	535
Region											
Paramaribo	33.9	38.1	34.0	21.3	15.2	19.4	19.4	23.8	7.7	44.3	2585
Wanica	24.8	26.9	23.6	14.5	12.5	12.2	13.7	17.0	4.3	32.0	2131
Nickerie	24.1	26.9	20.0	18.2	10.8	10.1	13.9	15.2	3.1	29.3	439
Coronie	26.8	30.1	17.8	17.3	4.1	9.7	8.5	8.3	7.7	33.4	46
Saramacca	18.5	21.7	13.1	10.4	8.6	5.4	9.5	10.4	3.6	24.6	274
Commewijne	18.3	21.2	19.0	10.8	7.4	9.2	9.8	12.0	3.4	25.6	468
Marowijne	8.3	8.0	5.3	5.1	3.6	3.8	3.2	5.5	1.1	11.2	207
Para	14.1	15.1	11.9	7.8	4.3	7.1	7.5	10.0	2.4	18.5	316
Brokopondo	7.4	7.2	5.7	3.5	2.6	1.9	3.8	3.0	2.5	9.2	285
Sipaliwini	3.4	3.4	2.1	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.0	4.5	250
Age											
15-24[1]	30.6	34.0	26.5	15.7	12.2	15.4	18.2	19.8	5.4	41.1	2365
15-19	29.4	32.6	22.7	14.1	11.3	14.2	16.4	17.1	5.2	40.4	1353
15-17	26.1	27.3	17.8	10.4	8.2	11.3	12.8	13.1	3.8	36.4	812
18-19	34.5	40.6	30.0	19.7	15.9	18.5	21.9	23.0	7.3	46.5	540
20-24	32.2	35.9	31.7	17.8	13.5	16.9	20.6	23.5	5.7	42.0	1012
25-29	29.7	34.9	30.8	20.0	15.6	16.8	17.0	24.3	5.7	39.0	974
30-34	25.2	26.2	25.2	17.4	14.4	15.3	13.0	17.4	6.5	30.9	1001
35-39	22.8	25.0	22.9	16.6	11.2	11.8	13.9	16.5	5.7	28.2	941
40-44	17.5	19.2	15.4	12.0	7.0	7.8	6.4	9.2	2.3	21.5	818
45-49	14.3	15.9	16.8	8.7	5.4	5.5	7.0	8.9	3.3	19.5	900

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women) (2 of 2)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities[1,2]	Number of women
Education*											
ECE, Pre-primary or None	2.6	3.1	3.2	2.7	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.1	3.4	261
Primary	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.4	942
Lower Secondary	10.8	11.4	8.7	5.1	3.6	5.1	3.7	5.4	1.9	16.3	2987
Upper Secondary	40.1	47.0	38.1	25.7	17.6	18.7	22.3	27.3	6.2	54.2	1819
Higher	70.2	75.2	72.4	45.5	37.3	41.2	46.3	54.1	18.3	80.0	972
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	18.3	20.5	17.1	6.0	8.2	8.0	12.3	14.5	2.1	22.9	303
Has no functional difficulty	25.2	28.2	25.1	16.5	12.0	13.4	14.1	17.7	5.3	32.5	5885
Ethnicity of household head											
Indigenous/Amerindian	11.8	11.8	9.1	6.0	7.9	7.8	8.4	8.7	2.6	14.8	278
Maroon	14.4	16.0	12.5	6.6	4.0	5.8	7.1	8.5	2.7	18.9	1633
Creole	32.7	36.2	32.2	17.4	13.4	16.1	17.3	20.9	6.9	43.9	1174
Hindustani	25.6	28.7	24.0	16.5	11.5	12.5	15.3	17.5	5.4	32.1	1978
Javanese	26.6	29.6	25.0	17.1	13.9	13.2	14.1	18.7	3.6	36.3	921
Mixed Ethnicity	35.4	38.8	36.8	25.6	19.2	22.6	19.6	27.3	7.3	44.5	837
Other	29.8	33.2	29.4	25.1	20.4	22.7	18.5	19.2	9.5	39.3	177
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	6.2	6.7	4.3	2.6	2.1	3.1	2.8	3.4	1.3	8.1	1295
Second	11.3	12.8	9.8	5.7	5.4	5.9	5.8	7.5	2.1	16.4	1409
Middle	20.4	23.5	18.8	11.9	9.1	9.1	10.4	13.3	3.4	28.4	1471
Fourth	34.8	37.7	33.3	20.6	14.5	17.0	18.9	22.5	7.2	45.0	1441
Richest	51.5	56.9	52.4	35.2	25.4	29.1	31.0	37.7	10.8	63.3	1383

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

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

* Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men) (1 of 2)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities[1,2]	Number of men
Total	24.1	27.7	25.4	14.6	15.3	17.5	13.3	18.7	4.6	34.4	2828
Area											
Urban	27.9	32.6	29.7	17.1	18.0	20.4	15.5	22.0	5.6	39.7	2122
Rural Coastal	15.1	15.8	15.8	9.0	9.0	11.3	7.8	10.6	2.3	22.2	521
Rural Interior	5.4	5.3	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.3	2.7	3.7	0.0	8.5	185
Region											
Paramaribo	35.1	38.5	34.7	20.2	19.6	24.2	18.1	28.3	7.2	46.7	1175
Wanica	19.1	25.5	23.5	13.4	16.4	16.5	12.5	15.3	3.5	31.4	764
Nickerie	16.6	21.6	22.9	11.6	14.3	12.2	11.5	10.7	3.5	26.4	167
Coronie	7.6	3.6	7.7	5.2	3.3	14.8	15.1	3.3	0.0	18.1	29
Saramacca	15.6	16.7	13.4	3.0	8.8	9.4	8.5	14.3	0.8	21.2	96
Commewijne	23.4	25.6	24.3	17.4	14.4	15.9	9.9	11.7	4.4	31.9	195
Marowijne	4.0	4.4	5.3	1.5	2.2	5.2	3.6	3.9	1.9	9.1	86
Para	14.1	14.2	16.1	9.6	8.5	10.2	5.8	10.9	2.1	22.5	129
Brokopondo	4.7	4.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	4.6	3.1	0.0	9.5	89
Sipaliwini	6.0	5.8	1.7	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.9	4.3	0.0	7.5	96
Age											
15-24[1]	25.0	30.2	24.2	12.0	16.1	18.5	14.6	22.0	4.7	38.3	1035
15-19	20.4	27.4	20.1	10.7	11.6	16.7	11.4	19.1	4.4	35.7	594
15-17	16.9	23.9	14.1	8.4	6.6	14.7	7.1	14.1	4.1	30.6	368
18-19	26.2	32.9	30.0	14.4	19.8	20.0	18.4	27.2	4.9	44.1	226
20-24	31.1	34.0	29.6	13.8	22.1	21.0	18.9	25.9	5.2	41.7	441
25-29	25.6	29.9	28.4	19.8	20.8	21.3	17.2	22.9	7.2	39.2	341
30-34	26.8	29.3	30.0	15.9	16.3	18.7	13.4	18.7	5.5	36.9	379
35-39	23.1	24.2	22.8	13.2	12.3	17.7	13.1	15.8	4.4	28.2	336
40-44	23.2	25.2	28.0	17.0	16.3	16.5	10.8	15.4	3.8	31.8	339
45-49	19.2	22.7	21.4	15.0	9.6	11.2	8.4	11.9	2.1	25.5	399

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men) (2 of 2)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities[1,2]	Number of men
Education*											
ECE, Pre-primary or None	1.4	1.4	3.8	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.4	3.8	50
Primary	2.5	2.8	2.0	1.0	1.5	2.1	0.8	2.0	0.3	5.2	509
Lower Secondary	12.2	15.6	13.0	5.1	6.4	9.3	4.1	10.9	2.2	23.1	1349
Upper Secondary	46.7	53.1	48.7	29.0	32.8	33.3	26.7	33.6	8.9	61.9	666
Higher	80.9	84.9	86.1	61.5	51.4	57.7	57.7	62.2	16.7	91.7	236
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	20.9	27.6	29.4	10.6	17.7	23.7	16.0	31.0	5.7	41.2	138
Has no functional difficulty	25.4	28.3	26.9	15.9	16.6	17.6	14.1	18.7	4.6	34.6	2323
Ethnicity of household head											
Indigenous/Amerindian	13.0	14.3	14.1	8.7	6.9	7.4	6.5	11.3	2.1	16.3	101
Maroon	12.4	14.4	12.5	4.8	6.4	8.8	5.9	10.2	2.4	20.2	599
Creole	29.7	34.1	29.6	16.0	13.8	18.1	15.4	23.0	4.3	40.9	472
Hindustani	27.8	32.0	31.3	18.4	18.9	20.4	17.9	20.0	6.4	38.3	868
Javanese	22.5	26.1	24.3	12.9	16.9	18.5	11.1	16.5	4.1	33.4	409
Mixed Ethnicity	32.0	36.4	30.5	26.2	23.7	25.2	17.4	29.5	5.3	47.4	314
Other	29.6	34.0	33.3	10.2	23.9	27.0	7.0	22.1	7.8	38.8	65
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	3.6	4.5	3.5	1.4	2.3	2.0	2.2	3.0	0.4	7.8	449
Second	9.2	12.0	9.0	4.7	5.0	5.9	3.2	8.1	2.1	16.4	616
Middle	23.0	24.9	24.0	11.8	13.3	13.7	11.6	16.5	2.9	33.4	556
Fourth	24.3	31.3	27.8	15.7	17.1	20.5	15.6	21.3	4.9	39.4	638
Richest	57.0	61.5	58.9	37.4	36.7	42.6	31.8	41.9	12.0	70.4	569

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

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

* issing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

4.10 ALCOHOL

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.[11] 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.[12]

The Suriname 2018 MICS collected information on ever and current use of alcohol and intensity of use among women and men age 15-49 years. This section presents the main results.

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

Table SR.10.3W: Use of alcohol (women) (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:			
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15[1]	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month[2]	Number of women
Total	34.4	8.5	26.6	7000
Area				
Urban	32.0	8.8	28.7	5287
Rural Coastal	38.8	7.1	21.8	1178
Rural Interior	48.7	8.0	15.9	535
Region				
Paramaribo	29.6	9.9	35.0	2585
Wanica	33.8	7.9	23.6	2131
Nickerie	38.9	4.8	16.9	439
Coronie	29.4	13.9	29.8	46
Saramacca	37.1	5.6	24.3	274
Commewijne	40.8	7.0	19.1	468
Marowijne	34.9	8.8	21.3	207
Para	36.5	10.1	25.2	316
Brokopondo	51.6	7.4	16.9	285
Sipaliwini	45.4	8.7	14.7	250

[11]"Alcohol." World Health Organization. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/.
[12]"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.10.3W: Use of alcohol (women) (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:			
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15[1]	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month[2]	Number of women
Age				
15-19	40.5	20.4	21.0	1353
15-17	47.5	23.2	17.4	812
18-19	30.0	16.1	26.4	540
20-24	29.9	10.3	31.1	1012
25-29	27.6	6.7	30.5	974
30-34	31.4	5.1	29.3	1001
35-39	31.9	4.2	27.8	941
40-44	37.6	3.6	23.8	818
45-49	41.2	3.0	23.7	900
Education*				
ECE, Pre-primary or None	62.3	3.2	11.8	261
Primary	45.8	4.8	16.0	942
Lower Secondary	36.5	9.2	24.2	2987
Upper Secondary	27.5	10.4	30.2	1819
Higher	22.6	7.4	41.0	972
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	32.7	4.3	26.8	303
Has no functional difficulty	32.7	6.6	27.8	5885
Ethnicity of household head				
Indigenous/Amerindian	37.2	10.3	28.7	278
Maroon	40.4	8.6	20.2	1633
Creole	22.9	13.8	40.8	1174
Hindustani	37.9	4.0	23.3	1978
Javanese	38.2	5.5	17.7	921
Mixed Ethnicity	24.4	13.8	36.0	837
Other	41.2	9.5	25.5	177
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	44.6	7.7	18.1	1295
Second	35.9	8.6	22.7	1409
Middle	32.0	8.9	26.7	1471
Fourth	32.6	8.3	30.6	1441
Richest	27.9	8.7	34.1	1383

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

[2] **MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol**

* Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

Table SR.10.3M: Use of alcohol (men) (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:			
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15[1]	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month[2]	Number of men
Total	16.6	22.7	54.2	2828
Area				
Urban	17.5	22.7	54.5	2122
Rural Coastal	13.4	20.5	50.9	521
Rural Interior	15.2	28.7	59.8	185
Region				
Paramaribo	17.2	23.6	55.0	1175
Wanica	18.2	22.0	53.3	764
Nickerie	13.3	24.9	60.5	167
Coronie	8.7	28.5	66.9	29
Saramacca	16.3	13.6	36.9	96
Commewijne	19.8	12.1	44.4	195
Marowijne	14.1	34.3	56.3	86
Para	7.4	20.1	60.3	129
Brokopondo	15.5	23.2	55.7	89
Sipaliwini	15.0	33.8	63.5	96
Age				
15-19	32.4	33.3	38.4	594
15-17	33.7	39.4	34.7	368
18-19	30.2	23.4	44.3	226
20-24	13.0	21.4	57.3	441
25-29	12.7	20.2	60.5	341
30-34	10.7	24.8	65.3	379
35-39	11.0	16.6	59.8	336
40-44	11.3	17.5	53.9	339
45-49	15.2	18.0	54.1	399
Education*				
ECE, Pre-primary or None	29.3	15.0	44.6	50
Primary	20.3	24.3	53.0	509
Lower Secondary	16.4	26.2	52.5	1349
Upper Secondary	13.3	16.5	57.9	666
Higher	15.0	17.0	58.8	236
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	15.6	8.3	56.9	138
Has no functional difficulty	14.0	20.9	57.1	2323

Table SR.10.3M: Use of alcohol (men) (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:			
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15[1]	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month[2]	Number of men
Ethnicity of household head				
Indigenous/Amerindian	9.8	29.7	60.7	101
Maroon	17.8	33.3	56.9	599
Creole	16.3	27.3	60.3	472
Hindustani	18.0	15.0	52.5	868
Javanese	14.2	13.4	45.2	409
Mixed Ethnicity	10.8	30.1	59.4	314
Other	43.1	6.4	30.2	65
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	16.9	30.2	54.6	449
Second	19.0	24.9	52.6	616
Middle	15.4	20.0	58.1	556
Fourth	17.9	19.2	49.3	638
Richest	13.5	21.0	57.4	569

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

[2] **MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol**

* Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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 orphan hood status of children under age 18.

The Suriname 2018 MICS included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed “children left behind”, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.11.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

Table SR.11.3 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 (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

		Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only							
	Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead[2]	Number of children age 0-17 years
Total	52.2	0.7	0.6	7.0	0.3	30.6	3.6	3.7	0.5	0.7	**100.0**	13.2	8.7	5.8	10206
Sex															
Male	51.8	0.8	0.6	6.8	0.4	30.7	3.3	4.2	0.6	0.8	100.0	13.7	8.6	5.6	5228
Female	52.6	0.7	0.7	7.2	0.3	30.6	3.9	3.1	0.5	0.5	100.0	12.7	8.8	6.0	4978
Area															
Urban	53.8	0.7	0.7	5.2	0.4	29.9	3.8	4.2	0.7	0.7	100.0	12.0	6.9	6.2	6852
Rural Coastal	55.2	0.7	0.7	7.3	0.3	27.8	3.5	3.4	0.3	0.9	100.0	13.1	9.0	5.5	1912
Rural Interior	40.9	1.3	0.5	15.0	0.1	37.7	2.5	1.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	18.9	16.9	4.5	1442
Region															
Paramaribo	46.3	1.0	0.9	5.4	0.6	36.7	3.2	4.4	0.6	1.0	100.0	13.4	7.9	6.3	3445
Wanica	60.6	0.2	0.3	4.9	0.1	24.1	5.0	3.3	0.9	0.5	100.0	9.8	5.5	6.5	2791
Nickerie	66.5	1.2	1.3	4.7	0.2	16.8	2.0	6.5	0.7	0.2	100.0	14.6	7.4	5.4	481
Coronie	43.7	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.2	42.2	0.4	6.5	1.0	1.4	100.0	13.7	4.8	1.6	73
Saramacca	67.4	0.5	1.2	6.1	0.1	16.4	3.4	4.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	12.3	7.9	5.5	342
Commewijne	68.2	0.4	0.6	7.6	0.2	16.7	1.7	4.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	13.3	8.8	3.1	561
Marowijne	45.6	1.2	0.6	9.1	0.0	35.9	3.0	3.4	0.3	0.8	100.0	15.4	10.9	5.2	479
Para	45.9	0.4	0.4	7.3	0.5	35.8	5.7	2.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	11.7	8.6	7.1	591
Brokopondo	42.9	1.3	0.6	13.1	0.1	38.3	2.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	16.3	15.1	4.7	745
Sipaliwini	38.7	1.3	0.4	17.1	0.0	37.1	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	21.7	18.8	4.2	698

Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

		Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only							
	Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead[2]	Number of children age 0-17 years
Age															
0-4	57.7	0.2	0.4	4.3	0.1	33.2	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.6	100.0	7.0	5.1	2.7	2858
5-9	52.3	0.7	0.3	7.1	0.3	31.8	2.9	3.6	0.6	0.5	100.0	12.8	8.4	4.8	2916
10-14	51.5	0.8	0.7	7.5	0.4	28.2	4.5	5.2	0.4	0.7	100.0	15.4	9.5	6.9	2732
15-17	44.1	1.5	1.4	10.6	0.6	28.2	6.4	5.0	1.2	1.0	100.0	20.6	14.1	11.1	1700
Ethnicity of household head															
Indigenous/Amerindian	53.0	0.8	0.8	8.5	0.2	27.3	5.5	2.3	0.6	0.9	100.0	13.9	10.4	8.0	516
Maroon	38.9	1.1	0.8	9.9	0.3	40.7	4.1	2.9	0.9	0.4	100.0	16.1	12.2	7.2	3485
Creole	38.1	0.8	0.4	7.0	0.4	44.9	2.3	4.5	0.3	1.3	100.0	13.8	8.6	4.2	1704
Hindustani	75.3	0.4	0.9	3.5	0.6	11.3	3.0	4.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	10.3	5.4	5.2	2004
Javanese	67.5	0.4	0.5	5.6	0.1	17.3	3.2	4.3	0.5	0.6	100.0	11.4	6.5	4.7	1179
Mixed Ethnicity	55.4	0.5	0.1	3.6	0.1	30.6	4.7	3.4	0.4	1.2	100.0	8.8	4.3	5.9	1103
Other	64.7	0.4	0.2	14.1	0.0	15.7	1.5	3.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	17.8	14.7	2.0	214
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	38.9	1.0	0.7	11.0	0.3	40.6	4.2	2.8	0.1	0.5	100.0	16.1	13.0	6.3	2890
Second	48.0	0.7	0.7	6.5	0.6	33.2	5.4	4.1	0.2	0.6	100.0	13.0	8.6	7.7	2183
Middle	54.6	0.8	0.6	5.7	0.1	29.6	3.5	3.8	0.4	0.9	100.0	11.8	7.2	5.4	1913
Fourth	61.4	0.6	0.1	5.6	0.3	23.8	2.0	3.5	1.7	1.0	100.0	12.1	6.6	4.7	1704
Richest	70.5	0.4	1.1	3.3	0.2	16.9	1.7	4.9	0.6	0.4	100.0	10.7	5.0	3.9	1515

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

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

Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents (1 of 2)

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by co-residence of parents, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								Number of children age 0-17 years
	Only mother is living elsewhere[A]	Only father is living elsewhere[A]	Both mother and father are living elsewhere[A]	At least one parent living elsewhere[A]	Only mother living abroad	Only father living abroad	Both mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad[1]	
Total	4.8	28.0	6.3	39.1	0.4	2.5	0.3	3.1	10206
Sex									
Male	5.3	28.2	6.0	39.4	0.4	2.6	0.3	3.3	5228
Female	4.4	27.8	6.6	38.7	0.3	2.4	0.2	2.9	4978
Area									
Urban	5.0	26.8	4.6	36.5	0.4	2.6	0.3	3.3	6852
Rural Coastal	5.3	24.9	6.3	36.5	0.4	2.4	0.1	2.9	1912
Rural Interior	3.1	37.7	14.0	54.8	0.1	2.3	0.1	2.5	1442
Region									
Paramaribo	6.0	33.2	4.8	44.0	0.4	3.6	0.3	4.3	3445
Wanica	3.6	21.2	4.3	29.1	0.5	1.7	0.4	2.6	2791
Nickerie	5.7	16.7	4.4	26.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	481
Coronie	7.8	41.7	4.6	54.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.8	73
Saramacca	5.6	16.0	5.6	27.3	0.3	0.9	0.0	1.2	342
Commewijne	6.0	13.7	6.0	25.7	0.7	1.1	0.0	1.8	561
Marowijne	5.6	33.9	7.8	47.4	0.6	3.3	0.2	4.1	479
Para	4.9	29.7	5.8	40.4	0.2	3.5	0.2	4.0	591
Brokopondo	2.7	37.8	11.6	52.1	0.2	2.3	0.0	2.5	745
Sipaliwini	3.6	37.5	16.6	57.7	0.0	2.2	0.2	2.5	698
Age									
0-4	2.4	30.3	4.0	36.7	0.2	2.0	0.1	2.3	2858
5-9	4.3	29.0	6.4	39.6	0.4	2.2	0.1	2.7	2916
10-14	6.4	25.9	6.4	38.7	0.2	2.6	0.4	3.2	2732
15-17	7.2	26.0	9.6	42.9	1.0	3.6	0.6	5.2	1700

Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents (2 of 2)

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by co-residence of parents, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								
	Only mother is living elsewhere[A]	Only father is living elsewhere[A]	Both mother and father are living elsewhere[A]	At least one parent living elsewhere[A]	Only mother living abroad	Only father living abroad	Both mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	4.2	29.2	6.7	40.2	0.3	2.7	0.3	3.3	9545
Only mother alive	15.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	430
Only father alive	0.0	51.5	0.0	51.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	131
Both parents deceased	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	32
Unknown	35.2	0.0	0.0	35.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	68
Ethnicity of household head									
Indigenous/Amerindian	4.7	25.3	7.3	37.3	0.3	2.6	0.0	2.9	516
Maroon	4.5	37.9	9.1	51.5	0.5	3.1	0.2	3.8	3485
Creole	5.6	41.1	6.4	53.0	0.6	3.4	0.2	4.3	1704
Hindustani	5.3	10.2	3.0	18.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	2004
Javanese	5.6	14.7	4.3	24.6	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.9	1179
Mixed Ethnicity	3.2	26.7	3.0	33.0	0.2	4.1	0.2	4.5	1103
Other	3.3	16.7	13.3	33.3	0.3	5.5	5.5	11.3	214
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	4.4	37.2	10.1	51.7	0.2	2.7	0.4	3.3	2890
Second	4.8	29.6	5.9	40.3	0.6	2.2	0.2	2.9	2183
Middle	5.0	27.5	4.6	37.2	0.4	3.0	0.1	3.5	1913
Fourth	4.2	22.5	5.0	31.7	0.5	2.4	0.4	3.3	1704
Richest	6.0	15.0	3.0	24.0	0.3	2.2	0.2	2.7	1515

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

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

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

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household								Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member[A]	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Total	8.7	10206	0.4	0.6	52.4	3.8	25.4	11.2	1.2	5.2	**100.0**	93.2	888
Sex													
Male	8.6	5228	0.2	0.0	57.4	3.8	19.7	10.3	2.0	6.5	100.0	91.2	448
Female	8.8	4978	0.5	1.1	47.2	3.7	31.1	12.1	0.4	3.8	100.0	95.3	440
Area													
Urban	6.9	6852	0.0	0.6	43.9	5.3	31.4	12.6	1.6	4.7	100.0	93.7	473
Rural Coastal	9.0	1912	0.5	0.5	57.1	3.5	22.4	9.1	1.9	4.9	100.0	92.7	172
Rural Interior	16.9	1442	0.9	0.6	65.6	1.0	15.6	9.9	0.0	6.4	100.0	92.7	244
Region													
Paramaribo	7.9	3445	0.0	1.0	40.0	7.7	28.5	15.7	1.7	5.4	100.0	92.9	273
Wanica	5.5	2791	0.1	0.0	47.8	2.6	37.4	6.6	1.9	3.6	100.0	94.4	153
Nickerie	7.4	481	0.0	1.5	53.3	0.0	26.1	13.1	0.0	6.0	100.0	94.0	36
Coronie	(*)	73	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Saramacca	7.9	342	0.0	1.4	54.3	1.3	33.8	2.8	0.5	6.0	100.0	93.5	27
Commewijne	8.8	561	0.0	0.0	60.1	0.0	25.2	13.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	49
Marowijne	10.9	479	0.0	0.0	54.3	5.6	19.1	11.4	3.8	5.9	100.0	90.3	52
Para	8.6	591	1.7	0.0	57.8	5.4	20.8	7.7	2.1	4.4	100.0	91.8	51
Brokopondo	15.1	745	0.6	0.5	62.5	2.2	13.6	14.2	0.0	6.4	100.0	93.0	112
Sipaliwini	18.8	698	1.2	0.6	68.4	0.0	17.4	6.2	0.0	6.4	100.0	92.5	131
Age													
0-4	5.1	2858	0.0	0.0	72.9	0.6	11.1	6.1	5.0	4.3	100.0	90.8	146
5-9	8.4	2916	0.0	0.0	66.5	0.0	16.2	12.1	0.4	4.7	100.0	94.8	244
10-14	9.5	2732	0.0	0.0	50.0	5.6	21.6	14.3	0.9	7.6	100.0	91.5	260
15-17	14.1	1700	1.4	2.1	28.2	7.6	47.4	9.9	0.0	3.6	100.0	95.1	239

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household								Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member[A]	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Orphanhood status													
Both parents alive	7.5	9545	0.4	0.1	55.1	2.6	26.0	10.3	1.5	4.0	100.0	94.1	714
Only mother alive	15.2	430	0.0	0.6	41.5	2.6	32.3	19.7	0.0	3.3	100.0	96.7	65
Only father alive	58.4	131	0.8	4.9	42.3	5.1	20.2	10.3	0.0	16.3	100.0	82.8	76
Both parents deceased	(100.0)	32	(0.0)	(0.0)	(37.4)	(28.4)	(9.3)	(15.9)	(0.0)	(9.0)	100.0	(91.0)	32
Unknown	0.0	68									100.0		
Ethnicity of household head													
Indigenous/Amerindian	10.4	516	1.6	0.0	53.2	0.5	28.3	16.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	97.9	54
Maroon	12.2	3485	0.4	0.8	52.5	4.2	25.4	10.0	0.9	5.7	100.0	93.0	424
Creole	8.6	1704	0.4	0.4	54.9	5.1	18.7	12.1	0.7	7.5	100.0	91.3	146
Hindustani	5.4	2004	0.0	0.8	63.6	3.6	19.6	9.2	0.1	2.9	100.0	97.0	108
Javanese	6.5	1179	0.0	0.0	58.4	0.7	27.2	11.9	0.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	77
Mixed Ethnicity	4.3	1103	0.0	0.0	28.0	5.7	35.6	16.4	11.5	2.8	100.0	85.7	48
Other	(14.7)	(214.0)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(21.1)	(2.1)	(49.9)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(15.5)	100.0	(83.8)	31
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	13.0	2890	0.9	0.5	60.1	5.2	18.2	9.3	0.9	4.9	100.0	93.3	374
Second	8.6	2183	0.0	0.3	42.6	3.8	34.9	11.5	1.3	5.6	100.0	93.1	187
Middle	7.2	1913	0.0	0.0	56.5	1.6	29.8	7.3	0.2	4.6	100.0	95.2	139
Fourth	6.6	1704	0.0	2.1	49.2	0.5	27.3	11.4	4.1	5.5	100.0	90.5	113
Richest	5.0	1515	0.0	0.0	35.8	5.5	26.2	26.2	0.2	6.1	100.0	93.7	75

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

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

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

5. SURVIVE

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 in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and those who had were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, women were asked to provide detailed information on their live births, starting with the firstborn, in chronological order. This information included whether births were single or multiple, and for each live birth, sex, date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children alive at the time of the 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[1]
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality ($_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday (age of death is between 0-1 year)
- Child mortality ($_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday (age of death is between 1 – 4 years)
- Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday (age of death is between 0 – 4 years)

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 five 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 25 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 socioeconomic characteristics, such as region, mother's education and wealth, and by demographic characteristics such as sex and mother's age at birth are presented.

Infant mortality rates are the highest in the district of Paramaribo at 33 per 1,000 live births. Highest numbers are also in the district of Paramaribo for neonatal mortality and under-5 mortality rates, respectively 27 and 37.

[1] 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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	12	5	17	2	19
5-9	14	4	18	2	20
10-14	16	3	19	1	20
15-19	6	4	11	4	15
20-24	12	6	18	8	26

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Total	12	5	17	2	19
Area					
Urban	15	7	21	3	24
Rural Coastal	8	2	10	2	12
Rural Interior	8	0	8	0	8
Region					
Paramaribo	27	6	33	4	37
Wanica	0	10	10	1	11
Nickerie	0	3	3	1	4
Coronie	0	6	6	0	6
Saramacca	1	0	1	0	1
Commewijne	2	5	7	0	7
Marowijne	6	0	6	3	9
Para	16	0	16	2	18
Brokopondo	7	0	7	0	7
Sipaliwini	10	0	10	0	10
Mother's education					
ECE, Pre-primary or None	4	0	4	0	4
Primary	14	11	25	2	27
Lower Secondary	16	7	23	3	26
Upper Secondary	12	1	13	2	15
Higher	4	0	4	0	4
Missing/DK	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity of household head					
Indigenous/Ameridian	2	0	2	1	3
Maroon	17	4	21	2	23
Creole	13	11	24	1	25
Hindustani	0	6	6	0	6
Javanese	11	5	15	0	15
Mixed ethnicity	22	1	23	8	31
Other	11	0	11	0	11
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	9	6	15	1	16
Second	11	3	14	6	20
Middle	24	3	27	1	28
Fourth	13	12	25	0	25
Richest	4	0	4	1	5

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table CS.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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Total	12	5	17	2	19
Sex					
Male	16	6	22	1	23
Female	9	3	12	3	16
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	10	1	11	11	21
20-34	12	5	17	0	17
35-49	17	11	28	2	30
Birth order					
1	13	2	15	1	16
2-3	9	3	12	3	15
4-6	10	13	23	2	25
7+	43	12	55	3	58
Previous birth interval[B]					
< 2 years	12	5	17	9	27
2 years	6	4	10	2	12
3 years	4	2	6	0	6
4+ years	18	10	28	1	28

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

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

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

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

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

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

[B] Excludes first order births

6. THRIVE- REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

6 THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

6.1 FERTILITY

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table TM.1.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. The current fertility measures, presented in the table by urban, rural and interior 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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Area			
	Urban	Rural Coastal	Rural Interior	Total
Age[A]				
15-19[1]	52	79	159	64
20-24	131	159	239	144
25-29	123	165	201	135
30-34	111	119	196	118
35-39	64	75	171	75
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
TFR (15-49 years)[B]	2.5	3.1	5.2	2.8
GFR[C]	75.2	92.4	156.5	84.1
CBR[D]	19.2	21.6	32.7	20.8

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING

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

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

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

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

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.[1]

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.

[1] 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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years)[A]	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years)[A]
Total	64	2.8
Area		
Urban	52	2.5
Rural Coastal	79	3.1
Rural Interior	159	5.2
Region		
Paramaribo	50	2.7
Wanica	53	2.4
Nickerie	55	2.3
Coronie	44	2.4
Saramacca	62	2.2
Commewijne	57	2.1
Marowijne	140	4.6
Para	83	3.8
Brokopondo	129	5.0
Sipaliwini	210	5.5
Education		
ECE, Pre-primary or None	388	5.6
Primary	216	4.4
Lower Secondary	78	3.0
Upper Secondary	29	(2.5)
Higher	4	(*)
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	50	3.0
Has no functional difficulty	78	2.9
Ethnicity of household head		
Indigenous/ Amerindian	124	3.6
Maroon	99	4.0
Creole	77	3.2
Hindustani	29	1.6
Javanese	50	2.4
Mixed Ethnicity	35	2.9
Other	66	(2.6)
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	124	4.5
Second	102	3.2
Middle	53	2.5
Fourth	29	(2.2)
Richest	13	(1.6)

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

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

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women) (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:						
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20-24 years
Total	10.2	2.0	12.2	1.0	1353	13.2	1012
Area							
Urban	8.0	1.3	9.3	0.5	1001	10.5	761
Rural Coastal	11.2	3.0	14.2	1.3	233	16.4	183
Rural Interior	26.9	5.7	32.6	4.8	118	34.8	68
Region							
Paramaribo	8.5	1.3	9.8	0.9	508	11.2	376
Wanica	7.7	1.1	8.9	0.1	413	8.2	305
Nickerie	6.1	2.4	8.5	0.7	69	20.3	65
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	8
Saramacca	10.7	0.4	11.1	0.0	55	13.9	41
Commewijne	6.4	4.3	10.7	0.2	66	4.2	63
Marowijne	18.7	3.8	22.6	0.6	48	28.9	29
Para	11.7	3.1	14.7	3.3	64	18.5	57
Brokopondo	20.0	3.2	23.2	2.7	71	(22.0)	41
Sipaliwini	37.3	9.5	46.8	7.9	47	(53.8)	28
Education*							
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	16
Primary	29.4	6.7	36.1	5.3	96	50.7	65
Lower Secondary	10.5	1.8	12.3	0.7	855	20.6	350
Upper Secondary	4.0	1.1	5.1	0.1	368	4.3	419
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	2.6	163

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women) (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:						
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20-24 years
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(8.4)	42
Has no functional difficulty	17.3	2.7	20.0	0.8	526	13.4	970
Ethnicity of household head							
Indigenous/ Amerindian	22.2	5.5	27.8	5.7	58	26.6	41
Maroon	13.7	2.4	16.1	2.0	377	22.0	279
Creole	12.6	2.1	14.7	0.5	245	12.6	167
Hindustani	4.6	1.0	5.6	0.1	326	3.8	257
Javanese	6.4	1.3	7.7	0.3	165	11.0	125
Mixed Ethnicity	7.8	2.5	10.3	0.6	149	14.5	116
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	(*)	27
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	19.1	3.8	22.9	4.3	286	30.0	188
Second	16.5	1.8	18.2	0.2	291	19.8	192
Middle	6.9	1.4	8.3	0.1	276	10.3	248
Fourth	3.7	2.0	5.6	0.1	262	5.6	213
Richest	2.8	0.9	3.7	0.2	238	1.0	171

[1] **MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing**

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

(*) 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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have:		Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-24 years
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15			
Total	0.5	0.0	594	1.5	441
Area					
Urban	0.6	0.0	417	1.3	335
Rural Coastal	0.3	0.0	124	2.2	71
Rural Interior	0.0	0.0	53	(1.8)	35
Region					
Paramaribo	1.1	0.0	234	1.7	196
Wanica	0.0	0.0	149	0.0	107
Nickerie	(0.0)	(0.0)	32	(1.8)	25
Coronie	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	2
Saramacca	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	16
Commewijne	(0.0)	(0.0)	35	(2.1)	35
Marowijne	0.0	0.0	28	(*)	12
Para	(1.0)	0.0	38	(*)	12
Brokopondo	(0.0)	(0.0)	29	(*)	17
Sipaliwini	(0.0)	(0.0)	24	(*)	17
Education*					
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	4
Primary	0.5	0.0	84	3.3	45
Lower Secondary	0.2	0.0	399	1.7	217
Upper Secondary	1.8	0.0	103	1.1	118
Higher	(*)	(*)	3	(0.0)	57
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	18
Has no functional difficulty	0.9	0.0	218	1.5	423
Ethnicity of household head					
Indigenous/ Amerindian	(0.0)	(0.0)	25	(*)	10
Maroon	0.8	0.0	195	0.5	88
Creole	0.7	0.0	108	2.5	84
Hindustani	0.0	0.0	116	0.6	149
Javanese	0.0	0.0	86	(0.5)	52
Mixed Ethnicity	(1.4)	(0.0)	52	(4.4)	49
Other	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	0.3	0.0	131	2.5	68
Second	0.6	0.0	129	1.0	89
Middle	0.4	0.0	114	2.2	82
Fourth	0.0	0.0	122	2.0	107
Richest	1.5	0.0	97	0.0	94

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations
( ) Figures that are based on 25 -49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Urban				Rural Coastal				Rural Interior				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
Total	1.1	5287	12.0	4286	2.2	1178	21.0	944	6.3	535	38.7	417	1.7	7000	15.4	5647
Age																
15-19	0.5	1001	na	0	1.3	233	na	0	4.8	118	na	0	1.0	1353	na	0
15-17	0.4	571	na	0	1.1	159	na	0	6.8	83	na	0	1.2	812	na	0
18-19	0.7	431	na	0	1.7	74	na	0	(0.0)	35	na	0	0.8	540	na	0
20-24	1.0	761	10.5	761	1.5	183	16.4	183	7.6	68	34.8	68	1.6	1012	13.2	1012
25-29	1.3	748	10.3	748	0.9	150	20.3	150	9.1	76	34.3	76	1.8	974	13.7	974
30-34	1.1	780	12.5	780	2.5	149	24.8	149	6.3	73	42.4	73	1.7	1001	16.5	1001
35-39	1.8	710	11.6	710	2.1	162	20.6	162	1.7	70	46.3	70	1.9	941	15.7	941
40-44	1.4	610	11.6	610	2.6	147	20.8	147	7.3	62	34.4	62	2.1	818	15.0	818
45-49	0.8	678	15.5	678	5.0	154	24.0	154	8.4	69	39.4	69	2.1	900	18.8	900

( ) Figures that are based on 25 -49 unweighted cases
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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Urban				Rural Coastal				Rural Interior				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
Total	0.0	2122	1.5	1705	0.0	521	1.4	397	0.0	185	4.6	132	0.0	2828	1.7	2234
Age																
15-19	0.0	417	na	0	0.0	124	na	0	(0.0)	53	na	0	0.0	594	na	0
15-17	0.0	249	na	0	0.0	83	na	0	(0.0)	36	na	0	0.0	368	na	0
18-19	0.0	168	na	0	0.0	41	na	0	(*)	17	na	0	0.0	226	na	0
20-24	0.0	335	1.3	335	0.0	71	2.2	71	(0.0)	35	(1.8)	35	0.0	441	1.5	441
25-29	0.0	261	0.9	261	0.0	65	2.9	65	(*)	15	(*)	15	0.0	341	1.5	341
30-34	0.0	306	2.5	306	0.0	56	1.2	56	(*)	17	(*)	17	0.0	379	2.2	379
35-39	0.0	248	1.0	248	0.0	63	1.7	63	(0.0)	26	(5.8)	26	0.0	336	1.5	336
40-44	0.0	251	2.5	251	0.0	67	0.7	67	(*)	21	(*)	21	0.0	339	2.6	339
45-49	0.0	304	0.7	304	0.0	76	0.0	76	(*)	19	(*)	19	0.0	399	0.7	399

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

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

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.[2]

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[3] and iii) fecund[4] 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).

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.

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[2] 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.

[3] 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.

[4] 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.

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[5] 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.

[5] 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) (1 of 3)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																	
		Modern method									Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	Periodic abstinence/ Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any tradi-tional method	Any method[1]	Number of women currently married or in union
Total	60.8	4.1	0.0	2.2	5.2	0.1	24.1	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	38.7	0.4	39.2	4789
Area																		
Urban	60.0	4.2	0.0	2.5	5.3	0.1	24.6	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	39.5	0.4	40.0	3542
Rural Coastal	58.2	4.7	0.0	1.4	5.4	0.1	26.7	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	41.1	0.7	41.8	857
Rural Interior	73.8	2.3	0.0	1.4	4.4	0.0	14.1	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	25.5	0.7	26.2	390
Region																		
Paramaribo	61.0	3.8	0.0	2.9	4.3	0.3	23.5	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	38.2	0.6	39.0	1601
Wanica	59.4	4.8	0.0	2.6	5.9	0.0	24.4	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	40.4	0.2	40.6	1521
Nickerie	54.8	3.0	0.0	0.5	8.2	0.0	33.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.1	0.1	45.2	325
Coronie	64.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	17.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.3	0.0	35.3	32
Saramacca	52.9	9.2	0.0	1.2	4.1	0.0	27.9	4.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.9	0.1	47.1	215
Commewijne	55.8	3.9	0.0	0.8	5.6	0.0	31.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.7	0.5	44.2	353
Marowijne	71.5	1.1	0.0	3.4	0.6	0.8	19.5	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	27.6	0.9	28.5	140
Para	63.5	5.3	0.0	1.4	6.8	0.0	19.4	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	35.6	0.9	36.5	213
Brokopondo	69.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	18.4	4.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	29.8	0.8	30.6	212
Sipaliwini	79.0	2.8	0.0	3.0	4.6	0.0	8.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	20.5	0.5	21.0	178
Age																		
15-19	76.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.0	14.6	5.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	0.1	23.4	469
15-17	80.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	11.2	6.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	0.0	19.7	224
18-19	73.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.3	0.0	17.6	5.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.2	26.9	245
20-24	64.5	0.1	0.0	0.9	4.4	0.0	26.2	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	35.2	0.2	35.5	654
25-29	59.3	0.6	0.0	1.2	7.8	0.0	28.5	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	40.3	0.1	40.7	742
30-34	52.7	3.0	0.0	2.4	6.7	0.1	30.4	3.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	46.3	1.0	47.3	809
35-39	58.1	5.5	0.0	2.8	5.6	0.0	25.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	41.5	0.5	41.9	756
40-44	57.9	7.3	0.0	4.4	4.7	0.7	22.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	41.8	0.4	42.1	663
45-49	63.6	11.4	0.0	2.8	4.0	0.0	16.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	35.7	0.7	36.4	696

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union) (2 of 3)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																	Number of women currently married or in union
		Modern method									Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	Periodic abstinence/ Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	
Education*																		
ECE, Pre-primary or None	72.2	2.1	0.0	2.5	7.2	0.0	14.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	26.3	1.5	27.8	177
Primary	68.7	5.1	0.0	1.1	4.9	0.1	17.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	30.6	0.7	31.3	694
Lower Secondary	62.0	4.5	0.0	1.7	5.6	0.2	23.2	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	37.8	0.2	38.0	2050
Upper Secondary	55.2	3.2	0.0	2.2	5.3	0.1	30.3	2.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	44.2	0.4	44.8	1195
Higher	55.9	4.4	0.0	4.8	3.8	0.0	25.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	43.4	0.8	44.1	657
Number of living children																		
0	81.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	13.2	3.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	18.0	0.1	18.1	1101
1	61.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	4.5	0.0	29.4	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	38.4	0.4	39.0	966
2	45.8	3.3	0.0	4.7	8.4	0.0	33.9	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	53.5	0.7	54.2	1198
3	50.7	11.0	0.0	3.2	6.2	0.6	25.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	48.8	0.5	49.3	718
4+	63.1	8.9	0.0	1.9	6.8	0.1	16.7	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	36.3	0.6	36.9	805
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																		
Has functional difficulty	59.6	9.4	0.0	2.7	5.6	0.0	19.0	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	39.4	0.9	40.4	214
Has no functional difficulty	59.9	4.1	0.0	2.3	5.5	0.1	25.0	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	39.6	0.4	40.1	4352

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union) (3 of 3)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																	Number of women currently married or in union
		Modern method									Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	Periodic abstinence/ Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	
Ethnicity of household head																		
Indigenous/ Amerindian	69.2	1.5	0.0	1.0	7.7	0.0	17.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	30.4	0.5	30.8	196
Maroon	72.2	2.2	0.0	1.9	4.5	0.1	15.1	3.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	27.5	0.2	27.8	1038
Creole	63.6	2.6	0.0	3.3	6.9	0.0	19.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	35.7	0.7	36.4	727
Hindustani	58.1	6.6	0.0	1.8	4.5	0.0	26.4	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	41.4	0.3	41.9	1372
Javanese	48.0	5.9	0.0	1.0	4.5	0.0	38.4	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	51.6	0.4	52.0	729
Mixed Ethnicity	57.0	3.1	0.0	2.9	6.4	0.8	25.6	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	42.2	0.8	43.0	596
Other	59.3	1.5	0.2	8.0	4.6	0.0	19.1	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	38.9	1.8	40.7	131
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	70.4	2.7	0.0	1.9	4.9	0.1	16.3	2.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	29.2	0.4	29.6	847
Second	60.0	4.1	0.0	1.3	7.3	0.0	24.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	39.7	0.3	40.0	980
Middle	60.9	4.3	0.0	2.1	4.9	0.4	24.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	38.8	0.2	39.1	1004
Fourth	58.9	4.8	0.0	1.1	5.3	0.0	26.3	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	40.3	0.6	41.1	996
Richest	55.2	4.7	0.0	4.7	3.7	0.0	28.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	44.1	0.7	44.8	962

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

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

Table TM.3.2: Use of contraception (currently unmarried/not in union) (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Total	33.5	0.0	33.5	300
Area				
Urban	34.7	0.0	34.7	256
Rural Coastal	33.7	0.0	33.7	24
Rural Interior	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Region				
Paramaribo	39.3	0.0	39.3	180
Wanica	(27.1)	0.0	(27.1)	65
Nickerie	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Saramacca	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Commewijne	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Marowijne	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Para	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Brokopondo	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Sipaliwini	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Age				
15-19	(19.6)	0.0	(19.6)	46
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
20-24	25.9	0.0	25.9	57
25-29	39.0	0.0	39.0	54
30-34	(58.8)	0.0	(58.8)	50
35-39	(35.1)	0.0	(35.1)	44
40-44	(34.0)	0.0	(34.0)	30
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Education*				
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	(21.2)	0.0	(21.2)	29
Lower Secondary	28.2	0.0	28.2	122
Upper Secondary	48.6	0.0	48.6	86
Higher	(34.8)	0.0	(34.8)	51
Number of living children				
0	25.7	0.0	25.7	123
1	46.8	0.0	46.8	62
2	(50.5)	0.0	(50.5)	49
3	(17.6)	0.0	(17.6)	39
4+	(31.3)	0.0	(31.3)	27
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Has no functional difficulty	36.4	0.0	36.4	259

Table TM.3.2: Use of contraception (currently unmarried/not in union) (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Ethnicity of household head				
Indigenous/ Amerindian	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Maroon	17.5	0.0	17.5	99
Creole	26.0	0.0	26.0	70
Hindustani	(*)	(*)	(*)	34
Javanese	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Mixed Ethnicity	(55.0)	0.0	(55.0)	47
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	19.4	0.0	19.4	58
Second	23.8	0.0	23.8	70
Middle	38.8	0.0	38.8	58
Fourth	46.0	0.0	46.0	68
Richest	(41.1)	0.0	(41.1)	46

* 'Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

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

Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union) (1 of 3)

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, percentage of demand for family planning satisfied by method and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union	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		Any method	Modern methods[1]	
Total	17.5	11.0	28.4	15.5	23.6	39.2	33.0	34.6	67.6	39.2	38.7	4,789	57.9	57.2	3,238
Area															
Urban	16.6	10.7	27.3	15.8	24.2	40.0	32.3	34.9	67.3	40.0	39.5	3,542	59.4	58.8	2,383
Rural Coastal	18.0	11.2	29.2	14.6	27.1	41.8	32.7	38.3	71.0	41.8	41.1	857	58.8	57.9	608
Rural Interior	24.5	12.6	37.1	15.5	10.7	26.2	40.0	23.3	63.2	26.2	25.5	390	41.4	40.4	246
Region															
Paramaribo	16.3	11.8	28.1	18.0	20.9	39.0	34.3	32.8	67.1	39.0	38.2	1,601	58.1	56.9	1,074
Wanica	17.4	9.6	27.0	14.9	25.7	40.6	32.4	35.3	67.6	40.6	40.4	1,521	60.1	59.8	1,029
Nickerie	12.8	11.9	24.7	11.6	33.6	45.2	24.4	45.5	69.9	45.2	45.1	325	64.6	64.5	227
Coronie	22.5	12.4	35.0	19.7	15.6	35.3	42.3	28.0	70.3	35.3	35.3	32	50.3	50.3	22
Saramacca	13.4	9.6	23.0	13.8	33.2	47.1	27.2	42.8	70.0	47.1	46.9	215	67.2	67.0	150
Commewijne	15.9	7.8	23.7	11.7	32.5	44.2	27.6	40.3	67.9	44.2	43.7	353	65.1	64.3	239
Marowijne	23.8	11.8	35.6	15.4	13.1	28.5	39.2	24.9	64.1	28.5	27.6	140	44.5	43.0	90
Para	23.0	15.5	38.5	14.7	21.8	36.5	37.7	37.3	74.9	36.5	35.6	213	48.7	47.5	160
Brokopondo	28.0	11.5	39.5	19.7	10.9	30.6	47.7	22.4	70.1	30.6	29.8	212	43.6	42.4	149
Sipaliwini	20.2	13.9	34.1	10.6	10.4	21.0	30.8	24.3	55.0	21.0	20.5	178	38.1	37.2	98

Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union) (2 of 3)

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, percentage of demand for family planning satisfied by method and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union	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		Any method	Modern methods[1]	
Age															
15-19	56.7	3.0	59.7	21.5	1.9	23.4	78.2	4.9	83.1	23.4	23.4	469	28.2	28.1	390
15-17	64.4	2.5	67.0	19.2	0.5	19.7	83.6	3.0	86.6	19.7	19.7	224	22.7	22.7	194
18-19	49.7	3.4	53.1	23.7	3.2	26.9	73.4	6.6	80.0	26.9	26.7	245	33.6	33.4	196
20-24	38.4	4.3	42.6	29.1	6.3	35.5	67.5	10.6	78.1	35.5	35.2	654	45.4	45.1	511
25-29	19.8	7.7	27.5	26.1	14.6	40.7	45.9	22.3	68.2	40.7	40.3	742	59.7	59.1	506
30-34	10.2	13.7	23.9	21.4	25.9	47.3	31.6	39.6	71.2	47.3	46.3	809	66.5	65.0	576
35-39	5.9	14.4	20.3	7.9	34.1	41.9	13.8	48.5	62.3	41.9	41.5	756	67.3	66.6	471
40-44	4.8	17.9	22.7	3.8	38.4	42.1	8.6	56.2	64.8	42.1	41.8	663	65.0	64.4	430
45-49	2.0	12.6	14.5	0.2	36.2	36.4	2.2	48.8	51.0	36.4	35.7	696	71.5	70.1	355
Education															
ECE, Pre-primary or None	9.4	12.5	21.9	7.1	20.7	27.8	16.5	33.2	49.6	27.8	26.3	177	55.9	52.9	88
Primary	12.9	18.2	31.0	7.1	24.2	31.3	20.0	42.3	62.3	31.3	30.6	694	50.2	49.1	433
Lower Secondary	19.1	11.0	30.2	12.5	25.5	38.0	31.6	36.6	68.2	38.0	37.8	2,050	55.8	55.4	1,398
Upper Secondary	21.2	7.7	29.0	22.0	22.8	44.8	43.2	30.5	73.8	44.8	44.2	1,195	60.7	60.0	882
Higher	12.7	8.7	21.4	24.2	19.9	44.1	36.9	28.6	65.5	44.1	43.4	657	67.4	66.2	431
Missing/DK	6.5	8.5	15.0	25.5	6.6	32.1	32.0	15.1	47.2	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	7
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	13.1	12.3	25.5	11.1	29.2	40.4	24.2	41.6	65.8	40.4	39.4	214	61.3	59.9	141
Has no functional difficulty	15.3	11.3	26.6	15.6	24.6	40.1	30.8	35.9	66.7	40.1	39.6	4,352	60.1	59.4	2,904

Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union) (3 of 3)

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, percentage of demand for family planning satisfied by method and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union	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		Any method	Modern methods[1]	
Ethnicity of household head															
Indigenous/ Amerindian	19.9	14.4	34.3	15.3	15.5	30.8	35.2	29.9	65.1	30.8	30.4	196	47.3	46.6	128
Maroon	25.2	11.8	37.0	18.2	9.5	27.8	43.4	21.3	64.7	27.8	27.5	1,038	42.9	42.5	672
Creole	20.5	12.4	32.8	18.8	17.5	36.4	39.3	29.9	69.2	36.4	35.7	727	52.6	51.6	503
Hindustani	12.4	10.6	22.9	9.9	32.0	41.9	22.2	42.6	64.8	41.9	41.4	1,372	64.6	63.9	889
Javanese	13.1	9.1	22.3	16.9	35.0	52.0	30.1	44.2	74.2	52.0	51.6	729	70.0	69.5	541
Mixed Ethnicity	17.6	9.8	27.4	18.3	24.7	43.0	35.9	34.6	70.4	43.0	42.2	596	61.1	60.0	420
Other	13.3	10.6	23.9	15.4	25.3	40.7	28.7	35.9	64.6	40.7	38.9	131	63.0	60.2	85
Wealth index quintile	23.6	13.9	37.5	14.5	15.1	29.6	38.2	28.9	67.1	29.6	29.2	847	44.1	43.5	568
Poorest															
Second	19.4	9.6	29.0	16.1	23.9	40.0	35.5	33.6	69.1	40.0	39.7	980	58.0	57.6	677
Middle	17.7	12.1	29.8	16.1	23.0	39.1	33.8	35.0	68.9	39.1	38.8	1,004	56.7	56.3	692
Fourth	15.9	11.3	27.2	16.5	24.6	41.1	32.4	35.9	68.3	41.1	40.3	996	60.2	59.0	680
Richest	11.5	8.3	19.7	14.3	30.6	44.8	25.7	38.9	64.6	44.8	44.1	962	69.4	68.3	621

[1] **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

Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/not in union) (1 of 3)

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, percentage of demand for family planning satisfied by method and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Any method	Modern methods		Any method	Modern methods	
Total	30.6	22.6	53.2	21.7	11.9	33.5	52.3	34.4	86.7	33.5	33.5	300	38.7	38.7	260
Area															
Urban	30.2	22.6	52.8	23.4	11.3	34.7	53.5	33.9	87.4	34.7	34.7	256	39.7	39.7	224
Rural Coastal	20.3	23.2	43.5	18.3	15.3	33.7	38.7	38.5	77.2	33.7	33.7	24	(43.6)	(43.6)	19
Rural Interior	48.4	21.8	70.3	4.1	14.5	18.6	52.6	36.3	88.9	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	18
Region															
Paramaribo	25.2	22.2	47.3	29.6	9.7	39.3	54.8	31.9	86.7	39.3	39.3	180	45.4	45.4	156
Wanica	41.8	18.6	60.4	9.8	17.3	27.1	51.6	35.9	87.5	(27.1)	(27.1)	65	31.0	31.0	56
Nickerie	36.6	46.4	83.1	16.9	0.0	16.9	53.6	46.4	100.0	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	7
Coronie	11.3	0.0	11.3	0.0	88.7	88.7	11.3	88.7	100.0	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1
Saramacca	0.0	16.0	16.0	20.2	44.6	64.9	20.2	60.6	80.8	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1
Commewijne	43.7	34.1	77.8	0.0	13.0	13.0	43.7	47.1	90.8	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	9
Marowijne	14.2	30.4	44.6	3.0	8.6	11.5	17.2	39.0	56.1	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	5
Para	21.2	25.7	46.9	40.9	7.8	48.8	62.1	33.6	95.7	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	6
Brokopondo	39.9	22.6	62.5	5.2	18.3	23.5	45.1	40.8	85.9	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	14
Sipaliwini	81.0	19.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.0	19.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	4

Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/not in union) (2 of 3)

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, percentage of demand for family planning satisfied by method and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Any method	Modern methods		Any method	Modern methods	
Age															
15-19	69.4	5.4	74.8	17.7	1.9	19.6	87.0	7.3	94.4	(19.6)	(19.6)	46	(20.8)	(20.8)	44
15-17	80.0	0.0	80.0	17.9	0.0	17.9	97.9	0.0	97.9	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	(*)	27
18-19	54.3	13.0	67.3	17.4	4.7	22.0	71.7	17.7	89.4	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	17
20-24	46.0	13.4	59.3	22.8	3.1	25.9	68.8	16.4	85.2	25.9	25.9	57	(30.4)	(30.4)	49
25-29	24.7	20.1	44.8	29.1	9.9	39.0	53.8	29.9	83.7	39.0	39.0	54	(46.5)	(46.5)	45
30-34	15.2	12.7	27.9	43.2	15.5	58.8	58.4	28.3	86.7	(58.8)	(58.8)	50	(67.8)	(67.8)	44
35-39	22.4	34.9	57.3	14.4	20.7	35.1	36.8	55.6	92.4	(35.1)	(35.1)	44	(38.0)	(38.0)	41
40-44	7.3	41.4	48.6	0.0	34.0	34.0	7.3	75.4	82.6	(34.0)	(34.0)	30	(*)	(*)	25
45-49	1.7	70.2	71.9	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.7	71.7	73.3	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	13
Education															
ECE, Pre-primary or None	26.4	21.3	47.8	6.5	0.0	6.5	32.9	21.3	54.3	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	6
Primary	19.4	39.5	59.0	3.1	18.1	21.2	22.5	57.6	80.2	(21.2)	(21.2)	29	(26.4)	(26.4)	24
Lower Secondary	34.1	25.8	59.8	16.2	11.9	28.2	50.3	37.7	88.0	28.2	28.2	122	32.0	32.0	107
Upper Secondary	24.9	15.8	40.7	36.6	11.9	48.6	61.5	27.8	89.3	48.6	48.6	86	54.4	54.4	76
Higher	38.1	17.2	55.2	24.0	10.8	34.8	62.0	28.0	90.0	(34.8)	(34.8)	51	(38.6)	(38.6)	46
Missing/DK	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	24.4	10.6	35.1	1.6	8.9	10.5	26.1	19.5	45.6	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	6
Has no functional difficulty	25.8	25.6	51.3	23.1	13.3	36.4	48.9	38.8	87.7	36.4	36.4	259	41.5	41.5	227

Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/not in union) (3 of 3)

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, percentage of demand for family planning satisfied by method and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Any method	Modern methods		Any method	Modern methods	
Ethnicity of household head															
Indigenous/ Amerindian	10.9	18.0	29.0	8.6	39.1	47.7	19.5	57.1	76.6	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	15
Maroon	39.7	22.4	62.1	11.4	6.1	17.5	51.2	28.5	79.6	17.5	17.5	99	22.0	22.0	79
Creole	36.4	25.0	61.4	15.1	10.9	26.0	51.5	35.9	87.5	26.0	26.0	70	29.8	29.8	61
Hindustani	31.7	42.6	74.2	1.0	23.7	24.8	32.7	66.3	99.0	(*)	(*)	34	(*)	(*)	34
Javanese	19.0	3.9	22.9	64.4	6.1	70.5	83.4	10.0	93.4	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	20
Mixed Ethnicity	15.3	19.8	35.0	44.3	10.7	55.0	59.6	30.4	90.0	(55.0)	(55.0)	47	(61.1)	(61.1)	42
Other	31.2	0.0	31.2	68.8	0.0	68.8	100.0	0.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	38.3	22.0	60.4	8.6	10.8	19.4	46.9	32.8	79.7	19.4	19.4	58	(24.3)	(24.3)	46
Second	35.5	23.7	59.1	12.5	11.3	23.8	48.0	34.9	82.9	23.8	23.8	70	28.7	28.7	58
Middle	28.6	26.1	54.7	28.6	10.2	38.8	57.2	36.3	93.5	38.8	38.8	58	(41.5)	(41.5)	55
Fourth	20.8	20.2	41.1	28.6	17.5	46.0	49.4	37.7	87.1	46.0	46.0	68	(52.8)	(52.8)	59
Richest	30.5	20.5	51.0	33.1	8.0	41.1	63.6	28.6	92.2	(41.1)	(41.1)	46	(44.6)	(44.6)	42

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

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

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

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.[6]

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.[6]

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.

[6] 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 (1 of 2)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Provider of antenatal care[A]									
	Medical doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Other/Missing	No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel[1,B]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	70.5	5.6	7.5	1.3	0.9	1.0	13.3	**100.0**	84.8	1026
Area										
Urban	70.6	2.8	6.9	1.1	0.9	1.2	16.5	100.0	81.5	685
Rural Coastal	73.0	4.4	10.5	1.2	0.6	1.0	9.3	100.0	89.1	191
Rural Interior	66.8	19.9	6.1	1.9	1.2	0.0	4.1	100.0	94.7	149
Region										
Paramaribo	69.4	2.5	7.7	1.1	0.8	1.2	17.4	100.0	80.7	370
Wanica	72.9	2.6	5.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	15.2	100.0	82.3	265
Nickerie	68.1	5.2	11.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	15.3	100.0	84.7	44
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Saramacca	85.5	2.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	100.0	94.9	32
Commewijne	64.7	8.4	9.1	1.1	0.5	0.0	16.2	100.0	83.4	46
Marowijne	61.8	5.0	13.9	3.8	2.2	4.0	9.4	100.0	84.4	46
Para	78.9	3.7	8.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	8.4	100.0	91.6	69
Brokopondo	74.7	16.6	5.9	1.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	80
Sipaliwini	57.7	23.7	6.3	2.2	1.1	0.0	8.9	100.0	89.9	69
Education*										
ECE, Pre-primary or None	56.1	23.8	2.9	2.3	1.6	1.7	11.6	100.0	85.0	48
Primary	60.4	10.3	14.7	1.5	0.6	1.9	10.6	100.0	86.9	161
Lower Secondary	70.7	5.5	7.9	1.8	0.6	0.1	13.4	100.0	85.8	446
Upper Secondary	76.1	0.8	4.6	0.6	1.7	0.7	15.5	100.0	82.1	257
Higher	78.0	1.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	12.9	100.0	84.1	113
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	66.7	9.1	8.5	0.9	1.9	1.6	11.4	100.0	85.2	167
20-34	70.8	4.7	7.1	1.5	0.7	0.9	14.4	100.0	84.1	701
35-49	73.2	6.0	8.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	10.8	100.0	87.8	159
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(76.9)	(0.4)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(7.1)	100.0	(84.7)	42
Has no functional difficulty	70.9	5.7	7.3	1.3	0.6	0.8	13.4	100.0	85.2	945

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage (2 of 2)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Provider of antenatal care[A]									
	Medical doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Other/Missing	No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel[1,B]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Ethnicity of household head										
Indigenous/ Amerindian	66.9	12.6	9.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.5	100.0	90.5	56
Maroon	68.9	9.8	8.9	1.1	0.8	1.5	9.0	100.0	88.7	357
Creole	72.5	3.1	3.8	2.3	1.3	1.1	15.9	100.0	81.7	196
Hindustani	70.6	3.0	9.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	100.0	83.7	155
Javanese	70.3	0.8	5.2	0.5	3.6	0.0	19.5	100.0	76.9	101
Mixed Ethnicity	73.9	2.8	9.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	13.0	100.0	86.8	140
Other	(67.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.5)	(23.5)	100.0	(67.0)	21
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	63.7	13.5	9.1	2.4	0.6	0.6	10.1	100.0	88.7	298
Second	69.2	4.2	9.7	0.4	0.4	2.1	14.0	100.0	83.5	251
Middle	81.0	2.5	3.5	1.8	0.0	0.3	11.0	100.0	88.7	196
Fourth	69.5	1.0	9.1	0.6	1.6	1.2	17.0	100.0	80.2	175
Richest	75.2	0.2	2.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	19.0	100.0	77.8	106

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

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

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

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

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit (1 of 2)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two 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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit									
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider[1]	8 or more visits to any provider[2]	Missing/DK	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	Missing/DK	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit
Total	13.3	3.7	67.5	47.4	15.5	13.3	56.2	19.6	7.7	1.4	1.8	**100.0**	1026	3	872
Area															
Urban	16.5	3.7	63.6	44.7	16.2	16.5	56.1	17.5	7.0	1.6	1.4	100.0	685	3	563
Rural Coastal	9.3	4.6	71.6	47.3	14.5	9.3	57.3	22.5	8.0	1.9	1.0	100.0	191	3	172
Rural Interior	4.1	2.3	79.7	60.2	13.9	4.1	55.1	25.5	10.8	0.0	4.5	100.0	149	3	137
Region															
Paramaribo	17.4	4.4	59.7	40.3	18.6	17.4	58.3	13.9	8.3	1.3	0.9	100.0	370	2	303
Wanica	15.2	1.7	68.6	48.7	14.5	15.2	54.4	20.8	5.6	1.9	2.1	100.0	265	2	219
Nickerie	15.3	6.3	72.0	53.6	6.4	15.3	51.3	27.7	4.2	0.6	0.8	100.0	44	3	37
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	4
Saramacca	5.1	0.9	83.1	62.0	10.9	5.1	60.8	23.3	6.6	0.9	3.3	100.0	32	3	29
Commewijne	16.2	6.7	63.4	51.4	13.7	16.2	55.7	18.9	6.1	3.1	0.0	100.0	46	2	38
Marowijne	9.4	7.1	63.2	31.5	20.3	9.4	56.5	24.8	7.6	1.0	0.7	100.0	46	3	41
Para	8.4	6.1	72.4	48.1	13.2	8.4	54.5	22.8	10.7	2.9	0.8	100.0	69	3	63
Brokopondo	0.0	4.3	84.3	69.7	11.4	0.0	53.9	31.8	13.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	80	3	79
Sipaliwini	8.9	0.0	74.3	49.1	16.7	8.9	56.6	18.1	8.0	0.0	8.4	100.0	69	3	57
Education															
ECE, Pre-primary or None	11.6	4.2	54.7	38.0	29.5	11.6	36.7	31.1	12.0	0.0	8.6	100.0	48	(4)	39
Primary	10.6	3.9	62.9	39.1	22.6	10.6	57.4	19.6	9.2	2.0	1.3	100.0	161	3	141
Lower Secondary	13.4	4.4	70.6	49.2	11.6	13.4	50.1	22.7	10.7	2.0	1.0	100.0	446	3	382
Upper Secondary	15.5	3.3	63.7	44.2	17.5	15.5	64.0	15.5	3.9	0.2	1.0	100.0	257	2	215
Higher	12.9	1.4	75.7	63.3	10.0	12.9	69.7	11.7	0.8	1.4	3.5	100.0	113	2	95

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit (2 of 2)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two 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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit							Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider[1]	8 or more visits to any provider[2]	Missing/DK	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	Missing/DK	Total			
Age at most recent live birth															
Less than 20	11.4	4.5	65.6	44.1	18.6	11.4	46.4	27.5	13.3	0.5	0.9	100.0	167	3	147
20-34	14.4	3.5	66.4	45.8	15.7	14.4	57.9	16.7	7.3	1.6	2.1	100.0	701	3	585
35-49	10.8	3.7	74.1	57.9	11.4	10.8	59.2	23.9	3.7	1.3	1.1	100.0	159	3	140
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	(7.1)	(8.3)	(62.5)	(58.0)	(22.1)	(7.1)	(70.3)	(14.2)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(0.6)	100.0	42	(3)	39
Has no functional difficulty	13.4	3.4	68.5	47.8	14.7	13.4	56.2	19.6	7.4	1.5	1.9	100.0	945	3	801
Ethnicity of household head															
Indigenous/ Amerindian	9.5	5.7	67.3	41.1	17.6	9.5	50.9	19.7	13.1	4.2	2.7	100.0	56	3	50
Maroon	9.0	3.9	68.5	51.1	18.6	9.0	53.1	24.1	9.0	1.4	3.4	100.0	357	3	313
Creole	15.9	4.4	65.5	45.7	14.2	15.9	58.8	16.6	7.7	0.4	0.7	100.0	196	3	164
Hindustani	16.3	2.7	69.8	49.5	11.2	16.3	66.3	11.4	4.4	0.9	0.7	100.0	155	2	128
Javanese	19.5	5.0	59.9	42.3	15.6	19.5	53.0	17.4	8.0	1.8	0.2	100.0	101	2	81
Mixed Ethnicity	13.0	1.3	71.7	49.4	14.0	13.0	57.5	20.7	5.7	2.0	1.0	100.0	140	3	120
Other	(23.5)	(3.8)	(60.1)	(13.7)	(12.5)	(23.5)	(31.1)	(34.1)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(1.6)	100.0	21	(*)	16
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	10.1	5.2	67.6	46.9	17.1	10.1	51.5	24.6	9.3	1.6	2.9	100.0	298	3	259
Second	14.0	2.5	67.1	44.4	16.4	14.0	48.0	25.9	8.5	2.8	0.8	100.0	251	3	214
Middle	11.0	3.5	70.9	50.9	14.6	11.0	59.2	16.0	11.3	1.0	1.5	100.0	196	3	172
Fourth	17.0	4.5	66.7	49.8	11.7	17.0	64.8	12.3	3.6	0.3	2.1	100.0	175	2	141
Richest	19.0	1.2	62.7	45.6	17.0	19.0	69.2	9.0	1.9	0.2	0.7	100.0	106	2	85

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

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

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	86.2	84.5	85.5	84.0	1026
Area					
Urban	83.0	81.2	82.2	80.7	685
Rural Coastal	90.4	88.6	89.1	87.7	191
Rural Interior	95.5	94.4	95.5	94.4	149
Region					
Paramaribo	81.8	80.1	80.5	79.2	370
Wanica	84.6	82.4	84.4	82.4	265
Nickerie	84.7	83.3	83.3	83.3	44
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Saramacca	94.9	94.1	94.7	93.9	32
Commewijne	82.8	82.9	81.6	79.7	46
Marowijne	90.6	88.1	88.9	88.1	46
Para	91.6	88.9	91.1	88.9	69
Brokopondo	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	80
Sipaliwini	91.1	88.8	91.1	88.8	69
Education*					
ECE, Pre-primary or None	88.4	88.4	86.8	86.8	48
Primary	89.0	88.7	88.9	88.4	161
Lower Secondary	85.8	82.8	84.9	82.0	446
Upper Secondary	84.3	83.3	83.7	83.3	257
Higher	86.8	86.0	86.0	86.0	113
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	88.6	86.6	88.6	86.5	167
20-34	85.0	83.0	83.9	82.4	701
35-49	89.2	88.6	89.0	88.6	159
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	(87.0)	(80.5)	(87.0)	(80.5)	42
Has no functional difficulty	86.4	85.0	85.6	84.4	945

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Ethnicity of household head					
Indigenous/ Amerindian	90.5	89.9	89.9	89.9	56
Maroon	90.8	89.4	90.0	88.8	357
Creole	82.8	79.3	81.5	79.2	196
Hindustani	83.6	82.6	83.3	82.5	155
Javanese	79.7	79.6	78.6	77.9	101
Mixed Ethnicity	86.8	84.2	86.8	83.8	140
Other	(74.9)	(73.4)	(73.4)	(73.4)	21
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	89.6	88.1	88.4	86.9	298
Second	85.8	83.8	85.4	83.8	251
Middle	88.9	85.7	87.9	85.4	196
Fourth	81.2	80.5	80.5	80.2	175
Richest	81.0	80.1	81.0	80.1	106

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

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

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

6.5 NEONATAL TETANUS

Tetanus immunisation during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant.[7] WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 31,000 newborn children in 2016 within their first month of life.[8]

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:

[7] 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.

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

- 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.[9]

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.

Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

		Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during pregnancy but received:					
	Percentage of women who received at least 2 tetanus toxoid containing vaccine doses during the pregnancy of the most recent live births	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	Protected against tetanus[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	10.2	9.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	20.1	1026
Area							
Urban	9.7	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	685
Rural Coastal	10.7	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	191
Rural Interior	12.1	15.5	2.0	0.3	0.0	29.8	149
Region							
Paramaribo	9.0	9.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	18.0	370
Wanica	9.6	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	265
Nickerie	17.8	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4	44
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Saramacca	5.1	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	32
Commewijne	4.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	46
Marowijne	14.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	46
Para	13.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.8	69
Brokopondo	12.2	20.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	36.7	80
Sipaliwini	12.0	9.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	21.9	69
Mother's education*							
ECE, Pre-primary or None	25.0	12.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	48
Primary	15.2	10.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	25.7	161
Lower Secondary	9.0	10.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	20.1	446
Upper Secondary	6.4	8.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	14.8	257
Higher	9.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	113

[9] 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 (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who received at least 2 tetanus toxoid containing vaccine doses during the pregnancy of the most recent live births	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during pregnancy but received:					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	Protected against tetanus[1]	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	12.3	8.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	21.0	42
Has no functional difficulty	10.2	9.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	20.3	945
Ethnicity of household head							
Indigenous/ Amerindian	11.9	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	56
Maroon	13.1	12.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	25.9	357
Creole	10.4	9.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	20.4	196
Hindustani	6.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	155
Javanese	6.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	101
Mixed Ethnicity	7.5	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	140
Other	(19.1)	(5.7)	0.0	(2.2)	0.0	(27.0)	21
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	13.0	13.4	0.9	0.2	0.0	27.4	298
Second	10.9	9.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	20.8	251
Middle	9.7	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	196
Fourth	4.9	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	175
Richest	10.6	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	106

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

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

(*) 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.[10]

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.

[10] 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.

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.[11] 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.[10] 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[10], 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 Suriname, the following professionals are qualified as skilled, namely the medical doctor, the nurse, the midwife and the GZA (community health worker/gezondheidsassistent). The GZAs are working at the Medical Mission health posts in the interior areas of Suriname.

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.

[11] 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 (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Place of delivery							
	Health facility							
	Public sectory	Private sector	Home	Other	Missing/DK	Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	63.5	29.4	1.8	4.9	0.4	**100.0**	92.9	1026
Area								
Urban	61.8	33.0	2.1	2.7	0.4	100.0	94.8	685
Rural Coastal	69.3	18.7	1.4	9.8	0.8	100.0	88.0	191
Rural Interior	63.7	26.6	0.5	9.2	0.0	100.0	90.3	149
Region								
Paramaribo	60.9	34.4	2.5	2.1	0.2	100.0	95.3	370
Wanica	59.6	33.8	1.9	3.9	0.7	100.0	93.4	265
Nickerie	83.8	12.5	0.8	0.6	2.3	100.0	96.3	44
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Saramacca	61.0	33.6	3.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	94.6	32
Commewijne	72.4	26.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	46
Marowijne	46.4	13.7	0.9	37.8	1.3	100.0	60.1	46
Para	84.2	13.5	1.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	97.7	69
Brokopondo	58.0	34.4	0.0	7.6	0.0	100.0	92.4	80
Sipaliwini	70.3	17.6	1.1	11.1	0.0	100.0	87.9	69
Education*								
ECE, Pre-primary or None	73.5	20.4	1.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	93.9	48
Primary	75.3	15.0	2.1	7.6	0.0	100.0	90.3	161
Lower Secondary	66.2	26.2	1.7	5.5	0.4	100.0	92.5	446
Upper Secondary	60.7	34.3	2.0	2.9	0.1	100.0	95.0	257
Higher	38.3	54.6	1.0	4.1	2.0	100.0	92.8	113
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	68.2	27.7	0.3	3.4	0.3	100.0	95.9	167
20-34	63.6	28.3	2.1	5.6	0.5	100.0	91.9	701
35-49	58.4	35.8	2.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	94.2	159
Number of antenatal care visits								
None	69.2	24.4	2.5	3.5	0.4	100.0	93.6	137
1-3 visits	57.6	30.1	8.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	87.7	38
4+ visits	60.6	32.3	1.6	5.2	0.3	100.0	92.9	692
8+ visits	57.6	35.9	0.7	5.4	0.5	100.0	93.4	487
Missing/DK	72.9	20.5	0.5	5.3	0.9	100.0	93.4	159
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(49.4)	(46.2)	0.0	(4.3)	0.0	100.0	(95.7)	42
Has no functional difficulty	63.7	29.0	1.9	5.0	0.4	100.0	92.7	945

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Place of delivery							
	Health facility							
	Public sectory	Private sector	Home	Other	Missing/DK	Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Ethnicity of household head								
Indigenous/ Amerindian	67.3	22.0	1.1	8.5	1.0	100.0	89.3	56
Maroon	70.3	19.3	1.0	9.5	0.0	100.0	89.6	357
Creole	61.7	34.8	1.6	1.9	0.0	100.0	96.5	196
Hindustani	61.4	35.1	1.6	0.5	1.4	100.0	96.5	155
Javanese	53.8	42.5	2.4	0.3	1.0	100.0	96.3	101
Mixed Ethnicity	59.6	31.1	4.4	4.9	0.0	100.0	90.7	140
Other	(43.6)	(52.9)	0.0	(1.9)	(1.6)	100.0	(96.5)	21
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	72.7	16.1	1.9	9.4	0.0	100.0	88.8	298
Second	68.9	24.1	1.8	4.6	0.6	100.0	93.0	251
Middle	61.5	33.4	1.4	3.8	0.0	100.0	94.9	196
Fourth	55.7	40.4	2.4	1.2	0.3	100.0	96.1	175
Richest	41.6	53.4	1.3	1.8	1.9	100.0	95.0	106

[1] **MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries**

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section (1 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Person assisting at delivery										Percent delivered by C-section			
	Skilled attendant				Other									
	Medical doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ Friend	Other/ Missing	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years
Total	45.9	22.1	29.4	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	**100.0**	98.4	10.4	5.7	16.1	1026
Area														
Urban	44.7	21.2	32.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	100.0	98.7	12.2	6.6	18.8	685
Rural Coastal	49.0	20.3	28.9	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.3	9.6	4.0	13.6	191
Rural Interior	47.7	28.5	18.5	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	97.2	3.3	3.4	6.7	149
Region														
Paramaribo	46.3	22.0	28.9	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	100.0	98.3	13.4	8.5	21.8	370
Wanica	44.0	20.8	33.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	100.0	99.0	10.1	5.1	15.1	265
Nickerie	38.6	16.3	44.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	13.6	0.7	14.3	44
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Saramacca	53.3	14.9	27.1	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.3	9.7	12.9	22.6	32
Commewijne	39.1	29.6	30.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	12.0	2.5	14.4	46
Marowijne	61.8	14.4	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	97.0	5.3	1.5	6.8	46
Para	41.4	21.6	36.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	11.0	3.3	14.3	69
Brokopondo	49.1	32.3	16.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	4.0	6.4	10.3	80
Sipaliwini	46.1	24.0	20.5	5.2	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	95.8	2.5	0.0	2.5	69
Education*														
ECE, Pre-primary or None	58.4	28.3	11.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	8.6	2.3	10.9	48
Primary	44.1	23.7	28.2	2.1	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	100.0	98.1	9.4	6.1	15.5	161
Lower Secondary	46.8	23.4	27.0	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	98.0	8.8	4.8	13.6	446
Upper Secondary	41.4	20.8	35.7	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.5	100.0	98.5	8.9	6.6	15.5	257
Higher	50.0	15.3	34.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	99.4	22.3	8.2	30.5	113

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section (2 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Person assisting at delivery											Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years
	Skilled attendant				Other										
	Medical doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ Friend	Other/ Missing	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	
Age at most recent live birth														
Less than 20	51.3	19.5	27.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	100.0	98.8	5.2	4.4	9.7	167
20-34	42.1	24.0	31.1	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	98.3	10.6	6.6	17.2	701
35-49	57.4	16.2	24.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.5	100.0	98.4	15.1	3.1	18.1	159
Number of antenatal care visits														
None	34.2	29.2	31.3	2.4	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	97.1	6.8	5.1	12.0	137
1-3 visits	57.2	17.6	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	8.8	3.0	11.7	38
4+ visits	48.5	21.2	27.8	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.5	100.0	98.5	11.1	6.4	17.5	692
8+ visits	48.1	24.6	25.4	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	99.0	10.6	6.7	17.3	487
Missing/DK	42.3	20.7	35.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	98.9	11.0	3.5	14.5	159
Place of delivery														
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Health facility	45.9	22.8	29.6	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.3	11.2	6.1	17.3	953
Public	47.1	20.9	29.9	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.4	9.7	5.4	15.1	652
Private	43.3	26.7	28.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.1	14.4	7.7	22.2	301
Other/DK/Missing	57.7	12.3	20.7	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.9	1.4	100.0	90.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	55
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	(46.3)	(32.6)	(21.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(100.0)	(16.0)	(3.9)	(19.9)	42
Has no functional difficulty	45.5	21.8	30.0	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	100.0	98.3	10.5	5.9	16.4	945

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section (3 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Person assisting at delivery										Percent delivered by C-section			
	Skilled attendant				Other									
	Medical doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ Friend	Other/ Missing	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years
Ethnicity of household head														
Indigenous/ Amerindian	45.0	23.7	26.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.0	1.0	100.0	95.5	9.0	3.8	12.8	56
Maroon	48.0	23.7	25.5	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.8	7.2	3.5	10.7	357
Creole	43.6	23.6	30.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.4	100.0	98.0	10.1	5.0	15.2	196
Hindustani	49.6	23.1	25.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	100.0	98.5	13.9	12.3	26.2	155
Javanese	42.0	25.6	32.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	12.4	3.5	15.9	101
Mixed Ethnicity	45.6	11.6	39.3	1.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	98.3	12.6	7.0	19.5	140
Other	(29.8)	(22.2)	(40.3)	(4.6)	0.0	0.0	(3.2)	0.0	100.0	(96.8)	(21.6)	(7.6)	(29.2)	21
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	45.4	25.1	25.8	1.2	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.5	100.0	97.5	5.9	3.7	9.6	298
Second	42.5	18.9	36.1	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.7	7.7	6.4	14.1	251
Middle	50.3	24.1	23.8	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.4	16.3	7.0	23.3	196
Fourth	49.7	24.3	23.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	100.0	97.9	11.8	5.3	17.2	175
Richest	41.6	13.7	43.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.0	16.2	7.9	24.1	106

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

[2] **MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section**

* 'Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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.[12,13]

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.[14,15,16] 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.[17,18] Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.[19,20]

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 unweighted, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighted are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value.

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[12] 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.

[13] 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.

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

[15] 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.

[16] 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.

[17] 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.

[18] 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.

[19] 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.

[20] 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.

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.[21] To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.[22] 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 only present the crude percentage, which is known to not be representative for the birthweight of all children. It does however present the percentage of LBW among children weighed at birth as reported on available cards or from mother's recall. It should be noted that this is likely not representative of the full population (typically an underestimate of true LBW prevalence) and therefore must be interpreted with some caution.

[21] 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.
[22] UNICEF, and WHO. *Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates*. New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/low_birthweight_from_EY.pdf.

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth (1 of 2)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose 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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight)[B]:			Number of women with a live birth in the last two years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total[1,A]		From card	From recall	Total	
Total	53.6	31.3	96.0	1026	9.6	5.3	14.9	872
Area								
Urban	55.6	29.3	96.3	685	11.1	4.3	15.4	582
Rural Coastal	50.4	37.3	96.5	191	8.2	9.4	17.6	168
Rural Interior	48.7	32.9	94.1	149	4.2	4.1	8.2	122
Region								
Paramaribo	51.2	29.7	95.2	370	10.2	6.0	16.2	300
Wanica	57.8	30.1	97.1	265	9.7	2.8	12.5	233
Nickerie	77.6	19.1	97.1	44	21.5	3.8	25.3	43
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Saramacca	41.2	49.6	99.5	32	4.8	5.5	10.3	29
Commewijne	66.6	28.5	100.0	46	12.2	5.1	17.3	43
Marowijne	45.4	41.1	94.6	46	5.4	15.1	20.5	40
Para	50.0	33.8	96.1	69	12.3	7.0	19.3	58
Brokopondo	60.8	34.1	98.1	80	2.9	1.6	4.4	76
Sipaliwini	34.8	31.4	89.4	69	(6.3)	(8.2)	(14.5)	46
Education*								
ECE, Pre-primary or None	45.4	16.8	91.3	48	(8.8)	(5.4)	(14.2)	30
Primary	44.3	31.4	90.6	161	5.8	4.1	10.0	121
Lower Secondary	57.6	29.3	97.2	446	12.6	5.6	18.3	388
Upper Secondary	55.2	33.1	96.9	257	6.8	6.5	13.4	227
Higher	51.6	41.6	99.7	113	8.8	2.4	11.2	106
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	47.9	30.2	91.7	167	13.1	4.1	17.2	130
20-34	53.4	33.4	96.8	701	8.4	5.6	14.0	608
35-49	60.6	23.3	97.0	159	11.5	5.1	16.7	133
Place of delivery								
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Health facility	54.6	30.7	96.4	953	9.9	4.7	14.6	813
Public	56.4	26.9	95.0	652	11.9	5.2	17.0	543
Private	50.7	38.9	99.4	301	6.0	3.8	9.8	270
Other/DK/Missing	42.0	41.0	93.2	55	5.6	12.6	18.2	46
Birth order of most recent live birth								
1	56.2	28.7	96.2	332	14.4	4.7	19.1	282
2-3	52.5	33.7	96.2	432	8.2	5.8	14.0	373
4-5	53.4	30.9	94.5	172	4.8	5.5	10.3	145
6+	49.6	30.7	97.4	90	7.1	4.3	11.4	72

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth (2 of 2)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose 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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight)[B]:			Number of women with a live birth in the last two years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total[1,A]		From card	From recall	Total	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(31.2)	(50.1)	(100.0)	42	(4.6)	(1.4)	(6.0)	34
Has no functional difficulty	55.0	30.5	96.0	945	9.0	5.5	14.5	807
Ethnicity of household head								
Indigenous/ Amerindian	37.7	34.9	93.2	56	3.7	10.1	13.8	41
Maroon	51.4	28.8	94.2	357	9.6	5.5	15.1	287
Creole	52.0	29.7	94.8	196	10.1	5.5	15.6	160
Hindustani	60.1	30.7	99.0	155	14.2	7.6	21.8	141
Javanese	47.7	42.1	97.4	101	3.1	3.9	7.0	90
Mixed Ethnicity	68.0	27.5	99.2	140	11.4	0.8	12.2	133
Other	(34.7)	(58.1)	(96.2)	21	(1.6)	(11.4)	(13.0)	20
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	48.6	27.8	93.6	298	7.1	5.6	12.7	228
Second	54.9	34.8	94.4	251	11.9	7.5	19.4	226
Middle	57.0	29.1	99.0	196	10.7	2.7	13.4	169
Fourth	58.9	27.0	96.8	175	12.1	4.7	16.7	150
Richest	49.5	44.3	100.0	106	4.3	4.7	9.0	100

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

* 'Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

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

[B] The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low 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.

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[23] and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth[24], which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur[25].

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

In Suriname, there are currently discussions on-going for determining a specific PNC protocol. A first draft outline has been prepared to discuss with the stakeholders.

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

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery.[26] 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.

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[23] 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.

[24] 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.

[25] 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.

[26] 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.

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.[27]

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

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

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

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

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

Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Duration of stay in health facility								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	Missing/ DK	Total	12 hours or more[1]	
Total	9.8	3.8	2.0	48.7	35.5	0.2	**100.0**	86.2	953
Area									
Urban	6.6	3.0	2.2	49.6	38.5	0.1	100.0	90.2	650
Rural Coastal	15.4	4.0	1.7	49.3	29.7	0.0	100.0	80.6	168
Rural Interior	18.2	7.3	1.5	44.1	28.3	0.7	100.0	73.8	135
Region									
Paramaribo	3.4	2.6	2.8	48.6	42.5	0.1	100.0	93.9	353
Wanica	11.3	3.8	1.7	47.2	36.0	0.0	100.0	84.9	248
Nickerie	9.5	2.0	0.0	68.3	20.3	0.0	100.0	88.5	43
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Saramacca	13.3	4.5	5.9	42.8	33.5	0.0	100.0	82.2	30
Commewijne	5.5	2.4	0.0	68.4	22.7	0.9	100.0	91.1	45
Marowijne	21.0	1.9	0.0	29.7	47.4	0.0	100.0	77.1	28
Para	16.8	5.2	1.3	50.5	26.2	0.0	100.0	78.0	68
Brokopondo	23.7	8.9	1.1	43.9	21.1	1.3	100.0	66.1	74
Sipaliwini	11.4	5.3	1.9	44.3	37.1	0.0	100.0	83.3	61
Education*									
ECE, Pre-primary or None	5.9	11.4	2.6	40.5	39.7	0.0	100.0	82.7	45
Primary	16.9	5.8	1.5	40.6	34.5	0.6	100.0	76.6	145
Lower Secondary	11.4	4.1	1.6	49.9	32.9	0.1	100.0	84.5	412
Upper Secondary	6.4	2.1	2.7	54.5	34.2	0.2	100.0	91.4	244
Higher	3.8	0.4	2.0	45.7	48.1	0.0	100.0	95.8	105
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	11.9	3.9	3.3	55.1	25.8	0.0	100.0	84.2	160
20-34	9.9	3.1	1.7	48.2	37.0	0.1	100.0	86.9	644
35-49	7.3	6.6	1.6	44.5	39.4	0.6	100.0	85.5	150

Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Duration of stay in health facility								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	Missing/ DK	Total	12 hours or more[1]	
Type of health facility									
Public	9.7	4.7	2.5	49.6	33.2	0.2	100.0	85.4	652
Private	10.0	1.8	0.8	46.8	40.4	0.1	100.0	88.0	301
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	11.6	4.6	2.4	57.7	23.5	0.1	100.0	83.7	778
C-section	2.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	88.5	0.5	100.0	97.4	175
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(9.5)	(6.9)	0.0	(25.5)	(58.1)	0.0	100.0	(83.6)	40
Has no functional difficulty	9.9	3.7	1.8	49.0	35.4	0.2	100.0	86.2	875
Ethnicity of household head									
Indigenous/ Amerindian	23.5	1.4	2.8	48.5	23.9	0.0	100.0	75.1	50
Maroon	12.8	5.8	0.9	44.5	35.6	0.4	100.0	81.0	320
Creole	7.1	4.8	3.7	51.3	33.1	0.0	100.0	88.1	189
Hindustani	7.7	1.8	1.4	39.7	49.1	0.3	100.0	90.2	149
Javanese	6.1	3.4	3.1	61.2	26.2	0.0	100.0	90.5	97
Mixed Ethnicity	7.8	0.5	1.0	54.6	36.2	0.0	100.0	91.7	127
Other	(1.0)	(4.5)	(5.3)	(63.7)	(25.6)	0.0	100.0	(94.6)	21
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	12.8	6.6	1.0	46.9	32.7	0.0	100.0	80.6	265
Second	14.8	3.7	2.1	45.3	33.5	0.6	100.0	80.9	234
Middle	7.5	2.4	3.1	50.6	36.4	0.0	100.0	90.1	186
Fourth	3.2	1.4	2.1	52.8	40.2	0.3	100.0	95.2	168
Richest	5.9	2.8	2.1	51.4	37.9	0.0	100.0	91.3	101

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

* 'Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

		PNC visit for newborns[B]									
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care	Missing/DK	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	91.6	29.5	10.4	3.3	6.0	34.5	10.9	5.5	**100.0**	93.7	1026
Sex of newborn											
Male	92.7	29.1	11.1	4.6	6.8	31.4	9.9	7.1	100.0	94.5	533
Female	90.3	29.9	9.5	1.9	5.1	37.9	12.0	3.7	100.0	92.9	494
Area											
Urban	92.9	32.2	8.4	3.1	6.1	34.2	8.9	7.1	100.0	94.9	685
Rural Coastal	92.1	26.1	12.3	4.5	4.4	36.9	14.0	1.7	100.0	94.0	191
Rural Interior	84.9	21.3	16.8	2.7	7.3	33.0	16.2	2.8	100.0	87.9	149
Region											
Paramaribo	91.9	32.6	7.8	2.4	6.9	35.5	9.0	5.8	100.0	94.6	370
Wanica	94.0	32.2	9.1	3.9	5.5	32.5	8.0	8.8	100.0	95.3	265
Nickerie	93.7	28.4	9.9	0.0	3.1	36.5	13.3	8.8	100.0	95.8	44
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Saramacca	91.5	25.8	4.9	3.1	1.1	42.5	21.1	1.6	100.0	92.6	32
Commewijne	93.9	27.2	14.2	8.3	3.3	35.5	9.2	2.4	100.0	95.3	46
Marowijne	86.0	25.7	21.7	3.8	6.2	24.1	18.5	0.0	100.0	91.7	46
Para	95.2	25.2	8.2	6.1	5.7	41.2	10.9	2.6	100.0	95.2	69
Brokopondo	87.2	28.8	9.4	3.9	7.3	34.0	15.1	1.5	100.0	88.4	80
Sipaliwini	82.2	12.7	25.3	1.3	7.3	31.8	17.4	4.2	100.0	87.2	69
Education*											
ECE, Pre-primary or None	91.3	25.0	16.6	4.3	0.7	42.9	9.6	1.0	100.0	94.7	48
Primary	89.5	27.4	11.8	4.2	3.6	32.4	13.9	6.7	100.0	91.6	161
Lower Secondary	91.0	29.9	9.6	3.2	6.8	34.5	11.0	4.9	100.0	93.3	446
Upper Secondary	92.0	30.1	11.1	3.0	6.5	32.4	11.2	5.8	100.0	94.4	257
Higher	96.0	31.3	7.0	2.6	7.2	39.0	6.4	6.5	100.0	96.5	113
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	91.4	28.6	10.8	1.7	7.5	36.2	7.9	7.2	100.0	92.5	167
20-34	90.8	30.7	10.1	3.2	5.6	33.8	11.6	4.9	100.0	93.2	701
35-49	95.1	24.9	11.0	5.2	5.9	36.0	10.9	6.1	100.0	97.5	159
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	18
Health facility	92.7	28.7	9.7	3.5	6.1	35.9	10.3	5.8	100.0	93.9	953
Public	91.4	28.6	11.1	3.1	5.8	33.3	11.5	6.5	100.0	92.7	652
Private	95.4	29.0	6.6	4.3	6.7	41.5	7.7	4.2	100.0	96.4	301
Other/DK/Missing	83.3	33.6	21.4	1.6	5.4	13.4	23.3	1.3	100.0	91.0	55

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

		PNC visit for newborns[B]									
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(96.3)	(19.8)	0.0	0.0	(11.7)	(59.0)	(5.2)	(4.2)	100.0	(97.0)	42
Has no functional difficulty	91.5	29.6	11.0	3.4	5.8	33.6	11.1	5.4	100.0	93.7	945
Ethnicity of household head											
Indigenous/ Amerindian	93.8	28.3	6.0	3.7	1.6	39.7	16.4	4.3	100.0	93.8	56
Maroon	89.2	28.6	13.3	3.3	5.3	35.1	9.6	4.7	100.0	92.1	357
Creole	92.6	26.4	6.4	0.7	9.4	36.8	9.5	10.8	100.0	95.1	196
Hindustani	91.2	29.0	9.8	8.1	5.2	32.6	13.3	2.1	100.0	93.8	155
Javanese	97.6	32.8	15.2	1.6	1.7	32.2	9.6	6.9	100.0	98.1	101
Mixed Ethnicity	91.2	31.4	6.6	3.2	8.0	34.1	12.7	4.0	100.0	92.6	140
Other	(93.4)	(50.2)	(14.6)	0.0	(9.6)	(17.7)	(7.9)	0.0	100.0	(94.3)	21
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	88.6	25.1	13.2	3.0	5.1	33.3	16.0	4.3	100.0	92.3	298
Second	90.7	33.6	6.3	3.4	5.4	36.4	8.6	6.2	100.0	91.6	251
Middle	93.1	35.2	9.5	4.0	7.1	33.1	7.6	3.6	100.0	96.1	196
Fourth	92.4	27.9	11.3	3.4	6.8	34.4	10.5	5.6	100.0	93.5	175
Richest	98.0	24.2	11.9	2.3	6.3	36.2	8.8	10.4	100.0	98.8	106

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

* 'Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

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

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

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

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth (1 of 2)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns						Provider of first PNC visit for newborns						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Missing/DK	Total	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Total	3.0	66.2	26.1	4.0	0.7	**100.0**	51.9	30.9	16.0	0.8	0.4	**100.0**	504
Sex of newborn													
Male	4.6	66.1	24.4	4.1	0.8	100.0	46.1	36.3	16.2	0.6	0.8	100.0	275
Female	1.1	66.4	28.2	3.8	0.6	100.0	58.7	24.4	15.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	229
Area													
Urban	2.9	63.2	30.5	2.9	0.6	100.0	53.2	30.0	15.7	0.5	0.6	100.0	341
Rural Coastal	3.8	72.9	12.4	10.5	0.3		57.2	25.0	17.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	91
Rural Interior	2.6	72.4	22.6	0.6	1.8	100.0	38.6	42.6	15.5	3.3	0.0	100.0	72
Region													
Paramaribo	3.8	58.3	36.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	52.8	31.6	15.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	184
Wanica	2.2	67.0	24.5	4.9	1.5	100.0	54.3	28.6	14.4	1.2	1.6	100.0	135
Nickerie	0.0	(84.8)	(15.2)	0.0	0.0	100.0	(55.7)	(12.0)	(32.4)	0.0	0.0	100.0	18
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Saramacca	0.0	(61.8)	(36.4)	(1.7)	0.0	100.0	(44.2)	(16.2)	(37.8)	(1.8)	0.0	100.0	11
Commewijne	1.6	83.3	13.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	57.0	26.7	16.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	24
Marowijne	0.0	53.4	11.9	34.7	0.0	100.0	80.0	8.3	11.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	26
Para	9.3	82.7	7.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	42.0	49.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	31
Brokopondo	2.5	66.2	31.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	27.3	46.4	26.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	40
Sipaliwini	2.7	79.9	11.9	1.4	4.1	100.0	52.5	37.9	2.3	7.3	0.0	100.0	32
Education*													
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(10.2)	(73.8)	(11.5)	(1.9)	(2.6)	100.0	(51.4)	(38.8)	(6.3)	(3.5)	0.0	100.0	23
Primary	3.4	74.5	16.9	4.3	1.0	100.0	37.9	38.0	20.7	3.4	0.0	100.0	75
Lower Secondary	2.3	68.2	25.4	3.9	0.1	100.0	49.2	30.7	19.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	221
Upper Secondary	3.5	67.6	26.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	61.3	25.2	12.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	130
Higher	1.1	40.2	46.6	8.5	3.6	100.0	59.2	32.6	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	55
Age at most recent live birth													
Less than 20	4.5	61.0	31.8	2.4	0.4	100.0	47.0	34.0	18.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	81
20-34	2.9	68.9	23.2	4.2	0.8	100.0	52.1	30.1	16.2	1.0	0.6	100.0	348
35-49	1.6	59.6	33.5	4.5	0.8	100.0	56.1	31.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	75
Place of delivery													
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Health facility	1.8	70.0	28.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	50.2	32.1	16.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	458
Public	2.0	94.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.3	32.9	16.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	317
Private	1.4	14.2	84.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	50.2	30.1	18.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	140
Other/DK/Missing	0.0	23.5	8.8	57.2	10.5	100.0	77.8	20.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	34

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth (2 of 2)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns						Provider of first PNC visit for newborns						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Missing/DK	Total	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Has no functional difficulty	2.9	65.9	26.4	4.0	0.8	100.0	52.8	31.1	15.0	0.8	0.4	100.0	471
Ethnicity of household head													
Indigenous/ Amerindian	(16.0)	(52.7)	(20.4)	(8.2)	(2.6)	100.0	(27.5)	(43.5)	(26.4)	(2.6)	0.0	100.0	22
Maroon	1.0	71.3	19.3	7.9	0.4	100.0	52.6	29.0	17.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	181
Creole	1.1	62.1	35.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	41.8	43.7	14.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	84
Hindustani	3.8	69.0	24.5	0.2	2.5	100.0	54.7	29.8	14.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	80
Javanese	4.0	66.8	28.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	57.8	25.3	16.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	52
Mixed Ethnicity	4.8	65.7	26.1	3.4	0.0	100.0	60.7	24.0	12.2	0.0	3.1	100.0	69
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	3.8	74.1	14.2	7.0	0.9	100.0	51.4	37.0	9.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	138
Second	4.0	70.2	20.4	5.2	0.2	100.0	45.9	27.8	24.6	0.0	1.7	100.0	123
Middle	1.5	62.2	35.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	43.2	37.0	19.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	109
Fourth	3.7	59.3	36.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	61.1	22.4	15.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	86
Richest	0.5	54.9	36.3	4.1	4.2	100.0	71.8	22.4	5.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	47

* 'Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath						
	Dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother[2]	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth[3]	Never bathed[A]	DK/Don't remember	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	77.8	26.4	60.0	4.0	24.6	0.4	11.0	**100.0**	1026
Sex of newborn									
Male	78.6	27.0	59.6	4.7	25.1	0.7	9.9	100.0	533
Female	76.8	25.7	60.4	3.3	24.1	0.1	12.2	100.0	494
Area									
Urban	77.7	25.9	56.6	4.5	26.6	0.4	11.9	100.0	685
Rural Coastal	82.2	22.6	66.8	2.0	19.7	0.4	11.0	100.0	191
Rural Interior	72.4	33.5	66.6	4.5	21.8	0.0	7.1	100.0	149
Region									
Paramaribo	77.3	25.0	55.5	4.8	26.4	0.1	13.1	100.0	370
Wanica	78.7	27.0	53.7	4.8	29.9	1.0	10.6	100.0	265
Nickerie	83.9	19.1	86.7	0.8	7.0	0.0	5.4	100.0	44
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Saramacca	81.2	21.3	43.2	1.5	38.6	0.0	16.7	100.0	32
Commewijne	73.7	39.3	67.2	0.3	18.7	0.0	13.9	100.0	46
Marowijne	79.7	17.2	81.7	0.0	11.3	0.9	6.1	100.0	46
Para	83.3	21.5	63.7	4.6	18.6	0.5	12.6	100.0	69
Brokopondo	62.6	41.4	69.5	0.7	22.7	0.0	7.0	100.0	80
Sipaliwini	83.7	24.4	63.2	8.8	20.8	0.0	7.2	100.0	69
Education*									
ECE, Pre-primary or None	86.8	20.9	63.2	3.7	21.2	0.0	11.9	100.0	48
Primary	79.3	21.7	75.0	4.8	11.7	0.2	8.2	100.0	161
Lower Secondary	77.3	27.1	60.6	2.9	24.0	0.8	11.7	100.0	446
Upper Secondary	75.8	27.2	53.4	4.4	31.2	0.0	11.0	100.0	257
Higher	77.8	30.4	49.7	6.8	31.8	0.0	11.7	100.0	113
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	76.9	22.8	65.6	2.6	22.2	0.0	9.7	100.0	167
20-34	77.1	28.0	59.0	4.9	24.5	0.5	11.1	100.0	701
35-49	81.9	23.1	58.4	1.8	27.5	0.0	12.3	100.0	159
Place of delivery									
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Health facility	78.5	26.2	59.3	3.8	24.9	0.4	11.5	100.0	953
Public	76.2	26.8	62.7	3.4	20.3	0.6	13.0	100.0	652
Private	83.5	24.9	52.1	4.7	34.8	0.0	8.3	100.0	301
Other/DK/Missing	71.2	32.2	64.8	5.5	24.8	0.0	4.8	100.0	55
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(84.2)	(21.6)	(57.6)	(5.1)	(28.8)	0.0	(8.5)	100.0	42
Has no functional difficulty	77.4	26.6	59.6	4.0	24.8	0.4	11.2	100.0	945

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath						
	Dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother[2]	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth[3]	Never bathed[A]	DK/Don't remember	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Ethnicity of household head									
Indigenous/ Amerindian	78.7	10.3	68.2	3.9	20.0	0.6	7.3	100.0	56
Maroon	74.7	29.7	64.2	3.6	19.3	0.9	12.1	100.0	357
Creole	77.3	24.5	55.7	6.1	27.5	0.0	10.6	100.0	196
Hindustani	78.7	21.8	57.6	3.3	29.9	0.0	9.2	100.0	155
Javanese	83.4	29.1	54.6	2.7	31.6	0.0	11.2	100.0	101
Mixed Ethnicity	79.3	29.8	57.7	4.1	25.1	0.3	12.8	100.0	140
Other	(87.6)	(27.5)	(63.9)	(4.8)	(24.6)	0.0	(6.7)	100.0	21
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	76.0	24.9	65.5	4.9	19.5	0.3	9.9	100.0	298
Second	80.5	30.8	64.5	2.4	21.4	1.1	10.6	100.0	251
Middle	78.5	20.1	57.0	4.8	22.9	0.0	15.3	100.0	196
Fourth	77.2	29.2	54.1	2.8	31.0	0.2	11.8	100.0	175
Richest	75.9	26.8	48.9	6.1	39.1	0.0	5.9	100.0	106

[1] **MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried**

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

[3] **MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing**

* 'Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

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

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns (1 of 2)

Percent 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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of newborns receiving postnatal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding postnatal signal care functions within 2 days of birth[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
			Breastfeeding						
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
Total	83.5	86.0	78.7	70.2	90.9	55.1	62.9	93.4	1026
Sex of newborn									
Male	82.6	85.9	75.6	67.9	90.4	54.1	62.4	92.7	533
Female	84.4	86.2	82.1	72.7	91.5	56.2	63.5	94.2	494
Area									
Urban	80.6	85.3	74.7	65.7	89.8	53.4	60.6	93.0	685
Rural Coastal	86.9	84.5	84.5	77.0	91.4	57.4	68.7	92.6	191
Rural Interior	92.6	91.1	90.0	82.0	95.6	60.1	66.0	96.2	149
Region									
Paramaribo	78.1	83.5	73.6	64.3	88.1	56.5	58.7	92.1	370
Wanica	83.3	87.8	77.6	69.1	92.5	50.9	64.2	93.9	265
Nickerie	88.6	87.5	67.5	56.9	90.0	44.8	52.1	93.0	44
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Saramacca	79.8	77.5	81.8	68.7	83.9	56.3	65.1	85.7	32
Commewijne	80.5	81.2	82.0	73.8	86.0	54.1	70.3	92.1	46
Marowijne	87.2	86.7	82.0	81.8	93.0	61.8	69.0	93.0	46
Para	90.8	86.7	86.9	78.5	94.8	55.1	69.1	96.9	69
Brokopondo	92.9	92.3	95.4	84.0	97.2	55.5	70.2	97.2	80
Sipaliwini	92.1	89.7	83.8	79.7	93.9	65.4	61.3	95.1	69
Education*									
ECE, Pre-primary or None	91.1	89.4	86.8	77.6	95.5	54.2	67.2	96.7	48
Primary	88.6	88.7	85.7	73.4	94.0	55.8	65.2	96.0	161
Lower Secondary	81.2	85.0	79.6	72.5	90.6	54.5	60.6	92.3	446
Upper Secondary	83.9	85.0	75.9	65.9	88.9	57.0	67.9	92.9	257
Higher	80.9	87.0	68.4	63.8	90.4	53.0	55.8	93.6	113
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	79.9	82.0	85.0	73.5	92.0	59.0	64.6	94.4	167
20-34	84.0	86.3	76.9	69.7	90.6	53.4	61.8	93.2	701
35-49	84.8	89.1	80.2	69.2	91.2	58.8	66.0	93.4	159
Place of delivery									
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Health facility	82.8	85.6	78.9	70.2	90.8	54.4	62.3	93.4	953
Public	85.3	86.5	79.8	72.2	91.3	53.9	64.2	93.9	652
Private	77.5	83.7	77.0	65.8	89.7	55.4	58.3	92.3	301
Other/DK/Missing	91.1	91.8	74.8	69.6	92.5	66.2	72.4	93.9	55
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(69.7)	(83.8)	(79.5)	(85.0)	(89.7)	(46.3)	(59.0)	(92.2)	42
Has no functional difficulty	84.6	86.6	78.2	68.9	90.9	55.2	63.4	93.3	945

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns (2 of 2)

Percent 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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of newborns receiving postnatal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding postnatal signal care functions within 2 days of birth[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
			Breastfeeding						
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
Ethnicity of household head									
Indigenous/ Amerindian	86.7	83.3	81.2	66.4	92.0	54.1	61.2	93.3	56
Maroon	87.8	89.1	86.2	78.4	93.0	57.1	67.6	93.7	357
Creole	77.6	83.6	76.2	66.7	87.6	54.9	55.6	91.8	196
Hindustani	81.4	82.7	72.1	61.9	87.2	61.6	67.6	92.2	155
Javanese	79.8	83.3	75.2	66.1	91.7	45.8	69.7	94.4	101
Mixed Ethnicity	85.0	88.7	72.7	68.2	93.3	49.4	54.2	95.7	140
Other	(79.8)	(84.2)	(75.5)	(68.2)	(93.1)	(60.6)	(46.9)	(93.1)	21
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	89.0	89.7	88.1	79.4	94.4	55.7	65.6	95.5	298
Second	84.1	85.7	77.3	67.4	91.1	51.7	60.1	93.0	251
Middle	79.6	84.0	75.2	68.4	88.9	54.3	58.8	92.5	196
Fourth	82.1	85.2	74.9	63.9	90.4	58.8	68.4	92.5	175
Richest	76.0	81.4	68.8	65.0	85.5	57.2	60.8	91.7	106

[1] **MICS indicator TM.19 - Postnatal signal care functions**

* 'Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers (1 of 2)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	PNC visit for mothers[B]								Post-natal health check for the mother[1,C]	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	Missing/DK	Total		
Total	90.0	22.0	8.3	2.9	4.7	28.9	31.9	1.3	**100.0**	91.1	1026
Sex of newborn											
Male	89.9	24.0	9.3	3.0	5.3	29.7	27.2	1.5	100.0	90.8	533
Female	90.0	19.9	7.2	2.7	4.0	28.0	37.1	1.1	100.0	91.4	494
Area											
Urban	90.5	23.9	5.6	3.1	5.3	28.8	31.6	1.7	100.0	91.5	685
Rural Coastal	90.6	19.1	12.2	3.1	3.3	30.3	31.9	0.0	100.0	91.8	191
Rural Interior	86.8	17.4	15.5	1.5	3.2	27.6	33.4	1.3	100.0	88.5	149
Region											
Paramaribo	90.8	20.9	4.9	2.6	6.2	30.1	34.2	1.1	100.0	91.9	370
Wanica	89.4	28.3	6.4	2.5	4.6	28.2	27.1	2.8	100.0	90.3	265
Nickerie	91.3	17.0	9.9	6.2	2.3	23.0	41.6	0.0	100.0	92.5	44
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Saramacca	89.6	20.5	6.6	1.1	2.7	33.1	36.0	0.0	100.0	92.3	32
Commewijne	92.7	23.0	13.7	7.6	2.3	30.4	23.0	0.0	100.0	93.7	46
Marowijne	89.2	20.6	16.9	3.3	2.7	18.8	37.7	0.0	100.0	92.1	46
Para	91.6	18.3	8.9	3.8	4.7	35.0	29.2	0.0	100.0	91.6	69
Brokopondo	88.5	24.0	6.5	2.8	4.8	26.2	35.6	0.0	100.0	88.5	80
Sipaliwini	84.8	9.9	25.9	0.0	1.3	29.2	30.9	2.8	100.0	88.5	69
Education*											
ECE, Pre-primary or None	93.4	10.3	17.0	1.0	0.7	34.2	35.5	1.3	100.0	93.4	48
Primary	90.1	13.3	10.6	3.1	4.0	27.8	36.8	4.5	100.0	91.1	161
Lower Secondary	87.8	22.1	7.2	3.0	5.3	24.8	37.1	0.5	100.0	89.0	446
Upper Secondary	90.9	28.1	8.9	2.3	5.4	29.2	24.9	1.1	100.0	92.7	257
Higher	94.6	25.6	4.4	4.1	3.0	43.7	19.2	0.0	100.0	94.6	113
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	87.7	23.3	8.8	0.8	4.2	24.1	36.3	2.4	100.0	88.4	167
20-34	89.5	22.8	7.9	3.4	5.0	28.2	31.4	1.3	100.0	90.8	701
35-49	94.2	17.4	9.5	2.8	3.7	37.0	29.6	0.0	100.0	95.3	159
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	18
Health facility	90.8	21.0	7.7	2.9	4.8	30.5	31.7	1.4	100.0	91.4	953
Public	90.5	21.2	8.6	2.7	4.6	26.8	34.8	1.3	100.0	91.1	652
Private	91.4	20.6	5.6	3.4	5.4	38.5	24.8	1.7	100.0	91.9	301
Other/DK/Missing	81.7	30.4	18.8	2.6	3.0	10.7	34.6	0.0	100.0	86.3	55
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	89.1	22.8	8.5	2.6	4.1	25.3	35.4	1.4	100.0	90.5	851
C-section	94.0	18.5	7.5	4.3	7.2	46.3	15.2	1.0	100.0	94.0	175

Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers (2 of 2)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	PNC visit for mothers[B]								Post-natal health check for the mother[1,C]	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	Missing/DK	Total		
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(88.6)	(10.3)	(1.7)	0.0	(20.1)	(40.9)	(27.0)	0.0	100.0	(88.6)	42
Has no functional difficulty	90.1	22.5	8.4	3.1	4.1	28.9	31.8	1.3	100.0	91.3	945
Ethnicity of household head											
Indigenous/ Amerindian	92.4	15.5	10.5	3.7	1.6	30.7	36.9	1.1	100.0	92.4	56
Maroon	90.8	21.2	11.4	2.5	2.8	29.1	32.3	0.8	100.0	91.6	357
Creole	89.3	19.2	4.2	3.7	10.3	26.0	32.2	4.4	100.0	91.2	196
Hindustani	85.4	18.6	5.7	3.7	5.0	33.4	32.6	0.9	100.0	88.1	155
Javanese	95.1	30.4	9.1	1.0	2.0	29.9	27.6	0.0	100.0	95.3	101
Mixed Ethnicity	88.9	25.7	5.7	2.9	3.8	27.9	34.0	0.0	100.0	89.3	140
Other	(91.8)	(41.7)	(20.6)	(1.6)	(7.9)	(16.1)	(12.1)	0.0	100.0	(91.8)	21
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	88.8	17.6	11.3	2.3	2.9	29.0	36.2	0.7	100.0	90.5	298
Second	88.8	24.2	6.3	2.1	2.9	24.3	37.3	2.8	100.0	89.7	251
Middle	90.7	23.5	7.6	5.2	9.0	24.0	29.7	0.9	100.0	91.8	196
Fourth	91.7	19.9	8.5	0.8	7.1	34.6	27.6	1.5	100.0	92.5	175
Richest	91.5	30.2	5.4	5.2	1.5	39.2	18.4	0.0	100.0	92.7	106

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

* 'Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

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

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

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

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers						Provider of first PNC visit for mothers				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Missing/DK	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Total	4.3	65.8	24.8	3.8	1.3	**100.0**	98.5	0.9	0.5	**100.0**	389
Sex of newborn											
Male	5.1	65.6	23.9	4.5	0.9	100.0	98.3	0.7	1.0	100.0	222
Female	3.2	66.0	26.0	3.0	1.8	100.0	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	167
Area											
Urban	5.2	62.6	28.3	1.9	1.9	100.0	98.8	0.4	0.8	100.0	260
Rural Coastal	4.2	69.4	14.2	12.1	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	72
Rural Interior	0.0	75.5	22.4	2.1	0.0	100.0	95.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	56
Region											
Paramaribo	7.2	60.9	30.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	129
Wanica	2.6	61.1	28.5	3.2	4.5	100.0	97.2	0.9	1.9	100.0	111
Nickerie	(0.0)	(98.5)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	16
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Saramacca	(0.0)	(62.9)	(35.2)	(2.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.9)	(2.1)	(0.0)	100.0	10
Commewijne	(8.4)	(72.4)	(19.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Marowijne	(0.0)	(50.8)	(7.1)	(42.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	20
Para	(10.1)	(77.7)	(11.5)	(0.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Brokopondo	(0.0)	(68.9)	(31.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Sipaliwini	(0.0)	(83.4)	(12.1)	(4.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(90.8)	(9.2)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Education											
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Primary	5.1	75.5	11.5	7.9	0.0	100.0	94.8	5.2	0.0	100.0	50
Lower Secondary	1.8	68.8	25.4	4.1	0.0	100.0	98.7	0.0	1.3	100.0	168
Upper Secondary	7.7	63.1	26.6	0.0	2.6	100.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	115
Higher	1.6	46.3	38.4	9.0	4.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	42
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	2.7	63.2	31.4	2.7	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	62
20-34	5.2	66.9	22.0	4.0	1.8	100.0	98.1	1.1	0.8	100.0	274
35-49	1.3	62.9	31.6	4.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	53
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Health facility	3.1	69.8	26.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	348
Public	3.6	94.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	242
Private	2.0	12.4	84.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	106
Other/DK/Missing	(0.0)	(26.6)	(9.5)	(47.3)	(16.7)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	4.9	68.4	20.6	4.5	1.6	100.0	98.2	1.1	0.7	100.0	323
C-section	1.2	52.8	45.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	66

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers						Provider of first PNC visit for mothers				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Missing/DK	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Has no functional difficulty	4.6	65.0	25.1	3.9	1.4	100.0	98.6	0.8	0.6	100.0	359
Ethnicity of household head											
Indigenous/ Amerindian	(20.3)	(55.0)	(14.3)	(10.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.7)	(3.3)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Maroon	0.0	68.9	20.8	8.0	2.2	100.0	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	135
Creole	0.5	74.1	24.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	73
Hindustani	6.5	62.9	25.7	1.0	3.9	100.0	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	51
Javanese	6.2	66.9	26.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43
Mixed Ethnicity	12.6	57.4	27.7	2.2	0.0	100.0	96.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	53
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	4.7	72.3	12.9	7.1	3.0	100.0	96.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	102
Second	2.6	68.3	22.5	6.5	0.0	100.0	97.6	0.0	2.4	100.0	89
Middle	3.0	70.3	25.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89
Fourth	3.9	51.9	43.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	63
Richest	9.8	56.5	27.6	1.7	4.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	45

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

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

Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within 2 days of birth for:					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Newborns[1]	Mothers[2]	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	Missing	
Total	93.7	91.1	88.2	4.3	0.9	1026
Sex of newborn						
Male	94.5	90.8	87.5	3.6	1.4	533
Female	92.9	91.4	88.9	5.1	0.4	494
Area						
Urban	94.9	91.5	88.7	3.4	1.1	685
Rural Coastal	94.0	91.8	90.4	4.6	0.0	191
Rural Interior	87.9	88.5	83.1	8.1	1.3	149
Region						
Paramaribo	94.6	91.9	89.5	3.8	0.7	370
Wanica	95.3	90.3	86.7	3.1	1.9	265
Nickerie	95.8	92.5	92.2	3.8	0.0	44
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Saramacca	92.6	92.3	88.9	4.0	0.0	32
Commewijne	95.3	93.7	91.3	2.3	0.0	46
Marowijne	91.7	92.1	90.0	6.2	0.0	46
Para	95.2	91.6	91.0	4.3	0.0	69
Brokopondo	88.4	88.5	83.4	6.5	0.0	80
Sipaliwini	87.2	88.5	82.8	10.0	2.8	69
Education*						
ECE, Pre-primary or None	94.7	93.4	93.4	5.3	0.0	48
Primary	91.6	91.1	85.5	5.7	3.0	161
Lower Secondary	93.3	89.0	86.9	5.0	0.4	446
Upper Secondary	94.4	92.7	89.5	3.4	1.0	257
Higher	96.5	94.6	92.4	1.2	0.0	113
Age at most recent live birth						
Less than 20	92.5	88.4	85.5	5.4	0.8	167
20-34	93.2	90.8	87.3	4.5	1.2	701
35-49	97.5	95.3	95.0	2.2	0.0	159
Place of delivery						
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Health facility	93.9	91.4	88.3	4.0	1.0	953
Public	92.7	91.1	88.0	5.1	0.9	652
Private	96.4	91.9	88.8	1.8	1.3	301
Other/DK/Missing	91.0	86.3	86.3	9.0	0.0	55
Type of delivery						
Vaginal birth	93.2	90.5	87.2	4.6	1.1	851
C-section	96.5	94.0	92.8	2.7	0.3	175

Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within 2 days of birth for:					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Newborns[1]	Mothers[2]	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	Missing	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(97.0)	(88.6)	(87.8)	(2.2)	(0.0)	42
Has no functional difficulty	93.7	91.3	88.5	4.3	0.9	945
Ethnicity of household head						
Indigenous/ Amerindian	93.8	92.4	89.6	4.5	1.1	56
Maroon	92.1	91.6	88.5	5.4	0.7	357
Creole	95.1	91.2	85.9	2.7	3.1	196
Hindustani	93.8	88.1	84.9	3.3	0.3	155
Javanese	98.1	95.3	94.7	1.3	0.0	101
Mixed Ethnicity	92.6	89.3	88.9	6.9	0.0	140
Other	(94.3)	(91.8)	(90.2)	(4.1)	(0.0)	21
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	92.3	90.5	87.5	5.4	0.7	298
Second	91.6	89.7	84.9	5.2	1.5	251
Middle	96.1	91.8	90.6	3.2	0.6	196
Fourth	93.5	92.5	88.9	4.5	1.5	175
Richest	98.8	92.7	92.4	0.9	0.0	106

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

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

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

6.9 SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing the risk of HIV transmission. The consistent use of condoms during sex, especially when non-regular or multiple partners are involved, is particularly important for reducing the spread of HIV.[28,29] 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.[29] Tables TM.10.2W and 10.2M show the percentage of women age 15-24 years such key sexual behaviour indicators.

[28] 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.

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

Table TM.10.1W: Sex with multiple partners (women) (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:					
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]	Number of women	Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex[2]	Number of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
Total	87.4	65.5	1.4	7000	51.4	96
Area						
Urban	86.7	64.7	1.6	5287	51.7	84
Rural Coastal	88.0	66.1	0.7	1178	(*)	8
Rural Interior	92.9	71.6	0.5	535	(*)	3
Region						
Paramaribo	87.0	65.3	2.4	2585	53.0	62
Wanica	87.0	64.4	0.8	2131	(*)	17
Nickerie	85.6	62.3	0.1	439	(*)	1
Coronie	86.3	67.3	0.5	46	(*)	0
Saramacca	88.4	69.6	1.6	274	(*)	4
Commewijne	85.0	67.4	1.4	468	(*)	6
Marowijne	87.3	65.5	0.1	207	(*)	0
Para	89.0	61.5	0.5	316	(*)	2
Brokopondo	92.0	77.5	0.2	285	(*)	1
Sipaliwini	93.9	64.9	0.9	250	(*)	2
Age						
15-24	66.0	45.7	1.7	2365	(51.1)	41
15-19	51.0	30.8	1.7	1353	(*)	23
15-17	40.4	21.2	1.9	812	(*)	15
18-19	66.8	45.2	1.3	540	(*)	7
20-24	86.0	65.6	1.8	1012	(*)	18
25-29	95.1	77.0	1.2	974	(*)	12
30-39	99.1	79.0	1.9	1943	(61.4)	38
40-49	99.3	70.9	0.3	1718	(*)	5
Education*						
ECE, Pre-primary or None	97.9	61.5	0.0	261	-	-
Primary	93.9	64.9	0.7	942	(*)	7
Lower Secondary	85.4	66.6	1.6	2987	(49.5)	48
Upper secondary	83.3	64.6	1.9	1819	(51.8)	35
Higher	91.9	65.3	0.7	972	(*)	6
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	77.4	1.5	5594	51.7	85
Never married/in union	33.9	17.9	0.8	1277	(*)	11
Missing	70.0	19.3	0.0	129	-	-

Table TM.10.1W: Sex with multiple partners (women) (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:					
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]	Number of women	Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex[2]	Number of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	94.5	65.4	0.9	303	(*)	3
Has no functional difficulty	93.5	71.6	1.3	5885	48.5	77
Ethnicity of household head						
Indigenous/ Amerindian	89.3	63.3	0.7	278	(*)	2
Maroon	89.0	66.0	1.7	1633	(*)	28
Creole	89.1	64.1	2.4	1174	(55.2)	28
Hindustani	81.7	61.3	0.3	1978	(*)	6
Javanese	89.7	72.5	0.6	921	(*)	5
Mixed Ethnicity	91.4	69.6	2.9	837	(*)	24
Other	91.8	63.8	1.0	177	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	90.1	64.1	1.4	1295	(*)	18
Second	88.7	68.3	1.5	1409	(*)	21
Middle	86.7	64.2	1.8	1471	(*)	27
Fourth	87.1	65.9	1.4	1441	(*)	20
Richest	84.5	64.8	0.7	1383	(*)	10

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

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

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

Table TM.10.1M: Sex with multiple partners (men) (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:					
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]	Number of men	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex[2]	Number of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
Total	85.5	72.3	11.5	2828	49.9	326
Area						
Urban	86.4	72.7	11.3	2122	49.1	239
Rural Coastal	81.9	70.2	10.4	521	54.9	54
Rural Interior	86.4	74.4	17.8	185	(47.4)	33
Region						
Paramaribo	84.9	70.9	14.4	1175	50.1	170
Wanica	88.8	75.7	7.9	764	(47.1)	61
Nickerie	82.8	71.8	5.2	167	(*)	9
Coronie	71.2	66.3	9.6	29	(*)	3
Saramacca	86.9	70.2	9.2	96	(*)	9
Commewijne	86.7	73.9	6.6	195	(*)	13
Marowijne	80.9	68.7	21.7	86	(51.2)	19
Para	77.7	66.1	8.3	129	(*)	11
Brokopondo	87.6	76.2	13.2	89	(*)	12
Sipaliwini	85.3	72.7	22.0	96	(*)	21
Age						
15-24	63.8	52.9	11.1	1035	65.1	114
15-19	45.7	36.6	7.1	594	(76.3)	42
15-17	34.3	27.7	6.4	368	(*)	23
18-19	64.4	50.9	8.2	226	(72.9)	19
20-24	88.0	74.8	16.4	441	58.7	72
25-29	95.5	82.4	15.9	341	56.6	54
30-39	99.0	87.4	13.2	715	42.0	94
40-49	98.4	80.4	8.6	737	28.3	63
Education*						
ECE, Pre-primary or None	90.7	72.8	17.1	50	(*)	9
Primary	88.8	74.1	8.1	509	36.5	41
Lower Secondary	81.3	69.6	12.2	1349	52.5	165
Upper secondary	89.6	75.8	11.2	666	57.7	74
Higher	89.6	76.5	15.6	236	(*)	37
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	95.8	84.6	13.1	1762	41.6	231
Never married/in union	67.9	52.2	9.1	1035	69.9	95
Missing	(90.8)	(48.7)	(1.2)	31	(*)	0

Table TM.10.1M: Sex with multiple partners (men) (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:					
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]	Number of men	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex[2]	Number of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	95.4	76.7	16.5	138	(*)	23
Has no functional difficulty	93.1	79.1	12.0	2323	48.8	280
Ethnicity of household head						
Indigenous/ Amerindian	83.5	66.6	6.8	101	(*)	7
Maroon	84.3	74.7	20.1	599	53.8	121
Creole	85.9	74.5	16.5	472	40.9	78
Hindustani	86.7	73.1	7.2	868	50.7	62
Javanese	83.9	70.4	4.8	409	(*)	20
Mixed Ethnicity	89.6	74.2	11.2	314	(44.9)	35
Other	72.1	37.0	5.5	65	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	84.9	70.5	14.1	449	47.6	63
Second	83.6	72.3	8.7	616	49.1	54
Middle	86.2	74.0	11.6	556	55.4	65
Fourth	86.1	69.4	11.0	638	55.8	70
Richest	86.9	75.5	13.1	569	42.1	75

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

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

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behavior indicators (young women) (1 of 3)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behavior indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:						
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15[1]	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex[2]	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	A man 10 or more years older[3]	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[4]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[5]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
Total	66.0	12.7	1.7	2365	81.5	942	13.0	41.3	1080	33.1	977	(51.1)	41
Area													
Urban	64.0	11.3	2.0	1762	80.7	753	13.5	41.9	760	34.1	738	(47.5)	35
Rural Coastal	67.4	14.1	0.9	417	89.1	144	13.1	37.3	198	25.5	156	(*)	4
Rural Interior	81.2	22.6	1.1	186	(71.4)	45	9.9	44.9	122	38.1	84	(*)	2
Region													
Paramaribo	65.0	10.3	2.8	884	74.7	399	14.4	43.7	386	39.1	386	(*)	25
Wanica	64.1	12.7	1.5	718	86.5	280	11.4	41.9	308	32.1	301	(*)	10
Nickerie	58.6	10.2	0.0	134	90.1	62	20.3	30.0	51	11.8	40	-	-
Coronie	(65.9)	(6.4)	(0.0)	18	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	7	-	-
Saramacca	67.5	14.4	2.3	96	(93.8)	28	10.7	30.9	47	27.6	30	39.6	2
Commewijne	60.8	9.0	0.0	129	93.2	54	14.0	26.6	63	(11.6)	34	-	-
Marowijne	67.7	18.1	0.4	78	80.5	31	12.9	47.9	36	22.1	37	(*)	0
Para	71.8	17.9	1.2	122	(87.4)	39	15.3	47.7	57	27.7	58	(*)	1
Brokopondo	80.9	17.1	0.6	111	(*)	24	8.0	52.4	78	40.9	58	(*)	1
Sipaliwini	81.7	30.7	1.8	75	(*)	21	(13.3)	(33.8)	44	31.7	25	(*)	1
Age													
15-19	51.0	15.8	1.7	1353	87.7	722	8.0	40.0	416	33.9	541	(*)	23
15-17	40.4	18.7	1.9	812	91.7	506	5.7	33.0	172	32.7	268	(*)	15
18-19	66.8	11.4	1.3	540	78.3	216	9.6	50.7	244	35.2	274	(*)	7
20-24	86.0	8.5	1.8	1012	61.3	220	16.2	43.0	664	32.0	436	(*)	18
20-22	83.6	8.5	2.1	688	68.2	158	15.1	46.1	449	34.9	317	(*)	15
23-24	91.0	8.5	1.2	324	(43.4)	62	18.6	36.6	215	(24.3)	118	(*)	4

Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behavior indicators (young women) (2 of 3)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behavior indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:						
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15[1]	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex[2]	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	A man 10 or more years older[3]	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[4]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[5]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
Education*													
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	2	-	-
Primary	71.6	24.7	0.6	160	80.8	55	26.6	34.3	71	16.5	55	(*)	1
Lower Secondary	64.2	16.8	2.0	1204	83.6	494	11.6	41.4	556	36.5	498	(*)	24
Upper Secondary	63.8	4.9	1.7	787	82.1	326	13.2	41.4	355	31.8	326	(*)	14
Higher	77.4	5.4	1.4	187	(67.4)	63	10.4	50.4	82	30.4	94	(*)	3
Marital status													
Ever married/in union	100.0	20.5	2.4	1352	na	0	12.7	60.5	966	31.0	819	(52.1)	33
Never married/in union	18.5	2.2	0.9	942	81.5	942	18.0	14.6	100	45.2	137	(*)	9
Missing	48.0	1.5	0.0	71	na	0	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	21	-	-
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	88.3	7.5	0.4	56	(*)	6	(19.2)	(44.2)	33	(28.8)	25	(*)	0
Has no functional difficulty	79.0	9.6	1.7	1496	69.3	430	14.2	45.7	875	33.4	684	(*)	25

Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behavior indicators (young women) (3 of 3)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behavior indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:						
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15[1]	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percent age of women who never had sex[2]	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	A man 10 or more years older[3]	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[4]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[5]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
Ethnicity of household head													
Indigenous/ Amerindian	70.5	12.1	1.4	99	(94.6)	31	16.2	34.9	49	29.7	35	(*)	1
Maroon	73.5	17.4	1.7	656	72.0	234	11.1	47.9	346	34.0	314	(*)	11
Creole	70.9	14.6	3.2	412	69.2	163	14.3	48.2	202	40.3	198	(*)	13
Hindustani	45.7	6.7	0.2	583	93.7	317	15.4	24.2	173	28.1	141	(*)	1
Javanese	71.2	12.3	1.0	290	90.7	89	12.0	41.1	145	23.0	119	(*)	3
Mixed Ethnicity	74.6	11.5	3.5	265	72.0	91	13.1	51.8	134	36.8	137	(*)	9
Other	(75.6)	(13.0)	(2.8)	60	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	31	(*)	32	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	74.0	20.2	1.8	474	78.3	155	12.8	43.9	258	34.8	208	(*)	8
Second	71.7	14.8	2.2	483	73.7	172	12.9	43.8	244	37.8	211	(*)	11
Middle	65.1	8.5	1.6	524	83.9	208	12.0	40.9	223	30.1	214	(*)	8
Fourth	63.1	13.9	2.8	475	85.2	198	16.6	40.4	215	34.3	192	(*)	13
Richest	54.3	5.5	0.2	409	84.5	210	9.9	37.0	139	26.8	152	(*)	1

[1] MICS indicator TM.24 - Sex before age 15 among young people
[2] MICS indicator TM.25 - Young people who have never had sex
[3] MICS indicator TM.26 - Age-mixing among sexual partners
[4] MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners
[5] MICS indicator TM.28; Condom use with non-regular partners
* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations
( ) Figures that are based on 25 -49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.10.2M: Key sexual behavior indicators (young men) (1 of 3)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behavior indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:											
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15[1]	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex[2]	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[3]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[4]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
Total	63.8	17.8	11.1	1035	43.9	674	51.4	547	66.4	531	65.1	114
Area												
Urban	65.1	17.6	10.5	752	41.2	516	52.5	398	64.6	395	61.7	79
Rural Coastal	54.2	13.1	10.3	194	60.1	109	43.8	92	77.7	85	(64.9)	20
Rural Interior	73.7	29.6	17.9	88	(34.5)	49	57.9	56	61.8	51	(*)	16
Region												
Paramaribo	63.7	19.7	13.4	430	44.6	288	52.3	218	71.1	225	(69.8)	58
Wanica	68.5	15.9	7.7	256	35.7	179	55.0	144	54.4	141	(*)	20
Nickerie	54.5	12.3	5.1	57	(50.0)	44	(41.0)	29	(53.5)	23	(*)	3
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	5	(*)	4	(*)	4	(*)	0
Saramacca	(62.0)	(3.8)	(6.7)	31	(*)	7	(47.4)	18	(*)	15	(*)	2
Commewijne	63.1	9.5	2.9	70	(44.0)	49	(45.3)	38	(70.5)	32	(*)	2
Marowijne	60.7	24.8	20.7	41	(62.9)	22	(50.5)	20	(75.3)	21	(*)	8
Para	45.4	13.5	12.1	50	(67.2)	33	(40.8)	20	(79.8)	20	(*)	6
Brokopondo	(76.2)	(37.2)	(13.7)	47	(27.9)	35	(63.7)	32	(64.8)	30	(*)	6
Sipaliwini	(70.8)	(20.9)	(22.7)	41	(*)	14	(51.4)	25	(57.7)	21	(*)	9
Age												
15-19	45.7	17.1	7.1	594	58.6	434	38.8	217	70.9	230	(76.3)	42
15-17	34.3	17.5	6.4	368	69.3	280	30.0	102	76.4	110	(78.9)	23
18-19	64.4	16.5	8.2	226	39.3	154	53.1	115	65.9	120	(72.9)	19
20-24	88.0	18.7	16.4	441	16.8	240	68.3	330	63.0	301	58.7	72
20-22	86.9	18.7	15.5	286	16.8	160	68.0	207	65.1	195	(58.5)	44
23-24	90.2	18.8	18.1	155	17.0	80	68.9	123	59.1	107	(58.9)	28

Table TM.10.2M: Key sexual behavior indicators (young men) (2 of 3)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behavior indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:											
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15[1]	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex[2]	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[3]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[4]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
Education*												
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	3	(*)	4	(*)	3	(*)	0
Primary	63.6	34.1	7.3	129	45.0	81	49.9	73	61.8	64	(*)	9
Lower Secondary	60.4	17.7	11.2	617	48.9	407	47.5	311	72.7	293	72.7	69
Upper Secondary	71.2	12.8	13.7	221	32.4	139	60.5	127	54.3	134	(*)	30
Higher	(71.7)	(2.7)	(8.9)	60	(29.6)	42	(*)	33	(*)	37	(*)	5
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	79.0	25.6	19.7	348	-	-	56.3	251	73.9	196	63.5	68
Never married/in union	56.1	13.9	6.8	681	43.9	674	48.9	294	62.5	333	(67.6)	46
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	-	-	(*)	2	(*)	2	-	-
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(78.9)	(14.6)	(22.0)	26	(*)	3	(*)	16	(*)	14	(*)	6
Has no functional difficulty	80.1	18.1	13.3	641	25.3	391	63.6	429	63.6	407	63.8	85

Table TM.10.2M: Key sexual behavior indicators (young men) (3 of 3)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behavior indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:											
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15[1]	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex[2]	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[3]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[4]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
Ethnicity of household head												
Indigenous/ Amerindian	51.4	17.9	11.6	34	(69.3)	21	(35.2)	14	(*)	12	(*)	4
Maroon	68.6	31.8	18.0	283	39.7	184	60.4	167	72.2	171	77.1	51
Creole	67.1	22.8	12.0	192	36.2	112	56.5	108	63.1	108	(44.3)	23
Hindustani	60.4	5.7	6.3	265	45.2	188	46.4	127	68.1	123	(*)	17
Javanese	57.2	5.9	5.2	139	50.8	87	40.6	71	(59.2)	56	(*)	7
Mixed Ethnicity	72.9	20.5	12.2	101	38.9	64	56.7	57	62.3	58	(*)	12
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	19	(*)	3	(*)	3	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	67.6	26.5	14.9	199	43.8	121	55.4	117	62.6	110	(72.1)	30
Second	58.5	22.4	8.3	219	54.4	138	45.4	114	74.9	99	(*)	18
Middle	63.5	15.7	9.5	197	40.3	152	51.8	97	71.6	102	(*)	19
Fourth	65.3	13.3	10.3	229	37.6	143	50.6	112	58.0	116	(*)	24
Richest	64.1	11.0	12.7	191	43.8	120	54.4	107	66.8	104	(*)	24

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

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

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

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

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

6.10 HIV

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission.[29] 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.[28,29] 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.[28,29] 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 Suriname 2018 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 Suriname, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and sharing food with someone with HIV, which counts for 50%. 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.[29]

The following questions were asked in Suriname 2018 MICS 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.[28,29] 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.[28,29] 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) (1 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Super natural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1,A]	Number of women
Total	92.2	79.3	75.1	67.9	80.1	64.6	76.9	73.1	50.0	40.2	7000
Area											
Urban	95.2	82.2	78.9	71.4	84.6	69.1	79.9	76.6	54.5	44.2	5287
Rural Coastal	88.4	75.8	69.9	63.2	71.8	55.9	72.9	66.9	40.1	31.3	1178
Rural Interior	70.4	58.7	48.6	43.9	54.0	39.9	55.7	52.4	26.5	19.8	535
Region											
Paramaribo	96.5	83.7	80.7	72.9	86.7	72.7	81.9	79.4	57.6	46.1	2585
Wanica	94.3	81.7	78.8	71.9	83.1	65.2	78.0	73.4	51.4	43.4	2131
Nickerie	91.6	74.6	69.1	61.2	79.3	66.9	78.4	76.0	53.4	40.5	439
Coronie	99.1	92.4	81.8	79.0	88.2	69.5	89.0	74.0	47.5	40.1	46
Saramacca	92.5	79.9	73.1	66.2	68.4	58.1	72.9	71.8	39.4	32.4	274
Commewijne	92.3	76.4	70.7	61.2	77.4	60.8	77.4	71.4	44.8	31.0	468
Marowijne	83.3	72.1	63.3	58.7	68.2	49.8	71.5	63.7	36.4	29.6	207
Para	85.0	75.4	72.5	66.2	71.5	54.4	66.2	60.2	38.7	31.7	316
Brokopondo	80.8	65.4	55.2	48.9	62.6	51.7	70.3	65.5	35.7	25.0	285
Sipaliwini	58.5	51.2	41.1	38.1	44.2	26.5	39.1	37.5	16.1	13.8	250
Age											
15-24[1]	93.6	78.3	75.1	65.6	79.8	60.7	75.3	70.4	42.9	32.3	2365
15-19	92.6	78.0	74.5	65.0	78.1	60.9	73.4	66.5	40.3	30.1	1353
15-17	91.2	77.4	73.2	64.9	74.4	58.2	68.9	63.8	38.3	29.4	812
18-19	94.5	78.9	76.4	65.2	83.5	65.0	80.1	70.7	43.3	31.2	540
20-24	95.0	78.7	76.0	66.3	82.1	60.4	78.0	75.6	46.3	35.2	1012
25-29	94.6	82.2	76.8	70.4	82.9	67.0	81.9	79.2	55.0	43.1	974
30-39	92.5	80.0	76.1	69.3	81.0	66.8	78.9	74.9	52.9	43.7	1943
40-49	88.5	78.2	73.0	68.2	77.9	66.2	73.8	71.3	53.6	45.3	1718

Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women) (2 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Super natural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1,A]	Number of women
Education*											
ECE, Pre-primary or None	69.4	56.1	46.3	41.8	54.9	33.5	47.7	43.2	24.2	17.4	261
Primary	77.3	61.3	57.7	49.6	58.1	41.8	56.9	46.9	24.2	18.1	942
Lower Secondary	94.1	80.2	75.9	68.1	79.8	63.0	78.0	70.9	45.6	35.7	2987
Upper Secondary	97.0	85.3	81.0	74.1	89.9	73.7	83.3	85.6	62.6	50.5	1819
Higher	98.1	89.3	86.5	81.0	91.3	83.0	88.3	89.9	71.7	62.3	972
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	92.6	80.7	76.0	69.4	81.2	64.5	77.6	73.2	50.7	41.3	5594
Never married/in union	91.2	74.9	71.7	63.2	76.7	64.7	74.0	72.2	46.8	36.0	1277
Missing	84.4	63.4	69.3	50.2	67.1	70.3	75.4	76.4	51.2	33.8	129
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	89.0	75.3	68.5	61.4	76.3	56.8	69.6	69.8	44.0	34.6	303
Has no functional difficulty	92.5	79.8	75.7	68.7	81.1	65.9	78.4	74.6	51.9	42.0	5885

Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women) (3 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Super natural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1,A]	Number of women
Ethnicity of household head											
Indigenous/ Amerindian	76.1	68.3	64.6	59.6	65.7	52.0	61.1	51.9	35.2	29.3	278
Maroon	88.7	75.8	70.1	62.9	74.7	58.0	74.6	67.6	42.9	33.2	1633
Creole	95.7	83.0	84.1	75.5	85.9	77.2	80.0	80.4	61.6	52.5	1174
Hindustani	91.4	78.2	71.8	65.8	77.8	59.1	74.9	71.8	44.6	35.5	1978
Javanese	97.0	84.3	77.6	70.6	85.2	65.8	80.7	76.0	53.0	42.4	921
Mixed Ethnicity	97.6	84.6	82.4	74.5	88.8	76.1	82.9	81.8	61.1	48.9	837
Other	84.4	65.5	66.9	56.8	72.3	64.0	75.4	67.4	52.1	39.8	177
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	81.0	67.6	60.6	53.2	66.6	49.0	65.3	58.6	34.4	25.8	1295
Second	92.4	77.0	71.5	63.3	75.7	57.6	74.5	66.8	40.9	30.4	1409
Middle	94.3	81.5	77.3	70.2	82.7	67.8	79.2	74.4	53.2	41.7	1471
Fourth	96.1	85.3	81.7	75.8	85.5	73.1	80.7	80.0	58.0	49.5	1441
Richest	96.2	84.0	83.2	75.8	88.8	74.2	83.7	84.6	61.9	52.3	1383

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

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

Table TM.11.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men) (1 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Super natural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1,A]	Number of men
Total	93.1	86.2	82.8	78.0	83.2	61.9	81.8	70.0	47.3	41.5	2828
Area											
Urban	94.3	87.9	84.2	79.6	84.1	65.0	83.3	72.2	49.1	42.8	2122
Rural Coastal	90.3	82.0	79.8	74.1	81.5	54.0	76.8	65.4	43.3	39.2	521
Rural Interior	87.4	78.9	75.5	70.6	77.6	49.0	78.7	57.9	38.2	33.0	185
Region											
Paramaribo	95.9	88.8	87.7	82.3	86.3	70.8	85.6	74.1	54.5	47.9	1175
Wanica	92.7	87.4	80.2	77.0	80.3	62.4	81.7	71.0	44.9	38.9	764
Nickerie	86.7	82.8	72.9	71.0	79.0	37.5	71.7	63.7	30.7	27.8	167
Coronie	97.0	72.2	69.0	49.2	77.2	52.5	79.3	49.2	31.3	17.7	29
Saramacca	94.9	87.0	83.8	79.2	89.7	55.8	79.5	67.8	48.2	46.3	96
Commewijne	93.1	84.5	86.3	79.7	87.7	52.7	81.8	65.1	42.7	37.7	195
Marowijne	85.2	79.9	77.9	72.6	75.0	49.1	67.4	64.5	37.7	33.1	86
Para	90.2	80.2	77.8	71.5	80.6	57.7	77.7	70.3	47.2	42.3	129
Brokopondo	95.3	85.9	85.9	79.4	91.3	60.5	93.0	64.7	50.5	43.1	89
Sipaliwini	80.1	72.5	65.9	62.5	64.9	38.4	65.4	51.6	26.8	23.6	96
Age											
15-24[1]	91.9	81.9	82.4	75.4	80.3	55.0	77.5	65.2	40.3	34.5	1035
15-19	90.5	78.4	80.5	71.5	77.5	53.0	73.9	61.7	38.0	32.9	594
15-17	88.7	74.7	77.5	67.7	73.5	53.4	72.0	58.5	37.4	31.2	368
18-19	93.3	84.3	85.4	77.6	83.9	52.3	77.0	66.9	38.9	35.8	226
20-24	93.7	86.7	85.0	80.6	84.1	57.8	82.5	69.8	43.5	36.7	441
25-29	94.2	89.3	83.9	80.2	83.5	64.4	84.9	72.1	49.3	44.4	341
30-39	94.6	88.9	84.1	80.1	88.3	69.2	85.9	75.1	55.7	49.5	715
40-49	93.1	88.3	81.7	78.7	82.1	63.4	82.4	71.0	48.1	42.3	737

Table TM.11.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men) (2 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				**Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:**					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Super natural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1,A]	Number of men
Education*											
ECE, Pre-primary or None	74.4	65.1	60.5	53.2	54.8	35.5	47.9	48.2	21.3	18.8	50
Primary	86.3	79.8	72.4	68.5	73.7	49.8	73.4	58.7	34.1	30.0	509
Lower Secondary	94.0	85.9	84.3	78.6	83.8	59.7	83.2	69.4	44.6	38.8	1349
Upper Secondary	96.8	91.9	88.0	84.2	88.1	71.1	86.4	77.4	56.8	50.4	666
Higher	98.9	93.1	89.2	86.2	94.4	82.0	87.6	84.2	70.8	63.1	236
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	95.0	89.5	84.2	80.7	85.8	64.7	84.2	74.9	51.9	45.8	1762
Never married/in union	90.6	81.8	81.4	74.8	79.9	57.7	78.4	62.9	40.3	35.2	1035
Missing	(72.6)	(51.2)	(51.3)	(36.2)	(45.8)	(45.6)	(59.1)	(34.6)	(21.1)	(6.8)	31
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	95.1	86.4	84.0	79.3	80.5	61.3	80.2	58.1	34.8	30.5	138
Has no functional difficulty	93.7	88.1	83.6	79.6	84.9	63.3	83.5	72.6	49.6	43.8	2323

Table TM.11.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men) (3 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Super natural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1,A]	Number of men
Ethnicity of household head											
Indigenous/ Amerindian	78.3	64.5	64.9	60.2	64.6	41.8	67.6	51.9	29.7	26.5	101
Maroon	94.8	86.2	84.6	77.9	86.1	62.7	86.3	71.8	48.8	41.6	599
Creole	96.4	90.0	86.9	81.3	91.3	70.0	85.5	73.9	57.5	48.6	472
Hindustani	91.8	85.2	78.8	75.0	78.6	57.6	80.9	67.9	40.2	34.5	868
Javanese	93.6	88.2	87.2	83.1	83.4	61.5	79.8	67.7	47.5	44.5	409
Mixed Ethnicity	98.7	94.1	90.6	88.2	88.5	71.1	82.8	80.5	57.0	54.7	314
Other	67.2	56.8	53.1	42.8	60.9	43.5	55.7	46.6	33.8	24.0	65
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	87.0	78.4	76.3	70.2	76.1	49.8	75.6	61.6	37.3	33.4	449
Second	91.7	85.2	81.2	76.6	83.0	59.6	81.1	66.8	47.1	41.8	616
Middle	92.8	82.5	80.8	73.7	82.2	66.5	84.2	68.6	48.0	40.1	556
Fourth	95.0	89.5	85.6	81.7	85.0	63.0	81.6	71.7	46.7	40.8	638
Richest	97.8	93.6	88.6	85.8	87.9	68.3	85.3	79.7	55.5	49.9	569

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

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women) (1 of 2)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast- feeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women
Total	65.4	58.0	70.2	83.4	44.3	60.1	52.5	8.8	7000
Area									
Urban	67.8	59.6	71.3	86.2	44.8	62.8	54.0	9.0	5287
Rural Coastal	65.0	57.5	67.8	78.5	47.0	54.6	48.9	9.9	1178
Rural Interior	41.5	43.4	63.8	65.7	33.1	46.0	45.0	4.7	535
Region									
Paramaribo	67.8	61.0	75.1	89.9	43.6	65.5	57.0	6.5	2585
Wanica	68.2	57.9	67.9	83.5	45.7	61.5	52.4	10.9	2131
Nickerie	65.6	61.7	63.0	77.6	46.9	51.1	41.5	14.0	439
Coronie	67.2	70.3	84.5	93.0	55.0	87.0	79.0	6.1	46
Saramacca	62.9	57.4	62.9	78.0	41.3	54.5	47.7	14.4	274
Commewijne	68.6	53.7	67.2	80.2	45.9	56.8	48.4	12.0	468
Marowijne	62.2	60.1	73.2	76.7	52.7	57.3	55.6	6.6	207
Para	65.2	58.3	72.5	79.1	49.4	52.0	48.3	6.0	316
Brokopondo	42.5	46.1	72.5	74.8	33.8	54.1	52.4	6.0	285
Sipaliwini	40.4	40.4	54.0	55.3	32.3	36.7	36.6	3.2	250
Age group									
15-24	62.7	52.2	72.5	84.3	40.9	60.0	52.6	9.3	2365
15-19	61.4	49.4	68.5	81.4	39.1	58.0	50.4	11.2	1353
15-17	61.0	46.2	68.2	78.6	38.2	53.8	48.1	12.7	812
18-19	62.0	54.2	69.1	85.6	40.4	64.4	53.8	8.9	540
20-24	64.5	56.1	77.9	88.2	43.4	62.5	55.6	6.8	1012
25-29	69.4	62.3	77.9	87.3	50.1	64.8	58.9	7.3	974
30-39	65.4	60.7	67.7	82.4	45.1	60.4	52.3	10.2	1943
40-49	66.6	60.6	65.4	80.9	44.7	57.4	48.8	7.6	1718
Education*									
ECE, Pre-primary or None	40.6	39.8	58.7	61.1	32.7	40.8	40.4	8.3	261
Primary	51.1	49.7	59.3	65.5	41.0	46.8	44.3	11.9	942
Lower Secondary	67.4	57.5	73.5	85.5	45.3	62.4	55.5	8.6	2987
Upper Secondary	69.0	59.9	72.2	88.4	44.7	64.1	54.2	8.6	1819
Higher	73.1	69.5	70.3	91.1	47.3	64.6	51.2	7.0	972
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	65.8	59.5	70.7	84.1	44.9	60.2	52.3	8.5	5594
Never married/in union	64.4	52.1	68.4	80.9	41.7	59.9	53.2	10.3	1277
Missing	57.2	55.1	66.1	76.2	43.7	62.1	51.9	8.1	129
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	66.6	55.0	62.4	82.8	37.5	51.7	40.7	6.2	303
Has no functional difficulty	65.9	59.8	70.9	84.1	45.5	61.5	53.7	8.4	5885

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women) (2 of 2)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast- feeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women
Ethnicity of household head									
Indigenous/ Amerindian	55.1	49.2	64.0	69.2	41.2	47.4	44.3	6.9	278
Maroon	57.1	57.8	80.3	83.7	45.1	62.0	59.9	5.0	1633
Creole	64.6	57.2	79.0	89.3	42.5	69.2	62.2	6.5	1174
Hindustani	68.0	54.7	57.0	79.0	40.0	52.5	41.4	12.4	1978
Javanese	72.3	62.2	69.9	84.8	49.9	59.6	50.1	12.2	921
Mixed Ethnicity	72.4	64.4	75.0	89.4	50.6	67.7	57.0	8.2	837
Other	63.1	65.0	55.1	75.9	43.5	55.5	46.4	8.4	177
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	50.4	50.1	69.0	73.6	39.1	51.7	49.6	7.4	1295
Second	65.3	57.6	72.2	83.3	46.1	61.0	55.4	9.2	1409
Middle	65.3	56.9	73.7	84.6	44.7	61.7	55.4	9.7	1471
Fourth	70.9	61.7	72.3	87.1	46.5	65.4	55.7	9.0	1441
Richest	73.7	63.5	63.4	87.4	44.6	60.1	45.6	8.8	1383

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

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men) (1 of 2)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast- feeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of men
Total	62.3	56.9	68.3	81.5	42.2	46.2	40.0	11.6	2828
Area									
Urban	64.8	60.4	68.6	83.4	43.7	47.9	40.9	11.0	2122
Rural Coastal	58.6	45.9	64.1	74.6	37.0	40.7	36.0	15.7	521
Rural Interior	45.0	47.0	77.8	80.0	38.9	42.2	40.9	7.5	185
Region									
Paramaribo	67.9	63.5	69.3	84.8	46.2	52.7	45.1	11.1	1175
Wanica	60.1	56.6	66.6	81.1	39.4	42.9	36.7	11.6	764
Nickerie	58.7	49.4	64.9	79.3	38.9	42.2	31.8	7.5	167
Coronie	60.7	49.9	86.0	91.0	40.5	53.3	52.3	6.0	29
Saramacca	62.4	43.2	63.2	73.2	35.2	34.6	31.8	21.7	96
Commewijne	67.6	56.8	71.0	81.3	47.8	36.0	32.8	11.8	195
Marowijne	54.7	45.3	63.9	72.3	37.8	46.6	41.9	12.9	86
Para	52.0	41.9	60.0	69.9	31.2	40.5	35.8	20.3	129
Brokopondo	38.8	38.7	85.6	85.6	36.7	37.6	37.6	9.7	89
Sipaliwini	50.7	54.8	70.5	74.7	41.0	46.5	43.9	5.4	96
Age group									
15-24	56.9	49.6	69.4	78.4	38.3	44.3	39.5	13.4	1035
15-19	52.5	46.1	65.1	75.0	34.2	39.9	34.7	15.5	594
15-17	47.7	44.1	58.9	69.4	31.2	37.2	32.7	19.3	368
18-19	60.4	49.3	75.4	84.1	39.1	44.2	37.9	9.3	226
20-24	62.7	54.2	75.2	83.0	43.9	50.1	45.9	10.7	441
25-29	63.0	58.2	72.5	86.4	42.5	49.6	42.3	7.8	341
30-39	64.6	60.7	69.3	83.0	45.1	48.7	42.0	11.6	715
40-49	67.6	62.8	63.9	82.2	44.6	45.0	37.8	10.9	737
Education*									
ECE, Pre-primary or None	50.1	54.5	57.4	71.7	35.2	39.9	33.2	2.6	50
Primary	55.1	50.4	69.1	74.0	43.6	34.7	32.8	12.3	509
Lower Secondary	61.5	53.9	70.1	81.8	42.0	45.6	40.0	12.2	1349
Upper Secondary	69.6	67.2	70.3	87.5	45.8	54.9	45.5	9.3	666
Higher	67.9	61.2	55.6	83.2	33.2	52.5	42.1	15.7	236
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	65.1	58.3	69.9	84.7	42.9	47.8	40.9	10.3	1762
Never married/in union	58.0	54.2	65.8	76.7	40.6	43.4	38.2	13.9	1035
Missing	(51.3)	(62.8)	(64.2)	(64.2)	(51.3)	(48.0)	(48.0)	(8.5)	31

Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men) (2 of 2)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast- feeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of men
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	62.1	46.4	65.0	82.7	28.9	48.6	37.9	12.4	138
Has no functional difficulty	64.7	59.5	70.0	83.4	44.7	47.5	41.3	10.4	2323
Ethnicity of household head									
Indigenous/ Amerindian	47.0	43.5	43.5	56.9	30.1	30.1	24.8	21.4	101
Maroon	53.9	55.4	82.1	86.0	43.7	51.4	48.7	8.7	599
Creole	67.3	61.8	74.1	84.9	48.7	55.0	48.8	11.5	472
Hindustani	63.5	53.8	61.7	78.5	38.7	40.6	32.6	13.3	868
Javanese	71.4	65.0	63.8	81.1	49.5	41.4	34.9	12.5	409
Mixed Ethnicity	63.7	56.0	73.0	90.2	36.9	55.9	47.7	8.4	314
Other	48.9	49.5	33.6	55.1	25.7	19.3	15.0	12.1	65
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	50.4	46.5	67.8	72.9	39.1	37.6	35.7	14.1	449
Second	60.7	56.7	73.9	82.1	46.4	47.8	44.4	9.6	616
Middle	63.1	55.3	68.9	80.7	41.7	44.6	38.9	12.2	556
Fourth	64.7	60.0	67.9	84.1	41.0	50.2	42.8	10.9	638
Richest	70.1	63.3	62.7	85.6	41.8	48.5	36.6	12.2	569

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

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women) (1 of 3)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV [B]	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Total	40.7	47.1	67.5	81.8	79.2	71.7	15.6	61.5	6453
Area									
Urban	38.8	47.2	66.5	83.0	80.1	72.6	13.0	60.1	5035
Rural Coastal	46.3	50.0	73.0	76.6	76.2	69.7	20.0	67.3	1041
Rural Interior	49.9	38.4	66.6	80.4	75.1	64.9	38.3	63.7	376
Region									
Paramaribo	35.1	45.4	62.9	84.4	80.0	71.9	11.1	55.5	2493
Wanica	42.7	50.6	71.5	82.5	81.4	74.5	15.2	65.5	2011
Nickerie	39.1	44.1	65.0	73.4	75.0	69.8	14.0	57.1	402
Coronie	39.6	35.2	62.0	85.0	80.1	76.5	11.6	54.7	45
Saramacca	50.8	54.6	80.0	74.0	75.1	70.0	24.2	70.5	253
Commewijne	46.0	47.8	69.6	78.5	73.4	66.4	15.7	67.9	432
Marowijne	45.0	40.5	64.1	79.1	75.7	68.6	21.9	66.0	172
Para	45.7	51.8	74.4	81.9	81.3	72.5	18.9	70.3	268
Brokopondo	45.7	41.3	64.3	78.6	74.5	64.9	32.9	63.7	230
Sipaliwini	56.5	33.7	70.2	83.2	76.1	64.9	46.7	63.9	146
Age									
15-24	51.5	48.9	73.6	80.3	81.1	72.9	21.2	68.5	2213
15-19	58.8	50.4	78.0	78.4	80.5	71.9	25.9	71.9	1252
15-17	62.8	51.9	80.8	77.4	80.5	71.6	26.4	75.2	741
18-19	53.0	48.3	73.9	79.7	80.5	72.4	25.1	67.1	511
20-24	42.0	46.8	68.0	82.8	81.8	74.2	15.1	64.0	961
25-29	33.4	44.8	62.7	83.1	80.1	73.2	14.1	57.1	922
30-39	34.9	48.3	65.2	82.9	78.2	70.2	11.1	59.1	1798
40-49	36.1	44.6	64.3	82.1	76.9	70.9	13.6	56.9	1521

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women) (2 of 3)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV [B]	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Education*									
ECE, Pre-primary or None	69.7	39.0	76.5	83.6	79.2	72.6	36.3	65.8	181
Primary	55.9	43.1	73.8	74.7	73.4	65.2	28.8	67.2	729
Lower Secondary	46.0	47.0	70.8	81.1	81.6	73.8	18.9	67.6	2810
Upper Secondary	34.2	47.9	63.3	85.2	80.4	72.5	9.0	58.0	1764
Higher	19.6	50.4	59.3	83.5	74.4	69.5	4.0	45.6	954
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	39.3	47.2	67.7	82.4	79.2	71.6	15.0	60.7	5179
Never married/in union	45.6	46.4	66.5	79.7	79.3	72.2	18.9	65.6	1165
Missing	49.5	48.1	72.6	79.2	76.9	73.8	8.6	53.5	109
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	35.2	53.0	71.5	80.3	84.1	78.0	12.4	60.6	269
Has no functional difficulty	37.9	46.2	65.5	82.5	78.7	71.4	14.3	59.7	5443

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women) (3 of 3)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV [B]	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Ethnicity of household head									
Indigenous/ Amerindian	48.6	44.1	69.9	77.4	77.4	66.7	19.0	68.6	212
Maroon	45.6	46.5	70.0	85.4	83.4	71.7	25.6	65.6	1450
Creole	32.4	48.1	63.3	86.2	81.6	72.3	10.8	53.5	1124
Hindustani	44.1	47.2	69.2	77.0	75.1	73.3	15.9	63.1	1808
Javanese	41.8	47.0	66.3	81.3	76.9	71.1	10.4	65.9	893
Mixed Ethnicity	34.4	51.0	69.4	82.9	81.4	68.9	9.4	55.7	817
Other	30.1	28.9	48.7	76.6	72.6	74.2	10.9	57.9	150
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	50.4	42.6	71.2	79.8	79.2	71.2	30.1	67.3	1050
Second	44.9	50.6	69.9	81.2	81.5	69.7	19.3	64.0	1302
Middle	41.4	47.4	68.9	82.8	79.0	73.7	11.9	64.5	1387
Fourth	38.0	48.3	67.7	84.1	80.3	74.4	13.1	58.2	1385
Richest	30.8	45.7	60.6	80.8	75.8	69.2	7.0	54.8	1330

[1] **MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

[A] This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive and think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

[B] As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men) (1 of 3)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV[B]	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Total	44.6	40.1	63.6	83.9	81.0	77.1	19.1	51.7	2634
Area									
Urban	42.7	37.6	61.4	85.5	83.4	79.8	18.7	50.5	2002
Rural Coastal	47.3	48.3	69.0	78.7	71.7	66.2	16.3	55.6	470
Rural Interior	59.0	47.1	75.3	78.4	78.8	76.1	32.0	56.1	162
Region									
Paramaribo	39.0	36.6	59.2	85.2	85.4	81.2	17.1	55.3	1128
Wanica	48.4	37.4	63.8	85.6	81.0	77.5	22.2	43.0	708
Nickerie	35.5	40.5	58.5	84.3	80.4	80.2	16.3	47.1	145
Coronie	59.4	59.1	82.1	70.3	73.0	68.2	15.5	55.8	28
Saramacca	48.5	67.5	80.4	64.1	53.1	50.5	13.1	62.9	91
Commewijne	49.9	37.3	63.0	83.3	73.8	73.4	14.3	52.5	181
Marowijne	45.0	48.0	70.1	87.2	79.9	67.7	31.2	74.2	74
Para	50.5	53.8	75.1	84.5	78.8	68.1	10.2	44.7	116
Brokopondo	64.5	41.1	72.6	92.1	88.8	86.6	32.0	39.9	85
Sipaliwini	53.0	53.8	78.2	63.2	67.9	64.5	31.9	74.0	77
Age									
15-24	53.0	44.0	69.2	82.3	83.2	75.6	25.4	58.2	950
15-19	57.0	46.2	73.4	81.2	81.8	72.9	26.4	63.2	537
15-17	56.1	49.5	75.7	82.3	83.6	74.9	29.5	62.5	326
18-19	58.4	41.2	70.0	79.6	79.2	69.6	21.6	64.4	211
20-24	47.9	41.2	63.8	83.7	84.9	79.0	24.1	51.7	413
25-29	46.6	39.8	64.4	83.8	79.3	81.4	19.1	46.6	321
30-39	38.1	37.2	59.6	88.6	84.7	79.1	15.2	49.4	677
40-49	38.2	37.7	59.5	81.3	75.3	75.3	14.1	47.5	686

Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men) (2 of 3)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV[B]	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Education*									
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(43.9)	(31.5)	(56.1)	(65.6)	(79.2)	(67.5)	(23.5)	(56.1)	38
Primary	61.7	42.9	74.8	81.1	77.4	79.0	31.7	49.0	440
Lower Secondary	47.9	40.5	65.9	82.5	81.4	75.3	21.1	53.6	1268
Upper Secondary	33.4	39.8	56.3	87.7	83.0	78.0	11.0	50.6	645
Higher	25.8	35.8	53.4	88.7	81.2	82.3	6.7	49.9	233
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	41.1	42.9	64.2	83.8	78.3	73.6	17.5	52.7	1674
Never married/in union	51.0	35.7	63.5	84.4	86.1	83.8	22.0	49.6	938
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	41.1	56.6	76.5	83.2	80.1	64.5	14.2	54.3	131
Has no functional difficulty	43.0	37.7	61.1	84.1	80.7	78.2	17.8	50.0	2177

Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men) (3 of 3)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV[B]	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Ethnicity of household head									
Indigenous/ Amerindian	62.0	56.3	79.7	86.6	85.1	72.8	14.8	49.9	79
Maroon	53.4	40.1	68.4	85.8	85.8	74.5	27.4	52.8	568
Creole	36.3	37.0	57.2	87.7	87.3	85.2	16.4	53.7	455
Hindustani	44.2	40.1	63.0	81.0	78.5	76.4	18.5	46.8	797
Javanese	42.5	40.2	61.8	82.3	75.5	75.0	19.9	60.0	383
Mixed Ethnicity	37.3	42.2	62.8	85.2	76.5	76.5	11.1	50.8	309
Other	60.3	28.5	72.8	69.6	73.3	72.7	6.1	45.9	44
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	60.8	46.3	77.4	80.6	78.9	73.6	27.3	54.3	390
Second	48.1	37.8	64.1	81.6	80.0	72.8	20.8	52.0	565
Middle	44.1	38.3	61.3	83.7	83.0	81.0	19.4	49.6	516
Fourth	40.7	41.5	62.6	84.2	81.5	77.5	16.9	55.6	606
Richest	34.2	38.4	56.9	88.3	81.1	80.0	13.6	47.4	556

[1] **MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

[A] This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive and think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

[B] As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to “No”, and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women) (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:							
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2, 3]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV[A]	Have tested themself for HIV using a self-test kit[A]	Number of women
Total	81.9	60.2	58.2	22.1	21.2	10.1	0.6	7000
Area								
Urban	85.0	61.2	59.3	22.1	21.2	11.0	0.5	5287
Rural Coastal	76.3	56.6	54.8	19.7	19.3	7.4	0.6	1178
Rural Interior	63.5	57.4	55.7	26.7	25.8	7.3	0.8	535
Region								
Paramaribo	87.2	65.6	63.0	26.7	25.5	13.1	0.3	2585
Wanica	82.7	57.8	56.4	19.3	18.7	8.1	0.6	2131
Nickerie	81.6	55.3	54.6	9.9	9.9	11.4	0.6	439
Coronie	88.1	66.9	66.9	27.5	27.5	12.5	0.8	46
Saramacca	74.8	51.0	49.5	15.8	15.8	8.1	1.1	274
Commewijne	81.7	53.4	51.1	15.6	14.9	9.7	1.8	468
Marowijne	74.9	62.2	60.6	28.8	28.2	7.1	0.2	207
Para	75.2	58.6	56.1	21.4	20.4	6.6	0.2	316
Brokopondo	72.3	63.8	63.1	29.5	29.0	6.6	0.5	285
Sipaliwini	53.6	50.2	47.2	23.6	22.2	8.1	1.1	250
Age								
15-24	72.9	33.1	31.7	17.6	16.9	7.4	0.4	2365
15-19	62.7	18.1	17.4	10.0	9.7	7.6	0.4	1353
15-17	55.9	11.6	11.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	0.5	812
18-19	72.9	27.9	26.4	13.9	13.5	8.1	0.2	540
20-24	86.5	53.2	50.7	27.7	26.4	7.1	0.5	1012
25-29	91.4	77.5	75.8	33.9	33.4	9.9	0.2	974
30-39	88.3	79.5	77.1	28.5	27.1	12.7	1.0	1943
40-49	81.7	65.7	63.5	14.4	13.8	11.0	0.5	1718
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	87.9	72.9	70.7	28.2	27.2	10.5	0.7	4583
15-24[3]	83.9	57.5	55.5	31.2	30.4	7.5	0.6	1080
15-19	72.9	41.3	39.6	24.9	24.2	7.8	0.6	416
15-17	61.5	33.4	32.3	24.6	23.8	8.1	0.8	172
18-19	80.8	46.9	44.7	25.0	24.4	7.6	0.4	244
20-24	90.8	67.6	65.5	35.2	34.3	7.3	0.7	664
25-49	89.2	77.7	75.4	27.3	26.2	11.4	0.8	3503
Sexually inactive	70.5	36.0	34.5	10.5	10.0	9.4	0.3	2416
Education*								
ECE, Pre-primary or None	59.0	51.4	50.0	16.0	15.7	9.1	0.5	261
Primary	66.3	56.9	54.3	19.5	18.3	7.5	0.7	942
Lower Secondary	81.0	58.2	56.7	23.2	22.7	8.3	0.6	2987
Upper Secondary	88.4	61.0	58.7	21.4	20.3	11.1	0.7	1819
Higher	94.1	70.4	68.1	24.1	23.1	16.8	0.1	972

Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women) (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:							
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2, 3]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV[A]	Have tested themself for HIV using a self-test kit[A]	Number of women
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	85.6	69.5	67.4	25.1	24.2	10.5	0.6	5594
Never married/in union	66.9	22.4	21.3	10.4	9.8	8.5	0.3	1277
Missing	70.6	28.8	25.9	6.8	6.8	10.7	0.0	129
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	80.7	67.1	63.8	21.8	21.0	5.4	0.6	303
Has no functional difficulty	85.5	66.5	64.4	24.1	23.2	10.7	0.6	5885
Ethnicity of household head								
Indigenous/ Amerindian	66.2	54.3	52.0	17.4	16.7	5.7	0.6	278
Maroon	79.8	64.3	62.5	30.4	29.4	9.4	0.6	1633
Creole	88.6	70.2	66.9	28.2	26.8	15.4	0.3	1174
Hindustani	76.4	47.3	45.7	11.3	10.7	8.2	0.6	1978
Javanese	86.4	59.7	59.1	17.4	17.3	8.1	0.5	921
Mixed Ethnicity	92.1	72.1	69.6	29.7	28.4	12.7	0.6	837
Other	72.3	54.9	53.4	21.1	21.1	7.8	1.9	177
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	71.4	60.1	57.8	26.2	24.9	7.7	0.5	1295
Second	79.9	60.4	58.0	22.8	22.1	7.3	0.2	1409
Middle	84.2	61.4	60.0	22.9	22.4	9.8	0.6	1471
Fourth	86.3	60.3	58.5	21.8	21.0	11.6	0.9	1441
Richest	86.8	58.5	56.7	16.8	15.9	14.0	0.7	1383

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

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

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

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

[A] Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing

Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men) (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:							
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2, 3]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV[A]	Have tested themself for HIV using a self-test kit[A]	Number of men
Total	76.1	38.5	36.1	14.0	12.9	11.6	0.9	2828
Area								
Urban	78.6	40.2	37.6	14.3	13.0	13.0	0.9	2122
Rural Coastal	71.3	33.8	32.6	13.1	12.8	8.7	0.7	521
Rural Interior	61.6	32.1	28.7	13.0	11.9	4.6	1.2	185
Region								
Paramaribo	82.0	47.4	44.1	17.5	15.6	17.1	1.6	1175
Wanica	76.1	33.7	31.7	11.6	10.9	7.8	0.0	764
Nickerie	60.7	27.2	27.0	7.4	7.4	5.8	0.4	167
Coronie	69.2	48.9	48.9	18.9	18.9	2.2	0.0	29
Saramacca	72.2	33.1	31.1	18.1	16.8	6.2	0.2	96
Commewijne	72.9	21.3	20.6	7.8	7.8	8.8	0.5	195
Marowijne	73.8	36.7	35.7	13.5	13.5	10.8	1.1	86
Para	74.2	38.4	36.3	11.9	11.5	13.1	0.6	129
Brokopondo	60.9	27.1	26.1	12.1	12.1	2.3	1.3	89
Sipaliwini	62.2	36.8	31.0	13.8	11.7	6.8	1.1	96
Age								
15-24	62.9	14.4	12.5	7.4	6.4	5.6	0.1	1035
15-19	53.6	8.4	7.2	6.4	5.3	4.0	0.0	594
15-17	50.7	7.4	5.5	5.9	4.2	3.0	0.0	368
18-19	58.2	10.1	9.8	7.1	7.1	5.7	0.0	226
20-24	75.5	22.4	19.7	8.7	7.8	7.6	0.3	441
25-29	83.6	47.0	43.5	18.5	17.1	12.6	1.8	341
30-39	85.5	55.5	53.0	19.0	17.7	17.1	1.1	715
40-49	82.2	52.0	49.4	16.4	15.4	14.3	1.3	737
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	83.3	46.2	43.7	16.8	15.7	13.2	1.0	2046
15-24[3]	73.2	21.5	19.4	11.9	10.5	7.2	0.2	547
15-19	65.4	16.4	14.4	13.1	11.1	4.6	0.0	217
15-17	62.7	18.2	14.0	15.0	10.9	5.0	0.0	102
18-19	67.8	14.7	14.7	11.3	11.3	4.3	0.0	115
20-24	78.3	24.9	22.6	11.2	10.0	8.9	0.3	330
25-49	87.0	55.1	52.6	18.5	17.6	15.4	1.3	1499
Sexually inactive	57.3	18.6	16.2	6.8	5.5	7.4	0.5	782
Education*								
ECE, Pre-primary or None	47.3	29.2	25.2	15.4	13.3	2.6	0.0	50
Primary	56.1	26.5	25.1	10.0	9.6	5.5	0.0	509
Lower Secondary	75.0	33.9	32.0	12.9	11.5	8.2	0.6	1349
Upper Secondary	90.3	51.1	47.4	18.3	16.9	16.3	1.1	666
Higher	94.6	59.2	55.8	17.5	17.3	32.9	3.5	236

Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men) (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:							
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2, 3]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV[A]	Have tested themself for HIV using a self-test kit[A]	Number of men
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	82.4	48.9	46.0	17.5	16.2	13.4	1.0	1762
Never married/in union	65.8	20.9	19.4	8.2	7.5	8.3	0.5	1035
Missing	(61.9)	(36.3)	(35.4)	(9.1)	(9.1)	(24.0)	(3.1)	31
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	84.2	56.5	55.2	30.8	30.5	13.6	0.6	138
Has no functional difficulty	79.7	42.4	39.8	14.3	13.2	12.9	1.0	2323
Ethnicity of household head								
Indigenous/ Amerindian	61.0	34.0	34.0	11.4	11.4	10.2	2.5	101
Maroon	75.4	34.5	32.3	12.9	11.7	8.6	0.2	599
Creole	84.7	48.2	44.5	21.1	19.0	17.9	1.1	472
Hindustani	73.6	35.6	33.3	12.4	11.6	10.4	0.1	868
Javanese	72.4	30.6	28.9	10.3	9.6	9.5	0.7	409
Mixed Ethnicity	88.0	55.9	52.7	16.7	15.3	16.0	3.4	314
Other	44.1	17.3	16.0	8.6	8.2	4.6	1.1	65
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	64.2	29.9	28.2	10.4	9.9	7.1	0.6	449
Second	70.5	31.2	29.4	11.3	10.0	7.6	0.7	616
Middle	74.3	36.5	34.2	14.8	12.9	10.2	0.6	556
Fourth	80.2	40.5	37.0	14.9	13.6	14.3	0.3	638
Richest	88.8	52.9	50.5	18.0	17.6	17.9	2.1	569

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

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

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

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

[A] Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing

Table TM.11.5: HIV counseling and testing during antenatal care (1 of 2)

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 live birth, percentage who received HIV counseling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counseling 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 counseling, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:						
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counseling during antenatal care[1,A]	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results[2]	Received HIV counseling, 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 counseling related to HIV[3]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	84.8	28.6	71.5	70.9	27.2	25.5	1026
Area							
Urban	81.5	27.7	71.9	71.3	26.0	24.4	685
Rural Coastal	89.1	26.5	73.4	73.0	25.3	23.9	191
Rural Interior	94.7	35.3	67.2	66.6	35.3	32.8	149
Region							
Paramaribo	80.7	28.7	73.8	72.8	26.8	26.0	370
Wanica	82.3	27.9	71.2	71.2	26.5	23.3	265
Nickerie	84.7	21.1	67.9	67.3	20.5	19.8	44
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Saramacca	94.9	17.0	76.5	76.5	15.9	22.1	32
Commewijne	83.4	28.5	67.5	66.5	24.0	21.6	46
Marowijne	84.4	37.5	72.3	72.3	37.5	28.5	46
Para	91.6	20.4	70.8	69.7	19.4	20.8	69
Brokopondo	98.8	32.2	75.3	75.3	32.2	37.5	80
Sipaliwini	89.9	38.8	57.9	56.5	38.8	27.4	69
Age							
15-24	83.4	25.3	68.0	67.6	25.0	24.4	360
15-19	84.7	34.2	69.0	68.2	34.0	29.9	116
15-17	(75.6)	(32.2)	(56.1)	(56.1)	(32.2)	(27.3)	40
18-19	89.4	35.2	75.7	74.5	34.9	31.3	76
20-24	82.8	21.1	67.5	67.3	20.8	21.8	244
25-29	86.0	32.4	76.1	74.6	30.6	28.0	248
30-39	84.2	29.2	72.7	72.5	27.6	25.4	364
40-49	93.7	29.4	66.2	66.2	24.2	22.8	55
Education*							
ECE, Pre-primary or None	85.0	35.6	62.2	62.2	33.3	29.5	48
Primary	86.9	33.7	60.4	59.8	31.9	24.7	161
Lower Secondary	85.8	31.0	72.8	72.6	30.0	26.0	446
Upper Secondary	82.1	25.1	73.3	72.1	23.3	25.4	257
Higher	84.1	17.2	82.5	81.7	16.5	24.1	113
Marital status*							
Ever married/in union	84.9	27.7	72.1	71.6	26.3	25.0	972
Never married/in union	86.1	47.2	63.1	61.2	45.8	37.7	50

Table TM.11.5: HIV counseling and testing during antenatal care (2 of 2)

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 live birth, percentage who received HIV counseling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counseling 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 counseling, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:						
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counseling during antenatal care[1,A]	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results[2]	Received HIV counseling, 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 counseling related to HIV[3]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(84.7)	(19.4)	(76.1)	(76.1)	(19.4)	(31.2)	42
Has no functional difficulty	85.2	28.9	72.0	71.3	27.4	25.2	945
Ethnicity of household head							
Indigenous/ Amerindian	90.5	12.0	55.0	53.6	12.0	13.4	56
Maroon	88.7	34.8	72.7	72.2	33.7	31.3	357
Creole	81.7	28.1	76.6	75.1	26.6	23.2	196
Hindustani	83.7	16.9	63.8	63.8	14.8	17.5	155
Javanese	76.9	24.1	67.4	67.4	22.8	26.9	101
Mixed Ethnicity	86.8	36.2	80.5	80.2	34.4	28.3	140
Other	(67.0)	(30.6)	(65.4)	(65.4)	(29.6)	(16.9)	21
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	88.7	31.4	65.8	65.4	30.1	27.0	298
Second	83.5	32.3	72.0	71.5	31.5	24.0	251
Middle	88.7	28.5	77.1	77.0	28.5	30.6	196
Fourth	80.2	23.9	73.9	72.2	19.4	23.1	175
Richest	77.8	19.9	72.1	72.1	19.6	19.7	106

[1] **MICS indicator TM.35a - HIV counseling during antenatal care (counseling on HIV)**

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

[3] **MICS indicator TM.35b - HIV counseling during antenatal care (information or counseling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results)**

* Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

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

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women) (1 of 3)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:										
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Total	32.3	40.9	72.9	31.7	16.9	45.7	2365	30.4	1080	73.6	2213
Area											
Urban	34.4	40.9	75.7	30.2	16.5	43.1	1762	30.7	760	73.3	1698
Rural Coastal	30.7	46.8	66.6	32.9	14.7	47.6	417	26.5	198	74.3	375
Rural Interior	16.5	28.1	59.8	42.6	25.0	65.7	186	34.9	122	75.6	141
Region											
Paramaribo	35.4	36.7	76.7	34.9	20.4	43.6	884	36.8	386	68.6	856
Wanica	33.6	45.4	74.6	26.3	13.6	42.9	718	25.8	308	79.2	686
Nickerie	38.4	41.2	71.0	24.2	10.8	37.7	134	22.5	51	66.9	129
Coronie	(37.0)	(46.4)	(75.0)	(34.3)	(23.6)	(56.9)	18	(*)	10	(65.2)	18
Saramacca	35.8	43.6	72.4	35.4	11.5	49.4	96	20.7	47	80.3	93
Commewijne	23.7	51.4	73.5	23.9	9.0	48.9	129	17.7	63	77.9	123
Marowijne	24.9	46.9	61.0	35.9	19.4	45.9	78	37.7	36	74.5	63
Para	29.8	46.5	64.4	33.6	14.1	47.2	122	24.4	57	73.7	104
Brokopondo	23.8	29.1	65.1	44.3	27.7	70.3	111	37.9	78	76.1	95
Sipaliwini	5.7	26.8	51.8	40.0	21.0	58.8	75	(29.6)	44	74.6	46
Age											
15-19	30.1	39.1	62.7	17.4	9.7	30.8	1353	24.2	416	78.0	1252
15-17	29.4	38.2	55.9	11.4	7.2	21.2	812	23.8	172	80.8	741
18-19	31.2	40.4	72.9	26.4	13.5	45.2	540	24.4	244	73.9	511
20-24	35.2	43.4	86.5	50.7	26.4	65.6	1012	34.3	664	68.0	961
20-22	35.0	42.5	83.8	46.8	26.0	65.2	688	34.9	449	70.2	652
23-24	35.7	45.2	92.2	59.1	27.4	66.3	324	33.0	215	63.3	309

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women) (2 of 3)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:										
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Education*											
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	14	(*)	19
Primary	15.7	39.3	55.6	35.6	14.8	44.4	160	23.7	71	78.6	115
Lower Secondary	27.5	40.9	68.3	32.8	18.9	46.2	1204	34.8	556	78.8	1126
Upper Secondary	39.9	40.2	79.4	29.7	14.3	45.2	787	25.0	355	66.8	767
Higher	49.8	45.4	93.3	27.1	15.4	44.0	187	29.6	82	65.3	185
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	30.6	41.5	80.5	47.7	25.2	71.5	1352	30.8	966	74.9	1273
Never married/in union	34.6	39.9	61.9	10.2	5.7	10.6	942	26.9	100	71.7	870
Missing	35.7	43.2	73.5	10.5	5.6	19.4	71	(*)	14	73.8	70
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	36.3	35.2	81.7	41.3	14.6	59.2	56	(24.6)	33	77.0	55
Has no functional difficulty	33.7	42.6	81.8	42.3	22.2	58.5	1496	31.9	875	69.8	1417

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women) (3 of 3)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:										
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Ethnicity of household head											
Indigenous/ Amerindian	31.0	39.6	53.7	32.2	12.2	49.2	99	21.0	49	66.1	76
Maroon	27.2	39.6	70.8	38.8	23.1	52.7	656	34.8	346	78.3	586
Creole	43.5	38.4	80.5	40.0	21.7	48.9	412	37.0	202	72.6	407
Hindustani	29.6	38.9	65.7	15.4	5.8	29.7	583	15.5	173	71.5	543
Javanese	27.4	44.5	75.7	25.0	10.2	50.2	290	17.9	145	75.0	284
Mixed Ethnicity	37.7	47.0	85.2	41.7	26.0	50.7	265	42.8	134	73.9	262
Other	(39.9)	(50.5)	(77.1)	(41.0)	(22.6)	(52.2)	60	(*)	31	(54.4)	55
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	20.4	36.1	63.1	39.5	21.0	54.4	474	30.5	258	76.5	395
Second	24.7	39.6	72.5	37.8	20.2	50.6	483	33.8	244	77.0	455
Middle	31.1	39.7	75.2	31.0	15.6	42.6	524	31.2	223	72.9	500
Fourth	43.8	45.6	76.3	28.0	13.8	45.4	475	26.7	215	74.2	461
Richest	43.3	44.3	77.8	20.5	13.3	34.1	409	28.6	139	67.3	402

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

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

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

[A] Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men) (1 of 3)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:										
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Total	34.5	38.3	62.9	12.5	6.4	52.9	1035	10.5	547	69.2	950
Area											
Urban	33.9	41.1	65.1	13.3	6.5	52.9	752	11.3	398	68.2	698
Rural Coastal	35.6	30.8	58.0	9.6	6.2	47.5	194	10.5	92	71.6	173
Rural Interior	37.5	30.9	55.1	12.4	5.2	64.3	88	4.5	56	72.9	79
Region											
Paramaribo	39.3	43.8	66.3	18.1	9.1	50.7	430	16.4	218	65.9	403
Wanica	30.2	32.3	66.1	7.2	3.8	56.3	256	6.1	144	69.6	234
Nickerie	17.7	42.8	44.4	4.9	2.9	50.7	57	(5.6)	29	67.0	50
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	4	(*)	12
Saramacca	(47.4)	(29.7)	(63.7)	(21.0)	(15.4)	(57.2)	31	(25.8)	18	(74.2)	30
Commewijne	34.8	50.7	66.7	6.8	1.1	54.7	70	(2.0)	38	67.5	67
Marowijne	26.6	33.6	56.2	8.1	3.1	48.7	41	(4.4)	20	80.1	32
Para	35.5	22.0	60.3	7.3	5.4	39.3	50	(6.8)	20	79.5	44
Brokopondo	(44.1)	(28.8)	(56.4)	(12.8)	(8.0)	(68.1)	47	(5.5)	32	(76.0)	44
Sipaliwini	(29.9)	(33.3)	(53.8)	(12.0)	(1.9)	(60.0)	41	(3.2)	25	(68.9)	34
Age											
15-19	32.9	34.2	53.6	7.2	5.3	36.6	594	11.1	217	73.4	537
15-17	31.2	31.2	50.7	5.5	4.2	27.7	368	10.9	102	75.7	326
18-19	35.8	39.1	58.2	9.8	7.1	50.9	226	11.3	115	70.0	211
20-24	36.7	43.9	75.5	19.7	7.8	74.8	441	10.0	330	63.8	413
20-22	32.9	43.3	75.3	17.7	7.6	72.3	286	10.5	207	65.2	272
23-24	43.8	45.1	76.0	23.4	8.1	79.5	155	9.3	123	61.0	141

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men) (2 of 3)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:										
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Education*											
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	4	(*)	4
Primary	29.1	36.9	44.7	11.5	7.7	56.6	129	10.4	73	79.0	107
Lower Secondary	31.7	36.1	59.4	11.7	6.2	50.4	617	10.2	311	70.1	566
Upper Secondary	39.4	43.8	79.5	17.0	8.1	57.3	221	14.2	127	67.4	215
Higher	(60.7)	(45.9)	(82.6)	(7.7)	0.0	(55.0)	59.7	(*)	33	(53.6)	57
Marital status*											
Ever married/in union	33.4	39.9	70.8	20.0	10.4	72.2	348	13.5	251	74.2	327
Never married/in union	35.4	37.3	58.8	8.8	4.4	43.1	681	7.9	294	66.7	619
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(34.8)	(16.4)	(77.4)	(37.3)	(24.1)	(60.9)	26	(*)	16	(62.3)	26
Has no functional difficulty	36.4	43.3	69.4	15.5	6.9	67.0	641	9.3	429	66.0	598

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men) (3 of 3)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:										
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Ethnicity of household head											
Indigenous/ Amerindian	15.6	16.2	44.7	9.1	4.0	41.4	34	(9.6)	14	(94.2)	26
Maroon	36.4	38.6	62.5	10.6	5.2	58.9	283	7.1	167	75.2	267
Creole	43.1	46.7	71.6	20.7	11.9	56.2	192	17.5	108	62.8	178
Hindustani	28.7	31.9	62.6	10.6	5.7	47.9	265	11.5	127	64.3	241
Javanese	37.5	47.3	54.2	6.4	1.7	51.3	139	3.4	71	65.4	131
Mixed Ethnicity	37.4	38.4	75.7	18.7	9.4	56.1	101	14.3	57	74.5	100
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	3	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	36.6	35.0	55.8	10.7	3.9	58.8	199	4.7	117	75.6	177
Second	35.2	39.1	55.4	9.7	4.1	52.0	219	7.5	114	67.0	198
Middle	31.0	36.8	60.1	13.7	8.4	49.3	197	14.8	97	66.4	170
Fourth	28.7	42.0	65.1	13.0	7.9	49.0	229	14.2	112	68.1	214
Richest	42.4	38.2	79.2	15.8	7.6	56.1	191	12.2	107	69.5	191

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

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

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

[A] Refer to Table TM.11.3M for the two components.

7. THRIVE- CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

7 THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

7.1 IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year.[1] 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[2] 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.[3]

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 immunisation schedule for Suriname is as follows:

Age	Vaccine
0 months	HepB
2 months	Pentavalent 1 & IPV 1
4 months	Pentavalent 2 & OPV 2
6 months	Pentavalent 3 & OPV 3
12 months	MMR 1 & YF
18 months	DPT 4 & OPV 4 & MMR 2

The vaccination schedule followed by the Suriname National Immunisation Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations with one birth dose of the Hepatitis B vaccine (within 24 hours of birth), four doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DTP, Hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) antigens, four doses of Polio 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, the fourth dose of DPT and Polio at 18 months and yellow fever at 12 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunisation coverage from the Suriname 2018 MICS are based on children age 12-23/24-35 months.

In addition, the national immunization schedule has been changed in the last 3 years. Before 2017, the OPV1 vaccine was provided at the age of 2 months; this has now been changed to the IPV1 vaccine at 2 months.

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[1] "Immunization Highlights 2015." World Health Organization. June 27, 2016. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/highlights/2015/en/.

[2] "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/.

[3] Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age[2], but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

Also, according to the ministry of Health in Suriname, in the past 3 years, polio vaccination drops are being given. First the IPV is given as an injection after which drops are given 2 times according to above immunization schedule (OPV2 and OPV3). Before 2017, the MMR 2 vaccine was provided at age 4 years, now this is provided at age 18 months.

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. The fully vaccinated coverage is based on whether or not the child has received each antigen (vaccine) timely according to the national vaccination schedule. It is important to have this in mind when interpreting the data in below tables.

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

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			
	Vaccination records[A]	Mother's report	Either[B] (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccination records[A]	Mother's report	Either[B] (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age (OPV4, MEASLES 1-2, DKT4 and YF by 24 months)
Antigen								
HepB at birth	59.9	11.4	71.3	71.3	55.9	12.5	68.4	68.1
Polio (IPV1)	75.8	9.5	85.3	84.9	70.5	10.7	81.2	80.9
Polio (OPV) 2	74.8	10.3	85.1	83.9	71.8	11.6	83.3	82.7
Polio (OPV) 3	62.7	6.7	69.4	65.0	69.3	9.1	78.4	74.1
Polio (OPV) 4	na	na	na	na	52.4	6.8	59.2	55.9
Polio (OPV4 and IPV1)2	na	na	na	na	50.9	6.7	57.6	37.3
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 1	70.3	9.7	80.0	79.6	66.1	8.3	74.4	73.7
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 2	69.7	8.8	78.4	77.5	65.8	7.2	73.1	72.3
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB)[3 4 5]	66.6	7.3	73.9	70.0	65.2	6.0	71.2	66.9
DKT 4(DPT)	na	na	na	na	46.1	6.7	52.8	49.6
Yellow fever[9]	na	na	na	na	61.0	7.2	68.2	66.3
MMR1[8]	na	na	na	na	68.1	7.5	75.7	73.8
MMR2[10]	na	na	na	na	51.8	6.4	58.3	54.2
Fully vaccinated[12,D]	na	na	na	na	25.5	2.5	27.9	23.6
No vaccinations	0.3	10.0	10.3	10.3	0.7	12.4	13.0	13.0
Number of children	753	753	753	753	942	942	942	942

[2] MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

[3] MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DPT) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

[4] MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

[5] MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

[8] MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

[9] MICS indicator TC.9 - Yellow fever immunization coverage

[10] MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[12] MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

na: not applicable

[A] Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

[B] MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5, TC.6, TC.7 and TC.11 refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicator TC.9 and TC.10 refers to children age 24-35 months

[c] All antigens include: HepB0, Polio (IPV1/OPV2-4) and Penta 1-2-3 (DPTHibHepB), DKT (DPT)4, Yellow fever and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Suriname

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (1 of 3)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:								Percentage with:			Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:								Percentage with:		
		Polio			Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB)																	
	HepB at birth	Polio (IPV)	OPV 2	OPV 3[2]	1	2	3[3,4,5]	None	Vaccination cards	Vaccination cards seen	Number of children Age 12-23 months	OPV4[2]	IPV+ OPV 3 [2]	DKT (DPT)4	MMR1[8]	MMR2	Yellow fever[11]	All antigens[12,D]	No vaccinations	Vaccination cards	Vaccination cards seen	Number of children age 24-35 months
Total	71.3	85.3	85.1	69.4	80.0	78.4	73.9	10.3	92.5	77.2	753	59.2	57.6	52.8	75.7	58.3	68.2	27.9	13.0	90.2	73.1	942
Sex																						
Male	69.8	86.6	86.1	69.6	81.4	80.1	76.2	9.6	92.0	77.5	390	55.1	54.2	48.7	72.6	57.3	65.5	26.6	14.6	88.0	71.6	489
Female	72.8	84.0	84.0	69.3	78.5	76.5	71.4	11.0	92.9	76.8	363	63.6	61.4	57.3	79.0	59.3	71.2	29.4	11.4	92.5	74.8	453
Area																						
Urban	69.2	84.8	85.0	69.0	79.6	79.0	74.1	11.5	92.9	76.6	505	59.2	57.1	53.4	77.1	59.0	69.2	25.6	12.6	91.2	75.3	647
Rural Coastal	67.9	88.3	86.0	77.8	84.6	81.0	78.3	6.3	93.6	84.6	152	58.0	57.2	49.4	72.2	56.1	66.5	29.9	14.8	90.3	71.5	157
Rural Interior	87.6	83.4	84.1	58.5	75.3	71.3	66.1	10.1	88.3	68.3	96	60.5	60.5	53.8	73.2	57.3	65.7	36.7	13.1	85.4	65.0	138
Region																						
Paramaribo	61.5	82.6	82.8	65.0	76.9	76.6	70.7	12.1	94.1	74.2	259	61.9	59.7	51.0	72.5	49.0	63.6	22.6	13.3	93.0	75.9	338
Wanica	74.6	85.8	86.0	70.7	81.6	80.7	77.3	11.8	90.2	77.5	206	56.8	55.9	61.6	84.4	70.9	73.9	31.0	10.4	91.9	78.4	233
Nickerie	84.3	93.9	93.9	87.6	92.0	92.0	89.4	6.1	99.3	91.1	34	52.6	52.6	45.7	70.1	61.6	74.2	24.9	20.7	79.2	62.4	56
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Saramacca	79.0	97.5	97.0	96.1	90.6	90.1	90.1	1.5	92.7	88.9	23	69.1	69.1	48.9	86.1	61.4	77.0	33.0	4.0	97.9	86.1	23
Commewijne	77.0	94.8	93.8	83.5	80.4	79.5	73.9	5.2	96.0	85.8	35	59.4	52.5	41.1	87.5	76.1	85.3	22.3	6.0	93.1	72.8	52
Marowijne	63.5	63.4	62.0	43.7	63.7	52.2	42.5	17.1	85.1	64.9	31	38.0	35.6	34.4	47.4	35.1	46.5	20.5	31.6	82.0	53.7	51
Para	65.7	93.5	89.5	83.8	91.4	89.2	88.4	3.5	96.6	89.7	66	70.0	70.0	58.6	79.5	63.0	72.3	37.0	7.8	89.4	76.6	44
Brokopondo	(95.3)	(92.2)	(92.2)	(58.7)	(81.7)	(74.9)	(71.8)	(2.6)	(90.9)	(74.5)	55	60.9	60.9	53.3	75.0	55.4	66.0	35.6	15.9	86.4	69.3	74
Sipaliwini	(77.3)	(71.7)	(73.3)	(58.4)	(66.6)	(66.6)	(58.5)	(19.9)	(84.9)	(60.0)	41	(60.0)	(60.0)	(54.3)	(71.1)	(59.6)	(65.3)	(37.9)	(10.0)	(84.3)	(60.0)	64

ble TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (2 of 3)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:								Percentage with:			Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:								Percentage with:		
		Polio			Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB)																	
	HepB at birth	Polio (IPV)	OPV 2	OPV 3[2]	1	2	3[3,4,5]	None	Vaccination cards	Vaccination cards seen	Number of children Age 12-23 months	OPV4[2]	IPV+ OPV 3 [2]	DKT4	MMR1[8]	MMR2	Yellow fever[11]	All antigens[12,D]	No vacc-nations	Vaccination cards	Vaccination cards seen	Number of children age 24-35 months
Mother's education*																						
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(59.6)	(75.4)	(84.1)	(67.3)	(80.1)	(80.1)	(76.2)	(9.6)	(93.0)	(75.1)	34	55.7	55.7	48.3	67.2	55.8	57.9	31.9	21.6	85.0	64.8	75
Primary	77.1	81.9	81.2	63.8	76.1	75.3	70.3	12.0	93.9	74.9	133	51.9	51.4	46.5	72.1	50.8	66.8	28.7	16.4	90.3	73.7	168
Lower Secondary	68.6	86.3	84.8	67.3	80.7	77.4	72.7	9.7	95.1	80.8	312	56.5	54.4	46.5	72.7	58.3	64.1	26.2	12.2	88.5	71.0	324
Upper Secondary	72.7	88.4	87.9	79.6	81.8	81.7	78.8	9.3	89.0	74.7	165	65.4	64.6	56.8	82.1	62.9	75.5	26.6	12.4	93.2	80.4	222
Higher	71.3	83.8	85.8	66.2	80.3	79.8	72.8	12.1	87.9	72.6	93	70.7	67.1	73.2	83.4	61.1	75.1	33.2	7.1	96.4	73.6	130
Ethnicity of household head																						
Indigenous/Amerindian	(76.4)	(88.1)	(93.7)	(85.6)	(79.8)	(79.8)	(76.5)	(4.2)	(96.9)	(88.6)	41	55.2	55.2	64.2	74.7	50.6	77.1	28.8	9.2	91.7	77.1	44
Maroon	69.0	83.5	82.1	60.7	77.4	74.2	68.5	11.1	89.9	72.3	254	58.4	57.8	51.6	72.8	55.1	62.2	30.4	13.9	86.9	72.1	328
Creole	66.4	80.1	79.6	65.2	79.6	77.3	76.0	14.2	94.7	79.1	143	63.4	62.7	51.5	73.2	55.7	65.4	24.6	17.6	94.0	71.2	180
Hindustani	74.7	86.6	86.3	77.2	77.5	77.3	75.6	11.5	93.8	79.2	130	61.2	57.5	53.1	90.5	73.1	86.5	32.7	3.0	98.2	83.9	151
Javanese	79.9	96.8	98.0	86.2	90.0	89.8	84.8	1.5	96.3	76.7	75	49.0	49.0	51.0	68.7	57.8	64.1	23.6	19.3	84.5	64.3	101
Mixed Ethnicity	70.3	85.9	85.8	68.0	84.4	84.1	73.4	9.9	88.6	79.4	98	63.4	61.3	60.9	77.8	56.3	69.1	26.2	10.2	89.0	73.7	117
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (3 of 3)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:								Percentage with:			Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:								Percentage with:		
		Polio			Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB)																	
	HepB at birth	Polio (IPV)	OPV 2	OPV 3[2]	1	2	3[3,4,5]	None	Vaccination cards	Vaccination cards seen	Number of children Age 12-23 months	OPV4[2]	IPV+ OPV 3 [2]	DKT4	MMR1[8]	MMR2[10]	Yellow fever[11]	All antigens[12,D]	No vaccinations	Vaccination cards	Vaccination cards seen	Number of children age 24-35 months
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	67.5	81.5	80.0	61.2	76.9	72.5	68.6	10.9	92.9	75.1	220	58.8	58.4	46.7	69.7	54.0	56.6	26.8	14.8	87.7	68.7	306
Second	72.8	86.8	87.5	75.7	77.3	77.1	72.9	10.2	94.4	82.5	180	55.1	53.9	54.6	81.9	61.3	78.6	34.1	10.0	93.5	80.0	199
Middle	78.2	91.0	91.0	73.6	88.4	87.0	78.5	6.7	92.8	82.8	127	57.2	51.6	48.9	76.8	60.2	73.1	23.5	12.4	91.2	73.5	168
Fourth	74.3	86.4	86.2	67.5	82.3	81.4	79.5	10.4	89.4	71.5	146	64.0	63.6	62.3	74.0	55.9	69.5	22.3	14.7	89.4	71.3	141
Richest	61.5	81.5	82.4	75.1	77.2	78.4	73.4	14.2	91.8	72.4	80	63.7	62.9	59.2	80.9	63.9	72.1	33.2	12.6	90.6	74.8	128

[2] MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

[3] MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b. 1 & 3.8.1

[4] MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage
[5] MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage
[8] MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage
[9] MICS indicator TC.9 - Yellow fever immunization coverage
[10] MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1
[12] MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage
* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable
[B] Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down
[C] Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)
[D] All antigens include: HepB0, Polio (IPV1/OPV2-4) and Penta 1-2-3 (DPTHibHepB), DKT (DPT) 4, Yellow fever and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Suriname

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.[4] 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.

[4] The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 per cent), pneumonia (16 per cent), intrapartum related events (12 per cent), diarrhoea (8 per cent), neonatal sepsis (7 per cent) and malaria (5 per cent). UNICEF et al. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017.* New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html.

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	Number of children
Total	9.4	1.3	20.0	4234
Sex				
Male	10.2	1.2	20.8	2175
Female	8.6	1.4	19.1	2059
Area				
Urban	10.3	1.5	20.0	2790
Rural Coastal	10.1	0.9	19.3	800
Rural Interior	5.1	0.9	20.6	644
Region				
Paramaribo	11.4	1.6	21.5	1460
Wanica	8.9	1.5	18.4	1064
Nickerie	10.1	0.0	14.8	196
Coronie	10.1	0.6	14.0	22
Saramacca	7.7	0.0	20.8	131
Commewijne	7.7	1.1	20.2	239
Marowijne	9.6	0.7	19.8	210
Para	13.0	1.5	19.7	267
Brokopondo	3.8	0.4	21.9	350
Sipaliwini	6.7	1.4	19.0	294
Age (in months)				
0-11	11.5	0.6	19.8	856
12-23	13.0	1.2	23.8	753
24-35	10.1	1.7	20.4	942
36-47	6.1	2.3	17.2	859
48-59	6.7	0.4	19.0	824
Mother's education				
ECE, Pre-primary or None	10.4	1.7	15.7	281
Primary	8.8	1.7	22.5	778
Lower Secondary	11.6	1.8	22.1	1599
Upper Secondary	7.2	0.4	18.0	1010
Higher	6.7	0.5	14.7	473
Missing	13.3	0.7	22.4	94
Ethnicity of household head				
Indigenous/Amerindian	17.4	2.0	27.1	216
Maroon	7.7	1.3	20.3	1507
Creole	10.9	0.9	17.2	778
Hindustani	10.3	1.9	23.7	733
Javanese	4.5	0.7	15.4	415
Mixed Ethnicity	13.1	1.3	21.2	500
Other	1.1	0.0	3.1	85
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	8.8	2.0	21.3	1292
Second	10.1	0.9	22.1	936
Middle	10.7	0.8	17.5	779
Fourth	9.0	1.7	18.1	713
Richest	8.4	0.4	18.9	514

7.3 DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.[5] 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.[6] 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.[5]

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 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.

According to the Ministry of Health, Suriname does not have protocols and/or practices related to zinc supplementation during diarrhoea. Therefore, questions CA10 and CA11 were excluded.

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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[5] 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.

[6] In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolarity rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to continued feeding: WHO, and UNICEF. *Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea.* Joint Statement, New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/ENAcute_Diarrhoea_reprint.pdf.

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhea (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	48.2	16.8	11.3	3.3	61.0	36.2	399
Sex							
Male	44.2	13.4	11.5	2.1	55.8	41.9	223
Female	53.1	21.0	11.1	4.8	67.5	29.0	176
Area							
Urban	46.1	18.4	11.7	3.9	60.4	36.6	286
Rura Coastal	45.3	16.9	13.6	2.5	57.2	39.5	80
Rural Interior	(73.0)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(75.5)	(24.5)	33
Region							
Paramaribo	44.8	18.5	14.9	2.6	57.0	42.3	166
Wanica	45.1	18.0	7.2	7.3	61.8	30.3	95
Nickerie	(62.5)	(4.7)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(67.2)	(32.8)	20
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Saramacca	(39.7)	(25.5)	(21.6)	(0.0)	(46.3)	(53.7)	10
Commewijne	(51.4)	(23.8)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(75.3)	(24.7)	18
Marowijne	(46.0)	(6.5)	(2.4)	(10.0)	(48.4)	(38.3)	20
Para	42.1	25.0	21.2	0.0	64.4	35.6	35
Brokopondo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Sipaliwini	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Age (in months)							
0-11	47.1	23.0	11.2	3.3	64.0	33.5	99
12-23	53.7	16.2	11.2	3.9	68.7	26.8	98
24-35	49.6	16.8	15.4	5.6	61.0	34.1	95
36-47	50.1	9.0	6.0	1.5	56.3	43.7	53
48-59	35.8	14.0	9.5	0.0	46.2	53.8	55
Mother's education*							
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Primary	58.6	17.2	5.8	3.0	73.6	24.6	68
Lower Secondary	48.3	14.5	12.2	5.1	58.6	36.5	186
Upper Secondary	30.8	17.2	8.3	2.3	47.9	50.4	72
Higher	(34.6)	(26.9)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(55.4)	(44.6)	32
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Has no functional difficulty	49.1	17.9	12.0	3.6	62.9	33.8	343
No information	(32.1)	(5.3)	(4.2)	(2.3)	(37.4)	(62.6)	36

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhea (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Ethnicity of household head							
Indigenous/Amerindian	(76.1)	(12.0)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(80.6)	(19.4)	38
Maroon	47.1	14.8	15.1	0.7	56.5	42.2	116
Creole	51.3	10.9	11.5	3.6	61.8	36.3	85
Hindustani	37.5	29.8	4.9	1.1	65.7	33.6	76
Javanese	(45.1)	(17.2)	(12.6)	(1.5)	(62.3)	(36.2)	19
Mixed Ethnicity	43.9	15.6	13.7	12.7	51.7	36.9	65
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	59.2	8.2	12.0	0.0	64.4	35.0	113
Second	43.8	18.5	11.3	10.8	54.6	36.0	95
Middle	48.4	23.9	17.3	1.1	68.2	30.7	83
Fourth	50.0	7.6	6.0	0.0	57.0	43.0	64
Richest	(25.6)	(35.5)	(5.7)	(4.7)	(57.9)	(40.1)	43

[1] **MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea**

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations cases

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

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

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhea (1 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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	
Total	11.5	19.3	26.3	39.6	1.4	1.9	**100.0**	14.3	34.6	41.1	7.9	1.2	0.9	**100.0**	399
Sex															
Male	10.7	20.3	25.2	41.4	1.4	1.1	100.0	15.6	38.4	39.8	5.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	223
Female	12.6	18.1	27.7	37.3	1.4	2.8	100.0	12.7	29.9	42.7	11.2	1.5	2.1	100.0	176
Area															
Urban	10.7	17.0	26.1	43.8	0.7	1.8	100.0	14.6	32.7	43.0	7.5	0.9	1.3	100.0	286
Rural Coastal	12.7	25.2	28.8	29.0	2.9	1.4	100.0	10.5	36.8	43.8	7.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	80
Rural Interior	(16.2)	(25.0)	(22.2)	(28.5)	(4.1)	(4.1)	100.0	(20.7)	(45.9)	(17.8)	(11.6)	(4.1)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Region															
Paramaribo	14.4	12.0	27.8	43.8	1.2	0.8	100.0	18.4	31.5	40.7	7.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	166
Wanica	5.9	22.9	25.0	46.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.0	36.4	49.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	95
Nickerie	(8.8)	(34.4)	(27.6)	(10.8)	0.0	(18.4)	100.0	(21.3)	(10.9)	(36.7)	(12.6)	0.0	(18.4)	100.0	20
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Saramacca	(7.9)	(30.4)	(41.6)	(20.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(8.0)	(43.1)	(42.3)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	10
Commewijne	(5.7)	(13.7)	(22.5)	(51.0)	(6.0)	(1.2)	100.0	(7.2)	(58.4)	(26.6)	(7.0)	(0.8)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Marowijne	(9.1)	(29.7)	(16.7)	(42.5)	(2.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(9.2)	(37.6)	(29.5)	(21.2)	(2.4)	(0.0)	100.0	20
Para	16.5	25.5	29.1	24.0	2.3	2.6	100.0	10.4	30.2	57.7	0.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	35
Brokopondo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Sipaliwini	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhea (2 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							
	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	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Age (in months)															
0-11	5.0	27.6	41.4	17.9	1.4	6.6	100.0	4.4	26.1	62.8	2.5	0.5	3.7	100.0	99
12-23	11.5	17.1	21.4	47.7	1.4	0.9	100.0	6.3	38.1	43.1	11.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	98
24-35	14.0	17.3	21.9	46.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	30.7	32.2	29.8	6.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	95
36-47	15.4	16.5	25.5	39.4	3.1	0.0	100.0	13.7	39.9	36.4	9.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	53
48-59	15.3	14.5	16.4	52.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	18.5	42.7	22.4	12.7	3.7	0.0	100.0	55
Mother's education*															
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	29
Primary	18.7	27.6	18.1	24.4	5.8	5.4	100.0	26.3	35.3	26.7	3.7	2.7	5.4	100.0	68
Lower Secondary	9.6	17.6	27.8	42.9	0.2	1.9	100.0	8.5	36.8	44.8	8.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	186
Upper Secondary	6.1	16.1	28.2	47.8	1.7	0.0	100.0	9.2	27.4	56.1	7.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	72
Higher	(6.7)	(22.8)	(31.6)	(38.2)	(0.0)	(0.7)	100.0	(13.7)	(52.7)	(26.7)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Has no functional difficulty	12.8	19.1	26.3	38.7	1.1	2.1	100.0	13.8	35.9	40.9	7.5	0.8	1.1	100.0	343
No information	(3.5)	(19.8)	(15.2)	(58.0)	(2.9)	(0.6)	100.0	(24.1)	(28.3)	(30.0)	(11.9)	(5.7)	(0.0)	100.0	36

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhea (3 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							
	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	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Ethnicity of household head															
Indigenous/Amerindian	(10.2)	(35.4)	(23.3)	(14.2)	(3.5)	(13.3)	100.0	(25.6)	(29.2)	(27.7)	(4.3)	(3.5)	(9.7)	100.0	38
Maroon	15.0	22.4	24.4	36.7	0.3	1.2	100.0	18.1	35.8	39.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	116
Creole	1.9	16.7	33.6	45.7	1.1	1.1	100.0	2.1	33.5	54.6	9.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	85
Hindustani	21.7	21.6	25.1	29.2	2.1	0.3	100.0	18.1	40.1	33.2	6.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	76
Javanese	(14.0)	(13.1)	(33.2)	(36.8)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(13.3)	(44.6)	(34.9)	(6.3)	(0.8)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Mixed Ethnicity	6.3	7.5	21.0	63.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	12.8	28.4	44.0	12.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	65
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	11.2	26.1	19.9	38.3	2.1	2.4	100.0	19.3	36.0	35.2	7.6	1.9	0.0	100.0	113
Second	10.8	13.6	33.7	40.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	8.8	33.2	51.5	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	95
Middle	12.6	19.2	22.6	38.6	1.5	5.5	100.0	13.5	24.0	47.2	10.2	0.7	4.4	100.0	83
Fourth	12.0	17.1	31.8	38.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	14.5	38.4	36.6	7.3	3.2	0.0	100.0	64
Richest	(11.4)	(17.9)	(26.0)	(44.3)	(0.0)	(0.5)	100.0	(14.4)	(49.0)	(28.5)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	43

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solution (1 of 2)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:			
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS[1]	
Total	42.3	41.3	45.6	399
Sex				
Male	38	38	40	223
Female	48	46	52	176
Area				
Urban	44	43	46	286
Rural Coastal	39	39	45	80
Rural Interior	(39.4)	(33.5)	(42.1)	33
Region				
Paramaribo	38.1	41.4	41.8	166
Wanica	50.7	43.1	51.7	95
Nickerie	(41.2)	(41.2)	(41.2)	20
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Saramacca	(28.7)	(26.4)	(34.7)	10
Commewijne	(49.8)	(47.5)	(49.8)	18
Marowijne	(35.5)	(39.9)	(46.2)	20
Para	46.6	44.5	52.9	35
Brokopondo	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Sipaliwini	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Age (in months)				
0-11	35.9	29.9	37.0	99
12-23	57.2	55.2	61.2	98
24-35	44.4	47.7	49.2	95
36-47	36.0	34.7	38.6	53
48-59	29.9	32.5	33.7	55
Mother's education*				
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Primary	44.1	54.8	56.2	68
Lower Secondary	43.3	40.2	44.0	186
Upper Secondary	46.5	40.5	47.6	72
Higher	(43.4)	(41.0)	(43.4)	32
Mother's functional difficulties				
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Has no functional difficulty	43.2	43.1	47.0	343
No information	(30.7)	(27.1)	(30.7)	36

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solution (2 of 2)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:			
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS[1]	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Ethnicity of household head				
Indigenous/Amerindian	(40.8)	(39.3)	(43.1)	38
Maroon	39.1	37.3	42.3	116
Creole	51.4	51.5	52.1	85
Hindustani	35.8	37.7	44.9	76
Javanese	(49.2)	(39.7)	(49.2)	19
Mixed Ethnicity	43.60	41.57	44.84	65
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	41.0	40.7	45.1	113
Second	37.7	41.0	44.0	95
Middle	43.2	39.0	43.9	83
Fourth	49.0	49.3	50.5	64
Richest	(44.5)	(36.0)	(46.4)	43

[1] **MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)**

[2] **MICS indicator TC.13b - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)**

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments (1 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:														
			Other treatments												
			Pill or syrup				Injection								
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding[1]	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	65.3	54.1	8.8	3.2	4.2	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	12.2	64.8	22.2	399
Sex															
Male	62.0	52.1	9.8	3.6	2.2	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	13.7	63.4	25.0	223
Female	69.5	56.5	7.7	2.7	6.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	10.4	66.7	18.7	176
Area															
Urban	67.5	55.7	8.3	2.9	4.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	12.1	64.9	22.2	286
Rural Coastal	60.2	52.0	10.4	0.8	3.9	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	14.1	66.9	23.7	80
Rural Interior	(59.1)	(44.8)	(9.7)	(12.2)	(2.8)	(3.5)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(8.2)	(59.5)	(18.8)	33
Region															
Paramaribo	63.7	48.7	10.0	3.0	4.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	14.9	63.5	25.2	166
Wanica	75.4	69.9	7.0	3.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	8.6	60.7	14.7	95
Nickerie	(44.9)	(24.5)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(5.0)	(89.1)	(48.7)	20
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Saramacca	(39.9)	(33.7)	(18.8)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(31.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(3.9)	(59.0)	(25.1)	10
Commewijne	(73.3)	(70.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.3)	(81.6)	(18.6)	18
Marowijne	(75.9)	(64.3)	(6.8)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(26.1)	(67.1)	(12.2)	20
Para	60.0	53.3	12.3	1.2	7.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	11.5	65.3	23.6	35
Brokopondo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Sipaliwini	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments (2 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:														
			Other treatments												
			Pill or syrup				Injection								
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding[1]	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Age (in months)															
0-11	46.3	40.1	6.0	0.6	0.8	3.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	80.2	41.7	99
12-23	81.1	75.1	9.8	5.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	3.7	73.2	13.2	98
24-35	70.2	48.8	14.0	0.2	5.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	14.4	60.6	17.1	95
36-47	63.7	55.4	6.1	1.3	3.2	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	15.3	47.3	15.7	53
48-59	64.7	49.5	5.8	11.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	23.2	46.7	18.4	55
Mother's education*															
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Primary	65.7	42.3	6.2	3.6	6.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	10.1	66.7	17.4	68
Lower Secondary	69.6	61.0	8.9	2.8	3.7	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	12.3	63.2	22.0	186
Upper Secondary	70.8	63.5	3.7	3.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	17.5	73.7	23.2	72
Higher	(49.0)	(35.3)	(19.4)	(3.4)	(13.5)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(9.7)	(53.1)	(21.9)	32
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Has no functional difficulty	64.6	54.6	9.3	2.1	4.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	11.1	65.9	22.8	343
No information	(77.1)	(47.2)	(4.2)	(12.4)	(4.6)	(0.5)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.8)	(51.7)	(14.6)	36

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments (3 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:														
			Other treatments												
			Pill or syrup				Injection								
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding[1]	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Ethnicity of household head															
Indigenous/Amerindian	(52.2)	(33.1)	(5.1)	(10.6)	(0.9)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(4.6)	(71.8)	(30.9)	38
Maroon	59.1	49.0	11.4	1.0	5.6	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	13.1	59.5	20.7	116
Creole	72.4	71.3	5.9	4.4	2.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	8.9	71.4	20.3	85
Hindustani	63.1	46.0	14.4	4.7	5.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	7.6	66.8	26.9	76
Javanese	(64.4)	(50.3)	(11.5)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(9.6)	(74.8)	(30.3)	19
Mixed Ethnicity	78.0	63.3	3.2	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	25.7	56.3	14.1	65
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	63.3	49.4	12.4	3.5	5.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	8.1	62.4	22.3	113
Second	66.2	58.7	2.5	1.3	3.6	1.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	11.0	68.7	19.7	95
Middle	58.7	50.1	8.4	1.8	3.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	9.7	72.1	31.1	83
Fourth	73.0	56.7	14.0	5.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	23.8	54.8	16.2	64
Richest	(70.1)	(59.7)	(6.6)	(6.8)	(5.1)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(13.1)	(64.1)	(19.1)	43

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

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS (1 of 2)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, by the source of ORS, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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					
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[B]	
Total	73.3	27.4	10.7	2.2	96.6	182
Sex						
Male	76.2	25.9	9.9	0.9	95.2	90
Female	70.4	28.9	11.5	3.4	98.0	92
Area						
Urban	69.4	30.9	9.6	2.3	96.2	132
Rural Coastal	78.7	21.9	17.0	0.8	96.9	37
Rural Interior	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Region						
Paramaribo	(75.6)	(29.3)	(2.8)	(1.2)	(98.8)	69
Wanica	(54.7)	(39.0)	(10.9)	(3.1)	(91.4)	49
Nickerie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Saramacca	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Commewijne	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Marowijne	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Para	(73.3)	(28.6)	(24.9)	(1.6)	(98.4)	18
Brokopondo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Sipaliwini	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Age (in months)						
0-11	(71.9)	(25.2)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(97.1)	37
12-23	(68.7)	(27.1)	(11.6)	(4.7)	(94.7)	60
24-35	76.0	30.3	17.1	2.4	95.8	47
36-47	(89.3)	(16.4)	(12.4)	(0.0)	100.0	20
48-59	(66.2)	(37.6)	(8.9)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Mother's education*						
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	(74.0)	(28.5)	(10.6)	(1.7)	100.0	38
Lower Secondary	72.7	24.9	9.7	1.9	95.1	82
Upper Secondary	(66.9)	(39.5)	(11.6)	(5.1)	(93.6)	34
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Mother's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Has no functional difficulty	71.7	29.0	10.8	2.3	97.4	161
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS (2 of 2)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, by the source of ORS, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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					
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[B]	
Ethnicity of household head						
Indigenous/Amerindian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Maroon	(76.4)	(16.7)	(6.7)	(3.1)	(93.1)	49
Creole	(94.4)	(17.8)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	44
Hindustani	(58.3)	(42.6)	(19.0)	(1.9)	(100.0)	34
Javanese	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Mixed Ethnicity	(40.6)	(51.3)	(12.5)	(3.9)	(90.5)	29
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	84.2	19.1	11.8	1.9	99.4	51
Second	(52.5)	(39.4)	(8.2)	(3.6)	(91.8)	42
Middle	(74.8)	(27.4)	(9.6)	(2.3)	(93.2)	37
Fourth	(86.7)	(16.8)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(93.2)	33
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

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. [7]

The Suriname 2018 MICS included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking 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 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 and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, “Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology” for cooking and lighting. Table TC.4.7 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting.

[7] WHO. *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1.

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:															
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using					Other fuels for cooking and using										
	Electric stove	Solar cooker	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Piped natural gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol/ ethanol	Manu-factured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove/ Open fire	Other cook stove	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
Total	2.0	0.0	88.7	0.3	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.8	3.8	1.2	0.3	0.0	**100.0**	30512	94.1	30433
Area																
Urban	2.4	0.0	90.4	0.3	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	22383	96.4	22325
Rural Coastal	1.3	0.1	88.3	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	5.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	5408	92.7	5393
Rural Interior	0.2	0.1	76.1	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	16.7	3.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	2722	78.0	2714
Region																
Paramaribo	3.3	0.0	91.1	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	11483	97.9	11458
Wanica	1.6	0.0	89.7	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	8679	94.6	8652
Nickerie	0.4	0.0	87.8	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	4.4	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	1785	93.2	1782
Coronie	2.1	0.0	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	215	99.0	215
Saramacca	1.3	0.0	85.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	10.3	1.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	1143	87.3	1141
Commewijne	1.3	0.0	88.3	1.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	2014	95.4	2010
Marowijne	0.8	0.5	90.3	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	1017	97.4	1012
Para	1.2	0.1	89.5	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	5.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	1454	92.8	1449
Brokopondo	0.3	0.0	88.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	1364	89.2	1361
Sipaliwini	0.1	0.1	63.8	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	24.7	6.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	1358	66.7	1353

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:															
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using					Other fuels for cooking and using										
	Electric stove	Solar cooker	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Piped natural gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol/ ethanol	Manu-factured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove/ Open fire	Other cook stove	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
Education of household head																
ECE, Pre-primary or None	2.5	0.0	80.6	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	2.2	9.5	2.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	2717	85.7	2713
Primary	1.4	0.1	86.3	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.0	1.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	7806	90.3	7779
Lower Secondary	2.1	0.0	90.1	0.5	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.3	1.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	11091	95.8	11043
Upper Secondary	1.5	0.0	95.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4556	99.3	4556
Higher	4.6	0.0	92.0	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	2428	98.9	2428
Missing/ DK	0.9	0.0	82.5	0.3	9.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	1915	93.3	1915
Ethnicity of household head																
Indigenous/Amerindian	0.4	0.0	80.3	1.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	13.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1314	86.4	1309
Maroon	1.4	0.1	87.9	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.3	1.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	7112	92.4	7088
Creole	2.4	0.0	92.5	0.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	5423	98.3	5401
Hindustani	1.6	0.0	84.7	0.5	2.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	6.7	2.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	8123	88.9	8117
Javanese	1.6	0.0	92.8	0.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	4217	99.4	4214
Mixed Ethnicity	4.1	0.1	92.8	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	3477	99.2	3460
Other	2.5	0.0	87.2	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	845	95.3	845
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.7	0.1	78.5	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.0	2.0	12.8	2.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	6106	82.1	6047
Second	2.0	0.0	87.4	0.5	3.7	0.0	0.3	0.5	3.6	1.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	6096	93.9	6078
Middle	2.4	0.0	90.0	0.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	6108	95.8	6106
Fourth	2.4	0.0	93.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	6101	98.8	6101
Richest	2.4	0.0	94.6	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	6101	99.7	6101

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

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking (1 of 2)

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 , Suriname MICS,2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:														
	Clean fuels and technologies[1]	Gasoline/ Diesel	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue/ Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
Total	93.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	**100.0**	4.6	30512
Area															
Urban	96.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	100.0	2.5	22383
Rural Coastal	92.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	6.2	5408
Rural Interior	77.8	0.1	1.8	0.5	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	18.8	2722
Region															
Paramaribo	97.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	1.1	11483
Wanica	94.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	4.3	8679
Nickerie	93.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	5.8	1785
Coronie	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	215
Saramacca	87.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	11.4	1143
Commewijne	95.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.3	100.0	2.5	2014
Marowijne	97.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	2.0	1017
Para	92.5	0.1	0.1	1.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	6.7	1454
Brokopondo	89.0	0.0	1.6	0.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	7.1	1364
Sipaliwini	66.5	0.1	1.9	0.3	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	30.5	1358

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking (2 of 2)

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 , Suriname MICS,2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:														
	Clean fuels and technologies[1]	Gasoline/ Diesel	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue/ Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
Education of household head															
ECE, Pre-primary or None	85.6	0.1	0.7	1.3	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	100.0	12.5	2717
Primary	90.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	100.0	7.7	7806
Lower Secondary	95.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	2.9	11091
Upper Secondary	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	4556
Higher	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.5	2428
Missing/ DK	93.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5.7	1915
Ethnicity of household head															
Indigenous/Amerindian	86.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	13.3	1314
Maroon	92.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	6.3	7112
Creole	97.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.5	5423
Hindustani	88.8	0.7	0.1	0.5	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	9.0	8123
Javanese	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.1	4217
Mixed Ethnicity	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.3	3477
Other	95.3	0.0	0.5	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	100.0	2.6	845
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	81.3	0.6	0.8	1.2	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.2	100.0	14.8	6106
Second	93.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	4.2	6096
Middle	95.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	3.0	6108
Fourth	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1.0	6101
Richest	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.1	6101

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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										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:									
					In main house			Outdoors						
			Chimney	Fan	No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place	Missing	Total		
Total	5.9	30512	0.3	0.0	5.8	12.2	13.0	22.2	45.0	1.5	0.3	**100.0**	1.4	30512
Area														
Urban	3.6	22383	0.3	0.0	7.6	14.9	4.7	27.5	43.8	1.0	0.6	100.0	2.0	22383
Rural Coastal	7.2	5408	0.5	0.1	5.1	10.8	4.4	22.7	56.2	0.7	0.1	100.0	0.0	5408
Rural Interior	21.9	2722	0.0	0.0	3.7	9.5	29.9	14.7	39.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	1.6	2722
Region														
Paramaribo	2.1	11483	0.0	0.0	5.8	28.6	1.2	21.9	41.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	6.7	11483
Wanica	5.4	8679	0.7	0.0	9.2	7.3	7.5	26.8	49.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	8679
Nickerie	6.8	1785	0.5	0.2	0.0	9.9	0.7	22.2	58.7	4.9	3.7	100.0	0.0	1785
Coronie	1.0	215	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	215
Saramacca	12.6	1143	1.1	0.0	3.2	7.0	2.5	13.8	73.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1143
Commewijne	4.3	2014	0.4	0.0	15.7	20.1	11.3	34.0	18.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2014
Marowijne	2.6	1017	0.0	0.0	3.3	10.9	10.9	31.3	41.6	0.0	2.0	100.0	0.0	1017
Para	7.2	1454	0.0	0.0	3.5	15.6	0.0	43.7	34.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	1454
Brokopondo	10.8	1364	0.0	0.0	13.1	22.5	31.5	6.1	26.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.6	1364
Sipaliwini	33.2	1358	0.0	0.0	0.7	5.3	29.3	17.5	43.7	3.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	1358
Education of household head														
ECE, Pre-primary or None	14.3	2717	0.8	0.0	1.3	12.6	20.2	22.3	41.3	1.1	1.1	100.0	0.6	2717
Primary	9.7	7806	0.4	0.0	5.2	13.8	12.1	20.9	46.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	7806
Lower Secondary	4.2	11091	0.2	0.0	8.9	7.9	6.5	28.9	45.8	1.9	0.1	100.0	3.5	11091
Upper Secondary	0.7	4556	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.0	18.6	44.6	10.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	23.4	4556
Higher	1.1	2428	0.0	0.0	7.3	32.0	0.0	0.0	53.0	7.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	2428
Missing/DK	6.7	1915	1.0	0.0	6.0	16.0	21.6	4.3	52.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1915

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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										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:									
					In main house			Outdoors						
			Chimney	Fan	No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place	Missing	Total		
Ethnicity of household head														
Indigenous/Amerindian	13.5	1314	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	6.6	32.0	51.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1314
Maroon	7.6	7112	0.0	0.0	4.0	10.6	31.1	17.0	33.9	3.4	0.0	100.0	1.8	7112
Creole	1.7	5423	0.0	0.0	50.2	21.0	2.2	7.5	16.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	5423
Hindustani	11.0	8123	1.1	0.0	2.4	10.5	5.8	25.2	54.8	0.7	0.5	100.0	0.0	8123
Javanese	0.5	4217	0.0	0.0	62.3	0.0	0.0	6.9	30.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4217
Mixed Ethnicity	0.8	3477	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.4	0.0	26.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	61.9	3477
Other	4.7	845	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.3	0.0	18.7	45.7	0.0	1.3	100.0	0.0	845
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	17.7	6106	0.3	0.0	5.0	11.2	16.7	20.7	44.1	1.9	0.4	100.0	0.9	6106
Second	5.9	6096	0.4	0.0	5.4	17.6	8.5	23.8	43.0	1.6	0.1	100.0	4.5	6096
Middle	4.1	6108	0.6	0.1	8.5	8.2	6.1	31.8	45.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	6108
Fourth	1.2	6101	0.1	0.0	7.4	6.8	8.1	7.2	70.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	6101
Richest	0.3	6101	0.0	0.0	14.9	45.5	0.0	0.0	39.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	6101

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on																				
	Clean fuels for lighting:						Polluting fuels for lighting:														
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Recharge-able flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue/ Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Oil lamp	Candle	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Missing	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in household that reported the use of lighting[1]	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)
Total	94.5	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	**100.0**	30512	97.6	30396
Area																			
Urban	98.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	22383	99.2	22340
Rural Coastal	92.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.1	100.0	5408	96.2	5373
Rural Interior	66.7	7.3	2.7	9.1	0.0	2.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.8	5.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	2722	87.1	2683
Region																			
Paramaribo	98.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	11483	99.2	11467
Wanica	98.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	8679	99.2	8653
Nickerie	99.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1785	99.2	1785
Coronie	98.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	215	98.6	215
Saramacca	97.7	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	100.0	1143	98.9	1138
Commewijne	97.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	2014	98.7	2014
Marowijne	86.4	1.4	2.0	4.6	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	2.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	1017	94.6	1014
Para	85.7	0.9	2.8	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	1454	92.7	1427
Brokopondo	85.7	3.0	0.9	2.6	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1364	92.3	1364
Sipaliwini	47.6	11.6	4.5	15.7	0.0	5.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	6.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	1358	81.7	1319
Education of household head																			
ECE, Pre-primary or None	77.4	4.0	1.9	4.0	0.0	2.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.2	3.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	2717	88.8	2671
Primary	92.8	1.0	0.7	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	7806	97.3	7785
Lower secondary	97.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	11091	99.0	11059
Upper secondary	99.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	4556	99.7	4539
Higher	96.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2428	97.8	2428
Missing/DK	94.7	2.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1915	98.0	1914

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on																			
	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 household that reported the use of lighting[1]	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Recharge-able flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue/ Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Oil lamp	Candle							
Ethnicity of household head																			
Indigenous/Amerindian	83.7	2.1	2.7	5.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	2.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	1314	95.2	1292
Maroon	86.4	2.6	1.3	3.5	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	7112	94.4	7068
Creole	95.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	5423	97.3	5415
Hindustani	99.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	8123	99.7	8107
Javanese	98.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	4217	99.3	4198
Mixed Ethnicity	97.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	3477	98.5	3471
Other	95.7	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	845	97.7	845
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	74.8	4.7	2.4	6.1	0.0	1.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.2	4.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	6106	89.1	6028
Second	98.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	6096	99.8	6067
Middle	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	6108	99.9	6104
Fourth	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	6101	99.5	6096
Richest	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	6101	99.6	6101

[1] **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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting 1[A]	Number of household members
Total	94.1	97.6	92.4	30512
Area				
Urban	96.4	99.2	95.7	22383
Rural Coastal	92.7	96.2	90.1	5408
Rural Interior	78.1	87.3	69.3	2722
Region				
Paramaribo	97.9	99.2	97.2	11483
Wanica	94.6	99.2	93.9	8679
Nickerie	93.2	99.2	92.5	1785
Coronie	99.0	98.6	98.1	215
Saramacca	87.3	98.9	87.0	1143
Commewijne	95.4	98.7	94.4	2014
Marowijne	97.4	94.6	93.4	1017
Para	92.8	92.8	87.9	1454
Brokopondo	89.2	92.3	84.4	1364
Sipaliwini	66.8	82.3	54.2	1358
Education of household head				
ECE, Pre-primary or None	85.7	89.0	78.4	2717
Primary	90.3	97.3	88.3	7806
Lower Secondary	95.8	99.0	95.0	11091
Upper Secondary	99.3	99.7	99.0	4556
Higher	98.9	97.8	96.7	2428
Missing/DK	93.3	98.0	92.0	1915
Ethnicity of household head				
Indigenous/ Amerindian	86.5	95.2	82.6	1314
Maroon	92.4	94.4	88.7	7112
Creole	98.3	97.3	96.1	5423
Hindustani	88.9	99.7	88.8	8123
Javanese	99.4	99.3	98.9	4217
Mixed Ethnicity	99.2	98.5	97.8	3477
Other	95.3	97.7	93.9	845
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	82.2	89.3	74.5	6106
Second	94.0	99.8	93.9	6096
Middle	95.8	99.9	95.8	6108
Fourth	98.8	99.5	98.3	6101
Richest	99.7	99.6	99.3	6101

[1] MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2

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

7.5 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the Suriname 2018 MICS to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.[4] 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.[8] 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 socioeconomic factors and the point of treatment among children with symptoms of ARI who were treated with antibiotics.

[8] 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) (1 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers						Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics[2]	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: Health facilities or providers					Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought			Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[C]	
Total	(61.1)	(40.9)	(4.6)	(10.0)	(89.1)	(10.9)	(58.7)	(53.9)	(60.3)	(53.6)	(1.8)	(19.6)	(97.5)	31.6
Sex														
Male	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Female	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Area														
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Rural Coastal	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Rural Interior	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Region														
Paramaribo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Wanica	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Nickerie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Saramacca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Commewijne	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Marowijne	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Para	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Brokopondo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Sipaliwini	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) (2 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers						Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics[2]	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: Health facilities or providers					Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought			Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[C]	
Age (in months)														
0-11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
12-23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
24-35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
36-47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
48-59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's education*														
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Upper Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Mother's functional difficulties														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Has no functional difficulty	(58.6)	(45.2)	(5.1)	(11.1)	(89.6)	(10.4)	(59.0)	(48.7)	(59.2)	(58.9)	(2.0)	(18.7)	(100.0)	28.8
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) (3 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers						Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics[2]	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: Health facilities or providers					Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought			Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[C]	
Ethnicity of household head														
Indigenous/ Amerindian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Maroon	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Creole	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Hindustani	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Javanese	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Mixed Ethnicity	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

[1] **MICS indicator TC.19 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms; SDG indicator 3.8.1**

[2] **MICS indicator TC.20 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms**

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

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

* Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

[C] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

7.6 MALARIA

In the Suriname 2018 MICS, the malaria-related components as such were not included, since Malaria is almost eliminated in Suriname. Furthermore, there is currently no policy or government program for distribution of insecticide treated nets. These programs were in place in the past, however, due to the fact that Malaria is hardly evident, the use of bed nets (not specifically insecticide treated) are being promoted through ongoing activities. The questions on care seeking for fever were administered to get insight into the approaches of parents/caretakers in case of fever among children under 5 years. The questions on the medication received for treatment of the fever were also asked.

The incidence of cases of children under 5 who have been tested positive with Malaria is zero. Therefore 'anti malarials' were excluded from the response categories of CA23 and the questions CA26, CA28 and CA29wereexcluded.

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.

Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with fever for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Total	43.1	18.0	4.6	1.4	58.8	39.9	845
Sex							
Male	41.9	14.9	4.5	0.9	54.4	44.9	452
Female	44.6	21.6	4.7	2.1	63.9	34.2	393
Area							
Urban	39.7	21.6	4.3	0.8	59.3	40.1	558
Rural Coastal	53.7	11.8	7.8	3.8	62.0	34.3	154
Rural Interior	45.5	10.3	2.2	1.3	53.1	45.6	132
Region							
Paramaribo	35.5	25.6	4.3	1.2	58.4	40.6	314
Wanica	44.2	16.0	3.4	0.5	59.3	40.7	196
Nickerie	47.9	5.4	9.7	0.7	52.7	47.3	29
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Saramacca	64.0	4.3	2.0	0.7	67.9	31.4	27
Commewijne	45.7	25.3	2.7	0.0	68.7	31.3	48
Marowijne	54.0	7.5	7.1	13.2	56.6	30.1	42
Para	51.5	17.0	14.8	0.0	63.5	36.5	53
Brokopondo	30.0	14.4	2.5	0.0	42.0	58.0	77
Sipaliwini	(66.8)	(4.7)	(2.0)	(3.2)	(68.4)	(28.4)	56

Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with fever for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	
Age (in months)							
0-11	39.8	13.5	4.3	3.7	52.2	44.9	170
12-23	43.3	16.5	3.1	0.6	58.3	41.1	179
24-35	33.4	22.2	4.3	1.7	54.3	44.0	192
36-47	49.7	21.4	5.3	1.1	66.5	32.4	148
48-59	52.3	16.4	6.4	0.0	64.8	35.2	157
Mother's education*							
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(43.2)	(13.8)	(3.7)	0.0	(52.0)	(48.0)	44
Primary	54.7	11.0	2.7	4.2	62.7	33.8	175
Lower Secondary	42.5	15.4	5.1	1.0	55.8	43.2	354
Upper Secondary	35.5	27.3	6.4	0.2	61.1	38.9	181
Higher	34.3	28.9	4.5	1.4	61.3	37.3	70
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	49.6	10.3	9.2	0.0	59.7	40.3	57
Has no functional difficulty	45.0	18.9	4.5	1.6	61.0	37.6	707
No information	22.8	15.9	2.0	1.1	38.8	60.2	81
Ethnicity of household head							
Indigenous/ Amerindian	58.0	11.0	11.6	1.5	64.1	34.3	58
Maroon	45.7	11.7	3.2	1.9	55.2	43.1	306
Creole	48.8	15.9	1.8	2.0	63.6	34.4	134
Hindustani	38.1	30.0	5.3	0.2	64.1	35.9	174
Javanese	21.2	26.2	3.5	0.3	47.3	52.4	64
Mixed Ethnicity	42.6	19.0	8.0	2.0	59.6	38.6	106
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	51.6	11.7	5.7	1.6	60.6	37.8	275
Second	45.3	13.4	2.8	2.0	56.4	42.1	207
Middle	43.9	19.0	4.7	2.1	61.7	36.5	137
Fourth	33.8	28.2	4.6	0.0	60.4	39.6	129
Richest	26.0	31.0	5.1	0.7	52.8	46.5	97

[1] **MICS indicator TC.26 - Care-seeking for fever**

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever (1 of 2)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:									Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Other medications									
	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection/IV	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK	
Total	19.8	1.4	13.3	1.8	44.2	4.2	0.1	26.5	2.2	845
Sex										
Male	20.8	0.7	11.9	1.3	43.3	3.8	0.0	28.3	2.0	452
Female	18.6	2.3	15.0	2.4	45.3	4.7	0.3	24.5	2.3	393
Area										
Urban	21.4	1.2	11.5	1.8	44.9	5.2	0.1	29.7	2.0	558
Rural Coastal	17.5	1.6	14.9	1.1	47.5	4.2	0.5	18.3	1.5	154
Rural Interior	15.6	2.3	19.0	2.5	37.5	0.0	0.0	22.9	3.8	132
Region										
Paramaribo	22.8	0.1	11.4	1.2	43.5	8.7	0.1	28.8	2.8	314
Wanica	20.1	2.8	10.4	1.5	43.2	0.9	0.0	34.6	1.0	196
Nickerie	9.1	0.0	31.0	0.0	63.8	0.7	0.0	10.9	0.0	29
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Saramacca	6.8	2.1	14.2	1.4	52.2	1.2	0.0	15.2	5.1	27
Commewijne	19.6	2.9	7.5	8.7	53.6	1.0	0.0	20.8	0.9	48
Marowijne	18.7	1.0	13.7	0.0	46.4	4.7	0.0	19.8	0.0	42
Para	24.5	1.6	15.8	1.3	45.4	6.6	1.5	15.5	0.9	53
Brokopondo	12.4	2.5	25.8	4.4	39.4	0.0	0.0	23.8	0.0	77
Sipaliwini	(19.9)	(2.0)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(34.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.6)	(9.1)	56
Age (in months)										
0-11	17.5	0.5	14.0	1.0	38.1	4.2	0.0	22.4	4.4	170
12-23	19.5	0.5	13.8	0.4	38.1	2.8	0.0	26.4	0.0	179
24-35	18.5	1.1	17.5	2.2	49.7	5.6	0.0	26.3	3.6	192
36-47	27.8	1.0	9.2	3.4	41.3	6.7	0.0	32.5	2.0	148
48-59	16.4	4.4	10.8	2.3	54.1	1.7	0.7	25.9	0.6	157
Mother's education*										
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(11.8)	0.0	(20.5)	0.0	(53.5)	(7.6)	0.0	(15.8)	(2.5)	44
Primary	19.9	2.3	14.6	2.5	47.8	1.7	0.4	23.4	3.5	175
Lower Secondary	20.9	2.0	15.7	1.8	37.8	3.3	0.0	27.2	2.7	354
Upper Secondary	18.1	0.0	9.3	0.0	50.9	6.5	0.0	29.0	0.2	181
Higher	23.6	1.6	6.1	6.6	50.2	8.4	0.4	26.5	0.0	70
Mother's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	21.3	9.8	6.0	1.2	37.6	1.3	0.0	19.1	0.0	57
Has no functional difficulty	19.7	0.8	14.5	1.9	45.9	4.9	0.2	27.2	2.0	707
No information	19.7	1.4	8.4	1.2	34.6	0.0	0.0	25.9	5.4	81

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever (2 of 2)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:									Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Other medications									
	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection/IV	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing /DK	
Ethnicity of household head										
Indigenous/ Amerindian	16.3	0.7	10.6	0.0	44.2	2.4	0.0	21.8	9.0	58
Maroon	20.6	1.0	14.5	1.3	46.1	2.7	0.3	25.5	1.2	306
Creole	14.2	4.8	19.5	2.9	43.3	10.5	0.0	20.0	4.1	134
Hindustani	26.3	0.7	11.3	3.2	45.4	4.3	0.2	25.2	1.9	174
Javanese	19.8	1.8	8.5	0.0	42.1	3.6	0.0	23.4	0.0	64
Mixed Ethnicity	16.2	0.0	9.7	1.7	40.2	2.2	0.0	44.0	0.7	106
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	21.2	1.3	15.3	1.9	42.7	3.9	0.3	19.5	4.2	275
Second	19.5	3.4	14.1	1.5	44.1	1.1	0.0	28.7	1.5	207
Middle	17.3	0.4	13.3	0.5	45.6	8.0	0.0	31.9	0.0	137
Fourth	20.4	0.9	9.9	0.0	43.9	3.5	0.0	32.4	2.7	129
Richest	18.9	0.0	10.5	6.6	47.4	7.4	0.3	26.4	0.4	97

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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.[9] 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.[10] 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.[11] 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.[12]

[9] 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

[10] 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

[11] 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

[12] Bhuta, Z. et al. "Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at

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.[13] 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.[14,15] The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators[16,17] have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures[18]	Notes on interpretation[19]	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	**Early Initiation of breastfeeding** Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview.	TC 7.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	**Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months** Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[20]	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.3
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	**Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months)** Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.6
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	**Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years** Percentage of children age 12-15 months (1 year) and 20-23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	TC.7.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	**Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months)** Breastfed children: Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day Non-breastfed children: At least four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	**Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months)** At least five of eight food groups[21] 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	TC.7.7

what cost?" *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013):452-477. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4

[13] 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

[14] PAHO. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*. 2003.

[15] 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

[16] WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.

[17] 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/

[18] 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.

[19] 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.

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

[21] 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

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures[18]	Notes on interpretation[19]	Table
		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.	
Provide an appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists		na
Provide food with appropriate consistency	No standard indicator exists		na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.8
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of "minimum acceptable diet". This indicator assesses 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[22] 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.

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foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

[22] 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 age-appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table TC.7.5. Different feeding criteria are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Table TC.7.6 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.7.7 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the potential risk of 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.[23] Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

[23] Zimmerman, E. and K. Thopmson. "Clarifying Nipple confusion." *J Perinatol* 35, no.11 (2015):895-9. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.83.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth	
Total	91.5	51.9	72.2	1026
Area				
Urban	90.0	47.9	68.7	685
Rural Coastal	91.6	52.4	73.2	191
Rural Interior	98.3	69.8	86.7	149
Region				
Paramaribo	86.7	42.9	64.0	370
Wanica	93.2	51.7	72.0	265
Nickerie	94.3	60.4	88.5	44
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Saramacca	89.7	48.9	64.8	32
Commewijne	93.6	47.6	74.4	46
Marowijne	96.2	65.9	84.1	46
Para	90.0	50.7	68.1	69
Brokopondo	98.8	65.4	88.4	80
Sipaliwini	97.7	74.8	84.6	69
Months since last birth				
0-11 months	92.5	52.5	72.9	540
12-23 months	90.4	51.2	71.3	486
Mother's education*				
ECE, Pre-primary or None	98.3	70.6	87.7	48
Primary	90.7	57.5	76.1	161
Lower Secondary	92.2	52.3	73.9	446
Upper Secondary	89.7	46.8	67.1	257
Higher	90.9	45.5	64.4	113
Assistance at delivery				
Skilled attendant	91.7	52.0	72.3	1010
Traditional birth attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Other /No attendant/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Place of delivery				
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Health facility	92.0	52.1	72.1	953
Public	91.8	50.0	70.4	652
Private	92.3	56.7	75.9	301
Other/Missing/DK	83.6	52.0	72.3	55
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	93.2	57.4	78.6	851
C-Section	83.1	25.1	41.0	175
Mother's functional difficulties				
Has functional difficulty	(93.5)	(59.0)	(68.1)	42
Has no functional difficulty	91.2	51.6	72.3	945

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth	
Ethnicity of household head				
Indigenous/ Amerindian	89.0	60.2	76.9	56
Maroon	97.0	59.2	77.7	357
Creole	93.1	51.3	69.8	196
Hindustani	89.1	33.4	67.3	155
Javanese	84.3	46.8	65.2	101
Mixed Ethnicity	86.5	54.0	70.9	140
Other	(75.5)	(58.1)	(64.7)	22
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	95.4	60.0	79.2	298
Second	90.7	56.9	74.4	251
Middle	92.1	45.3	67.9	196
Fourth	85.0	38.7	60.5	175
Richest	91.8	51.1	74.2	106

[1] **MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed**

[2] **MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding**

* ' Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding (1 of 3)

Percentage of last live-born children ever breastfed by consumption of breastmilk and other items, percentage receiving a prelacteal feed, and percentage of child never breastfed by consumption of other items in the first 3 days after birth, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children who consumed:										Type[A] 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	
Total	38.4	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.5	44.0	3.5	49.0	1026
Area															
Urban	40.3	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.0	47.3	3.0	51.2	685
Rural Coastal	43.3	6.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	44.7	6.4	51.9	191
Rural Interior	23.3	6.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	28.2	2.2	35.2	149
Region															
Paramaribo	39.9	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.3	49.4	4.3	55.0	370
Wanica	41.2	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	45.8	1.5	48.0	265
Nickerie	32.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	33.9	0.4	34.6	44
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Saramacca	50.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	60.1	0.3	61.1	32
Commewijne	54.5	5.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	3.7	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	51.0	6.2	57.2	46
Marowijne	32.3	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	23.3	13.3	37.4	46
Para	44.0	4.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	49.1	5.1	55.3	69
Brokopondo	24.6	2.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	29.8	1.5	33.3	80
Sipaliwini	21.9	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	26.2	3.0	37.5	69
Months since last birth															
0-11 months	34.6	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.7	40.8	2.2	44.7	540
12-23 months	42.7	5.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	15.4	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.3	47.6	5.0	53.8	486
Breastfeeding status															
Ever breastfed	34.9	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.6	40.1	3.2	44.9	939
Never breastfed	76.8	5.9	0.0	0.2	0.3	22.5	0.6	0.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	87.6	6.5	95.1	86

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding (2 of 3)

Percentage of last live-born children ever breastfed by consumption of breastmilk and other items, percentage receiving a prelacteal feed, and percentage of child never breastfed by consumption of other items in the first 3 days after birth, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children who consumed:										Type[A] 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	
Assistance at delivery															
Skilled attendant	38.5	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.5	44.3	3.5	49.3	1010
Traditional birth attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Other / No attendant/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Place of delivery															
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Health facility	38.5	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.6	44.8	3.0	49.4	953
Public	38.4	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	2.0	44.8	2.6	49.4	652
Private	38.6	4.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	16.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	44.9	4.0	49.5	301
Other/Missing/DK	29.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.7	28.8	8.9	38.4	55
Mother's education*															
ECE, Pre-primary or None	28.4	7.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	27.3	1.1	36.4	48
Primary	35.2	8.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.5	37.2	5.0	45.6	161
Lower Secondary	37.6	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	11.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.1	42.9	3.7	47.7	446
Upper Secondary	38.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	46.4	1.9	48.5	257
Higher	50.0	5.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	23.1	3.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	60.0	5.3	65.8	113
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	(30.2)	(10.4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(25.1)	(8.9)	0.0	(0.7)	0.0	0.0	(36.0)	(10.4)	(46.4)	42
Has no functional difficulty	39.5	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.5	44.9	3.2	49.7	945

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding (3 of 3)

Percentage of last live-born children ever breastfed by consumption of breastmilk and other items, percentage receiving a prelacteal feed, and percentage of child never breastfed by consumption of other items in the first 3 days after birth, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children who consumed:										Type[A] 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	
Ethnicity of household head															
Indigenous/ Amerindian	39.6	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	44.7	7.7	53.7	56
Maroon	31.0	6.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.3	34.1	3.8	41.1	357
Creole	34.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	46.2	0.8	47.1	196
Hindustani	47.7	3.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	1.5	53.5	3.1	58.1	155
Javanese	43.9	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.5	5.9	54.4	101
Mixed Ethnicity	45.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	49.9	4.1	54.3	140
Other	(54.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(61.8)	0.0	(61.8)	21
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	30.2	6.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.1	33.7	3.8	41.6	298
Second	40.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	42.4	3.4	46.2	251
Middle	41.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	49.5	2.1	52.4	196
Fourth	45.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	55.9	3.7	59.8	175
Richest	40.6	5.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	17.5	3.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	47.2	5.1	52.6	106

* Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

[A] 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.

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status (1 of 2)

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[3]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[4]	Number of children
Total	8.9	27.5	393	34.7	252	13.4	234
Sex							
Male	10.5	26.8	182	34.5	140	18.1	105
Female	7.5	28.1	210	34.9	112	9.5	129
Area							
Urban	9.7	26.3	250	32.4	163	12.6	161
Rural Coastal	6.0	26.4	79	26.8	52	17.7	45
Rural Interior	(9.5)	(33.3)	64	(56.4)	36	(*)	28
Region							
Paramaribo	11.9	30.4	136	43.2	80	20.4	73
Wanica	7.1	19.1	91	(22.3)	72	6.1	75
Nickerie	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	13	(*)	5
Coronie	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	1
Saramacca	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	7	(*)	5
Commewijne	(2.4)	(6.3)	23	(*)	9	(*)	13
Marowijne	(11.0)	(23.9)	23	(*)	15	(*)	8
Para	(4.6)	(44.5)	23	(*)	19	(19.4)	26
Brokopondo	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	17	(*)	16
Sipaliwini	(16.5)	(30.6)	37	(*)	19	(*)	12
Mother's education*							
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	17	(*)	10
Primary	10.2	35.2	63	(42.1)	47	(3.1)	34
Lower Secondary	7.8	26.1	168	35.2	98	9.9	95
Upper Secondary	10.2	26.0	109	(22.9)	44	18.7	67
Higher	(7.0)	(14.0)	28	(22.1)	42	(8.2)	19
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	8	(*)	18
Has no functional difficulty	9.9	28.2	353	35.4	213	15.7	197
No information	(0.0)	(25.0)	33	(*)	31	(*)	19

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status (2 of 2)

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[3]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[4]	Number of children
Ethnicity of household head							
Indigenous/ Amerindian	(10.7)	(28.1)	25	(*)	19	(*)	11
Maroon	6.6	26.5	150	39.4	88	2.1	73
Creole	14.9	39.4	83	39.9	47	(23.3)	48
Hindustani	3.5	20.4	52	28.5	39	9.5	44
Javanese	(5.1)	(7.0)	29	(13.5)	20	(15.1)	19
Mixed Ethnicity	(14.5)	(30.6)	42	(21.5)	36	(13.0)	31
Other	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	2	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	9.3	30.3	123	47.4	75	16.7	67
Second	7.5	28.7	99	33.0	70	6.5	50
Middle	1.7	21.3	82	(30.9)	37	15.9	47
Fourth	16.0	30.6	52	(23.9)	39	14.7	49
Richest	(17.3)	(23.8)	37	(25.6)	30	(10.5)	20

[1] **MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months**

[2] **MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months**

[3] **MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year**

[4] **MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years**

* Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding (1 of 2)

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding[1]	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0-23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	7.7	2551	0.4	0.7	1609
Sex					
Male	5.8	1321	0.4	0.5	832
Female	9.8	1230	0.5	1.0	778
Area					
Urban	6.0	1716	0.5	0.7	1069
Rural Coastal	8.4	473	0.4	0.6	316
Rural Interior	13.2	362	0.4	0.8	224

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding (2 of 2)

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding[1]	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0-23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Mother's education					
ECE, Pre-primary or None	13.0	159	0.5	2.3	84
Primary	10.6	431	0.4	0.4	263
Lower Secondary	9.4	987	0.4	0.6	663
Upper Secondary	6.7	622	0.5	0.8	400
Higher	4.7	294	0.5	0.7	164
Mother's functional difficulties					
Has functional difficulty	5.5	109	0.0	0.0	67
Has no functional difficulty	8.2	2155	0.5	0.7	1369
Ethnicity of household head					
Indigenous/ Amerindian	15.7	135	0.5	0.5	90
Maroon	11.1	888	0.5	1.0	559
Creole	8.2	489	0.5	2.0	309
Hindustani	1.7	419	0.4	0.5	267
Javanese	0.7	242	0.4	0.4	141
Mixed Ethnicity	8.4	323	0.6	0.7	206
Other	10.7	57	(0.4)	(0.5)	36
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	12.8	769	0.5	0.7	464
Second	6.7	594	0.4	0.6	395
Middle	7.0	468	0.4	0.5	300
Fourth	4.2	417	0.5	1.4	275
Richest	4.0	303	0.5	0.6	175
Mean	10.4	2551	0.6	1.9	1609

[1] **MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding**

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

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

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding (1 of 2)

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
Total	8.9	393	28.0	1217	23.3	1609
Sex						
Male	10.5	182	25.5	649	22.2	832
Female	7.5	210	30.8	568	24.5	778
Area						
Urban	9.7	250	26.0	819	22.2	1069
Rural Coastal	6.0	79	29.0	237	23.2	316
Rural Interior	(9.5)	64	36.4	160	28.7	224

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding (2 of 2)

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
Region						
Paramaribo	11.9	136	30.7	423	26.1	559
Wanica	7.1	91	19.1	334	16.6	425
Nickerie	(*)	16	29.9	59	25.1	75
Coronie	(*)	2	(*)	4	(*)	6
Saramacca	(*)	15	32.1	36	24.3	50
Commewijne	(2.4)	23	25.1	52	18.1	75
Marowijne	(11.0)	23	27.1	53	22.2	76
Para	(4.6)	23	32.2	96	26.9	118
Brokopondo	0.0	27	29.2	97	22.8	124
Sipaliwini	(16.5)	37	47.5	63	36.1	100
Mother's education						
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	21	41.0	63	33.6	84
Primary	10.2	63	26.0	201	22.3	263
Lower Secondary	7.8	168	29.2	495	23.8	663
Upper Secondary	10.2	109	26.7	291	22.2	400
Higher	(7.0)	28	21.3	136	18.8	164
Missing	(*)	4	(*)	32	(32.4)	35
Mother's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	6	(17.0)	60	15.4	67
Has no functional difficulty	9.9	353	29.3	1015	24.3	1369
No information	0.0	33	23.1	141	18.7	174
Ethnicity of household head						
Indigenous/ Amerindian	(10.7)	25	50.5	65	39.5	90
Maroon	6.6	150	28.2	409	22.5	559
Creole	14.9	83	35.8	226	30.2	309
Hindustani	3.5	52	14.7	215	12.5	267
Javanese	(5.1)	29	22.2	112	18.7	141
Mixed Ethnicity	(14.5)	42	29.6	164	26.5	206
Other	(*)	11	(23.8)	26	(18.3)	36
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	9.3	123	33.1	341	26.8	464
Second	7.5	99	27.1	296	22.2	395
Middle	1.7	82	28.1	218	20.9	300
Fourth	16.0	52	24.7	223	23.1	275
Richest	(17.3)	37	22.2	138	21.2	175

[1] **MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months**

[2] **MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding**

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

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

Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods[1]	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	75.1	137	87.7	124	81.1	260
Sex						
Male	(66.6)	57	89.3	84	80.1	141
Female	81.1	80	(84.4)	40	82.2	119
Area						
Urban	(77.4)	81	86.2	97	82.2	178
Rural Coastal	(84.8)	26	(91.6)	22	87.9	48
Rural Interior	(*)	30	(*)	5	(*)	35

[1] **MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods**

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

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

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices (1 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:					Percent of children who received:			
	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[1,C]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[2,C]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[4,A]	Minimum meal frequency[5,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Total	32.3	39.6	16.8	390	18.9	74.0	12.8	74.1	827	23.2	62.9	14.1	1217
Sex													
Male	35.3	40.0	19.1	192	17.1	74.1	12.0	72.8	457	22.5	64.0	14.1	649
Female	29.4	39.1	14.6	197	21.1	73.7	13.8	75.8	370	24.0	61.7	14.0	568
Area													
Urban	40.8	41.2	20.7	235	21.5	73.3	13.5	74.5	584	27.1	64.1	15.6	819
Rural Coastal	31.7	43.6	18.5	79	15.7	76.1	13.4	75.5	158	21.0	65.3	15.1	237
Rural Interior	6.5	30.2	2.7	75	7.1	74.3	7.1	68.7	85	6.8	53.6	5.0	160
Region													
Paramaribo	41.4	44.1	16.2	139	22.2	66.5	13.5	72.7	284	28.5	59.1	14.4	423
Wanica	45.5	40.7	32.7	76	19.6	79.8	13.6	75.6	258	25.5	70.8	18.0	334
Nickerie	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	25.0	76.8	8.3	82.0	41	22.8	58.8	8.2	59
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Saramacca	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	19.9	89.4	18.8	86.2	24	30.5	74.5	25.1	36
Commewijne	(22.3)	(49.1)	(8.6)	15	18.3	86.9	15.2	82.6	37	19.5	76.1	13.3	52
Marowijne	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	33.2	79.2	27.2	77.8	35	29.5	65.9	24.9	53
Para	(32.6)	(45.2)	(13.4)	36	4.5	63.2	4.1	62.8	59	15.1	56.4	7.6	96
Brokopondo	(5.4)	(37.4)	(5.4)	38	(10.2)	(75.8)	(10.2)	(70.1)	60	8.3	61.0	8.3	97
Sipaliwini	(7.6)	(23.0)	0.0	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	4.5	42.4	0.0	63

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices (2 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:					Percent of children who received:			
	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[1,C]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[2,C]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[4,A]	Minimum meal frequency[5,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Age (in months)													
6-8	18.0	40.7	15.2	137	11.0	81.8	8.3	81.6	124	14.7	60.2	11.9	260
9-11	22.2	39.8	10.9	83	14.2	82.3	12.7	80.3	120	17.4	65.0	11.9	203
12-17	50.5	37.7	23.1	108	20.0	78.6	16.1	77.0	271	28.7	66.9	18.1	378
18-23	45.8	40.0	17.3	63	23.0	63.6	11.7	66.3	312	26.8	59.7	12.6	375
Mother's education*													
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(15.1)	(48.3)	(8.0)	31.1	(16.7)	(58.2)	(10.5)	(62.4)	32	15.9	53.3	9.3	63
Primary	20.6	31.7	9.6	68	16.9	61.6	10.2	62.7	132	18.2	51.4	10.0	201
Lower Secondary	39.5	38.9	23.5	167	23.2	76.3	16.9	73.7	328	28.6	63.7	19.1	495
Upper Secondary	36.7	38.5	13.6	80	16.1	75.9	9.1	78.6	211	21.8	65.6	10.3	291
Higher	37.9	53.3	18.6	30	17.2	80.1	13.1	81.4	106	21.7	74.2	14.3	136
Mother's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	6.5	69.8	3.5	78.3	48	(18.6)	(69.4)	(15.2)	60
Has no functional difficulty	30.7	38.5	14.9	338	21.0	74.3	14.0	73.2	677	24.2	62.4	14.3	1015
No information	36.6	39.8	19.6	39	10.7	73.8	9.4	78.5	102	17.8	64.4	12.2	141

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices (3 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[1,C]		Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[2,C]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]		Minimum dietary diversity[4,A]	Minimum meal frequency[5,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	
Ethnicity of household head													
Indigenous/ Amerindian	26.4	43.3	21.5	38	(10.9)	(79.6)	(10.9)	(86.2)	27	20.0	58.3	17.2	65
Maroon	14.3	38.2	8.9	145	14.5	66.6	8.8	59.6	264	14.4	56.5	8.9	409
Creole	53.1	39.0	18.2	87	18.9	76.6	10.4	78.0	139	32.0	62.2	13.4	226
Hindustani	45.1	35.8	23.0	33	26.4	81.3	21.0	84.4	181	29.3	74.3	21.4	215
Javanese	39.1	33.1	13.2	26	14.9	77.8	9.9	83.7	86	20.5	67.4	10.6	112
Mixed Ethnicity	39.1	45.8	27.8	53	22.4	73.8	14.0	78.8	111	27.8	64.7	18.5	164
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(25.2)	(57.9)	(21.1)	25.5
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	16.1	33.0	9.5	144	12.4	61.3	4.3	64.3	197	13.9	49.4	6.5	341
Second	38.2	42.6	27.4	93	17.3	75.4	16.1	71.3	203	23.9	65.1	19.6	296
Middle	53.6	48.5	23.5	64	25.0	78.7	15.0	79.5	155	33.4	69.9	17.5	218
Fourth	34.2	42.9	12.0	56	22.3	85.9	17.3	83.4	167	25.3	75.2	16.0	223
Richest	42.0	36.2	13.8	33	19.9	69.0	11.9	75.4	105	25.2	61.2	12.4	138

[1] **MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)**

[2] **MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children)**
[3] **MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children**

[4] **MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity**

[5] **MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency**

* Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

[A] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

[B] Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

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

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding (1 of 2)

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	77.4	1609
Sex		
Male	77.4	832
Female	77.4	778
Area		
Urban	78.7	1069
Rural Coastal	78.1	316
Rural Interior	70.2	224
Region		
Paramaribo	78.9	559
Wanica	80.2	425
Nickerie	69.0	75
Coronie	(*)	6
Saramacca	76.9	50
Commewijne	80.7	75
Marowijne	78.7	76
Para	75.7	118
Brokopondo	76.5	124
Sipaliwini	62.4	100
Age (in months)		
0-5	79.1	393
6-11	84.2	464
12-23	72.3	753
Mother's education		
ECE, Pre-primary or None	68.4	84
Primary	69.8	263
Lower Secondary	76.7	663
Upper Secondary	81.1	400
Higher	86.7	164
Missing	(83.4)	35
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	92.5	67
Has no functional difficulty	76.5	1369
No information	78.4	174

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding (2 of 2)

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Ethnicity of household head		
Indigenous/ Amerindian	71.4	90
Maroon	75.2	559
Creole	78.5	309
Hindustani	82.8	267
Javanese	84.9	141
Mixed Ethnicity	73.7	206
Other	(68.6)	36
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	70.5	464
Second	78.5	395
Middle	82.8	300
Fourth	83.4	275
Richest	74.8	175

[1] **MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding**

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

(*) Figures that are 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.[24] 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.[25] 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.[26] 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.

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[24] 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

[25] 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

[26] WHO. *Child Growth Standards*. Technical Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006. http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight,* while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight.*

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted.* Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted.* Stunting, or chronic malnutrition, is the result of failure to receive adequate nutrition in early life over an extended period and/or recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted,* while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient intake or disease. The prevalence of wasting may shift seasonally in response to changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence. 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.[27] 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, 20.7 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 23.2 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 23.3 percent for the weight-for-height indicator. In this regard, it should be noted that for height-for-age indicator, the outliers are 12.9 percent and for weight-for height indicator, the outliers are 12.8 percent. Therefore caution should be taken into account when using the data on anthropometry. Outliers are referring to the situation where the relationship between the results of the two measurements is found to be outside normal ranges. These outliers will need further review on what the situation in the field could have been. Also from DQ. 3.5 and DQ. 3.6, it can be determined that respectively length/height not measured and weight and length/height not measured have 9.9 and 7.9 percent. In the field, the workers had situations where they were asked by the household to come back for the measurement of the child. However, when doing the re-visits the mother and child were again not at home. Fieldworkers also experienced that some children resisted being weighted or measured, despite several attempts by the fieldworker supported by the mother.

[27] 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 (1 of 3)

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height					
	Underweight				Stunted				Wasted		Overweight			
	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age (A)	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with height and age (A)	Percent below		Percent above		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height (A)
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
Total	6.7	0.8	-0.3	3356	8.3	2.1	-0.3	3252	5.5	1.0	3.5	0.9	-0.2	3249
Sex														
Male	7.6	1.0	-0.3	1705	10.0	2.5	-0.4	1636	6.2	1.5	3.3	0.9	-0.2	1633
Female	5.7	0.6	-0.2	1651	6.4	1.7	-0.3	1616	4.8	0.6	3.8	1.0	-0.1	1616
Area														
Urban	7.6	0.8	-0.3	2114	8.4	2.1	-0.3	2052	6.3	1.2	3.0	0.8	-0.2	2045
Rural Coastal	5.7	0.5	-0.3	703	6.3	1.4	-0.3	685	5.5	0.9	5.3	1.3	-0.1	686
Rural Interior	4.4	1.0	-0.3	539	10.3	3.2	-0.5	516	2.4	0.7	3.2	1.0	0.0	518
Region														
Paramaribo	7.6	0.8	-0.2	1122	8.2	2.4	-0.2	1096	5.4	1.4	2.8	0.5	-0.1	1090
Wanica	6.8	0.9	-0.4	778	8.2	1.2	-0.3	750	6.3	0.7	3.0	1.0	-0.3	752
Nickerie	6.8	0.6	-0.6	165	8.6	3.7	-0.5	156	14.8	0.5	3.0	0.8	-0.6	158
Coronie	6.9	0.0	0.1	22	7.6	0.0	0.0	20	1.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.1	20
Saramacca	8.2	0.8	-0.4	115	5.4	0.5	-0.2	111	7.1	0.9	1.9	0.5	-0.5	111
Commewijne	11.8	0.4	-0.4	195	9.1	2.0	-0.5	188	8.6	3.7	4.4	1.5	-0.3	184
Marowijne	4.6	0.4	-0.2	185	5.0	1.2	-0.4	180	2.9	0.3	2.7	0.7	0.0	182
Para	3.7	0.4	-0.1	237	7.2	2.1	-0.4	236	3.5	0.2	9.8	2.9	0.2	235
Brokopondo	2.1	0.0	-0.2	282	4.7	1.4	-0.3	268	1.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	270
Sipaliwini	7.0	2.1	-0.4	256	16.4	5.1	-0.7	248	3.4	1.4	2.7	2.0	0.0	249

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children (2 of 3)

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height					
	Underweight				Stunted				Wasted		Overweight			
	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age (A)	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with height and age (A)	Percent below		Percent above		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height (A)
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
Age (in months)														
0-5	6.0	0.5	-0.1	300	5.7	1.1	0.0	275	6.4	2.3	3.6	1.9	-0.2	278
6-11	4.9	0.5	-0.2	354	3.6	1.8	0.1	349	8.6	0.7	2.6	0.4	-0.2	347
12-17	7.9	0.7	-0.1	326	7.9	3.0	-0.2	314	6.2	2.4	6.6	2.1	0.0	317
18-23	5.4	0.7	-0.2	324	7.7	0.4	-0.1	299	7.2	1.3	5.0	0.0	-0.2	303
24-35	7.2	0.9	-0.4	723	12.1	3.7	-0.7	694	3.7	0.1	3.1	0.5	0.0	687
36-47	7.4	0.4	-0.5	682	9.4	1.4	-0.5	668	4.7	0.8	1.9	0.7	-0.2	672
48-59	6.8	1.2	-0.3	646	7.0	2.1	-0.3	653	5.1	1.2	4.0	1.3	-0.2	644
Mother's education														
ECE, Pre-primary or None	7.1	0.0	-0.3	231	10.7	6.9	-0.5	232	3.6	1.8	1.9	1.4	0.0	232
Primary	6.8	1.2	-0.4	649	8.2	2.7	-0.5	633	5.3	1.2	3.1	0.6	-0.2	633
Lower Secondary	7.6	0.9	-0.3	1292	9.0	1.8	-0.4	1242	5.6	0.8	4.2	1.3	-0.1	1247
Upper Secondary	4.8	0.4	-0.3	786	8.3	1.5	-0.3	757	6.0	0.5	3.7	0.6	-0.2	755
Higher	7.5	0.5	-0.1	332	4.3	0.2	0.0	328	6.2	2.5	2.9	0.9	-0.2	320
Missing	5.1	1.0	-0.3	66	5.0	0.9	-0.3	61	2.9	0.0	3.2	0.0	-0.1	61
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	7.2	1.1	-0.3	593	10.0	2.5	-0.4	552	5.3	1.6	4.8	0.7	-0.2	559
20-34	6.6	0.7	-0.3	2038	7.0	1.3	-0.3	1991	5.6	0.9	3.6	1.0	-0.2	1982
35-49	6.7	0.7	-0.3	652	11.3	4.7	-0.4	637	5.3	0.8	2.4	1.0	-0.1	634
No information on biological mother	5.3	0.0	-0.3	73	3.8	0.0	-0.1	72	7.3	1.4	0.5	0.0	-0.3	74
Mother's functional difficulties														
Has functional difficulty	4.8	0.1	-0.2	153	8.7	1.7	-0.2	155	2.9	0.1	5.3	2.5	-0.1	154
Has no functional difficulty	6.7	0.8	-0.3	2917	7.9	2.0	-0.3	2825	5.6	1.0	3.6	0.9	-0.2	2821
No information	7.7	1.0	-0.4	285	11.8	3.3	-0.4	273	6.3	1.5	2.3	0.9	-0.2	274

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children (3 of 3)

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height					
	Underweight				Stunted				Wasted		Overweight			
	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age (A)	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with heigt and age (A)	Percent below		Percent above		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height (A)
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	6.6	0.8	-0.3	1091	11.4	3.7	-0.5	1058	3.6	0.7	3.1	1.0	0.0	1060
Second	7.3	0.5	-0.4	771	7.7	2.1	-0.4	746	6.2	1.1	4.2	0.7	-0.3	745
Middle	4.6	0.7	-0.2	601	7.1	0.7	-0.2	589	6.4	1.1	3.5	1.2	-0.2	585
Fourth	7.3	0.9	-0.2	550	6.4	1.2	-0.2	521	6.6	1.7	3.2	0.9	-0.2	525
Richest	8.3	0.9	-0.2	342	4.7	0.9	-0.1	339	6.7	0.7	4.1	0.8	-0.2	333

[1] **MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)**

[2] **MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)**

[3] **MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1**

[4] **MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)**

[5] **MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2**

[6] **MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)**

[7] **MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2**

[8] **MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)**

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

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

[A] Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weight 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

7.9 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period. [28] Children's early experiences with responsive care giving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.[29] 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.[30] 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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[28] 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.

[29] 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.

[30] 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 (1 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
Total	66.4	4.1	12.5	59.3	90.8	14.9	1.1	51.5	3.2	2628
Sex										
Male	62.8	3.9	14.0	59.2	89.3	13.6	1.1	49.1	3.1	1346
Female	70.1	4.2	10.9	59.4	92.3	16.2	1.2	54.0	3.4	1282
Area										
Urban	72.7	4.4	9.4	60.5	93.0	17.8	1.3	57.5	3.5	1724
Rural Coastal	62.0	3.9	13.9	63.9	90.9	12.6	1.0	49.1	3.1	484
Rural Interior	45.5	3.1	23.5	49.0	81.3	5.4	0.5	29.8	2.2	420
Region										
Paramaribo	73.1	4.4	10.4	53.8	92.8	16.1	1.2	56.6	3.5	904
Wanica	69.5	4.2	9.8	66.8	94.1	17.9	1.3	54.7	3.4	639
Nickerie	84.4	4.9	3.4	74.2	93.1	22.3	1.9	71.2	4.0	121
Coronie	55.3	3.9	7.9	47.2	92.9	10.9	0.8	40.5	3.1	16
Saramacca	63.6	4.0	10.6	75.4	86.5	16.1	1.3	49.7	3.2	81
Commewijne	78.6	4.7	4.3	77.7	91.0	27.4	1.8	66.5	4.1	164
Marowijne	52.9	3.4	23.1	47.5	89.3	9.1	0.8	42.8	2.8	134
Para	58.3	3.7	13.6	60.1	92.0	6.2	0.6	45.1	2.8	149
Brokopondo	56.3	3.8	9.9	51.7	85.6	6.8	0.4	36.8	2.7	226
Sipaliwini	32.9	2.3	39.3	45.8	76.3	3.8	0.5	21.7	1.7	194

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning (2 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
Age										
2	66.2	4.1	12.5	57.5	90.6	16.7	1.2	53.0	3.3	945
3	69.1	4.3	10.7	62.9	92.9	15.7	1.3	54.4	3.5	858
4	63.7	3.8	14.3	57.5	88.7	11.8	0.9	46.8	2.9	825
Mother's education[A]										
ECE, Pre-primary or None	32.0	2.3	37.1	44.6	77.1	1.8	0.3	13.8	1.3	197
Primary	55.3	3.5	20.4	54.1	82.5	8.5	0.7	36.6	2.4	514
Lower Secondary	65.9	4.1	10.6	55.7	92.5	13.4	1.0	49.0	3.2	936
Upper Secondary	80.5	4.7	5.2	67.4	97.0	15.8	1.4	69.3	4.1	612
Higher	80.2	4.8	4.9	68.0	95.8	33.7	2.2	71.3	4.3	309
Missing	66.0	4.2	6.1	80.9	89.2	28.6	1.9	58.8	3.5	59
Father's education										
ECE, Pre-primary or None	42.6	2.9	21.8	100.0	96.1	7.6	0.9	26.8	2.1	85
Primary	61.5	3.8	12.0	100.0	98.2	16.1	1.3	48.4	3.2	323
Lower Secondary	73.4	4.4	9.1	100.0	96.0	23.3	1.7	60.4	3.7	575
Upper Secondary	76.6	4.5	9.5	100.0	96.9	28.3	2.2	62.8	3.8	323
Higher	88.2	5.2	2.6	100.0	96.8	46.9	3.2	82.0	4.7	124
Biological father not in the household	61.4	3.8	15.8	0.0	81.9	2.5	0.2	43.0	2.8	1070
Missing	58.0	3.7	12.4	100.0	97.9	17.4	1.2	49.2	3.2	128
Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	52.9	3.6	16.2	46.9	91.0	6.9	0.7	45.6	3.1	119
Has no functional difficulty	67.0	4.1	12.3	59.9	90.8	15.2	1.2	51.8	3.3	2509

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning (3 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
Ethnicity of household head										
Indigenous/ Amerindian	70.3	4.2	6.2	63.6	89.3	9.8	1.0	52.6	3.3	126
Maroon	51.1	3.4	20.5	47.2	87.4	7.1	0.6	36.0	2.5	950
Creole	71.4	4.3	10.8	44.2	92.7	14.5	1.0	55.9	3.5	470
Hindustani	77.9	4.5	6.8	86.1	93.3	29.0	2.2	63.9	3.8	466
Javanese	80.9	4.7	6.6	77.0	95.9	23.2	1.8	67.5	4.1	274
Mixed Ethnicity	73.7	4.6	5.1	60.1	92.0	12.8	1.1	58.1	3.6	294
Other	69.9	4.2	21.1	67.7	81.2	13.1	1.1	59.4	3.8	49
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	46.0	3.1	25.4	47.4	86.2	6.2	0.5	32.5	2.2	828
Second	71.0	4.4	4.4	59.6	92.7	12.9	1.1	54.2	3.5	544
Middle	77.6	4.6	6.2	62.7	91.8	19.6	1.3	61.1	3.7	479
Fourth	76.0	4.5	10.1	66.9	94.1	15.6	1.3	58.0	3.6	438
Richest	80.5	4.7	5.9	73.1	93.0	31.6	2.3	71.8	4.2	339

[1] **MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member**

[2] **MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father**

[3] **MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother**

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

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

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

na: not applicable

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/ objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	Number of children
Total	26.0	12.2	33.0	87.3	60.4	65.3	4234
Sex							
Male	24.5	11.1	35.2	87.9	59.5	65.1	2175
Female	27.6	13.4	30.7	86.6	61.3	65.5	2059
Area							
Urban	32.9	16.2	31.7	90.0	58.4	65.8	2790
Rural Coastal	18.5	7.1	31.8	87.7	61.4	64.8	800
Rural Interior	5.2	1.2	40.1	74.9	67.7	63.7	644
Region							
Paramaribo	34.4	17.9	31.0	90.0	57.5	63.8	1460
Wanica	30.6	13.8	31.0	89.6	57.9	66.9	1064
Nickerie	34.6	20.1	33.0	92.6	67.7	73.4	196
Coronie	45.1	16.7	27.3	86.3	61.0	64.5	22
Saramacca	22.8	6.0	34.3	92.4	63.4	66.4	131
Commewijne	32.9	11.7	30.8	90.4	60.0	65.1	239
Marowijne	4.9	1.6	40.7	84.9	66.3	68.9	210
Para	16.3	6.5	29.9	85.9	57.2	62.4	267
Brokopondo	7.7	2.2	34.5	81.5	70.5	65.1	350
Sipaliwini	2.2	0.0	46.7	67.1	64.3	62.0	294
Age							
0-1	15.1	6.6	22.9	77.4	43.0	49.0	1606
2-4	32.6	15.6	39.1	93.3	71.0	75.3	2628
Mother's education							
ECE, Pre-primary or None	3.1	0.7	42.7	70.7	68.3	65.3	281
Primary	7.0	1.5	36.5	83.5	61.4	63.0	778
Lower Secondary	17.4	6.7	32.2	88.0	57.0	64.2	1599
Upper Secondary	40.5	17.8	29.0	90.3	60.7	67.4	1010
Higher	71.0	44.5	31.4	95.1	64.9	69.3	473
Missing	16.1	6.4	38.1	85.3	61.0	60.4	94
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	27.4	7.6	35.1	88.9	83.4	79.2	119
Has no functional difficulty	32.9	16.0	39.3	93.6	70.5	75.1	2509

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/ objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	Number of children
Ethnicity of household head							
Indigenous/ Amerindian	14.6	4.5	20.3	78.3	58.4	53.3	216
Maroon	10.4	3.3	39.2	84.0	61.2	65.7	1507
Creole	35.9	18.3	28.7	87.7	55.3	60.3	778
Hindustani	37.0	17.4	31.1	91.9	63.7	69.3	733
Javanese	41.6	18.2	37.4	92.5	64.1	72.7	415
Mixed Ethnicity	34.5	20.0	27.8	90.4	61.0	67.6	500
Other	19.8	13.0	19.7	82.9	48.2	50.8	85
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	6.3	1.7	36.8	78.7	62.0	63.6	1292
Second	17.2	4.0	31.5	89.6	57.4	63.5	936
Middle	28.2	12.5	30.2	89.2	59.6	64.7	779
Fourth	43.9	22.6	30.7	93.1	60.3	68.8	713
Richest	63.3	38.6	33.5	93.7	63.2	69.1	514

[1] **MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books**

[2] **MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings**

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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[1]	
Total	1.1	5.2	5.7	4234
Sex				
Male	1.3	5.3	5.8	2175
Female	0.9	5.1	5.7	2059
Area				
Urban	1.2	5.0	5.7	2790
Rural Coastal	0.3	3.9	4.2	800
Rural Interior	1.7	7.4	8.1	644

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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[1]	
Region				
Paramaribo	1.5	6.7	7.2	1460
Wanica	1.0	2.5	3.4	1064
Nickerie	0.6	2.9	3.4	196
Coronie	1.9	2.5	3.4	22
Saramacca	0.0	5.1	5.1	131
Commewijne	0.0	5.3	5.3	239
Marowijne	0.0	4.6	4.6	210
Para	0.7	4.2	4.7	267
Brokopondo	1.5	5.5	6.8	350
Sipaliwini	1.9	9.7	9.7	294
Age				
0-1	0.8	3.7	4.1	1606
2-4	1.3	6.1	6.7	2628
Mother's education				
ECE, Pre-primary or None	1.9	6.9	7.3	281
Primary	1.0	6.7	7.5	778
Lower Secondary	1.8	6.0	6.8	1599
Upper Secondary	0.2	3.1	3.3	1010
Higher	0.6	3.7	4.3	473
Missing	0.2	2.6	2.8	94
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	0.7	13.4	13.4	119
Has no functional difficulty	1.3	5.7	6.4	2509
Ethnicity of household head				
Indigenous/ Amerindian	0.0	2.1	2.1	216
Maroon	1.7	6.4	7.5	1507
Creole	0.6	4.4	4.5	778
Hindustani	0.4	5.1	5.4	733
Javanese	1.1	3.1	4.2	415
Mixed Ethnicity	1.8	6.2	6.3	500
Other	0.3	2.8	3.1	85
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	1.3	6.7	7.5	1292
Second	1.4	5.1	6.2	936
Middle	0.2	4.1	4.1	779
Fourth	1.9	5.2	5.5	713
Richest	0.3	3.1	3.4	514

[1] **MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision**

7.10 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.[31]. 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. [32]

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 Suriname. 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.

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains					
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning	Early child development index score[1]	Number of children age 3-4 years
Total	43.9	97.8	68.1	96.4	77.4	1683
Sex						
Male	41.0	97.6	62.1	95.8	72.1	854
Female	46.9	98.0	74.4	96.9	82.8	828
Area						
Urban	52.4	98.3	69.9	98.4	82.0	1073
Rural Coastal	37.3	97.8	69.7	95.7	75.4	327
Rural Interior	19.1	96.0	59.8	89.3	62.3	282

[31] 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.

[32] 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 (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains					
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning	Early child development index score[1]	Number of children age 3-4 years
Region						
Paramaribo	54.7	98.6	68.8	98.9	81.2	563
Wanica	50.3	97.6	70.6	97.7	82.6	406
Nickerie	57.4	99.1	76.4	99.6	86.8	65
Coronie	(33.8)	(100.0)	(66.6)	(94.2)	(75.4)	9
Saramacca	40.0	98.6	69.2	98.6	79.0	58
Commewijne	44.2	98.9	73.7	97.5	83.7	113
Marowijne	29.0	97.6	62.1	90.4	61.9	83
Para	33.4	96.9	71.2	97.3	76.2	104
Brokopondo	28.4	97.9	56.5	90.5	68.9	152
Sipaliwini	8.3	93.7	63.5	88.0	54.5	130
Age						
3	36.5	96.9	66.8	96.1	73.7	858
4	51.5	98.8	69.5	96.7	81.2	825
Attendance to early childhood education*						
Attending	57.4	98.5	70.2	98.4	84.3	769
Not attending	32.6	97.3	66.4	94.7	71.5	910
Mother's education						
ECE, Pre-primary or None	18.6	94.3	71.5	93.6	69.1	122
Primary	27.7	97.9	61.2	93.3	67.0	346
Lower Secondary	41.6	98.3	67.1	96.9	77.0	611
Upper Secondary	56.2	97.8	67.7	98.8	81.9	389
Higher	73.5	98.1	82.2	98.1	94.8	178
Missing	(43.9)	(99.3)	(77.7)	(92.1)	(75.9)	37
Functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	(27.9)	(95.8)	(34.8)	(89.2)	(48.7)	60
Has no functional difficulty	44.5	97.9	69.4	96.6	78.4	1622
Ethnicity of household head						
Indigenous/ Amerindian	36.6	94.2	65.1	92.5	67.9	81
Maroon	26.3	98.4	61.3	95.3	67.6	619
Creole	55.8	98.7	67.9	95.6	78.5	289
Hindustani	54.8	99.0	79.0	98.0	88.4	315
Javanese	54.0	93.0	64.7	96.5	81.2	173
Mixed Ethnicity	60.2	99.0	74.4	99.5	88.5	178
Other	(42.5)	(95.1)	(90.0)	(100.0)	(91.8)	28
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	22.6	96.8	61.4	92.5	64.5	522
Second	37.9	98.0	66.2	97.2	75.9	342
Middle	53.4	97.7	71.7	98.5	83.5	311
Fourth	60.0	98.1	66.8	98.4	83.4	296
Richest	69.5	99.7	84.6	98.7	94.0	211

[1] **MICS indicator TC.53- Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1**

* Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

8. LEARN

8 LEARN

8.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

In Suriname, Early Childhood Education (ECE) is not formalized for children younger than 4 years old within the national education system. Children might attend ECE at both public and private institutions providing some kind of early childhood activities. However, some of these programs are not structured or of comparable level and quality nationwide. On the other hand, pre-primary is considered the formal "kindergarten" level, catering for 4 and 5 years old, and in some cases to 3 years old depending on month of birth. Because of the status of the ECE as described here above, the Education module includes both “early childhood education” as well as “pre-primary”, and two different indicators should be generated to reflect both standard MICS ECE definition (structured ECE for 3 and 4 years old) as well as the Surinam formal pre-primary level (for 4 and 5 years old).

The Early Childhood Education office of the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture was launched in May 2017. This Office serves as a coordination point for all Early Childhood Development (ECD) related activities and is represented in the National Technical Early Childhood Development (ECD) network. The government of Suriname has committed to facilitating education opportunities for children to develop themselves into adults who can participate productively in the society and the world. To achieve this, special attention will be given to the curricula from grades 1 to 4 of primary education and the stimulation programs for kindergarten.

The aspects of the curricula relate to physical health, mental alertness, critical thinking, intellectual skills, emotional stability, communication, creativity, flexibility, responsibility, respect and resilience. Some of the goals of Early Childhood Education office are to (i) promote an integrated approach to ECD policy; (ii) promote mutual cooperation between the stakeholders so that the basic conditions for optimum flow within primary education can be realized in a targeted manner; (iii) eliminate gaps within primary education; (iv) reduce retention and (v) develop child-friendly approaches to primary education to the needs of the young child.

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 Suriname, the school year begins in October.

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[1]). The official primary school entry age in Suriname is age 6 years.

[1] 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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	45.7	1683
Sex		
Male	42.6	854
Female	48.9	828
Area		
Urban	50.7	1073
Rural Coastal	40.3	327
Rural Interior	33.0	282
Region		
Paramaribo	55.1	563
Wanica	48.1	406
Nickerie	38.1	65
Coronie	(60.9)	9
Saramacca	40.5	58
Commewijne	33.4	113
Marowijne	36.4	83
Para	47.3	104
Brokopondo	43.7	152
Sipaliwini	20.5	130
Age (in months)		
36-47	23.7	859
48-59	68.6	824
Mother's education		
ECE, Pre-primary or None	31.6	122
Primary	35.7	346
Lower Secondary	43.4	611
Upper Secondary	52.1	389
Higher	69.1	178
Missing	(42.9)	37
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	(30.9)	60
Has no functional difficulty	46.2	1622
Ethnicity of household head		
Indigenous/Amerindian	36.6	81
Maroon	39.9	619
Creole	54.4	289
Hindustani	48.2	315
Javanese	38.1	173
Mixed Ethnicity	57.1	178
Other	(57.5)	28
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	32.0	522
Second	40.5	342
Middle	45.1	311
Fourth	61.6	296
Richest	66.5	211

[1] **MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education**
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organized learning (1 of 2)

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, pre-primary or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percent of children:						
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending pre-primary education	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme, pre-primary or primary education	Total	Net attendance ratio[1]	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
Total	0.0	65.3	28.4	6.3	**100.0**	93.7	637
Sex							
Male	0.0	67.0	25.8	7.2	100.0	92.8	343
Female	0.0	63.3	31.5	5.2	100.0	94.8	294
Area							
Urban	0.0	66.7	27.3	6.0	100.0	94.0	435
Rural Coastal	0.0	62.4	32.2	5.4	100.0	94.6	105
Rural Interior	0.0	62.1	29.3	8.6	100.0	91.4	98
Region							
Paramaribo	0.0	67.1	26.9	5.9	100.0	94.1	221
Wanica	0.0	70.5	23.7	5.8	100.0	94.2	177
Nickerie	0.0	48.8	42.7	8.6	100.0	91.4	30
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Saramacca	0.0	70.6	28.8	0.6	100.0	99.4	17
Commewijne	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	30
Marowijne	0.0	55.1	34.0	10.9	100.0	89.1	24
Para	0.0	56.8	34.6	8.6	100.0	91.4	33
Brokopondo	(0.0)	(58.5)	(34.8)	(6.7)	100.0	(93.3)	36
Sipaliwini	0.0	64.1	26.1	9.7	100.0	90.3	62
Mother's education							
ECE, Pre-primary or None	0.0	63.8	19.3	16.8	100.0	83.2	59
Primary	0.0	58.5	33.5	8.0	100.0	92.0	132
Lower Secondary	0.0	64.3	30.0	5.7	100.0	94.3	230
Upper Secondary	0.0	73.1	23.4	3.4	100.0	96.6	124
Higher	0.0	65.8	32.2	2.1	100.0	97.9	78
Missing/DK	(0.0)	(80.3)	(16.0)	(3.7)	100.0	(96.3)	13
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(70.2)	(26.0)	(3.8)	100.0	(96.2)	22
Has no functional difficulty	0.0	65.7	28.3	6.0	100.0	94.0	457
No information	0.0	63.4	29.2	7.4	100.0	92.6	158

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organized learning (2 of 2)

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, pre-primary or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percent of children:						
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending pre-primary education	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme, pre-primary or primary education	Total	Net attendance ratio[1]	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
Ethnicity of household head							
Indigenous/Amerindian	0.0	59.2	33.3	7.4	100.0	92.6	30
Maroon	0.0	68.4	22.2	9.3	100.0	90.7	220
Creole	0.0	68.9	26.4	4.8	100.0	95.2	111
Hindustani	0.0	68.0	27.7	4.3	100.0	95.7	116
Javanese	0.0	60.8	38.8	0.5	100.0	99.5	66
Mixed ethnicity	0.0	56.8	36.0	7.2	100.0	92.8	81
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.0	62.5	27.0	10.5	100.0	89.5	187
Second	0.0	69.4	29.5	1.1	100.0	98.9	143
Middle	0.0	62.1	28.3	9.6	100.0	90.4	117
Fourth	0.0	67.4	28.6	4.0	100.0	96.0	106
Richest	0.0	66.3	29.7	4.0	100.0	96.0	84

[1] **MICS indicator LN.2- Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2**

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

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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 pre-primary school the previous year[2].

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Suriname, children enter primary school at age 6, lower secondary at age 12 and upper secondary school at age 16. There are 6 grades in primary school and $4^3 + 3^4$ grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as grade 1 to grade 6.

[2] 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.

For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as grade 1 to grade 4 and in upper secondary to grade 1 to grade 3. The school year typically runs from October of one year to mid-August 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[5], and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4[6] for children age 12 to 15 years.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in grade 3, as per the official age-for-grade. If this child is currently in year 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[7].

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 Suriname.

The table also provides the “effective” transition rate[8], 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.

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.

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[3] Night school for junior secondary has 5 years (Avond Mulo klas 5)

[4] At least two secondary schools have 4 grades namely NATIN and IMEAO

[5] Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

[6] 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.

[7] 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.

[8] 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 pre-school* the previous year, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	81.7	655
Sex		
Male	75.9	349
Female	88.4	306
Area		
Urban	83.3	393
Rural Coastal	81.9	137
Rural Interior	76.4	126
Region		
Paramaribo	82.0	202
Wanica	85.6	156
Nickerie	79.2	28
Coronie	(*)	6
Saramacca	83.8	21
Commewijne	91.4	31
Marowijne	71.4	34
Para	83.0	51
Brokopondo	73.5	69
Sipaliwini	80.0	57
Mother's education		
ECE, Pre-primary or None	74.7	73
Primary	80.6	164
Lower Secondary	79.8	221
Upper Secondary	88.4	112
Higher	94.8	64
Missing/DK	(*)	20
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	(63.8)	35
Has no functional difficulty	85.3	458
No information	75.5	163
Ethnicity of household head		
Indigenous/Amerindian	87.0	30
Maroon	75.1	254
Creole	81.2	101
Hindustani	85.6	116
Javanese	98.9	54
Mixed ethnicity	83.8	90
Other	(*)	11
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	74.1	220
Second	84.0	145
Middle	76.1	111
Fourth	90.6	102
Richest	95.4	77

[1] **MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness**

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

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

* In this table, Pre-school regards ECE and pre-primary

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	91.7	539
Sex		
Male	90.6	281
Female	92.8	258
Area		
Urban	91.4	348
Rural Coastal	91.9	102
Rural Interior	92.4	89
Region		
Paramaribo	88.5	189
Wanica	94.7	131
Nickerie	(96.6)	23
Coronie	(*)	3
Saramacca	(93.8)	14
Commewijne	96.8	26
Marowijne	83.7	23
Para	93.2	41
Brokopondo	(98.1)	46
Sipaliwini	86.3	43
Mother's education		
ECE, Pre-primary or None	86.8	51
Primary	90.9	110
Lower Secondary	91.1	183
Upper Secondary	93.4	123
Higher	93.1	56
Missing/DK	(*)	18
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	(99.5)	20
Has no functional difficulty	91.8	379
No information	90.1	140
Ethnicity of household head		
Indigenous/Amerindian	(97.2)	20
Maroon	92.4	178
Creole	95.9	72
Hindustani	88.0	130
Javanese	90.4	59
Mixed ethnicity	92.2	71
Other	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	93.6	155
Second	96.5	111
Middle	88.2	87
Fourth	90.9	95
Richest	86.7	91

[1] **MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education**

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

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

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children (1 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood or pre-primary education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood or pre-primary education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood or pre-primary education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
Total	96.0	0.6	3.5	1736	97.2	0.4	2.3	1657	96.6	0.5	2.9	3393
Area												
Urban	96.4	0.7	3.2	1151	98.4	0.1	1.4	1107	97.4	0.4	2.4	2258
Rural Coastal	95.6	0.5	3.8	324	97.2	0.3	2.4	303	96.3	0.4	3.1	628
Rural Interior	94.9	0.3	4.3	261	92.0	1.6	5.8	247	93.5	0.9	5.0	507
Region												
Paramaribo	94.9	0.8	4.4	570	97.9	0.2	2.1	528	96.4	0.5	3.3	1098
Wanica	97.9	0.6	2.1	484	99.1	0.0	0.9	463	98.5	0.3	1.5	946
Nickerie	100.0	0.0	0.0	75	97.6	0.2	0.5	82	98.8	0.1	0.3	157
Coronie	(98.8)	(0.0)	(1.2)	10	(93.5)	(0.0)	(3.4)	13	95.9	0.0	2.4	23
Saramacca	95.6	0.0	4.4	48	95.8	0.0	4.2	61	95.7	0.0	4.3	109
Commewijne	97.7	0.3	2.3	97	99.0	0.6	1.0	100	98.3	0.4	1.7	197
Marowijne	91.6	1.0	5.9	82	97.2	0.0	1.5	73	94.2	0.5	3.8	156
Para	95.4	0.5	4.6	108	97.3	0.8	2.7	90	96.3	0.6	3.7	198
Brokopondo	97.2	0.0	2.8	129	96.6	0.0	3.4	124	96.9	0.0	3.1	252
Sipaliwini	92.7	0.6	5.8	132	87.4	3.1	8.2	123	90.1	1.8	7.0	255
Age at beginning of school year												
6	93.2	3.5	5.8	281	95.1	1.6	4.0	258	94.1	2.6	5.0	539
7	96.8	0.1	3.0	305	97.6	0.3	1.6	276	97.2	0.2	2.3	581
8	97.8	0.0	1.9	263	96.6	0.1	3.3	275	97.2	0.0	2.6	538
9	97.2	0.0	2.6	315	98.0	0.2	1.4	304	97.6	0.1	2.0	619
10	96.8	0.0	3.2	301	98.9	0.0	1.1	276	97.8	0.0	2.2	576
11	94.2	0.0	4.7	272	97.0	0.2	2.3	267	95.6	0.1	3.5	539

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children (2 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood or pre-primary education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood or pre-primary education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood or pre-primary education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
Mother's education												
ECE, Pre-primary or None	91.7	0.6	7.2	181	91.5	2.0	5.2	161	91.6	1.2	6.2	342
Primary	93.9	0.7	5.7	377	95.3	0.4	4.5	342	94.6	0.6	5.2	719
Lower Secondary	97.9	0.9	2.1	644	97.7	0.3	2.0	641	97.8	0.6	2.0	1285
Upper Secondary	97.5	0.2	1.8	330	99.8	0.0	0.2	296	98.6	0.1	1.0	626
Higher	97.2	0.0	2.8	150	100.0	0.0	0.0	170	98.7	0.0	1.3	320
Missing/DK	91.7	0.0	5.2	54	97.9	0.0	1.1	47	94.6	0.0	3.2	101
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	96.9	0.0	3.1	67	98.3	0.0	1.7	76	97.6	0.0	2.4	143
Has no functional difficulty	95.4	0.7	4.2	1129	97.1	0.5	2.4	1188	96.3	0.6	3.3	2317
No information	97.2	0.3	2.1	540	97.5	0.2	2.0	392	97.3	0.3	2.1	932

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children (3 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood or pre-primary education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood or pre-primary education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood or pre-primary education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
Ethnicity of household head												
Indigenous/Amerindian	95.9	0.0	4.1	87	95.4	0.7	4.6	78	95.7	0.3	4.3	166
Maroon	94.3	0.3	5.1	586	95.7	0.7	3.2	556	95.0	0.5	4.2	1142
Creole	97.8	0.3	2.2	277	97.3	0.2	2.5	261	97.6	0.3	2.4	538
Hindustani	96.4	1.0	3.6	351	98.1	0.2	1.9	365	97.3	0.6	2.7	716
Javanese	97.5	0.3	0.7	224	98.7	0.1	0.5	187	98.1	0.2	0.6	412
Mixed ethnicity	96.7	1.9	3.0	178	99.5	0.5	0.5	173	98.1	1.2	1.8	350
Other	(94.2)	(0.0)	(5.8)	32	(97.5)	(0.0)	(2.5)	37	96.0	0.0	4.0	69
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	93.3	0.4	5.9	502	93.4	1.0	5.2	470	93.4	0.7	5.6	972
Second	96.4	0.5	3.1	338	98.4	0.3	1.6	361	97.5	0.4	2.3	699
Middle	97.9	0.8	2.1	326	99.2	0.2	0.7	299	98.5	0.5	1.4	624
Fourth	97.3	1.2	1.9	295	99.1	0.1	0.3	264	98.1	0.7	1.2	559
Richest	96.9	0.2	3.1	276	98.4	0.0	1.6	263	97.7	0.1	2.3	538

[1] **MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)**

[2] **MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age**

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

A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending early childhood education, pre-primary, primary or lower secondary education

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents (1 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
Total	55.6	36.2	7.8	1074	69.0	25.2	5.5	1096	62.4	30.6	6.6	2170
Area												
Urban	62.4	32.0	5.5	734	73.9	21.8	4.0	746	68.2	26.9	4.7	1480
Rural Coastal	56.7	32.0	9.4	198	71.0	23.6	5.1	216	64.2	27.6	7.2	414
Rural Interior	19.5	63.2	17.2	143	38.3	46.5	14.2	134	28.6	55.2	15.8	277
Region												
Paramaribo	59.7	32.4	7.8	355	75.6	21.8	2.6	336	67.4	27.3	5.3	691
Wanica	65.0	31.5	3.5	301	69.1	25.1	5.2	333	67.2	28.1	4.4	634
Nickerie	71.5	25.6	2.8	70	86.8	10.9	2.4	57	78.3	19.1	2.6	127
Coronie	(66.5)	(26.1)	(7.4)	10	(61.9)	(38.1)	(0.0)	10	64.3	32.0	3.8	20
Saramacca	58.9	26.4	6.6	29	79.8	12.3	7.9	50	72.1	17.5	7.4	80
Commewijne	66.6	27.3	6.1	58	83.2	12.7	4.0	64	75.3	19.7	5.0	121
Marowijne	46.8	41.6	10.6	53	62.4	28.1	8.5	51	54.5	34.9	9.6	104
Para	45.2	40.4	12.7	55	65.9	30.0	4.1	61	56.1	34.9	8.2	116
Brokopondo	24.2	57.4	18.4	83	50.6	41.0	8.5	73	36.6	49.7	13.7	156
Sipaliwini	13.2	71.2	15.6	60	23.6	53.3	21.2	61	18.4	62.2	18.4	121
Age at beginning of school year												
12	35.9	57.2	6.7	273	45.4	50.0	3.5	274	40.7	53.6	5.1	547
13	49.1	47.3	3.3	268	64.5	31.8	3.7	245	56.4	39.9	3.5	513
14	61.4	31.6	6.8	248	75.8	16.9	7.1	294	69.2	23.7	6.9	542
15	75.8	9.5	13.9	285	88.5	4.1	7.2	284	82.1	6.8	10.5	569

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents (2 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
Mother's education												
ECE, Pre-primary or None	30.6	51.2	18.3	123	42.9	39.1	16.6	118	36.6	45.2	17.5	241
Primary	32.8	55.3	10.9	248	52.5	39.2	7.4	268	43.1	46.9	9.1	516
Lower Secondary	61.3	32.0	6.3	417	75.1	22.8	2.1	422	68.3	27.4	4.2	840
Upper Secondary	79.6	19.4	1.0	152	90.1	9.5	0.3	156	84.9	14.4	0.7	308
Higher	87.5	10.8	1.7	93	87.7	8.1	4.2	72	87.6	9.6	2.8	164
No information[B]	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Missing/DK	(42.7)	(45.9)	(9.8)	33	82.6	15.9	1.5	50	66.8	27.8	4.8	83
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	31.7	56.6	9.9	52	72.1	21.7	6.2	51	51.7	39.3	8.1	103
Has no functional difficulty	57.7	34.6	7.3	645	68.2	26.5	5.2	640	62.9	30.6	6.3	1285
No information[B]	55.4	36.1	8.3	377	69.8	23.5	5.8	405	62.9	29.6	7.0	782
Ethnicity of household head												
Indigenous/Amerindian	37.9	49.6	12.5	62	47.6	38.0	13.5	54	42.4	44.2	13.0	116
Maroon	34.5	53.0	12.1	373	48.8	42.2	8.8	353	41.4	47.8	10.5	725
Creole	64.1	29.8	5.4	162	74.4	21.5	3.8	176	69.5	25.5	4.6	337
Hindustani	72.1	22.6	4.6	236	86.3	11.0	2.7	233	79.2	16.8	3.6	469
Javanese	77.3	18.9	3.9	119	83.3	15.0	1.7	151	80.7	16.7	2.7	271
Mixed ethnicity	63.7	33.3	3.0	102	78.3	16.6	5.0	105	71.1	24.8	4.0	206
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(73.7)	(13.3)	(3.6)	25	(73.3)	(12.3)	(9.3)	46

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents (3 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	28.2	55.3	15.1	292	45.6	41.4	12.3	269	36.5	48.7	13.7	561
Second	50.3	41.8	8.0	218	63.8	30.6	5.6	268	57.7	35.6	6.7	486
Middle	60.8	32.4	6.8	198	75.9	21.3	1.9	249	69.2	26.2	4.1	447
Fourth	68.2	28.4	3.4	184	87.9	12.1	0.0	162	77.4	20.8	1.8	346
Richest	88.0	10.7	1.3	182	88.3	7.1	4.7	149	88.1	9.1	2.8	330

[1] **MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)**

[2] **MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age**

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

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

[A] The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education

[B] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percentage of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and 2 or more years for grade, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:						Percent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]	Total	Number of children attending primary school	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]	Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
Total	4.7	78.5	7.1	9.7	**100.0**	4114	2.1	55.5	15.3	27.0	**100.0**	2364
Sex												
Male	4.4	76.7	7.3	11.5	100.0	2139	2.3	51.6	16.5	29.6	100.0	1132
Female	5.1	80.4	6.9	7.6	100.0	1974	2.0	59.1	14.3	24.7	100.0	1232
Area												
Urban	4.6	80.0	6.7	8.7	100.0	2709	1.9	56.0	15.4	26.8	100.0	1743
Rural Coastal	4.9	79.3	7.3	8.5	100.0	746	3.0	57.3	14.5	25.3	100.0	453
Rural Interior	5.0	71.5	8.6	15.0	100.0	659	2.0	46.2	17.3	34.5	100.0	168
Region												
Paramaribo	4.9	79.7	6.0	9.4	100.0	1301	2.5	51.2	16.1	30.2	100.0	876
Wanica	3.8	80.1	7.7	8.3	100.0	1154	1.1	59.9	16.1	22.9	100.0	698
Nickerie	6.7	80.4	5.0	7.9	100.0	189	2.3	63.4	8.1	26.2	100.0	150
Coronie	10.3	66.9	6.6	16.2	100.0	33	0.0	48.6	9.7	41.7	100.0	26
Saramacca	4.1	83.6	6.8	5.6	100.0	122	2.6	61.2	13.0	23.1	100.0	93
Commewijne	4.5	84.6	6.3	4.7	100.0	223	4.4	65.7	17.1	12.9	100.0	126
Marowijne	5.1	75.1	8.9	11.0	100.0	190	4.0	52.6	11.8	31.7	100.0	105
Para	5.2	78.1	7.8	9.0	100.0	243	1.0	53.7	16.1	29.2	100.0	122
Brokopondo	4.1	72.5	9.6	13.7	100.0	334	1.7	43.7	16.7	37.9	100.0	130
Sipaliwini	5.9	70.4	7.5	16.2	100.0	325	(3.2)	(54.6)	(19.4)	(22.8)	100.0	38

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percentage of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and 2 or more years for grade, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:						Percent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]	Total	Number of children attending primary school	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]	Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
Mother's education												
ECE, Pre-primary or None	3.2	71.6	8.3	17.0	100.0	434	2.1	62.9	25.9	9.0	100.0	135
Primary	4.9	69.8	11.4	13.9	100.0	970	0.5	64.2	27.2	8.1	100.0	342
Lower Secondary	4.8	80.0	6.9	8.2	100.0	1544	2.9	73.4	17.4	6.3	100.0	754
Upper Secondary	4.4	89.0	4.0	2.6	100.0	685	2.4	78.9	15.4	3.3	100.0	327
Higher	7.6	87.8	1.8	2.9	100.0	342	9.1	76.0	14.0	0.8	100.0	175
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16	0.0	1.6	1.4	97.0	100.0	548
Missing/DK	1.9	77.2	5.9	15.0	100.0	124	0.0	66.7	24.5	8.8	100.0	83
Grade												
1 (primary/lower secondary)	26.1	73.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	655	7.6	78.1	8.1	6.2	100.0	621
2 (primary/lower secondary)	1.9	96.2	0.6	1.4	100.0	698	0.2	66.8	16.6	16.4	100.0	683
3 (primary/lower secondary)	0.5	96.7	1.5	1.3	100.0	670	0.2	43.2	20.0	36.6	100.0	520
4 (primary/lower secondary)**	0.1	88.3	6.0	5.6	100.0	692	0.1	27.0	17.9	55.0	100.0	531
5 (primary)	0.8	69.2	12.8	17.2	100.0	668	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	0.1	48.2	21.3	30.4	100.0	715	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	3.1	74.7	8.6	13.6	100.0	187	0.0	74.6	16.7	8.8	100.0	72
Has no functional difficulty	5.0	80.5	7.1	7.3	100.0	2737	2.8	76.9	15.9	4.4	100.0	1027
No information	4.2	74.5	6.9	14.3	100.0	1190	1.7	37.0	14.8	46.5	100.0	1265

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percentage of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and 2 or more years for grade, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:						Percent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]	Total	Number of children attending primary school	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]	Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
Ethnicity of household head												
Indigenous/Amerindian	4.8	71.6	13.2	10.4	100.0	220	1.2	49.6	21.9	27.3	100.0	99
Maroon	3.6	72.5	10.0	13.9	100.0	1484	1.3	44.7	18.6	35.5	100.0	663
Creole	5.2	80.5	6.3	8.0	100.0	639	2.3	48.9	15.0	33.7	100.0	458
Hindustani	4.0	85.4	4.1	6.5	100.0	800	2.6	65.6	9.8	22.0	100.0	546
Javanese	5.5	84.9	5.7	4.0	100.0	470	1.6	71.2	17.0	10.2	100.0	300
Mixed ethnicity	7.6	78.7	3.6	10.1	100.0	424	3.9	56.3	15.3	24.5	100.0	252
Other	7.9	84.8	2.4	4.9	100.0	77	(2.2)	(64.2)	(12.8)	(20.9)	100.0	45
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	4.5	72.8	8.6	14.0	100.0	1240	1.2	45.3	19.0	34.6	100.0	442
Second	4.9	74.8	7.8	12.4	100.0	901	1.3	52.7	14.6	31.4	100.0	530
Middle	4.8	79.2	8.2	7.8	100.0	772	0.7	57.7	12.1	29.5	100.0	527
Fourth	4.9	83.6	6.5	5.0	100.0	643	2.6	59.7	15.4	22.3	100.0	428
Richest	4.6	90.0	2.0	3.4	100.0	558	5.4	62.4	16.3	15.9	100.0	437

[1] **MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)**

[2] **MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)**

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

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

** The respondents (15 cases) of night school for junior secondary grade 5 (Avond Mulo klas 5) were included in category 'grade 4'

na: not applicable

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth (1 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year		Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year		Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	
Total	22.9	40.2	1.0	35.3	1142	39.4	37.6	0.7	21.0	1118	31.0	38.9	0.9	28.2	2260
Area															
Urban	25.8	41.4	1.0	31.3	824	43.8	37.0	0.7	17.2	828	34.8	39.2	0.9	24.2	1652
Rural Coastal	19.7	40.2	0.9	38.9	224	36.2	36.4	0.8	25.8	195	27.4	38.4	0.9	32.8	419
Rural Interior	4.9	30.3	1.8	61.9	94	7.4	45.5	0.6	44.8	95	6.1	37.9	1.2	53.3	189
Region															
Paramaribo	23.9	43.8	1.1	30.1	428	44.3	38.7	1.0	14.4	423	34.0	41.3	1.1	22.3	851
Wanica	28.7	38.5	0.8	32.0	321	41.1	37.8	0.6	19.4	333	35.0	38.1	0.7	25.6	654
Nickerie	28.4	44.2	0.2	27.2	65	49.0	19.0	0.0	31.6	58	38.0	32.4	0.1	29.3	123
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(12.9)	(63.5)	(6.6)	(17.0)	16
Saramacca	24.0	29.4	2.0	44.6	48	42.9	33.2	0.4	23.5	48	33.4	31.3	1.2	34.1	96
Commewijne	24.9	30.3	0.8	44.1	68	58.9	27.1	0.0	14.0	63	41.3	28.7	0.4	29.6	132
Marowijne	7.6	41.6	1.7	48.0	47	13.0	54.9	1.3	30.9	36	9.9	47.4	1.5	40.6	83
Para	17.5	51.2	0.0	31.4	62	31.5	34.4	0.0	31.0	54	24.0	43.3	0.0	31.2	116
Brokopondo	4.2	37.8	1.0	55.0	55	8.9	61.8	0.0	29.3	59	6.7	50.2	0.5	41.7	114
Sipaliwini	(5.8)	(19.5)	(93.1)	(71.6)	39	(4.8)	(18.8)	(1.6)	(70.3)	36	5.3	19.2	2.4	71.0	75
Age at beginning of school year															
16	13.2	62.1	1.6	22.4	301	24.8	61.9	2.3	10.4	284	18.8	62.0	1.9	16.6	585
17	21.8	46.2	0.3	31.1	283	40.4	42.6	0.0	16.1	277	31.0	44.4	0.2	23.7	561
18	20.2	38.1	2.0	38.5	258	43.0	28.9	0.2	27.3	267	31.8	33.4	1.1	32.8	526
19	35.8	14.6	0.3	49.4	299	49.4	16.9	0.5	30.4	289	42.5	15.7	0.4	40.1	589

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth (2 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year		Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year		Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	
Mother's education															
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(2.1)	(53.5)	(1.4)	(40.2)	39	(2.0)	(69.9)	(0.0)	(28.1)	38	2.1	61.5	0.7	34.3	77
Primary	5.1	58.9	1.0	34.6	111	18.1	64.6	1.9	15.4	86	10.8	61.4	1.4	26.2	197
Lower Secondary	8.5	63.8	1.2	26.3	149	33.3	58.5	1.3	6.1	144	20.7	61.2	1.2	16.4	293
Upper Secondary	27.5	65.5	1.3	5.7	45	(40.0)	(59.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	54	34.3	62.0	0.6	3.2	99
Higher	(61.7)	(33.6)	(0.0)	(4.7)	40	(68.6)	(30.5)	(0.0)	(0.9)	41	65.2	32.0	0.0	2.8	81
No information[B]	27.7	29.4	1.0	41.2	733	43.9	27.3	0.3	27.0	741	35.9	28.3	0.7	34.1	1474
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(6.1)	(70.1)	(7.1)	(12.3)	39
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	(2.5)	(56.1)	(5.2)	(36.2)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(4.9)	(63.8)	(3.1)	(28.2)	29
Has no functional difficulty	12.7	53.5	1.1	31.7	194	31.9	57.7	0.5	8.3	181	22.0	55.5	0.8	20.4	375
No information[B]	25.3	37.2	0.9	36.0	931	41.2	33.2	0.8	23.6	925	33.3	35.2	0.9	29.8	1856

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth (3 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year		Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year		Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	
Ethnicity of household head															
Indigenous/ Amerindian	6.1	50.1	0.0	43.8	52	18.6	37.2	1.1	43.1	50	12.2	43.8	0.6	43.4	102
Maroon	8.5	47.7	1.0	42.2	319	20.9	51.4	0.9	26.0	303	14.5	49.5	1.0	34.3	622
Creole	26.6	50.2	0.8	21.9	206	38.0	43.9	0.9	16.2	217	32.4	47.0	0.9	19.0	422
Hindustani	33.1	29.0	0.6	37.2	294	53.5	24.9	0.4	19.8	262	42.7	27.1	0.5	29.0	556
Javanese	33.4	28.4	0.2	38.0	137	56.6	29.9	0.0	9.3	130	44.7	29.1	0.1	24.0	268
Mixed ethnicity	29.7	37.3	4.7	28.3	103	44.8	35.5	1.5	18.1	131	38.2	36.3	2.9	22.6	234
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(27.3)	(27.2)	(0.0)	(39.9)	56
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	5.1	39.9	1.6	52.8	260	13.9	45.4	0.4	38.8	228	9.2	42.5	1.0	46.3	488
Second	11.1	47.9	0.6	39.8	234	23.0	41.3	2.3	30.2	229	17.0	44.6	1.4	35.1	463
Middle	23.4	39.2	2.6	33.5	244	40.6	43.2	0.0	14.8	229	31.7	41.2	1.3	24.5	472
Fourth	32.7	37.5	0.0	29.6	205	53.7	33.5	0.9	11.9	210	43.3	35.4	0.5	20.7	415
Richest	49.1	35.8	0.0	15.1	199	67.8	23.8	0.1	8.4	222	58.9	29.5	0.0	11.6	421

[1] **MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)**

[2] **MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age**

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

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

[A] The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education

[B] Children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates (1 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate[2]	Number of children age 14-16 years[A]	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[3]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school[4]	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate[5]	Number of adolescents age 18-20 years[A]	Upper secondary completion rate[6]	Number of youth age 22-24 years[A]
Total	105.0	539	85.1	1695	96.9	489	66.0	569	49.4	1660	23.5	1280
Sex												
Male	94.1	272	80.0	833	97.4	234	58.4	285	41.1	842	19.4	670
Female	116.0	267	89.9	862	96.4	255	73.7	284	57.9	818	28.0	610
Area												
Urban	109.7	362	88.7	1168	98.4	349	72.4	385	53.6	1262	26.4	984
Rural Coastal	101.3	99	85.6	335	93.6	98	62.9	119	44.0	282	18.8	219
Rural Interior	87.7	78	61.7	192	(92.1)	42	34.0	65	16.2	116	0.0	77
Region												
Paramaribo	100.9	209	89.9	600	97.8	161	75.8	208	50.9	659	32.0	478
Wanica	129.8	117	85.4	472	98.9	151	60.6	141	56.1	487	21.7	411
Nickerie	(95.7)	24	94.6	87	(100.0)	36	(89.0)	34	50.1	96	16.5	79
Coronie	(*)	7	(87.2)	17	(*)	5	(*)	5	(53.1)	9	(*)	5
Saramacca	(95.3)	15	84.1	65	(99.4)	16	(56.2)	28	49.1	74	28.1	44
Commewijne	83.5	38	97.2	87	(95.6)	23	(98.3)	27	67.3	88	26.6	87
Marowijne	81.3	26	82.9	79	92.3	26	68.5	26	23.2	53	5.2	39
Para	145.2	26	82.2	96	(87.8)	28	47.4	35	40.3	77	13.1	59
Brokopondo	(109.3)	34	65.0	109	(100.0)	29	(41.5)	41	18.2	76	(0.0)	42
Sipaliwini	71.0	44	57.5	83	(*)	13	(21.3)	24	12.5	40	(0.0)	35

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates (2 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate[2]	Number of children age 14-16 years[A]	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[3]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school[4]	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate[5]	Number of adolescents age 18-20 years[A]	Upper secondary completion rate[6]	Number of youth age 22-24 years[A]
Mother's education												
ECE, Pre-primary or None	73.1	69	66.8	183	92.4	49	22.3	64	-	-	-	-
Primary	128.5	99	75.3	417	95.6	86	28.5	132	-	-	-	-
Lower Secondary	102.8	211	90.2	630	98.1	185	47.2	225	-	-	-	-
Upper Secondary	115.3	88	96.2	229	99.8	72	44.5	79	-	-	-	-
Higher	(107.8)	55	97.9	132	97.5	64	(72.9)	38	-	-	-	-
No information[B]	-	-	(82.7)	29	(*)	14	(*)	15	49.4	1660	23.5	1280
Missing/DK	(*)	16	84.8	74	(*)	19	(*)	16	-	-	-	-
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	17	80.9	73	(*)	19	(40.1)	31	-	-	-	-
Has no functional difficulty	104.2	352	84.9	879	97.5	316	36.5	288	-	-	-	-
No information[B]	104.5	171	85.6	743	97.1	154	103.3	250	49.4	1660	23.5	1280

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates (3 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate[2]	Number of children age 14-16 years[A]	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[3]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school[4]	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate[5]	Number of adolescents age 18-20 years[A]	Upper secondary completion rate[6]	Number of youth age 22-24 years[A]
Ethnicity of household head												
Indigenous/Amerindian	(140.7)	23	83.6	88	(90.4)	23	(50.5)	35	33.0	65	7.9	59
Maroon	112.3	173	74.2	553	93.6	154	50.0	180	32.0	411	9.9	306
Creole	92.4	94	88.1	288	98.9	76	89.5	99	52.4	350	23.4	184
Hindustani	122.6	102	89.1	346	99.4	107	92.0	106	54.9	426	34.4	349
Javanese	113.4	67	95.9	221	98.6	50	60.4	78	66.5	182	27.8	182
Mixed ethnicity	65.2	65	95.4	156	98.3	66	58.4	53	56.2	179	27.0	158
Other	(*)	15	(82.0)	43	(*)	12	(*)	17	(59.4)	46	(22.7)	42
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	96.6	145	67.2	431	90.3	105	41.5	141	23.1	322	5.6	244
Second	103.8	111	82.4	372	99.2	103	59.5	131	34.9	340	6.8	260
Middle	114.0	97	90.8	314	97.7	100	77.5	109	54.0	379	15.9	262
Fourth	105.3	91	95.5	285	99.8	77	78.4	105	60.2	328	37.2	264
Richest	109.5	96	98.5	293	98.3	104	87.4	82	77.2	291	51.7	251

[1] **MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)**

[2] **MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary)**

[3] **MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school**

[4] **MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)**

[5] **MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary)**

[6] **MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary)**

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

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

[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

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices (1 of 3)

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[3]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR[3]	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR[3]
Total[3]	97.2	96.0	96.6	1.01	69.0	55.6	62.4	1.24	39.4	22.9	31.0	1.72
Area												
Urban	98.4	96.4	97.4	1.02	73.9	62.4	68.2	1.18	43.8	25.8	34.8	1.70
Rural Coastal	97.2	95.6	96.3	1.02	71.0	56.7	64.2	1.25	36.2	19.7	27.4	1.84
Rural Interior	92.0	94.9	93.5	0.97	38.3	19.5	28.6	1.96	7.4	4.9	6.1	1.51
Region												
Paramaribo	97.9	94.9	96.4	1.03	75.6	59.7	67.4	1.27	44.3	23.9	34.0	1.86
Wanica	99.1	97.9	98.5	1.01	69.1	65.0	67.2	1.06	41.1	28.7	35.0	1.43
Nickerie	97.6	100.0	98.8	0.98	86.8	71.5	78.3	1.21	49.0	28.4	38.0	1.73
Coronie	(93.5)	(98.8)	95.9	0.95	(61.9)	(66.5)	64.3	0.93	(*)	(*)	12.9	1.98
Saramacca	95.8	95.6	95.7	1.00	79.8	58.9	72.1	1.36	42.9	24.0	33.4	1.79
Commewijne	99.0	97.7	98.3	1.01	83.2	66.6	75.3	1.25	58.9	24.9	41.3	2.37
Marowijne	97.2	91.6	94.2	1.06	62.4	46.8	54.5	1.33	13.0	7.6	9.9	1.69
Para	97.3	95.4	96.3	1.02	65.9	45.2	56.1	1.46	31.5	17.5	24.0	1.81
Brokopondo	96.6	97.2	96.9	0.99	50.6	24.2	36.6	2.09	8.9	4.2	6.7	2.12
Sipaliwini	87.4	92.7	90.1	0.94	23.6	13.2	18.4	1.79	4.8	5.8	5.3	0.83
Mother's education												
ECE, Pre-primary or None	91.5	91.7	91.6	1.00	42.9	30.6	36.6	1.40	2.0	2.1	2.1	0.95
Primary	95.3	93.9	94.6	1.02	52.5	32.8	43.1	1.60	18.1	5.1	10.8	3.55
Lower Secondary	97.7	97.9	97.8	1.00	75.1	61.3	68.3	1.22	33.3	8.5	20.7	3.92
Upper Secondary	99.8	97.5	98.6	1.02	90.1	79.6	84.9	1.13	40.0	27.5	34.3	1.45
Higher	100.0	97.2	98.7	1.03	87.7	87.5	87.6	1.00	68.6	61.7	65.2	1.11
No information[A]	na	na	na	na	25.5	81.1	49.5	0.32	43.9	27.7	35.9	1.59
Missing/DK	97.9	91.7	94.6	1.07	82.6	42.7	66.8	1.93	4.2	7.2	6.1	0.59

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices (2 of 3)

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[3]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR[3]	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR[3]
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	98.3	96.9	97.6	1.01	72.1	31.7	51.7	2.27	8.4	2.5	4.9	3.36
Has no functional difficulty	97.1	95.4	96.3	1.02	68.2	57.7	62.9	1.18	31.9	12.7	22.0	2.50
No information[A]	97.5	97.2	97.3	1.00	69.8	55.4	62.9	1.26	41.2	25.3	33.3	1.63
Ethnicity of household head												
Indigenous/Amerindian	95.4	95.9	95.7	0.99	47.6	37.9	42.4	1.26	18.6	6.1	12.2	3.04
Maroon	95.7	94.3	95.0	1.01	48.8	34.5	41.4	1.42	20.9	8.5	14.5	2.47
Creole	97.3	97.8	97.6	1.00	74.4	64.1	69.5	1.16	38.0	26.6	32.4	1.43
Hindustani	98.1	96.4	97.3	1.02	86.3	72.1	79.2	1.20	53.5	33.1	42.7	1.62
Javanese	98.7	97.5	98.1	1.01	83.3	77.3	80.7	1.08	56.6	33.4	44.7	1.69
Mixed ethnicity	99.5	96.7	98.1	1.03	78.3	63.7	71.1	1.23	44.8	29.7	38.2	1.51
Other	(97.5)	(94.2)	96.0	1.04	(73.7)	(*)	73.3	1.01	(*)	(*)	27.3	6.78

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices (3 of 3)

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[3]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR[3]	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR[3]
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	93.4	93.3	93.4	1.00	45.6	28.2	36.5	1.62	13.9	5.1	9.2	2.75
Second	98.4	96.4	97.5	1.02	63.8	50.3	57.7	1.27	23.0	11.1	17.0	2.07
Middle	99.2	97.9	98.5	1.01	75.9	60.8	69.2	1.25	40.6	23.4	31.7	1.73
Fourth	99.1	97.3	98.1	1.02	87.9	68.2	77.4	1.29	53.7	32.7	43.3	1.64
Richest	98.4	96.9	97.7	1.02	88.3	88.0	88.1	1.00	67.8	49.1	58.9	1.38
Orphanhood												
Orphans	63.3	100.0	80.7	0.63	58.1	26.5	36.4	2.19	0.0	0.0	0.0	na
Non-orphans	97.2	95.9	96.5	1.01	72.1	57.5	64.9	1.25	35.5	15.3	24.7	2.32
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest[1]	0.95	0.96	0.96	na	0.52	0.32	0.41	na	0.21	0.10	0.16	na
Area												
Rural Interior /Urban[2]	0.93	0.98	0.96	na	0.52	0.31	0.42	na	0.17	0.19	0.18	na
Orphanhood												
Orphans/non-orphans	0.65	1.04	0.84	na	0.81	0.46	0.56	na	0.00	0.00	0.00	na

[1] **MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1**

[2] **MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1**

[3] **MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1**

[A] Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

na: not applicable

8.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.[9] Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.[10]

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.[11] 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.[12]

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS 6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers (Paper No. 5).[13]

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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[11] 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.

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Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school (1 of 4)

Percentage of children attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Suriname MICS, 2018

				Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		
	Percentage of children attending school[A]	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child[1]	School has a governing body open to parents[2]	Attended meeting called by governing body[3]	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues[4]	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[5]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
Total	95.6	4720	88.8	27.0	16.8	11.0	28.6	80.7	4515
Sex									
Male	96.1	2456	88.0	25.3	16.2	9.7	29.1	81.7	2360
Female	95.1	2265	89.8	28.7	17.5	12.4	28.2	79.6	2155
Area									
Urban	96.1	3200	90.7	27.9	17.3	11.1	28.6	84.0	3074
Rural Coastal	94.5	863	86.1	26.0	17.5	11.1	26.0	79.2	816
Rural Interior	95.1	657	83.4	23.4	13.8	10.2	32.5	66.6	625
Region									
Paramaribo	96.7	1406	90.2	35.1	23.1	14.1	30.1	82.9	1359
Wanica	94.6	1409	91.6	22.2	11.9	9.3	27.5	85.2	1333
Nickerie	99.5	280	88.5	19.8	14.7	7.4	20.6	83.5	279
Coronie	(100.0)	38	(76.4)	(63.0)	(48.1)	(38.5)	(57.0)	(91.5)	38
Saramacca	99.4	154	88.5	24.8	18.9	16.3	21.7	86.4	154
Commewijne	99.2	294	87.9	26.7	18.6	6.8	36.5	80.9	291
Marowijne	93.3	212	83.8	22.4	14.9	6.2	12.7	71.3	198
Para	88.1	270	87.8	24.9	12.3	9.5	29.5	78.6	238
Brokopondo	97.8	342	89.5	24.2	17.2	14.7	44.2	72.7	334
Sipaliwini	92.1	315	76.4	22.4	9.9	5.0	19.0	59.6	290

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school (2 of 4)

Percentage of children attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Suriname MICS, 2018

				Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		
	Percentage of children attending school[A]	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child[1]	School has a governing body open to parents[2]	Attended meeting called by governing body[3]	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues[4]	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[5]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
Age at beginning of school year									
6	98.0	383	85.5	27.2	20.6	17.2	25.6	74.5	376
7	96.8	637	92.3	31.1	18.5	10.3	27.2	81.9	617
8	97.8	607	86.8	32.7	21.4	13.3	34.8	78.2	594
9	98.5	595	88.3	28.6	13.5	8.5	24.8	82.0	586
10	92.6	638	87.2	25.2	15.3	9.2	35.9	83.4	590
11	96.5	522	85.8	27.5	17.1	13.0	31.9	86.3	504
12	92.5	560	92.9	27.4	20.3	14.1	29.1	77.2	518
13	92.6	519	90.8	14.3	7.9	4.5	19.0	77.7	481
14	96.3	260	89.2	25.4	17.3	9.4	25.0	85.1	250
School attendance[A]									
Primary	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Lower Secondary	100.0	3768	88.5	28.3	17.3	11.3	29.8	81.3	3768
Upper Secondary	100.0	726	91.5	18.7	13.4	8.4	22.7	79.0	726
Mother's education									
ECE, Pre-primary or None	86.4	484	79.9	19.2	12.1	4.5	24.3	69.2	418
Primary	94.9	1039	87.9	22.5	16.1	10.6	26.2	74.8	986
Lower Secondary	96.3	1850	92.1	25.0	15.3	11.0	30.1	83.5	1782
Upper Secondary	99.2	776	89.9	35.6	23.7	15.6	32.8	84.3	770
Higher	97.6	444	82.3	35.6	18.5	10.1	26.2	87.1	433
Missing	99.2	127	(95.5)	(32.0)	(12.6)	(9.3)	(24.4)	(80.2)	126
School Management[B*]									
Public	99.2	3131	89.4	22.6	15.0	10.2	26.5	80.2	3107
Non-public	99.9	1348	87.7	36.5	20.1	12.9	33.9	81.5	1347
Missing/DK	(*)	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school (3 of 4)

Percentage of children attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children attending school[A]	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child[1]	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents[2]	Attended meeting called by governing body[3]	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues[4]	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[5]	
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	95.3	659	92.0	25.0	15.6	10.7	27.8	80.9	628
Has no functional difficulty	95.7	4062	88.3	27.3	17.1	11.0	28.8	80.7	3887
Mother's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	97.3	241	86.3	16.5	9.1	6.9	24.7	83.8	235
Has no functional difficulty	94.9	3432	89.1	28.9	17.6	11.6	29.7	82.0	3258
No information	97.6	1047	88.7	23.3	16.2	9.8	26.3	76.0	1022
Ethnicity of household head									
Indigenous/Amerindian	87.1	245	88.7	29.7	21.5	11.5	23.3	65.9	214
Maroon	92.2	1545	87.9	24.5	14.3	10.4	29.8	81.9	1424
Creole	96.3	690	88.3	34.1	22.5	14.7	29.0	79.4	664
Hindustani	98.6	1084	92.7	24.2	17.8	10.8	27.7	82.9	1069
Javanese	99.3	614	84.8	27.9	16.8	9.5	34.1	79.8	610
Mixed ethnicity	98.2	457	89.5	26.3	11.0	7.9	22.4	81.0	449
Other	(99.1)	86	(84.8)	(36.8)	(23.7)	(19.2)	(24.7)	(84.2)	85

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school (4 of 4)

Percentage of children attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Suriname MICS, 2018

				Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		
	Percentage of children attending school[A]	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child[1]	School has a governing body open to parents[2]	Attended meeting called by governing body[3]	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues[4]	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[5]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	93.3	1272	86.7	20.4	12.6	6.9	25.9	73.2	1187
Second	94.2	1042	89.4	24.5	16.0	10.9	26.5	85.5	982
Middle	96.3	973	91.1	28.0	16.9	13.7	31.3	84.5	937
Fourth	99.4	693	90.6	30.4	19.2	12.7	25.4	77.7	689
Richest	97.4	740	86.8	36.4	22.8	12.5	35.7	84.4	720

[1] **MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance**

[2] **MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in School Management**

[3] **MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management**

[4] **MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management**

[5] **MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress**

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

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

* Missing/DK' and 'out of school' categories not shown due to low number of observations

[A] Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilize 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.

[B] School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown.

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class (1 of 3)

Percentage of children not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Manmade disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Total	31.3	4515	15.8	3.5	68.0	18.2	41.1	86.3	1415	25.6	1221
Sex											
Male	32.8	2360	14.0	3.7	66.4	15.6	41.1	84.9	774	24.4	657
Female	29.7	2155	17.9	3.2	69.9	21.3	41.1	88.0	641	27.1	564
Area											
Urban	34.2	3074	15.7	3.9	68.3	16.4	40.0	86.0	1050	26.3	903
Rural Coastal	30.3	816	14.9	3.2	71.5	28.4	41.0	84.7	247	25.6	209
Rural Interior	18.9	625	(18.0)	(0.0)	(57.5)	(12.7)	(50.6)	(92.1)	118	(20.5)	109
Region											
Paramaribo	37.8	1359	16.2	2.1	69.1	11.5	45.9	91.8	513	32.2	471
Wanica	29.7	1333	19.9	3.4	73.2	16.8	36.6	86.6	396	20.9	342
Nickerie	30.9	279	3.3	18.0	55.1	19.6	35.5	73.8	86	(18.0)	64
Coronie	(10.5)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	2
Saramacca	42.0	154	9.2	0.2	75.6	44.4	34.2	90.5	64	18.7	58
Commewijne	38.0	291	3.6	2.1	57.7	40.4	33.3	66.6	111	20.5	74
Marowijne	21.6	198	(22.4)	(6.9)	(62.8)	(21.6)	(66.7)	(84.7)	43	(37.2)	36
Para	33.6	238	21.1	4.5	76.9	19.5	28.2	81.2	80	(23.5)	65
Brokopondo	25.3	334	(22.7)	(0.0)	(64.0)	(9.7)	(52.4)	(96.0)	85	(21.5)	81
Sipaliwini	11.5	290	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	(*)	27

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class (2 of 3)

Percentage of children not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Manmade disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Age at beginning of school year											
6	35.1	376	15.3	3.9	72.3	21.1	34.9	86.8	132	40.7	114
7	31.4	617	12.7	2.9	72.0	22.2	37.6	85.2	194	24.3	165
8	32.3	594	9.6	5.2	64.5	19.7	46.8	83.8	192	18.8	161
9	26.7	586	13.1	3.6	67.3	21.8	33.1	87.4	156	27.0	137
10	25.4	590	10.5	7.9	61.2	6.2	39.8	81.7	150	29.8	122
11	36.3	504	29.5	0.2	70.0	14.2	37.1	91.5	183	25.8	167
12	31.2	518	19.4	4.9	57.5	30.8	43.0	76.9	162	18.8	124
13	32.7	481	22.2	0.2	76.7	5.0	51.4	93.3	157	20.3	146
14	36.0	250	(4.4)	(2.7)	(72.2)	(23.7)	(48.3)	(93.2)	90	(31.6)	84
School attendance*											
Primary	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	2
Lower Secondary	31.5	3768	16.8	3.3	66.8	17.2	39.3	85.1	1189	26.2	1012
Upper Secondary	30.8	726	10.8	4.1	74.4	23.7	51.3	92.8	224	22.5	208
Mother's education											
ECE, Pre-primary or None	25.6	418	(25.3)	(6.2)	(74.1)	(11.1)	(33.6)	(84.0)	107	(25.0)	90
Primary	31.2	986	11.0	6.8	63.6	15.1	44.3	85.5	308	26.0	263
Lower Secondary	29.6	1782	18.4	2.7	67.2	19.2	42.1	86.0	527	23.1	453
Upper Secondary	33.1	770	12.4	0.9	72.8	19.4	39.7	87.5	255	27.6	223
Higher	41.7	433	16.0	2.8	69.4	21.2	40.5	88.8	181	25.2	161
Missing	(29.6)	126	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37	(*)	31
School Management[A*]											
Public	31.5	3107	17.0	3.5	72.0	17.6	40.3	87.9	977	26.1	859
Non-public	32.3	1347	13.1	3.4	59.3	19.4	42.6	82.6	435	24.6	359

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class (3 of 3)

Percentage of children not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Child's functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	34.2	628	25.0	0.5	75.4	13.1	46.3	88.8	215	25.4	191
Has no functional difficulty	30.9	3887	14.1	4.0	66.6	19.1	40.2	85.8	1201	25.7	1031
Mother's functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	32.9	235	(11.4)	(0.0)	(72.9)	(16.9)	(34.0)	(87.2)	77	(16.4)	67
Has no functional difficulty	30.1	3258	14.1	4.3	68.1	19.7	38.8	85.2	980	23.6	835
No information	35.0	1022	21.3	1.8	66.4	14.3	48.8	89.1	358	33.0	319
Ethnicity of household head											
Indigenous/Amerindian	32.2	214	(15.7)	(3.7)	(70.0)	(11.7)	(36.7)	(87.1)	69	(21.6)	60
Maroon	27.0	1424	18.9	4.5	66.1	13.1	46.1	90.2	384	18.9	346
Creole	28.6	664	17.8	1.9	51.7	18.9	42.0	75.8	190	22.1	144
Hindustani	38.9	1069	15.7	5.2	77.4	19.7	39.3	89.8	416	27.8	373
Javanese	33.1	610	10.0	0.4	65.3	22.4	36.1	81.0	202	28.2	164
Mixed ethnicity	26.3	449	17.1	2.6	69.2	20.6	41.0	86.8	118	33.6	103
Other	(42.6)	85	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	36	(*)	31
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	25.5	1187	21.7	6.0	65.1	19.5	41.5	85.4	302	19.1	258
Second	28.2	982	16.7	2.7	70.6	19.6	44.5	87.1	277	29.1	241
Middle	37.9	937	16.6	1.4	66.1	14.3	41.9	84.7	355	20.6	301
Fourth	34.9	689	10.9	5.3	67.2	25.5	32.9	82.0	240	25.2	197
Richest	33.5	720	11.2	2.4	72.1	13.1	43.6	93.0	241	36.6	224

[1] **MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence**

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

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

* Missing/DK' and 'out of school' categories not shown due to low number of observations

[A] School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home (1 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home[2]	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school[3]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[4]	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Total	48.6	4720	73.3	3891	90.1	4515	62.3	3741	71.7	4066
Sex										
Male	44.2	2456	67.4	2034	87.9	2360	60.4	1969	72.5	2075
Female	53.4	2265	79.7	1857	92.4	2155	64.3	1772	70.8	1992
Area										
Urban	56.2	3200	76.9	2702	90.3	3074	73.2	2606	76.2	2777
Rural Coastal	43.4	863	70.5	724	90.3	816	55.9	682	70.5	737
Rural Interior	18.8	657	56.6	465	88.5	625	8.7	452	50.6	553
Region										
Paramaribo	56.5	1406	77.9	1144	90.4	1359	72.6	1114	77.8	1229
Wanica	53.3	1409	74.1	1237	90.1	1333	71.3	1174	76.0	1201
Nickerie	71.1	280	88.0	247	90.0	279	72.2	246	72.1	251
Coronie	(52.0)	38	(66.3)	38	(81.8)	38	(63.7)	38	(63.3)	31
Saramacca	50.0	154	86.9	126	93.2	154	80.9	125	77.0	143
Commewijne	50.1	294	77.8	236	93.9	291	78.1	234	68.5	274
Marowijne	23.0	212	48.2	169	87.7	198	35.4	160	60.5	174
Para	50.0	270	71.0	229	88.7	238	51.2	198	76.7	211
Brokopondo	17.8	342	53.6	263	91.8	334	12.1	255	58.9	307
Sipaliwini	19.8	315	60.4	202	84.7	290	4.4	197	40.2	246

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home (2 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home[2]	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school[3]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[4]	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Age at beginning of school year										
6	51.5	383	67.8	287	81.4	376	54.5	279	83.1	306
7	54.2	637	78.5	526	86.4	617	69.0	513	91.5	533
8	43.3	607	71.4	471	88.4	594	66.0	463	79.5	525
9	56.9	595	79.3	501	90.4	586	60.9	496	77.0	530
10	56.6	638	71.9	553	91.5	590	61.8	517	80.0	540
11	48.5	522	74.6	443	89.2	504	61.5	432	70.3	450
12	44.9	560	75.9	477	93.0	518	59.3	435	61.1	482
13	35.9	519	65.5	420	96.5	481	57.3	401	42.1	464
14	38.3	260	67.5	214	95.3	250	69.9	204	46.3	239
School attendance*										
Pre Primary	(*)	15	(*)	10	(*)	15	(*)	10	(*)	10
Primary	49.4	3768	74.2	3118	88.9	3768	60.2	3118	77.3	3350
Lower Secondary	48.7	720	72.5	608	97.3	720	73.6	608	45.5	700
Upper Secondary	(*)	6	(*)	6	(*)	6	(*)	6	(*)	6
Out-of-school	36.1	206	(54.7)	149	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mother's education										
ECE, Pre-primary or None	18.1	484	53.4	367	84.9	418	10.3	310	50.3	355
Primary	29.1	1039	63.5	877	90.5	986	38.9	835	65.1	892
Lower Secondary	51.9	1850	77.8	1585	91.0	1782	69.7	1541	77.0	1621
Upper Secondary	68.6	776	83.5	598	88.5	770	87.3	592	77.1	682
Higher	74.8	444	76.1	361	90.4	433	82.1	360	70.3	392
Missing	64.0	127	(88.0)	104	(99.0)	126	(84.1)	103	(84.3)	125

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home (3 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home[2]	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school[3]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[4]	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	35.7	659	73.3	518	89.9	628	56.3	504	67.2	564
Has no functional difficulty	50.7	4062	73.2	3373	90.1	3887	63.2	3237	72.4	3502
Mother's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	34.4	241	60.1	221	88.8	235	50.4	215	72.9	208
Has no functional difficulty	50.8	3432	74.8	2908	88.9	3258	63.2	2782	70.3	2897
No information	44.9	1047	71.2	762	94.0	1022	62.1	745	75.6	961
Ethnicity of household head										
Indigenous/Amerindian	47.2	245	74.9	210	89.7	214	64.8	187	80.6	192
Maroon	27.7	1545	62.0	1216	88.5	1424	25.6	1120	60.7	1260
Creole	53.5	690	67.9	590	86.6	664	78.6	582	79.0	576
Hindustani	61.3	1084	83.4	931	93.0	1069	70.1	916	77.4	994
Javanese	60.1	614	78.5	508	91.2	610	94.6	504	72.0	556
Mixed ethnicity	64.2	457	84.5	369	91.6	449	86.7	365	75.6	411
Other	(63.9)	86	(76.5)	68	(92.4)	85	(43.8)	67	(75.8)	78
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	25.1	1272	56.7	1009	87.9	1187	25.4	948	60.5	1044
Second	40.6	1042	78.8	897	89.5	982	61.3	843	70.5	879
Middle	57.2	973	77.0	829	91.9	937	75.6	804	77.4	862
Fourth	60.4	693	73.4	577	90.7	689	77.5	575	75.2	624
Richest	78.0	740	88.1	579	91.3	720	90.8	571	80.0	658

[1] **MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home**

[2] **MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home**

[3] **MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages**

[4] **MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework**

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

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

* Missing/DK' and 'out of school' categories not shown due to low number of observations

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).[14] 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.[15]

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.[16]

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes[17] 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.[18] 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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[16] Duncan, G. "School Readiness and Later Achievement." *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

[17] 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.;
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Wagner, D. *Smaller, Quicker Cheaper – Improving Leaning Assessments for Developing Countries.* Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning, 2011. http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002136/213663e.pdf.

[18] 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.

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 (1 of 5)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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[1,2,3]	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			
Total[1]	77.5	52.1	55.2	46.5	2034	80.5	54.3	60.9	47.1	1857	79.0	53.2	57.9	46.8	1.6	3891
Area																
Urban	83.8	58.3	61.9	52.7	1388	81.6	56.4	64.9	49.3	1314	82.7	57.4	63.4	51.0	0.9	2702
Rural Coastal	66.8	42.6	50.0	38.1	377	80.1	53.4	58.2	47.7	347	73.2	47.8	53.9	42.7	1.5	724
Rural Interior	60.3	33.5	28.0	26.6	269	74.1	42.6	38.6	31.9	196	66.1	37.3	32.5	28.8	5.5	465
Region																
Paramaribo	81.7	59.0	59.5	52.6	570	81.7	58.8	64.9	51.2	574	81.7	58.9	62.2	51.9	0.7	1144
Wanica	84.6	58.4	67.0	53.9	642	79.0	52.3	62.8	45.8	594	81.9	55.5	65.0	50.0	0.7	1237
Nickerie	85.9	52.6	55.7	48.4	144	95.3	76.0	80.7	68.2	104	89.8	62.4	66.2	56.7	3.0	247
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(80.9)	(61.0)	(53.5)	(40.4)	(0.0)	38
Saramacca	(73.0)	(48.4)	(69.3)	(45.0)	52	93.0	58.6	72.7	50.9	74	84.7	54.4	71.3	48.5	0.4	126
Commewijne	86.7	64.7	62.4	55.8	119	85.2	54.8	66.0	50.0	118	86.0	59.8	64.2	52.9	0.0	236
Marowijne	44.1	20.4	20.2	18.0	82	65.0	42.4	45.1	32.7	87	54.8	31.7	32.9	25.5	6.0	169
Para	63.5	37.1	44.4	34.8	137	82.6	48.9	50.5	47.0	92	71.2	41.9	46.9	39.8	0.0	229
Brokopondo	(66.6)	(41.2)	(37.2)	(35.2)	145	87.6	43.5	38.9	28.4	118	76.0	42.3	38.0	32.2	1.9	263
Sipaliwini	53.0	24.4	17.2	16.4	124	(53.9)	(41.2)	(38.2)	(37.2)	79	53.4	30.9	25.4	24.5	10.3	202

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills (2 of 5)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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[1,2,3]	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			
Age at beginning of school year																
6	52.2	33.3	26.8	24.3	121	41.6	18.0	16.6	13.7	166	46.1	24.4	20.9	18.2	1.3	287
7-8[2]	61.4	35.6	41.0	33.1	537	67.2	40.1	46.7	33.7	460	64.1	37.7	43.6	33.4	2.0	997
7	60.9	29.1	40.1	28.2	292	59.1	33.7	40.3	28.2	234	60.1	31.2	40.2	28.2	2.2	526
8	62.1	43.4	42.1	38.9	245	75.6	46.6	53.2	39.3	226	68.6	45.0	47.5	39.1	1.8	471
9	80.4	52.8	53.3	49.6	256	90.0	60.4	62.6	51.4	245	85.1	56.5	57.9	50.5	1.6	501
10	85.9	57.4	58.9	48.4	266	97.3	52.3	75.1	49.3	287	91.8	54.8	67.3	48.9	1.3	553
11	90.0	61.5	70.1	58.2	258	84.5	72.1	69.6	53.2	185	87.7	65.9	69.9	56.1	0.2	443
12	79.8	60.8	58.7	49.4	249	81.7	63.6	69.2	60.2	228	80.7	62.1	63.8	54.6	2.2	477
13	91.6	63.8	74.3	59.3	231	95.5	82.4	82.4	72.2	189	93.4	72.2	78.0	65.1	1.4	420
14	92.3	71.8	68.2	63.1	117	97.4	64.7	79.1	59.5	97	94.7	68.6	73.1	61.4	2.0	214

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills (3 of 5)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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[1,2,3]	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			
School attendance																
Pre-primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	76.2	49.1	52.9	43.7	1656	79.5	51.1	58.4	43.8	1462	77.8	50.1	55.5	43.7	1.5	3118
Grade 1	36.5	21.8	22.4	21.8	132	38.3	24.6	20.1	19.3	129	37.4	23.2	21.2	20.6	4.1	261
Grade 2-3[3]	62.8	32.3	37.4	29.3	628	69.3	35.4	44.4	30.3	521	65.7	33.6	40.6	29.7	1.6	1149
Grade 2	53.7	28.8	31.6	24.2	300	56.5	28.7	34.3	24.0	264	55.0	28.8	32.9	24.1	1.6	564
Grade 3	71.1	35.3	42.6	33.9	328	82.5	42.2	54.8	36.7	257	76.1	38.3	48.0	35.1	1.5	585
Grade 4	86.8	59.2	58.1	49.6	329	93.3	61.8	63.7	52.6	276	89.7	60.4	60.7	51.0	1.0	605
Grade 5	95.4	62.9	78.1	61.4	317	89.1	62.0	79.3	53.6	303	92.3	62.4	78.7	57.6	1.2	621
Grade 6	92.5	75.2	70.3	62.4	246	96.5	74.3	76.9	64.0	232	94.4	74.7	73.5	63.2	0.9	477
Lower secondary	94.3	74.9	77.5	69.1	299	98.4	81.3	87.8	74.3	309	96.4	78.2	82.8	71.7	1.9	608
Grade 1	91.7	82.2	77.1	73.9	156	97.4	80.2	82.2	70.4	141	94.4	81.2	79.5	72.2	2.4	297
Grade 2	(100.0)	(77.9)	(91.4)	(74.6)	101	(100.0)	(83.7)	(94.3)	(80.9)	111	100.0	81.0	92.9	77.9	0.0	213
Grade 3	(100.0)	(45.5)	(50.7)	(42.3)	38	(97.8)	(79.1)	(89.1)	(70.5)	55	(98.7)	(65.5)	(73.5)	(59.0)	(0.0)	93
Grade 4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	na	na	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Out-of-school	(32.7)	(15.3)	(15.3)	(15.3)	64	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	85	(33.4)	(13.7)	(10.7)	(10.6)	(1.8)	149
Mother's education																
ECE, Pre-primary or None	57.3	32.7	33.4	26.4	200	48.8	35.7	33.9	32.6	167	53.4	34.1	33.6	29.2	5.5	367
Primary	66.2	38.9	41.3	33.1	453	79.0	45.9	53.4	39.2	424	72.4	42.3	47.2	36.0	2.8	877
Lower Secondary	80.3	54.1	58.0	47.4	810	83.7	53.7	64.5	45.4	774	82.0	53.9	61.2	46.4	0.8	1585
Upper Secondary	91.0	66.4	73.4	63.1	320	84.4	72.1	67.5	63.0	277	87.9	69.0	70.7	63.0	0.3	598
Higher	92.0	68.6	67.9	64.6	195	90.5	65.5	72.5	59.0	165	91.3	67.2	70.0	62.1	0.2	361
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	49	(84.4)	(62.6)	(70.1)	(59.6)	(0.0)	104

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills (4 of 5)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Male					Female					Total					
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions: Three literal	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions: Two inferential	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: Three literal	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions: Two inferential	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: Three literal	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions: Two inferential	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3]	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
Child's functional difficulties																
Has functional difficulty	(56.6)	(41.6)	(46.1)	(34.7)	283	77.7	42.0	43.7	34.2	235	66.2	41.8	45.0	34.5	0.2	518
Has no functional difficulty	80.9	53.9	56.7	48.4	1750	81.0	56.1	63.4	49.0	1622	80.9	54.9	59.9	48.7	1.8	3373
Mother's functional difficulties																
Has functional difficulty	66.3	40.1	39.6	30.2	121	(78.9)	(53.7)	(42.9)	(41.5)	100	72.0	46.2	41.1	35.3	0.0	221
Has no functional difficulty	79.8	52.6	57.1	47.9	1481	78.9	51.3	58.3	44.8	1427	79.4	52.0	57.7	46.4	1.8	2908
No information	72.9	53.9	53.1	46.5	432	88.1	67.7	77.5	58.8	330	79.5	59.8	63.7	51.8	1.2	762
Ethnicity of household head																
Indigenous/Amerindian	71.2	58.0	56.8	53.4	114	69.6	35.4	26.2	24.7	96	70.5	47.7	42.8	40.4	2.1	210
Maroon	61.9	35.4	37.1	31.2	640	71.1	45.5	49.1	35.1	576	66.3	40.2	42.8	33.0	3.5	1216
Creole	83.4	63.9	60.7	55.1	323	84.1	65.6	71.3	57.1	266	83.7	64.7	65.5	56.0	0.1	590
Hindustani	90.9	59.8	72.2	55.1	510	84.3	58.0	66.8	54.0	420	87.9	59.0	69.8	54.6	0.6	931
Javanese	84.6	64.9	66.0	58.8	249	93.8	57.0	75.5	52.9	259	89.3	60.9	70.9	55.8	0.1	508
Mixed ethnicity	80.8	47.5	47.6	41.1	180	86.5	62.4	65.6	55.8	189	83.7	55.1	56.8	48.6	1.7	369
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	52	(65.7)	(56.2)	(57.8)	(49.8)	(0.0)	68

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills (5 of 5)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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 who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3]	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			
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	55.4	35.3	36.2	27.7	546	72.1	42.5	48.6	37.0	463	63.1	38.6	41.9	32.0	3.8	1009
Second	83.9	45.9	50.2	42.9	427	73.4	46.3	50.2	35.3	471	78.4	46.1	50.2	38.9	0.7	897
Middle	81.7	59.8	60.8	53.0	411	87.2	56.6	70.2	51.0	418	84.4	58.2	65.5	52.0	1.0	829
Fourth	87.7	65.2	71.5	58.7	323	89.1	68.3	67.9	60.3	255	88.3	66.6	69.9	59.4	1.1	577
Richest	91.0	65.7	70.6	62.5	328	89.9	73.4	81.0	68.2	251	90.6	69.0	75.1	65.0	0.2	579

[1] **MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14)**

[2] **MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)**

[3] **MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1**

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

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

na: not applicable

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills (1 of 5)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing three foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Male						Female						Total					
	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	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3]	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			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Total[1]	69.9	75.7	48.2	34.5	24.2	2034	70.3	72.8	49.1	35.4	25.9	1857	70.1	74.3	48.6	35.0	25.0	3891
Area																		
Urban	74.8	81.1	51.8	36.7	27.3	1388	72.3	74.9	53.2	37.7	28.1	1314	73.6	78.1	52.5	37.2	27.7	2702
Rural Coastal	66.9	67.6	42.6	30.0	17.6	377	72.9	73.8	48.8	33.6	24.6	347	69.8	70.6	45.6	31.7	20.9	724
Rural Interior	48.8	59.0	37.5	29.7	17.2	269	52.3	56.6	22.5	23.7	13.2	196	50.2	58.0	31.2	27.1	15.5	465
Region																		
Paramaribo	73.1	79.8	48.4	32.9	21.8	570	74.2	76.2	59.6	35.6	29.7	574	73.6	78.0	54.0	34.2	25.8	1144
Wanica	78.8	81.8	57.2	44.0	35.2	642	69.0	73.4	44.9	38.5	23.7	594	74.1	77.8	51.3	41.4	29.7	1237
Nickerie	64.0	78.9	37.1	20.4	11.3	144	80.2	84.3	61.0	47.3	41.9	104	70.8	81.2	47.1	31.7	24.1	247
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(80.3)	(57.2)	(42.3)	(34.5)	(28.7)	38
Saramacca	(69.3)	(81.8)	(54.6)	(55.0)	(27.0)	52	87.1	87.1	55.1	43.1	28.9	74	79.7	84.9	54.9	48.0	28.1	126
Commewijne	80.1	78.1	56.4	32.6	22.7	119	77.0	74.8	62.5	37.1	34.2	118	78.6	76.5	59.5	34.8	28.4	236
Marowijne	50.2	56.1	17.8	13.6	5.8	82	65.3	68.5	44.7	28.2	21.8	87	57.9	62.4	31.6	21.1	14.0	169
Para	64.3	70.3	48.1	28.1	20.5	137	63.0	60.0	37.4	24.8	14.5	92	63.8	66.2	43.8	26.7	18.1	229
Brokopondo	(42.0)	(62.9)	(36.0)	(40.2)	(18.8)	145	50.9	61.1	27.6	27.5	19.7	118	46.0	62.1	32.2	34.5	19.2	263
Sipaliwini	56.7	54.5	39.4	17.4	15.2	124	(54.3)	(49.8)	(14.8)	(17.9)	(3.4)	79	55.7	52.7	29.8	17.6	10.6	202

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills (2 of 5)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing three foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Male						Female						Total					
	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	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3]	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			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Age at beginning of school year																		
6	10.5	43.1	30.1	21.6	3.8	121	26.0	40.3	19.6	16.2	7.0	166	19.5	41.5	24.0	18.5	5.7	287
7-8[2]	43.0	63.0	28.6	26.5	11.5	537	43.3	60.2	34.1	22.5	11.7	460	43.1	61.7	31.2	24.7	11.6	997
7	33.1	59.8	30.9	27.6	12.3	292	25.0	51.5	27.0	19.7	5.0	234	29.5	56.1	29.1	24.1	9.1	526
8	54.8	66.9	25.9	25.2	10.5	245	62.1	69.3	41.5	25.3	18.6	226	58.3	68.0	33.4	25.2	14.4	471
9	74.5	73.5	44.7	33.2	25.2	256	84.3	80.9	60.6	38.1	33.3	245	79.3	77.1	52.5	35.6	29.2	501
10	84.4	78.1	50.2	38.8	31.6	266	87.3	77.6	47.6	46.8	30.3	287	85.9	77.9	48.9	43.0	30.9	553
11	89.0	86.4	70.6	41.5	32.5	258	84.4	86.3	62.6	42.5	34.6	185	87.1	86.3	67.3	41.9	33.4	443
12	86.8	84.7	61.5	33.3	27.4	249	78.8	74.6	56.0	37.5	34.1	228	83.0	79.9	58.8	35.3	30.6	477
13	90.6	88.7	56.7	44.0	35.8	231	95.4	89.2	66.0	48.7	36.3	189	92.8	88.9	60.9	46.1	36.0	420
14	93.5	98.0	66.0	46.3	36.4	117	92.0	90.7	71.1	45.2	36.8	97	92.9	94.7	68.3	45.8	36.6	214

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills (3 of 5)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing three foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Male						Female						Total					
	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	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3]	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			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
School attendance																		
Pre-primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	65.9	73.2	45.3	32.1	21.1	1656	67.3	71.2	44.8	33.1	22.1	1462	66.6	72.3	45.1	32.5	21.6	3118
Grade 1	7.0	32.8	20.1	16.7	0.5	132	26.0	34.4	14.1	14.9	8.3	129	16.4	33.6	17.1	15.8	4.3	261
Grade 2-3[3]	47.3	65.2	32.9	25.3	12.9	628	43.5	59.0	36.3	23.9	11.5	521	45.6	62.4	34.5	24.7	12.3	1149
Grade 2	23.3	52.3	27.1	22.1	6.6	300	19.8	47.6	20.0	20.6	2.3	264	21.7	50.1	23.8	21.4	4.6	564
Grade 3	69.2	77.0	38.3	28.3	18.6	328	67.9	70.6	53.1	27.3	21.0	257	68.6	74.2	44.8	27.8	19.6	585
Grade 4	83.7	74.2	48.9	33.9	24.7	329	92.2	83.6	57.8	34.3	28.1	276	87.5	78.5	53.0	34.1	26.2	605
Grade 5	89.5	89.8	59.0	35.2	26.1	317	82.1	84.7	45.8	43.4	26.2	303	85.8	87.3	52.6	39.2	26.2	621
Grade 6	92.1	92.0	68.3	51.5	42.4	246	94.8	86.8	64.1	48.5	40.8	232	93.4	89.5	66.3	50.0	41.6	477
Lower secondary	97.7	96.1	70.5	53.9	44.3	299	98.9	96.0	81.3	56.3	50.9	309	98.3	96.1	76.0	55.1	47.7	608
Grade 1	97.5	95.8	71.6	60.0	44.0	156	99.4	94.4	87.7	59.0	56.9	141	98.4	95.2	79.2	59.5	50.1	297
Grade 2	(98.7)	(95.2)	(70.3)	(46.4)	(42.9)	101	(98.0)	(97.6)	(76.8)	(54.6)	(44.6)	111	98.3	96.4	73.7	50.7	43.8	213
Grade 3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38	(99.5)	(97.0)	(74.0)	(52.0)	(47.4)	55	(97.9)	(97.8)	(74.2)	(53.0)	(50.3)	93
Grade 4*	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Out-of-school	(50.0)	(42.6)	(31.8)	(15.5)	(14.2)	64	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	85	(32.0)	(26.8)	(17.2)	(6.9)	(6.4)	149
Mother's education																		
ECE, Pre-primary or None	57.2	63.9	37.2	25.3	18.5	200	49.1	43.8	26.8	16.9	11.9	167	53.5	54.8	32.5	21.5	15.5	367
Primary	61.6	69.6	40.1	25.0	15.3	453	60.9	64.9	37.3	25.3	18.2	424	61.2	67.3	38.7	25.2	16.7	877
Lower Secondary	68.1	73.8	49.7	34.7	22.0	810	72.4	74.7	50.5	37.7	23.8	774	70.2	74.2	50.1	36.2	22.9	1585
Upper Secondary	82.9	88.8	51.4	39.4	31.5	320	81.1	82.5	62.0	44.9	39.6	277	82.0	85.9	56.3	42.0	35.3	598
Higher	87.5	91.3	63.6	59.6	49.3	195	79.3	89.6	67.3	43.0	35.0	165	83.7	90.5	65.3	52.0	42.8	361
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	49	(85.7)	(80.2)	(65.4)	(47.4)	(39.7)	104

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills (4 of 5)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing three foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Male						Female						Total					
	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	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3]	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			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Child's functional difficulties																		
Has functional difficulty	53.2	57.8	46.8	22.1	16.8	283	65.8	64.0	43.0	28.0	19.4	235	58.9	60.6	45.1	24.8	18.0	518
Has no functional difficulty	72.6	78.6	48.5	36.5	25.4	1750	70.9	74.1	50.0	36.5	26.8	1622	71.8	76.4	49.2	36.5	26.1	3373
Mother's functional difficulties																		
Has functional difficulty	(56.4)	(65.1)	(43.8)	(17.6)	(14.3)	121	(68.2)	(81.0)	(43.0)	(30.2)	(23.5)	100	61.7	72.3	43.4	23.3	18.5	221
Has no functional difficulty	70.7	76.9	49.4	38.3	26.7	1481	69.5	69.9	46.1	36.4	25.7	1427	70.1	73.5	47.8	37.4	26.2	2908
No information	71.0	74.3	45.6	26.3	18.1	432	74.2	82.8	64.1	33.0	27.2	330	72.4	78.0	53.6	29.2	22.1	762
Ethnicity of household head																		
Indigenous/Amerindian	76.1	75.0	41.1	39.6	25.2	114	45.9	48.1	25.2	19.1	11.2	96	62.4	62.8	33.8	30.2	18.8	210
Maroon	59.0	63.8	41.0	30.1	19.7	640	59.9	64.0	30.7	23.1	16.4	576	59.4	63.9	36.1	26.8	18.1	1216
Creole	67.1	77.1	54.3	44.1	29.1	323	80.2	77.4	73.2	40.2	33.7	266	73.0	77.2	62.9	42.3	31.2	590
Hindustani	85.6	87.0	53.0	32.2	25.2	510	68.6	78.3	53.7	41.2	33.0	420	77.9	83.0	53.3	36.3	28.7	931
Javanese	77.8	84.1	59.6	39.7	29.1	249	87.2	84.5	54.4	56.2	33.5	259	82.6	84.3	56.9	48.1	31.3	508
Mixed ethnicity	54.7	70.9	40.7	31.7	22.5	180	79.9	76.9	60.0	36.7	26.0	189	67.6	74.0	50.6	34.3	24.3	369
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	52	(73.0)	(76.8)	(59.2)	(18.7)	(18.1)	68

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills (5 of 5)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing three foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Male						Female						Total					
	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	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3]	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			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	55.5	64.7	40.8	26.6	16.6	546	56.4	60.6	28.0	23.3	16.1	463	55.9	62.8	34.9	25.1	16.4	1009
Second	66.6	76.4	43.9	31.1	21.5	427	66.0	69.7	47.8	32.3	24.4	471	66.3	72.9	46.0	31.8	23.0	897
Middle	73.2	74.9	48.0	34.5	22.8	411	80.6	82.1	50.9	43.1	24.3	418	76.9	78.5	49.5	38.8	23.6	829
Fourth	82.5	83.7	59.4	49.9	35.1	323	74.6	67.8	62.4	34.9	29.5	255	79.0	76.7	60.8	43.3	32.6	577
Richest	81.9	86.1	55.5	37.0	31.1	328	82.6	90.5	73.9	51.6	45.9	251	82.2	88.0	63.5	43.3	37.5	579

[1] **MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)**

[2] **MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)**

[3] **MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1**

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

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

* Including night school for junior secondary grade 5 (Avond Mulo klas 5) - 15 cases

9. PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

9 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

9.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed. [1] 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.

All births in Suriname must be recorded in the civil register. This is the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In each district (except for the interior, district Sipaliwini), there are Civil Registry offices present for the registry of newborns. Child registration must take place in the district where the child was born, regardless the parents' address of residence. The issuer receives a receipt and the birth certificate is prepared by the civil registry office. Each birth must also be recorded in the family book(let). This can be applied for at the Civil Registry office where the mother or the legal father (in case of marriage) is registered. The family book(let) must be updated with each new child if a parent is in the possession of one. The responsibility for registering the child lies with the legal father when the parents are legally married. The midwife is allowed to register the new-born, only if the mother is unwed and if the child is not acknowledged by the father. The unwed father is only allowed to register when he formally acknowledges parenthood.

[1] UNICEF. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. New York: UNICEF, 2013. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Children whose birth 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[1]			
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	70.1	25.3	3.0	98.3	4234	(34.4)	71
Sex							
Male	69.3	25.9	2.9	98.1	2175	(*)	41
Female	70.9	24.6	3.1	98.5	2059	(*)	30
Area							
Urban	67.0	28.0	3.1	98.1	2790	(*)	53
Rural Coastal	79.4	18.1	2.2	99.7	800	(*)	3
Rural Interior	72.0	22.3	3.3	97.7	644	(*)	15
Region							
Paramaribo	61.6	32.4	3.9	97.9	1460	(*)	30
Wanica	72.5	23.1	2.5	98.1	1064	(*)	21
Nickerie	70.5	28.2	0.3	99.0	196	(*)	2
Coronie	92.6	6.0	1.4	100.0	22	-	-
Saramacca	77.3	21.5	1.2	100.0	131	-	-
Commewijne	78.1	19.1	2.7	99.9	239	(*)	0
Marowijne	77.5	19.2	2.2	98.8	210	(*)	2
Para	83.7	13.7	2.6	100.0	267	-	-
Brokopondo	75.1	22.1	2.8	100.0	350	-	-
Sipaliwini	68.4	22.6	4.0	94.9	294	(*)	15
Age (in months)							
0-11	75.3	18.5	3.8	97.7	856	(*)	20
12-23	71.6	22.8	4.1	98.5	753	(*)	11
24-35	72.6	23.0	2.1	97.6	942	(*)	23
36-47	67.8	29.4	2.0	99.2	859	(*)	7
48-59	62.9	33.0	3.0	98.8	824	(*)	10
Mother's education							
ECE, Pre-primary or None	71.7	18.1	4.3	94.1	281	(*)	17
Primary	71.9	22.2	4.5	98.6	778	(*)	11
Lower Secondary	71.0	24.2	3.1	98.2	1599	(*)	29
Upper Secondary	70.1	26.7	2.0	98.7	1010	(*)	13
Higher	63.3	35.0	1.3	99.7	473	(*)	2
Missing	70.3	26.6	3.1	100.0	94	-	-

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Children whose birth 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[1]			
	Seen	Not seen					
Child's functional difficulty (age 2-4 years)[A]							
Has functional difficulty	59.4	27.1	1.8	88.3	119	(*)	14
Has no functional difficulty	68.4	28.2	2.4	99.0	2509	(*)	25
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	78.4	18.8	2.8	100.0	181	-	-
Has no functional difficulty	72.1	23.5	2.9	98.5	3556	(40.0)	55
No information	52.9	40.1	3.7	96.7	497	(*)	16
Ethnicity of household head							
Indigenous/Amerindian	67.2	29.5	3.2	100.0	216	-	-
Maroon	70.7	22.6	3.4	96.7	1507	(27.0)	50
Creole	69.1	27.9	2.9	99.9	778	(*)	1
Hindustani	70.6	27.7	1.2	99.4	733	(*)	4
Javanese	73.6	25.7	0.2	99.5	415	(*)	2
Mixed Ethnicity	69.2	23.1	5.3	97.6	500	(*)	12
Other	60.2	28.2	9.9	98.4	85	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	72.4	20.7	3.7	96.8	1292	(*)	41
Second	73.2	22.5	3.6	99.4	936	(*)	6
Middle	71.2	24.9	2.6	98.6	779	(*)	11
Fourth	64.8	31.9	1.6	98.3	713	(*)	12
Richest	64.2	33.3	2.3	99.8	514	(*)	1

[1] **MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1**

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

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

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

9.2 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised using punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies[2] have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that

[2] 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.

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 Suriname 2018 MICS, 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.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					
			Physical punishment			
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Any	Severe[A]	Any violent discipline method[1]	Number of children age 1-14 years
Total	7.1	83.6	62.6	8.0	87.3	9417
Sex						
Male	6.2	85.0	65.3	8.9	88.7	4902
Female	8.0	82.1	59.8	7.1	85.8	4514
Area						
Urban	8.0	82.1	61.2	6.7	85.8	6323
Rural Coastal	7.2	85.9	60.7	7.6	88.7	1741
Rural Interior	2.9	87.8	71.7	14.7	92.1	1353
Region						
Paramaribo	9.2	79.6	60.2	6.7	83.2	3096
Wanica	5.8	85.5	64.1	6.9	89.0	2575
Nickerie	12.6	78.8	52.6	7.1	82.4	471
Coronie	8.9	72.3	71.8	20.5	82.2	68
Saramacca	7.6	84.0	50.6	5.4	85.5	298
Commewijne	8.9	85.4	49.8	4.1	89.5	553
Marowijne	7.1	86.1	68.6	9.0	88.2	446
Para	4.9	89.1	69.1	8.0	92.7	557
Brokopondo	2.7	89.4	71.8	14.9	93.5	695
Sipaliwini	3.1	86.2	71.6	14.6	90.7	658
Age						
1-2	7.6	77.0	62.0	4.0	82.8	1697
3-4	5.9	86.3	76.0	9.1	90.7	1683
5-9	6.0	86.5	66.2	8.1	89.7	3174
10-14	8.8	82.9	51.2	9.8	85.2	2862
Mother's education						
ECE, Pre-primary or None	5.9	84.6	65.3	12.7	89.6	852
Primary	6.0	83.9	63.8	9.5	87.0	1898
Lower Secondary	7.4	84.1	60.9	9.2	86.9	3590
Upper Secondary	6.4	84.0	63.5	3.6	88.6	1885
Higher	9.9	80.9	62.8	6.5	85.6	978
Missing	8.7	79.4	63.9	2.6	81.7	215

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					
			Physical punishment			
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Any	Severe[A]	Any violent discipline method[1]	Number of children age 1-14 years
Child's functional difficulty (age 2-14 years)[B]						
Has functional difficulty	5.3	88.8	66.0	12.8	90.3	980
Has no functional difficulty	7.1	84.4	63.3	7.9	88.1	7684
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	7.4	85.8	66.9	8.7	89.2	446
Has no functional difficulty	6.3	84.6	65.0	8.6	88.2	7351
No information	10.7	78.5	51.0	5.5	82.4	1620
Ethnicity of household head						
Indigenous/Amerindian	8.4	82.6	56.9	3.2	85.0	483
Maroon	4.6	88.4	73.4	11.9	91.5	3242
Creole	5.6	84.3	66.6	9.1	89.6	1548
Hindustani	11.4	78.1	55.0	6.6	81.2	1871
Javanese	8.0	84.6	51.7	3.2	88.1	1089
Mixed Ethnicity	7.8	79.5	53.6	4.3	82.8	1016
Other	7.9	68.2	45.8	6.7	78.7	168
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	3.7	87.9	69.4	10.7	91.8	2711
Second	6.6	86.4	63.7	8.7	89.2	2029
Middle	9.0	80.8	58.7	7.7	83.7	1822
Fourth	6.1	82.0	61.4	5.7	86.7	1535
Richest	13.5	76.4	54.1	4.8	80.7	1319

[1] **MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1**

[A] severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could

[B] Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Total	23.7	6404
Sex		
Male	21.4	227
Female	23.8	6177
Area		
Urban	21.6	4377
Rural Coastal	17.5	1179
Rural Interior	43.3	849

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Region		
Paramaribo	24.2	2171
Wanica	20.1	1731
Nickerie	11.4	346
Coronie	29.7	44
Saramacca	11.2	209
Commewijne	14.7	409
Marowijne	25.4	279
Para	19.6	368
Brokopondo	42.0	438
Sipaliwini	44.6	411
Age		
<25	26.7	755
25-34	22.7	2660
35-49	23.6	2494
50+	25.0	495
Education		
ECE, Pre-primary or None	37.7	482
Primary	28.2	1213
Lower Secondary	22.1	2450
Upper Secondary	17.6	1389
Higher	24.1	738
Missing	24.2	132
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	26.7	278
Has no functional difficulty	24.1	5046
No information	21.2	1081
Ethnicity of household head		
Indigenous/Amerindian	20.1	307
Maroon	33.6	1980
Creole	25.4	1113
Hindustani	18.2	1362
Javanese	13.9	795
Mixed Ethnicity	17.8	727
Other	18.5	121
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	32.4	1744
Second	23.1	1333
Middle	20.8	1247
Fourth	19.0	1133
Richest	18.1	949

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 Labour Law use different ages in regulations of labour related to minors. With respect to the CRC, the following articles are of relevance:

(a) The minimum age to work is 14 years. Below 14 years children are not allowed to work at all, except in a family agricultural setting, in special institutions, and for educational purposes (vocational training). Under Article 18 of the Labour Act, children who have reached age 12 may work if it is necessary for training or is specifically designed for children, does not require much physical or mental exertion, and is not dangerous. Violations of child labour laws are punishable by fines and up to 12 months in prison. Parents who permit their children to work in violation of labour laws may also be prosecuted;

(b) Persons younger than 18 years are not allowed to do hazardous work or work in night shifts (in line with ILO Convention No. 138);

(c) The minimum age to work on fishery boats is 15 years (in line with ILO Convention No. 112).

The minimum employment age of 14 years is currently in contradiction with the age of compulsory education, which is now set at 12 years. The government is in the process of amending the legislation on elementary education of 1960 for the purpose of increasing the age of compulsory education to 16 years.

Actions have been undertaken to ban child labour in the workplace and new legislation, namely the Decree 'Hazardous Work Young Persons' was adopted/enacted in 2010. Other steps that have been taken by the government are preparatory legislative actions by the ministries of Labour and Education to raise the minimum age and the compulsory education age up to sixteen years. This would bring domestic law in line with article 2, paragraph 3 of ILO Minimum Age Convention no. 138.

In January 2016, the Council of Ministers has approved draft law concerning the approval of the accession of the Republic of Suriname to ILO Minimum Age Convention, no. 138 and the ILO Convention no. 182. One of the two fundamental conventions concerning child labour has been ratified by Suriname in 2006. In 2018, the Parliament of Suriname approved the Child Labour Legislation for children and youth ("Wetgeving Arbeid Kinderen en Jeudige personen").

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).[3] The module also collects information on hazardous working conditions.[4,5]

[3] Please note that activities of collecting firewood and fetching water per Resolution I, Section 22(b), of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) is to be classified as own-use production work, i.e. an economic activity. Because the 20th ICLS is expected to discuss this classification and this classification has enormous impact on child labour prevalence in large parts of the world, these activities remain classified as household chores in MICS, pending

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:

i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 28 hours or more
ii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

SDG Target 8.7 aims to "take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms." The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Table PR.3.3 combines the children working and performing economic activities and household chores at or above and below the age-specific thresholds as detailed in the previous tables, as well as those children reported working under hazardous conditions, into the total child labour indicator.[6]

outcome of the ICLS.

[4] 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.

[5] 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.

[6] Note that the definition of child labour, hence the MICS indicator PR.3 presented in this report, also includes working in activities that are hazardous in nature. However, to ensure comparability of estimates, it has been decided by UNICEF and ILO to exclude engagement in hazardous occupations or under hazardous working conditions from the estimates of child labour for the purpose of reporting on SDG 8.7.1 in 2018. Another reason for exclusion of hazardous conditions in the reporting is the further methodological work needed to validate questions aimed at identifying children engaged in hazardous activities.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	5.4	4388	13.9	1.0	1649	18.6	0.8	1685
Sex								
Male	7.6	2234	17.6	0.4	932	24.1	0.7	876
Female	3.2	2153	9.2	1.7	717	12.7	0.8	810
Area								
Urban	3.3	2966	10.3	1.1	1129	14.4	1.0	1127
Rural Coastal	4.6	800	12.5	0.3	306	24.3	0.3	332
Rural Interior	16.5	622	35.0	1.3	214	31.2	0.0	227
Region								
Paramaribo	4.0	1450	10.8	0.0	486	16.3	1.2	570
Wanica	2.7	1231	10.7	2.4	497	15.1	1.0	453
Nickerie	1.5	220	10.1	0.0	97	4.6	0.0	101
Coronie	(25.8)	39	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	15
Saramacca	3.2	142	(19.4)	0.0	52	31.2	0.0	72
Commewijne	1.9	226	10.2	0.3	128	9.6	0.0	85
Marowijne	5.6	201	10.2	0.0	80	28.1	0.0	63
Para	3.6	257	(8.9)	(0.6)	85	22.0	1.2	99
Brokopondo	10.4	294	(27.3)	0.0	121	(11.4)	0.0	124
Sipaliwini	22.1	328	(45.0)	(3.0)	94	(55.2)	0.0	103
School attendance								
Attending	5.4	4210	14.1	1.0	1543	13.9	0.7	1409
Not attending	5.8	175	(11.0)	0.0	105	42.3	1.1	273

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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	
Mother's education								
ECE, Pre-primary or None	12.2	393	30.6	1.2	228	30.0	0.6	185
Primary	6.7	922	11.7	0.1	328	17.3	1.5	477
Lower Secondary	3.8	1689	10.1	0.3	651	18.3	0.3	621
Upper Secondary	4.6	861	11.0	4.2	248	14.2	0.0	197
Higher	5.1	431	15.3	0.0	146	12.5	0.0	115
No information[A]	na	-	na	na	-	na	na	-
Missing	(3.3)	92	(*)	(*)	48	(25.2)	(6.3)	44
Child's functional difficulty								
Has functional difficulty	8.6	606	12.1	0.0	256	16.9	1.4	190
Has no functional difficulty	4.9	3782	14.3	1.1	1394	18.8	0.7	1495
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	7.5	191	(13.5)	0.0	98	(35.7)	(1.4)	84
Has no functional difficulty	5.3	3411	14.9	1.4	1117	18.6	0.5	949
No information	5.6	786	11.4	0.1	433	16.5	1.1	653

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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	
Ethnicity of household head								
Indigenous/Amerindian	13.4	231	(24.3)	(0.6)	86	25.5	3.7	73
Maroon	9.2	1462	15.4	0.5	579	18.7	1.4	560
Creole	5.2	704	7.7	0.0	233	18.6	0.0	266
Hindustani	2.3	877	14.7	0.4	398	20.7	0.1	381
Javanese	1.7	559	15.5	0.1	182	7.3	0.0	211
Mixed Ethnicity	1.2	467	8.3	7.0	155	22.6	0.0	155
Other	(1.1)	88	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	38
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	9.7	1251	23.9	0.8	412	30.7	0.2	484
Second	4.5	965	9.3	0.0	343	13.5	0.7	336
Middle	2.3	850	7.0	0.1	364	15.4	0.0	285
Fourth	5.2	681	12.2	4.3	271	11.4	3.0	307
Richest	2.9	641	15.9	0.1	259	14.9	0.0	273

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

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

* Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

[A] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

na: not applicable

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	
Total	59.9	0.6	4388	84.8	0.4	1649	88.6	0.4	1685
Sex									
Male	59.2	0.1	2234	81.2	0.6	932	82.9	0.1	876
Female	60.6	1.2	2153	89.5	0.2	717	94.8	0.6	810
Area									
Urban	57.8	0.7	2966	86.0	0.6	1129	88.0	0.4	1127
Rural Coastal	61.1	0.1	800	89.1	0.0	306	89.5	0.1	332
Rural Interior	68.3	1.1	622	72.6	0.0	214	90.4	0.4	227
Region									
Paramaribo	51.9	1.2	1450	89.4	0.5	486	89.1	0.4	570
Wanica	63.8	0.1	1231	82.0	1.0	497	85.1	0.0	453
Nickerie	58.4	1.3	220	88.1	0.0	97	95.5	2.6	101
Coronie	(78.4)	(1.9)	39	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	15
Saramacca	50.3	0.0	142	(87.7)	(0.0)	52	86.7	0.0	72
Commewijne	60.4	0.0	226	85.4	0.0	128	89.6	0.0	85
Marowijne	61.6	0.0	201	99.5	0.0	80	90.9	0.7	63
Para	67.6	0.0	257	(86.0)	(0.0)	85	88.5	0.0	99
Brokopondo	78.6	2.2	294	(77.0)	(0.0)	121	(89.3)	(0.0)	124
Sipaliwini	59.1	0.0	328	(67.0)	(0.0)	94	(91.7)	(0.9)	103
School attendance									
Attending	60.4	0.7	4210	84.7	0.3	1543	(*)	(*)	1409
Not attending	47.1	0.0	175	(86.0)	2.0	105	84.9	0.9	273
Missing	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	3
Mother's education									
ECE, Pre-primary or None	56.1	2.1	393	79.3	0.0	228	93.3	0.0	185
Primary	65.4	0.8	922	82.5	1.0	328	84.4	0.8	477
Lower Secondary	60.7	0.6	1689	84.3	0.6	651	86.4	0.2	621
Upper Secondary	55.3	0.1	861	91.0	0.1	248	94.7	0.0	197
Higher	54.4	0.5	431	90.3	0.0	146	(94.3)	0.0	115
No information[A]	na	na	-	na	na	-	(97.3)	(2.1)	46
Missing	(75.0)	(0.0)	92	(*)	(*)	48	(94.7)	(0.9)	44

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	
Child's functional difficulty									
Has functional difficulty	54.6	0.1	606	77.8	1.3	256	86.3	0.0	190
Has no functional difficulty	60.7	0.7	3782	86.1	0.3	1394	88.9	0.4	1495
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	74.8	0.0	191	(78.4)	0.0	98	(72.2)	(0.0)	84
Has no functional difficulty	60.7	0.8	3411	85.0	0.3	1117	88.8	0.4	949
No information	52.8	0.2	786	85.8	0.8	433	90.5	0.4	653
Ethnicity of household head									
Indigenous/Amerindian	62.9	0.0	231	(94.6)	(0.0)	86	87.3	4.2	73
Maroon	65.0	1.1	1462	86.9	0.0	579	90.5	0.3	560
Creole	64.1	0.3	704	92.9	0.0	233	88.6	0.0	266
Hindustani	50.9	0.4	877	70.8	1.3	398	85.4	0.4	381
Javanese	61.2	0.8	559	91.9	0.0	182	91.1	0.0	211
Mixed Ethnicity	57.5	0.6	467	90.6	1.4	155	86.5	0.0	155
Other	(27.1)	(0.0)	88	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	38
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	67.4	0.4	1251	79.7	0.0	412	86.5	0.3	484
Second	66.4	1.6	965	89.4	0.6	343	88.0	0.5	336
Middle	54.9	0.5	850	89.0	0.0	364	89.3	0.9	285
Fourth	52.2	0.5	681	84.9	0.6	271	90.3	0.1	307
Richest	50.2	0.0	641	80.9	1.3	259	90.5	0.0	273

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

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

[A] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

na: not applicable

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:				
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour[1]	Number of children age 5-17 years
Total	9.1	3.4	71.5	0.5	2.9	6.1	7722
Sex							
Male	11.9	4.4	69.4	0.2	4.0	7.5	4042
Female	6.2	2.4	73.7	0.9	1.7	4.5	3680
Area							
Urban	7.1	2.3	70.4	0.6	1.3	4.0	5221
Rural Coastal	11.3	2.7	73.6	0.1	2.6	4.8	1437
Rural Interior	16.4	9.9	73.9	0.7	11.0	18.1	1063
Region							
Paramaribo	7.8	2.6	67.6	0.9	0.9	4.3	2506
Wanica	7.3	2.3	72.4	0.3	1.9	3.9	2180
Nickerie	3.5	0.8	74.3	1.3	1.8	3.9	418
Coronie	21.5	15.8	83.3	1.1	12.6	27.8	64
Saramacca	17.8	1.7	67.5	0.0	1.5	3.2	266
Commewijne	6.0	1.1	73.4	0.0	1.0	1.9	439
Marowijne	7.7	3.3	75.7	0.1	2.6	4.8	344
Para	10.7	2.4	75.8	0.0	1.9	3.9	441
Brokopondo	11.3	5.7	80.7	1.2	8.7	12.0	539
Sipaliwini	21.7	14.3	66.9	0.2	13.3	24.4	525
Age							
5-11	3.7	5.4	59.9	0.6	1.2	6.1	4388
12-14	13.9	1.0	84.8	0.4	3.2	4.5	1649
15-17	18.6	0.8	88.6	0.4	7.0	7.7	1685
School attendance*							
Attending	8.0	3.5	71.3	0.5	2.3	5.5	7162
Not attending	23.4	2.4	73.1	0.9	11.2	13.6	554
Mother's education							
ECE, Pre-primary or None	18.4	6.4	71.2	1.0	8.3	12.6	806
Primary	9.7	4.0	73.9	0.8	3.6	7.5	1727
Lower Secondary	7.3	2.3	71.3	0.5	2.4	4.7	2961
Upper Secondary	7.2	3.8	68.0	0.1	0.4	4.1	1306
Higher	7.1	3.1	68.6	0.3	0.8	4.2	691
No information[A]	(18.1)	0.0	(97.3)	(2.1)	(9.8)	(9.8)	46
Missing	12.0	3.1	82.2	0.2	4.8	6.7	185

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:				
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour[1]	Number of children age 5-17 years
Child's functional difficulty							
Has functional difficulty	8.0	5.2	65.9	0.4	6.8	9.6	1051
Has no functional difficulty	9.3	3.2	72.3	0.6	2.3	5.5	6671
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	15.2	4.2	75.2	0.0	8.8	11.5	373
Has no functional difficulty	8.3	3.6	70.5	0.6	2.4	6.0	5477
No information	10.2	2.8	73.6	0.4	3.1	5.4	1872
Ethnicity of household head							
Indigenous/Amerindian	11.6	8.8	74.4	0.8	5.5	12.1	390
Maroon	9.3	5.6	75.4	0.7	4.8	9.5	2601
Creole	7.4	3.0	75.1	0.2	1.0	4.0	1203
Hindustani	10.0	1.3	63.6	0.6	2.5	4.3	1656
Javanese	7.1	1.0	73.7	0.5	1.3	2.6	952
Mixed Ethnicity	10.6	2.1	69.9	0.6	1.1	3.8	776
Other	10.1	2.1	47.3	0.0	1.4	2.1	144
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	14.4	5.9	74.1	0.3	6.4	10.7	2148
Second	6.3	2.8	75.6	1.2	1.9	5.2	1644
Middle	5.2	1.3	69.7	0.5	2.1	3.8	1498
Fourth	7.9	4.5	68.6	0.5	1.2	5.8	1259
Richest	9.9	1.6	66.3	0.3	0.7	2.2	1174

[1]MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

* Missing/DK category not shown due to low number of observations
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
[A] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage[7] 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.

[7] All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

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.[8]

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.[9,10] In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls and boys aged 15-19 who are currently married, and the percentage of women and men in a polygynous union.

Tables PR.4.2W and PR.4.2M present, respectively, the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner.

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[8] 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.

[9] 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.

[10] Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ in union[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	8.2	7000	6.4	28.5	5647	8.8	36.0	1012	34.6	1353	5.5	4789
Area												
Urban	7.0	5287	5.4	26.1	4286	7.9	32.7	761	32.1	1001	4.4	3542
Rural Coastal	10.0	1178	7.8	33.9	944	8.8	41.9	183	36.0	233	3.7	857
Rural Interior	15.7	535	12.9	41.0	417	18.7	57.1	68	53.6	118	19.8	390
Region												
Paramaribo	7.3	2585	6.1	24.1	2077	7.9	33.0	376	26.2	508	4.8	1601
Wanica	7.1	2131	5.2	27.5	1718	8.3	29.5	305	38.8	413	4.6	1521
Nickerie	4.9	439	2.7	31.1	369	7.9	46.3	65	26.0	69	0.4	325
Coronie	8.1	46	6.4	35.6	35	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	10	1.6	32
Saramacca	8.9	274	6.0	34.3	219	8.3	42.4	41	45.2	55	1.0	215
Commewijne	4.4	468	3.9	26.5	402	3.3	38.0	63	36.8	66	3.0	353
Marowijne	14.2	207	13.4	38.8	158	15.5	43.4	29	33.7	48	8.2	140
Para	14.8	316	11.3	37.1	251	10.0	40.0	57	37.6	64	6.8	213
Brokopondo	14.9	285	12.2	45.5	214	(15.1)	(51.7)	41	54.6	71	12.7	212
Sipaliwini	16.6	250	13.7	36.3	203	(24.1)	(65.2)	28	52.1	47	28.3	178
Age												
15-19	15.6	1353	na	na	-	na	na	-	34.6	1353	5.4	469
15-17	16.2	812	na	na	-	na	na	-	27.5	812	3.5	224
18-19	14.8	540	na	na	-	na	na	-	45.4	540	7.1	245
20-24	8.8	1012	8.8	36.0	1012	8.8	36.0	1012	na	-	4.0	654
25-29	7.7	974	7.7	28.4	974	na	na	-	na	-	5.5	742
30-34	7.5	1001	7.5	31.4	1001	na	na	-	na	-	6.3	809
35-39	5.6	941	5.6	27.5	941	na	na	-	na	-	6.2	756
40-44	5.1	818	5.1	21.5	818	na	na	-	na	-	6.9	663
45-49	3.0	900	3.0	24.1	900	na	na	-	na	-	4.0	696

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ in union[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Education*												
ECE, Pre-primary or None	13.6	261	13.4	32.8	253	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	8	25.6	177
Primary	9.8	942	8.2	36.1	846	14.9	48.7	65	40.9	96	8.3	694
Lower Secondary	10.0	2987	6.9	34.4	2132	10.5	47.2	350	36.3	855	5.9	2050
Upper Secondary	6.2	1819	5.5	21.6	1451	8.3	28.4	419	28.4	368	2.2	1195
Higher	3.1	972	3.1	17.8	947	1.7	25.5	163	(*)	25	2.1	657
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	4.1	303	4.1	27.6	289	(0.4)	(22.1)	42	(*)	14	7.2	214
Has no functional difficulty	7.3	5885	6.5	28.5	5358	9.2	36.6	970	44.5	526	5.5	4352
Ethnicity of household head												
Indigenous/Amerindian	11.6	278	9.6	30.1	220	9.9	45.8	41	46.1	58	2.2	196
Maroon	11.4	1633	10.3	36.2	1257	11.3	39.6	279	38.1	377	14.9	1038
Creole	9.1	1174	6.2	25.1	929	6.7	33.7	167	32.3	245	5.4	727
Hindustani	3.7	1978	2.9	24.4	1653	4.5	25.7	257	20.6	326	2.0	1372
Javanese	9.4	921	6.9	31.6	756	18.0	52.0	125	42.9	165	0.7	729
Mixed Ethnicity	8.4	837	6.1	25.7	687	6.9	37.3	116	43.3	149	3.6	596
Other	9.9	177	7.1	22.9	145	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	33	9.1	131

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ in union[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	13.5	1295	11.1	38.6	1010	11.3	44.1	188	45.8	286	15.0	847
Second	10.0	1409	8.0	32.5	1118	14.9	51.0	192	38.6	291	5.0	980
Middle	7.0	1471	5.2	27.9	1195	6.7	31.1	248	31.0	276	5.3	1004
Fourth	6.7	1441	4.8	26.1	1180	8.8	32.1	213	29.6	262	3.0	996
Richest	4.1	1383	3.6	18.7	1145	2.1	22.6	171	26.1	238	0.5	962

[1] **MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1**

[2] **MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1**

[3] **MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union**

[4] **MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny**

* Missing/DK category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

na: not applicable

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union[4]	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	3.6	2828	2.2	10.1	2234	3.2	19.6	441	14.9	594	7.1	1473
Area												
Urban	3.4	2122	2.0	9.0	1705	2.1	18.4	335	11.6	417	5.3	1073
Rural Coastal	3.2	521	1.9	11.5	397	3.6	19.6	71	20.1	124	6.8	293
Rural Interior	6.4	185	5.1	19.2	132	(12.5)	(30.6)	35	28.3	53	26.3	107
Region												
Paramaribo	3.4	1175	1.8	9.2	941	2.3	22.4	196	12.4	234	8.0	569
Wanica	3.8	764	2.6	8.0	615	2.0	13.1	107	12.8	149	2.0	413
Nickerie	2.4	167	0.4	11.0	136	(1.8)	(10.5)	25	(0.7)	32	2.3	92
Coronie	10.9	29	(3.8)	(11.3)	19	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	10	(3.8)	14
Saramacca	1.2	96	0.6	16.2	81	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	15	5.7	60
Commewijne	0.9	195	1.1	7.9	160	(2.0)	(14.0)	35	(14.2)	35	1.7	100
Marowijne	7.7	86	4.7	17.9	58	(*)	(*)	12	26.6	28	19.3	51
Para	2.6	129	2.0	11.1	91	(*)	(*)	12	(16.6)	38	8.6	67
Brokopondo	6.5	89	4.9	5.9	60	(*)	(*)	17	18.2	29	(13.1)	38
Sipaliwini	6.3	96	5.4	30.2	72	(*)	(*)	17	40.9	24	33.5	69
Age												
15-19	8.9	594	na	na	-	na	na	-	14.9	594	23.2	88
15-17	12.5	368	na	na	-	na	na	-	12.3	368	(25.9)	45
18-19	3.1	226	na	na	-	na	na	-	19.1	226	20.3	43
0	3.2	441	3.2	19.6	441	3.2	19.6	441	na	-	13.7	158
0	3.6	341	3.6	11.0	341	na	na	-	na	-	11.1	162
0	1.3	379	1.3	8.7	379	na	na	-	na	-	5.6	273
35-39	2.4	336	2.4	7.7	336	na	na	-	na	-	3.0	236
40-44	1.8	339	1.8	8.4	339	na	na		na		5.0	265
45-49	0.7	399	0.7	3.5	399	na	na		na		3.3	291

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union[4]	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Education*												
ECE, Pre-primary or None	3.5	50	3.7	15.8	48	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	2	(17.3)	34
Primary	4.6	509	2.3	11.0	425	3.3	18.4	45	21.4	84	5.8	295
Lower Secondary	3.7	1349	2.2	11.5	950	4.0	24.7	217	12.0	399	10.0	635
Upper Secondary	2.7	666	1.3	7.2	563	3.3	15.2	118	20.9	103	4.1	393
Higher	3.3	236	3.4	8.8	233	0.0	(9.7)	57	(*)	3	2.7	108
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	7.1	138	7.4	23.7	130	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	8	7.4	104
Has no functional difficulty	1.9	2323	1.8	9.2	2105	2.7	17.8	423	18.7	218	6.5	1324
Ethnicity of household head												
Indigenous/Amerindian	4.1	101	3.1	11.7	77	(*)	(*)	10	(20.6)	25	9.7	57
Maroon	5.8	599	5.0	15.7	405	9.7	28.1	88	19.4	195	18.4	293
Creole	5.7	472	2.3	11.1	364	2.0	23.3	84	18.1	108	7.3	219
Hindustani	1.6	868	1.4	6.8	752	0.6	13.2	149	4.8	116	4.4	475
Javanese	2.1	409	0.6	5.6	322	0.0	(8.0)	52	13.2	86	0.6	227
Mixed Ethnicity	3.9	314	1.7	15.8	261	(3.1)	(31.3)	49	(17.1)	52	3.3	174
Other	0.7	65	0.9	2.6	53	0.0	7.2	9	(*)	12	(6.5)	28

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union[4]	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	4.6	449	3.0	17.0	317	6.7	33.2	68	17.4	131	18.5	221
Second	2.8	616	1.6	11.3	487	3.3	22.6	89	16.1	129	5.6	323
Middle	2.4	556	2.4	7.8	442	0.6	8.2	82	9.4	114	8.6	280
Fourth	5.0	638	2.8	9.7	516	4.9	18.8	107	13.4	122	2.9	326
Richest	3.1	569	1.2	6.7	472	0.8	17.6	94	18.1	97	3.9	322

[1] **MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15)**

[2] **MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18)**

[3] **MICS indicator PR.5 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union**

[4] **MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny**

* Missing/DK category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

na: not applicable

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Urban				Rural Coastal				Rural 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
Total	7.0	5287	26.1	4286	10.0	1178	33.9	944	15.7	535	41.0	417	8.2	7000	28.5	5647
Age																
15-19	13.7	1001	na	-	18.8	233	na	-	25.4	118	na	-	15.6	1353	na	-
15-17	12.8	571	na	-	21.7	159	na	-	28.5	83	na	-	16.2	812	na	-
18-19	14.9	431	na	-	12.4	74	na	-	18.0	35	na	-	14.8	540	na	-
20-24	7.9	761	32.7	761	8.8	183	41.9	183	18.7	68	57.1	68	8.8	1012	36.0	1012
25-29	6.6	748	25.7	748	8.4	150	35.9	150	17.3	76	40.1	76	7.7	974	28.4	974
30-34	6.3	780	28.6	780	11.2	149	37.5	149	13.1	73	48.9	73	7.5	1001	31.4	1001
35-39	4.8	710	24.6	710	7.7	162	35.8	162	8.8	70	37.4	70	5.6	941	27.5	941
40-44	4.6	610	19.7	610	6.1	147	26.6	147	7.4	62	27.6	62	5.1	818	21.5	818
45-49	1.9	678	23.3	678	4.5	154	23.5	154	11.3	69	33.4	69	3.0	900	24.1	900

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Urban				Rural Coastal				Rural 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
Total	3.4	2122	9.0	1705	3.2	521	11.5	397	6.4	185	19.2	132	3.6	2828	10.1	2234
Age																
15-19	9.3	417	na	-	7.1	124	na	-	9.6	53	na	-	8.9	594	na	-
15-17	13.9	249	na	-	9.2	83	na	-	(10.1)	36	na	-	12.5	368	na	-
18-19	2.6	168	na	-	2.7	41	na	-	(*)	17	na	-	3.1	226	na	-
20-24	2.1	335	18.4	335	3.6	71	19.6	71	(12.5)	35	(30.6)	35	3.2	441	19.6	441
25-29	3.7	261	7.7	261	3.9	65	24.6	65	(*)	15	(*)	15	3.6	341	11.0	341
30-34	1.6	306	8.2	306	0.0	56	9.3	56	(*)	17	(*)	17	1.3	379	8.7	379
35-39	2.2	248	6.5	248	1.7	63	5.0	63	(5.8)	26	(26.0)	26	2.4	336	7.7	336
40-44	2.1	251	8.7	251	1.1	67	6.6	67	(*)	21	(*)	21	1.8	339	8.4	339
45-49	0.4	304	3.0	304	1.0	76	4.2	76	(*)	19	(*)	19	0.7	399	3.5	399

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

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

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:							Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:						
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[1]	Husband/Partner's age unknown	Total	Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[2]	Husband/Partner's age unknown	Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
Total	4.6	65.6	22.3	4.4	3.1	**100.0**	469	8.3	51.1	27.3	12.5	0.7	**100.0**	654
Area														
Urban	5.1	65.2	23.3	3.3	3.1	100.0	321	8.5	52.6	25.7	12.5	0.7	100.0	471
Rural Coastal	2.9	63.0	25.1	8.2	0.9	100.0	84	8.9	47.4	32.9	10.0	0.9	100.0	134
Rural Interior	4.7	70.8	13.5	5.0	6.0	100.0	63	4.7	47.1	27.9	19.3	0.9	100.0	49
Region														
Paramaribo	4.9	71.3	19.4	3.3	1.1	100.0	133	9.2	50.1	26.3	13.3	1.0	100.0	219
Wanica	5.7	59.1	27.9	1.9	5.4	100.0	161	7.9	53.5	26.9	11.2	0.5	100.0	205
Nickerie	(4.3)	(74.6)	(17.9)	(3.2)	(0.0)	100.0	18	3.1	57.6	21.4	17.9	0.0	100.0	41
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Saramacca	(6.4)	(65.7)	(21.0)	(6.9)	(0.0)	100.0	25	3.2	56.8	30.1	6.1	3.8	100.0	31
Commewijne	(0.0)	(74.2)	(14.8)	(11.1)	(0.0)	100.0	24	16.1	49.2	24.6	10.2	0.0	100.0	44
Marowijne	(5.0)	(51.7)	(26.3)	(16.9)	(0.0)	100.0	16	(8.7)	(57.1)	(22.7)	(11.6)	(0.0)	100.0	20
Para	(0.0)	(53.4)	(36.8)	(6.7)	(3.0)	100.0	24	8.3	40.7	39.6	11.3	0.0	100.0	39
Brokopondo	(2.7)	(76.5)	(13.3)	(3.7)	(3.8)	100.0	39	(3.1)	(55.8)	(30.4)	(10.6)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Sipaliwini	(7.8)	(61.8)	(13.9)	(7.0)	(9.5)	100.0	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Education														
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Primary	(2.4)	(50.3)	(34.4)	(9.8)	(3.0)	100.0	39	2.7	22.5	53.8	18.5	2.6	100.0	43
Lower Secondary	3.9	64.9	23.1	4.6	3.5	100.0	310	3.6	53.4	29.4	12.5	1.2	100.0	269
Upper Secondary	3.5	77.7	15.9	1.5	1.4	100.0	105	9.5	53.9	24.8	11.5	0.2	100.0	255
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	21.3	55.0	12.2	11.5	0.0	100.0	75
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11	(20.7)	(44.1)	(23.0)	(12.3)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Has no functional difficulty	6.7	56.3	26.7	5.7	4.5	100.0	234	7.6	51.5	27.6	12.5	0.8	100.0	620
Ethnicity of household head														
Indigenous/Amerindian	(11.5)	(56.8)	(22.1)	(9.7)	(0.0)	100.0	27	(12.4)	(41.6)	(27.8)	(18.2)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Maroon	6.1	56.8	27.5	6.4	3.1	100.0	144	4.5	51.1	33.3	9.6	1.5	100.0	179
Creole	6.2	71.1	18.1	2.8	1.8	100.0	79	9.0	50.4	23.3	16.5	0.8	100.0	110
Hindustani	1.3	67.8	26.7	4.3	0.0	100.0	67	5.3	54.9	23.5	15.4	0.8	100.0	141
Javanese	2.7	80.5	13.5	3.4	0.0	100.0	71	12.2	51.4	28.5	7.9	0.0	100.0	97
Mixed Etnicity	0.0	74.6	18.4	1.9	5.0	100.0	65	15.9	50.4	21.1	12.6	0.0	100.0	81
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	5.0	56.2	24.2	7.0	7.6	100.0	131	8.7	45.4	33.3	12.3	0.4	100.0	122
Second	5.9	63.9	24.6	5.6	0.0	100.0	112	2.6	54.0	29.1	12.1	2.2	100.0	148
Middle	0.3	67.6	25.0	3.3	3.8	100.0	86	8.2	50.9	29.2	11.7	0.0	100.0	163
Fourth	3.7	71.9	20.9	1.6	1.9	100.0	77	9.1	49.4	23.0	17.8	0.7	100.0	132
Richest	(8.9)	(77.4)	(12.2)	(1.5)	0.0	100.0	62	16.0	57.2	19.4	7.3	0.0	100.0	89

[1] **MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)**

[2] **MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)**

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

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

9.5 VICTIMISATION

Crime can have a large impact on the lives of victims and the wider community in which they live. Those who are victims of crimes can suffer physically and psychologically and experience loss of assets and income. Crime can also carry significant economic costs to the community through the provision of preventative measures as well as corrective services[11].

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 P.R6.4W and P.R6.4M indicate if the last robbery or assault experienced by women and men was reported to the police.

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	Robbery[A]			Assault[B]						
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of women
Total	3.8	2.0	0.6	2.2	1.5	0.7	5.3	3.3	1.3	7000
Area										
Urban	3.8	2.1	0.6	2.2	1.6	0.8	5.5	3.4	1.4	5287
Rural Coastal	3.6	1.7	0.7	2.2	1.3	0.5	5.1	2.8	1.2	1178
Rural Interior	4.2	2.5	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.3	4.6	2.9	1.1	535
Region										
Paramaribo	4.2	2.3	0.8	2.1	1.5	0.5	5.8	3.5	1.5	2585
Wanica	3.6	1.9	0.2	2.0	1.6	0.9	5.4	3.4	1.0	2131
Nickerie	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	2.5	1.2	1.0	439
Coronie	2.4	2.4	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	3.9	3.9	0.0	46
Saramacca	3.1	1.3	0.5	3.5	1.9	1.0	5.6	2.8	1.1	274
Commewijne	2.0	1.3	0.7	3.9	3.0	1.6	4.3	3.3	2.4	468
Marowijne	3.6	1.5	0.3	1.6	1.2	0.3	4.4	2.2	1.1	207
Para	7.1	3.3	1.7	2.5	1.2	0.4	8.5	4.5	2.1	316
Brokopondo	4.6	3.3	2.1	1.8	1.2	0.5	4.9	3.6	2.1	285
Sipaliwini	3.7	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	4.2	2.2	0.0	250

[11] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. *Manual on Victimization Surveys*. Geneva: UN. https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf.

Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	Robbery[A]			Assault[B]						
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of women
Age										
15-19	1.9	1.5	0.6	2.8	2.5	1.2	4.4	3.8	1.8	1353
15-17	1.9	1.5	0.6	2.4	2.3	0.9	4.0	3.5	1.5	812
18-19	1.8	1.5	0.6	3.3	2.8	1.7	5.1	4.3	2.3	540
20-24	4.5	2.4	0.5	2.2	1.7	0.7	5.9	3.6	1.3	1012
25-29	4.2	2.9	0.8	1.7	1.0	0.6	5.8	3.7	1.5	974
30-34	6.0	2.8	1.0	2.5	1.5	0.8	7.5	4.0	1.5	1001
35-39	3.3	1.3	0.4	1.8	0.9	0.0	4.2	1.8	0.7	941
40-44	3.2	1.6	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.5	3.9	2.1	1.4	818
45-49	3.8	1.9	0.4	2.0	1.4	0.6	5.7	3.2	1.0	900
Education*										
ECE, Pre-primary or None	3.6	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.1	4.5	2.4	0.5	261
Primary	4.0	2.5	1.6	2.3	1.5	0.7	4.8	3.2	2.2	942
Lower Secondary	4.0	1.9	0.5	2.8	1.9	0.7	6.2	3.5	1.5	2987
Upper Secondary	2.9	1.8	0.4	1.7	1.2	0.7	4.2	2.8	1.0	1819
Higher	4.6	2.7	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.4	5.6	3.6	1.0	972
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	3.8	1.9	0.6	5.1	3.4	2.5	8.4	5.3	3.1	303
Has no functional difficulty	4.0	2.1	0.7	2.0	1.3	0.5	5.4	3.1	1.2	5885
Ethnicity of household head										
Indigenous/Amerindian	3.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	3.3	0.8	0.4	278
Maroon	5.0	2.5	1.1	2.1	1.3	0.6	6.3	3.6	1.5	1633
Creole	3.7	2.2	1.0	2.6	2.0	1.0	5.7	3.8	1.9	1174
Hindustani	3.7	2.0	0.4	2.1	1.4	0.7	5.2	3.2	1.4	1978
Javanese	3.0	1.9	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.6	4.1	2.8	0.8	921
Mixed Ethnicity	2.6	1.5	0.6	2.8	1.9	0.3	5.0	3.0	0.8	837
Other	4.4	1.8	0.0	4.2	3.8	1.6	6.4	4.2	3.0	177
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	4.8	2.0	1.2	2.7	1.5	0.6	6.3	3.1	1.5	1295
Second	4.4	2.5	1.1	2.7	2.1	1.2	6.5	4.2	2.3	1409
Middle	3.5	1.9	0.4	2.0	1.3	0.5	4.8	2.8	1.2	1471
Fourth	3.5	1.9	0.1	1.4	1.1	0.3	4.9	3.0	0.4	1441
Richest	2.6	1.9	0.5	2.1	1.5	0.7	4.4	3.1	1.3	1383

[1] **MICS indicator PR.12 - Victims of robbery and assault**

* Missing/DK category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

[A] A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

[B] An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of me who were victims of:						Percentage of men who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	Robbery[A]			Assault[B]						
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of men
Total	5.2	3.0	1.0	3.3	1.6	0.5	7.5	4.2	1.4	2828
Area										
Urban	5.4	3.3	1.1	3.4	1.6	0.5	7.7	4.4	1.4	2122
Rural Coastal	5.0	2.9	1.0	3.2	2.0	0.8	7.6	4.5	1.5	521
Rural Interior	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.5	4.8	0.5	0.5	185
Region										
Paramaribo	6.2	4.3	1.6	3.3	2.0	0.4	8.6	5.7	2.0	1175
Wanica	4.6	2.2	0.5	3.6	1.2	0.7	6.6	3.0	0.9	764
Nickerie	5.0	2.1	0.0	3.1	0.3	0.0	6.9	2.1	0.3	167
Coronie	14.9	14.1	5.1	6.3	5.9	5.1	18.8	18.4	10.2	29
Saramacca	3.7	2.2	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.2	5.0	2.2	1.6	96
Commewijne	1.0	0.8	0.0	2.1	0.8	0.0	3.1	1.6	0.0	195
Marowijne	8.1	5.0	1.0	4.0	2.7	0.9	11.8	7.4	1.5	86
Para	5.4	2.8	1.1	5.8	4.0	1.5	10.2	5.7	1.5	129
Brokopondo	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	89
Sipaliwini	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.9	0.9	3.1	0.9	0.9	96
Age										
15-19	7.5	4.4	1.2	5.2	2.5	0.9	11.3	6.4	1.8	594
15-17	5.8	3.0	1.0	6.5	3.4	1.4	10.1	5.4	2.0	368
18-19	10.2	6.8	1.5	3.1	1.1	0.0	13.2	7.9	1.5	226
20-24	3.6	2.2	0.2	4.0	1.5	0.5	6.7	3.7	0.6	441
25-29	3.2	1.6	0.1	2.2	1.9	0.4	5.2	3.3	0.5	341
30-34	4.5	3.1	0.7	2.1	0.7	0.2	6.3	3.6	0.8	379
35-39	7.3	3.5	1.9	4.3	2.4	1.6	8.7	4.3	2.0	336
40-44	2.6	1.6	0.7	2.4	0.9	0.1	4.7	2.6	0.8	339
45-49	6.3	4.0	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.0	7.1	4.1	2.8	399
Education*										
ECE, Pre-primary or None	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	50
Primary	4.6	2.9	0.5	2.2	1.4	1.3	6.0	3.9	1.4	509
Lower Secondary	5.2	3.0	0.9	4.1	1.8	0.3	8.1	4.4	1.1	1349
Upper Secondary	6.3	3.2	0.8	2.7	1.2	0.1	8.3	4.0	1.2	666
Higher	5.1	4.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	1.8	6.3	5.4	3.7	236

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of me who were victims of:						Percentage of men who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	Robbery[A]			Assault[B]						
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of men
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	8.9	4.1	2.1	7.1	1.3	0.7	15.3	5.0	2.7	138
Has no functional difficulty	4.9	3.0	0.9	2.5	1.3	0.4	6.6	3.9	1.2	2323
Ethnicity of household head										
Indigenous/Amerindian	2.9	0.9	0.0	3.6	2.3	0.0	6.5	3.2	0.0	101
Maroon	6.4	3.1	1.0	2.9	1.5	1.1	7.6	3.8	1.2	599
Creole	3.7	2.0	0.9	4.2	2.5	0.8	7.1	4.4	1.7	472
Hindustani	5.4	3.6	1.3	2.5	0.8	0.1	7.0	4.0	1.6	868
Javanese	3.1	1.3	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.1	4.4	1.5	0.4	409
Mixed Ethnicity	8.2	6.1	1.6	6.4	3.9	1.4	12.7	8.7	2.7	314
Other	5.8	2.1	0.0	5.8	3.0	0.0	11.6	5.1	0.0	65
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	3.5	1.9	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.3	4.9	2.5	0.7	449
Second	6.9	4.2	1.4	4.2	2.2	1.1	9.1	5.6	2.0	616
Middle	5.8	3.3	1.2	3.4	1.3	0.2	8.3	4.4	1.4	556
Fourth	4.5	3.2	0.8	3.5	1.6	0.4	7.1	4.0	1.2	638
Richest	4.8	2.3	1.0	3.2	2.0	0.6	7.4	4.0	1.4	569

[1] **MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault**

* Missing/DK category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

[A] A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

[B] An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

Table PR.6.2W: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of women experiencing robbery in the last 3 year
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:				
		Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	83.5	6.3	4.9	5.4	16.5	263
Area						
Urban	86.7	6.4	3.0	3.3	13.3	198
Rural Coastal	62.4	8.9	16.7	15.8	37.6	42
Rural Interior	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Region						
Paramaribo	88.8	6.6	1.9	2.8	11.2	108
Wanica	81.4	7.4	4.8	4.6	18.6	76
Nickerie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Saramacca	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Commewijne	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Marowijne	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Para	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Brokopondo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Sipaliwini	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Age						
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
20-24	(87.0)	(5.1)	(3.9)	(4.0)	(13.0)	46
25-29	(83.5)	(13.0)	(4.6)	0.0	(16.5)	41
30-34	90.3	1.8	5.6	1.8	9.7	60
35-39	(84.8)	(3.2)	(8.5)	(5.7)	(15.2)	31
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34
Education						
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Primary	(82.7)	(6.0)	(4.6)	(6.6)	(17.3)	38
Lower Secondary	79.1	4.2	7.7	8.1	20.9	118
Upper Secondary	(96.7)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(3.3)	53
Higher	(79.2)	(15.1)	(1.4)	(4.9)	(20.8)	45
Last incident occurred*						
Less than 1 year ago	84.5	6.6	3.4	6.7	15.5	143
More than 1 year ago	81.8	6.0	6.9	3.9	18.2	117
Robbery outcome*						
Robbery	86.0	6.0	6.2	1.9	14.0	183
Attempted robbery	77.5	6.9	2.1	13.6	22.5	79

Table PR.6.2W: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of women experiencing robbery in the last 3 year
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:				
		Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Has no functional difficulty	84.5	5.3	5.5	4.8	15.5	236
Ethnicity of household head						
Indigenous/Amerindian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Maroon	89.8	3.1	1.5	5.2	10.2	82
Creole	(90.6)	(5.2)	(1.9)	(2.3)	(9.4)	44
Hindustani	85.0	4.1	5.0	10.4	15.0	73
Javanese	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Mixed Ethnicity	(64.6)	(14.0)	(17.6)	(6.4)	(35.4)	22
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	80.8	2.4	6.3	10.6	19.2	63
Second	78.2	13.9	7.6	1.7	21.8	62
Middle	97.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	52
Fourth	(73.1)	(11.7)	(5.5)	(7.6)	(26.9)	50
Richest	(91.0)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(7.3)	(9.0)	36

* 'Don't remember' and "DK/Not sure' categories are not shown due to low number of observations
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.2M: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of men experiencing robbery in the last 3 year
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:				
		Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	51.6	19.4	22.3	17.9	48.4	147
Area						
Urban	54.1	17.9	20.3	18.7	45.9	115
Rural Coastal	(50.7)	(23.3)	(20.0)	(16.7)	(49.3)	26
Rural Interior	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Region						
Paramaribo	55.4	23.7	26.3	11.7	44.6	73
Wanica	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35
Nickerie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Saramacca	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Commewijne	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Marowijne	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Para	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Brokopondo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Sipaliwini	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

Table PR.6.2M: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of men experiencing robbery in the last 3 year
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:			Any weapon	
		Knife	Gun	Other		
Age						
15-19	(52.3)	(17.2)	(14.1)	(25.9)	(47.7)	44
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
20-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
25-29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
30-34	(47.8)	(32.0)	(13.5)	(9.0)	(52.2)	17
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Education						
Primary	(33.4)	(47.9)	(22.5)	(12.5)	(66.6)	23
Lower Secondary	49.4	21.9	28.0	16.4	50.6	70
Upper Secondary	(57.8)	(4.7)	(14.0)	(27.7)	(42.2)	42
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Last incident occurred						
More than 1 year ago	59.5	26.3	18.4	10.5	40.5	86
Less than 1 year ago	41.8	10.1	29.0	25.7	58.2	58
Robbery outcome						
Robbery	58.2	15.5	24.6	14.7	41.8	79
Attempted robbery	43.9	23.9	19.6	21.6	56.1	68
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	56.2	16.0	20.8	17.5	43.8	113
Ethnicity of household head						
Indigenous/Amerindian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Maroon	(29.1)	(29.8)	(31.2)	(20.3)	(70.9)	38
Creole	(64.2)	(19.4)	(9.3)	(16.5)	(35.8)	17
Hindustani	(64.7)	(18.5)	(21.1)	(4.8)	(35.3)	46
Javanese	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Mixed Ethnicity	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Second	(45.8)	(25.6)	(16.1)	(36.2)	(54.2)	43
Middle	(56.3)	(24.2)	(30.5)	(2.9)	(43.7)	32
Fourth	(73.6)	(10.1)	(11.5)	(4.8)	(26.4)	29
Richest	(49.7)	(4.4)	(21.1)	(24.8)	(50.3)	27

* DK/Don't remember' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Location of last incident of assault									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	Total	No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	46.1	8.8	30.5	2.4	2.0	1.7	7.9	0.7	**100.0**	74.3	7.7	7.5	11.6	25.7	151
Area															
Urban	42.9	8.6	34.0	3.0	2.6	2.2	6.0	0.7	100.0	75.9	8.0	6.4	9.7	24.1	118
Rural Coastal	(51.7)	(12.2)	(16.4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(19.1)	(0.7)	100.0	(68.6)	(8.2)	(14.7)	(14.4)	(31.4)	25
Rural Interior	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Region															
Paramaribo	37.9	2.1	41.3	0.0	5.6	0.0	11.5	1.6	100.0	70.3	12.4	6.5	10.7	29.7	55
Wanica	(38.1)	(20.7)	(31.3)	(8.2)	0.0	0.0	(1.7)	0.0	100.0	(77.4)	(6.1)	(8.3)	(8.2)	(22.6)	43
Nickerie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Saramacca	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Commewijne	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Marowijne	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Para	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Brokopondo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Sipaliwini	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Location of last incident of assault									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	Total	No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Age															
15-19	(23.7)	(10.8)	(53.1)	(8.6)	0.0	0.0	(3.8)	0.0	100.0	(57.8)	(14.7)	(7.7)	(19.8)	(42.2)	37
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
20-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
25-29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
30-34	(58.4)	(6.1)	(22.9)	(1.4)	0.0	0.0	(9.6)	(1.6)	100.0	(77.2)	(1.6)	0.0	(21.2)	(22.8)	26
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Education															
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Lower Secondary	42.9	8.4	34.3	3.8	3.6	0.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	75.6	7.6	6.3	12.1	24.4	84
Upper Secondary	(36.4)	(1.0)	(44.1)	(1.1)	0.0	(8.2)	(6.5)	(2.8)	100.0	(72.6)	(6.1)	(13.4)	(8.4)	(27.4)	31
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Last incident occurred*															
More than 1 year ago	57.6	8.5	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	1.4	100.0	79.1	10.0	9.0	2.2	20.9	46
Less than 1 year ago	41.2	8.9	33.3	3.4	2.9	2.5	7.3	0.4	100.0	72.0	6.7	6.9	15.7	28.0	104
Number of offenders*															
1	48.7	11.7	27.5	3.4	2.9	2.4	2.4	1.0	100.0	83.2	5.7	5.3	5.9	16.8	105
2 or more	(40.3)	(2.3)	(39.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(18.4)	0.0	100.0	(51.3)	(10.4)	(10.7)	(27.6)	(48.7)	41
Recognition of offender(s)*															
Yes	49.8	10.5	24.6	2.8	0.4	2.0	9.3	0.5	100.0	74.4	8.9	7.3	10.6	25.6	126
No	(29.0)	0.0	(58.8)	0.0	(10.5)	0.0	0.0	(1.7)	100.0	(76.5)	(1.7)	(8.9)	(12.8)	(23.5)	24

Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Location of last incident of assault									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	Total	No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Has no functional difficulty	46.8	10.6	29.6	0.3	2.2	2.2	7.4	0.9	100.0	77.0	5.1	9.8	9.4	23.0	116
Ethnicity of household head															
Indigenous/Amerindian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Maroon	(53.4)	(9.1)	(32.4)	0.0	(1.6)	0.0	(3.5)	0.0	100.0	(66.3)	(6.3)	0.0	(27.4)	(33.7)	34
Creole	(44.7)	(6.0)	(39.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.9)	(1.5)	100.0	(68.5)	(19.2)	(5.2)	(7.1)	(31.5)	30
Hindustani	(43.7)	(4.2)	(29.2)	(7.7)	0.0	(6.1)	(9.2)	0.0	100.0	(75.8)	(3.9)	(12.3)	(11.6)	(24.2)	42
Javanese	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Mixed Ethnicity	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	(64.7)	0.0	(25.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(9.3)	(0.5)	100.0	(71.9)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(27.3)	(28.1)	35
Second	(46.2)	(14.8)	(34.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(4.9)	0.0	100.0	(67.9)	(15.7)	(5.8)	(14.2)	(32.1)	37
Middle	(45.1)	(2.0)	(29.6)	0.0	(1.9)	(8.8)	(12.7)	0.0	100.0	(84.0)	(2.7)	(13.4)	0.0	(16.0)	29
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29

* DK/Don't remember' categories not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

Table PR.6.3M: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Location of last incident of assault									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	Total	No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	9.3	0.5	47.4	1.7	2.4	9.6	21.8	7.3	**100.0**	55.4	19.6	5.8	24.1	44.6	93
Area															
Urban	9.9	0.0	44.9	2.2	3.0	10.2	22.2	7.6	100.0	54.7	19.0	3.9	26.8	45.3	73
Rural Coastal	(8.5)	(3.0)	(58.8)	0.0	0.0	(8.5)	(21.1)	0.0	100.0	(61.4)	(22.4)	(4.0)	(16.5)	(38.6)	16
Rural Interior	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Region															
Paramaribo	(13.3)	0.0	(49.0)	0.0	(4.2)	(14.1)	(16.3)	(3.0)	100.0	(62.4)	(21.5)	(6.3)	(18.2)	(37.6)	38
Wanica	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Nickerie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Saramacca	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Commewijne	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Marowijne	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Para	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Brokopondo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Sipaliwini	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

Table PR.6.3M: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Location of last incident of assault									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	Total	No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Age															
15-19	0.0	0.0	(42.1)	(5.2)	0.0	(3.0)	(33.4)	(16.3)	100.0	(69.0)	(9.2)	0.0	(23.1)	(31.0)	31
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
20-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
25-29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
30-34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Education															
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Lower Secondary	(5.4)	0.0	(51.5)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(9.2)	(18.2)	(9.9)	100.0	(48.4)	(21.9)	(4.4)	(26.9)	(51.6)	56
Upper Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Last incident occurred*															
More than 1 year ago	(11.3)	0.0	(53.2)	(3.4)	(4.6)	0.0	(14.2)	(13.2)	100.0	(45.4)	(18.9)	(8.0)	(29.8)	(54.6)	47
Less than 1 year ago	(7.2)	(1.1)	(41.3)	0.0	0.0	(19.5)	(29.7)	(1.1)	100.0	(66.0)	(20.4)	(3.4)	(18.1)	(34.0)	45
Number of offenders															
1	(10.9)	(1.3)	(31.5)	0.0	0.0	(15.6)	(27.9)	(12.9)	100.0	(55.6)	(8.2)	(1.5)	(40.6)	(44.4)	39
2 or more	(3.8)	0.0	(62.2)	(3.2)	(4.4)	(5.6)	(18.6)	(2.2)	100.0	(54.5)	(30.0)	(8.3)	(11.6)	(45.5)	50
Recognition of offender(s)															
Yes	6.5	0.7	48.5	2.1	2.2	9.5	23.8	6.7	100.0	54.7	19.3	5.5	25.1	45.3	75
No	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14

Table PR.6.3M: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Location of last incident of assault									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	Total	No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Has no functional difficulty	8.0	0.0	51.2	0.0	3.7	13.4	20.6	3.0	100.0	48.6	29.5	7.3	21.6	51.4	59
Ethnicity of household head															
Indigenous/Amerindian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Maroon	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Creole	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Hindustani	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Javanese	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Mixed Ethnicity	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18

* 'DK/Don't remember' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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[1,A]	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			
Total	47.2	13.1	60.2	143	32.5	15.7	48.2	104	39.3	228
Area										
Urban	54.3	10.0	64.4	110	35.6	11.2	46.7	84	40.5	179
Rural Coastal	(26.3)	(38.7)	(65.0)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(43.5)	33
Rural Interior	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	16
Region										
Paramaribo	(59.3)	(5.5)	(64.7)	61	(34.4)	(8.3)	(42.7)	38	44.5	91
Wanica	(57.1)	(19.4)	(76.6)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	35	(43.2)	72
Nickerie	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	5
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	2
Saramacca	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	8
Commewijne	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	16
Marowijne	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	4
Para	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	14
Brokopondo	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	10
Sipaliwini	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	5
Age										
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	34	(24.3)	52
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	29
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	23
20-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(31.7)	37
25-29	(54.9)	(23.7)	(78.6)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(60.7)	36
30-34	(49.1)	(7.6)	(56.7)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(41.5)	40
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	17
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	17
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	29

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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[1,A]	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			
Education										
ECE, Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	6
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(48.7)	30
Lower Secondary	49.1	11.5	60.7	57	(25.0)	(10.0)	(35.0)	57	34.5	104
Upper Secondary	(61.2)	(2.2)	(63.4)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(41.6)	52
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(46.3)	35
Party reporting crime										
Self	77.3	22.7	100.0	82	(68.4)	(31.6)	(100.0)	41	74.1	115
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	12
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	16
Has no functional difficulty	47.1	10.9	57.9	125	39.0	15.6	54.6	75	41.5	183

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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[1,A]	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			
Ethnicity of household head										
Indigenous/Amerindian	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	2
Maroon	(44.3)	(11.8)	(56.2)	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	39.6	59
Creole	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(34.4)	45
Hindustani	(52.1)	(6.7)	(58.8)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	40.6	63
Javanese	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	26
Mixed Ethnicity	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	25
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(21.0)	(20.2)	(41.3)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(26.9)	40
Second	(59.8)	(16.0)	(75.8)	35	(16.9)	(33.4)	(50.3)	29	48.2	60
Middle	(59.9)	(2.5)	(62.4)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(46.7)	41
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(44.3)	43
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	43

[1] **MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1**

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

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

[A] This indicator is constructed using both last incidences 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.

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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[1,A]	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			
Total	19.9	20.9	40.9	86	(21.3)	(14.9)	(36.2)	45	30.5	118
Area										
Urban	18.5	22.9	41.4	71	(26.3)	(10.3)	(36.6)	34	32.2	94
Rural Coastal	(26.7)	(11.8)	(38.6)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(25.0)	23
Rural Interior	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1
Region										
Paramaribo	(25.0)	(26.9)	(51.9)	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	39.9	66
Wanica	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	23
Nickerie	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	4
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	5
Saramacca	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	2
Commewijne	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	3
Marowijne	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	6
Para	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	7
Brokopondo	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	(*)	0
Sipaliwini	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1
Age										
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(15.4)	38
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	20
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	18
20-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	16
25-29	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	11
30-34	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	14
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	15
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	9
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	16

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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[1,A]	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			
Education*										
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	(-)	0
Primary	(*)	20.8	20.8	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(41.5)	20
Lower Secondary	(22.5)	(28.0)	(50.5)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	34.3	59
Upper Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	26
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	13
Party reporting crime										
Self	(47.1)	(52.9)	(100.0)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	75.9	45
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	4
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	7
Has no functional difficulty	23.4	14.9	38.3	70	(29.6)	(17.6)	(47.2)	31	29.6	92

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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[1,A]	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			
Ethnicity of household head										
Indigenous/Amerindian	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	3
Maroon	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	23
Creole	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	21
Hindustani	(23.3)	(24.5)	(47.7)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(42.7)	35
Javanese	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	6
Mixed Ethnicity	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(24.5)	27
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	11
Second	(27.1)	(18.0)	(45.1)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(35.3)	34
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	25
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	25
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	23

[1] **MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1**

* DK/Missing' category is not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

[A] This indicator is constructed using both last incidences 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.

9.6 FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Questions about fear, such as feelings of safety and perceptions of crime as a problem, indicate respondents' level of perceived safety in everyday life. This is important as such perceptions limit people's freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety [11]

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 neighborhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighborhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percent of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percent of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of women
Total	6.7	40.8	22.0	2.3	28.3	**100.0**	47.3	7.9	59.7	23.6	1.7	7.1	**100.0**	67.4	3.0	7000
Area																
Urban	5.4	38.3	23.6	2.8	29.9	100.0	43.7	6.9	59.6	24.8	2.1	6.6	100.0	66.3	3.7	5287
Rural Coastal	8.5	44.9	16.4	1.1	29.2	100.0	53.1	8.7	58.8	20.4	0.9	11.1	100.0	67.5	1.5	1178
Rural Interior	14.8	55.7	18.8	0.3	10.3	100.0	70.3	16.0	62.3	18.3	0.2	3.3	100.0	78.3	0.3	535
Region																
Paramaribo	6.1	40.4	25.1	3.2	25.2	100.0	46.4	7.5	62.1	21.9	2.2	6.3	100.0	69.3	4.2	2585
Wanica	3.1	35.4	23.6	2.8	35.1	100.0	38.4	4.7	55.8	30.0	2.2	7.3	100.0	60.4	3.7	2131
Nickerie	13.4	48.9	11.1	0.0	26.6	100.0	62.3	14.5	65.5	13.2	0.6	6.2	100.0	80.0	0.6	439
Coronie	10.1	62.6	6.9	1.0	19.5	100.0	72.7	9.3	78.3	8.3	2.4	1.6	100.0	87.6	2.4	46
Saramacca	2.5	37.6	18.9	1.2	39.8	100.0	39.8	3.8	50.3	27.3	1.1	17.5	100.0	54.1	1.5	274
Commewijne	11.7	33.5	18.3	1.1	35.3	100.0	45.3	12.5	56.8	20.7	1.5	8.5	100.0	69.3	1.6	468
Marowijne	12.5	50.5	20.8	1.3	14.9	100.0	62.7	11.0	64.7	19.7	1.5	3.1	100.0	75.4	2.2	207
Para	3.8	47.4	17.7	1.4	29.8	100.0	50.7	4.3	60.3	22.9	0.5	12.0	100.0	64.6	1.8	316
Brokopondo	20.6	43.2	21.9	0.6	13.7	100.0	63.4	21.6	51.0	23.4	0.3	3.7	100.0	72.6	0.6	285
Sipaliwini	8.2	69.9	15.4	0.0	6.5	100.0	78.1	9.6	75.2	12.4	0.0	2.8	100.0	84.8	0.0	250
Age																
15-19	5.9	32.5	27.7	2.9	31.0	100.0	38.3	7.2	52.4	26.2	2.1	12.0	100.0	59.6	3.8	1353
15-17	6.4	28.0	28.7	3.3	33.6	100.0	34.4	7.5	49.2	26.8	2.6	13.8	100.0	56.7	4.3	812
18-19	5.0	39.3	26.1	2.4	27.2	100.0	44.2	6.8	57.2	25.4	1.2	9.3	100.0	64.0	3.0	540
20-24	6.6	42.2	24.6	1.7	24.9	100.0	48.7	9.7	56.3	24.6	0.7	8.7	100.0	65.9	2.1	1012
25-29	8.4	39.9	23.9	2.6	25.1	100.0	48.1	8.1	61.1	23.1	2.2	5.5	100.0	68.9	3.5	974
30-34	7.1	41.8	21.7	3.2	26.2	100.0	48.9	7.5	62.8	23.0	2.5	4.1	100.0	70.3	4.2	1001
35-39	6.8	42.0	20.4	1.9	29.0	100.0	48.7	7.8	61.2	24.7	2.1	4.3	100.0	68.8	2.6	941
40-44	5.1	45.4	17.6	0.9	31.0	100.0	49.9	5.9	64.9	22.3	0.9	6.0	100.0	70.4	1.6	818
45-49	6.9	46.1	14.5	2.2	30.4	100.0	52.7	9.0	63.1	19.5	1.6	6.8	100.0	71.9	3.0	900

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighborhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighborhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percent of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percent 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
Education*																
ECE, Pre-primary or none	6.0	51.5	22.0	1.5	19.1	100.0	57.1	7.7	65.8	19.3	1.1	6.2	100.0	73.5	2.5	261
Primary	7.6	46.1	22.4	1.6	22.2	100.0	53.3	7.7	60.6	23.0	1.8	7.0	100.0	68.2	1.9	942
Lower Secondary	6.5	40.2	22.8	1.9	28.6	100.0	46.7	7.2	57.7	25.8	1.4	8.0	100.0	64.7	2.6	2987
Upper Secondary	5.7	38.4	21.7	3.0	31.3	100.0	43.9	7.9	60.5	23.2	1.8	6.5	100.0	68.1	3.8	1819
Higher	8.4	38.8	19.7	3.1	29.9	100.0	47.2	10.5	61.7	19.4	2.6	5.8	100.0	72.2	4.1	972
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	4.3	39.6	23.7	3.7	28.7	100.0	43.5	5.0	54.9	31.5	3.3	5.3	100.0	59.9	4.9	303
Has no functional difficulty	6.8	42.6	21.0	2.1	27.5	100.0	49.3	8.1	61.4	22.7	1.5	6.2	100.0	69.3	2.8	5885
Ethnicity of household head																
Indigenous/Amerindian	4.5	53.9	18.7	1.4	21.5	100.0	57.7	6.6	58.8	24.0	0.6	9.9	100.0	65.3	2.0	278
Maroon	8.3	44.7	28.8	2.0	16.2	100.0	53.0	8.8	55.5	28.3	1.5	5.8	100.0	64.3	2.8	1633
Creole	7.5	44.5	20.0	1.3	26.7	100.0	51.6	10.1	66.9	17.1	1.1	4.8	100.0	76.2	2.0	1174
Hindustani	5.7	32.5	20.2	3.9	37.6	100.0	38.1	7.0	52.6	28.1	3.0	9.3	100.0	59.6	5.0	1978
Javanese	5.3	39.6	18.3	0.8	36.0	100.0	44.9	5.3	65.8	20.0	0.9	8.1	100.0	71.0	1.3	921
Mixed Ethnicity	7.5	45.0	19.6	1.9	26.1	100.0	52.4	8.9	66.8	17.7	0.8	5.9	100.0	75.7	2.3	837
Other	3.7	37.6	28.8	3.5	26.3	100.0	41.3	5.8	66.3	17.4	5.8	4.7	100.0	71.9	5.8	177

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighborhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighborhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percent of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percent 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
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	7.7	47.6	24.8	0.9	19.0	100.0	55.1	7.8	60.3	24.0	0.9	7.1	100.0	68.1	1.6	1295
Second	6.0	42.6	23.3	2.8	25.3	100.0	48.4	6.1	58.1	25.9	1.8	8.1	100.0	64.1	3.5	1409
Middle	8.6	41.4	20.8	1.9	27.3	100.0	50.0	9.9	57.5	24.4	1.7	6.5	100.0	67.3	2.5	1471
Fourth	5.1	34.1	22.6	4.2	33.9	100.0	39.1	6.3	58.7	23.8	3.7	7.5	100.0	64.8	5.6	1441
Richest	5.9	38.7	18.7	1.4	35.2	100.0	44.5	9.3	64.2	19.7	0.6	6.2	100.0	73.1	1.9	1383

[1] **MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4**

* Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

(*) Figures that are bases 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 neighborhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighborhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percent of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percent of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of men
Total	17.6	65.4	13.2	0.5	3.3	**100.0**	82.9	21.6	68.2	9.1	0.3	0.7	**100.0**	89.7	0.6	2828
Area																
Urban	13.9	67.9	14.0	0.5	3.8	100.0	81.7	17.6	71.7	9.8	0.3	0.6	100.0	89.3	0.6	2122
Rural Coastal	31.6	56.9	9.1	0.8	1.7	100.0	88.4	37.6	54.7	6.5	0.5	0.7	100.0	92.0	0.8	521
Rural Interior	20.7	61.0	15.7	1.0	1.7	100.0	81.2	22.5	66.2	9.5	0.6	1.1	100.0	88.2	1.0	185
Region																
Paramaribo	14.1	68.3	13.7	0.5	3.4	100.0	82.4	19.2	72.0	7.8	0.2	0.8	100.0	91.2	0.7	1175
Wanica	13.4	67.5	14.8	0.4	3.9	100.0	80.9	14.9	72.4	11.6	0.4	0.6	100.0	87.1	0.5	764
Nickerie	19.6	64.0	10.8	0.6	5.0	100.0	83.3	31.2	56.8	12.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.7	0.6	167
Coronie	18.6	80.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	18.6	81.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	29
Saramacca	36.4	47.5	9.8	1.6	4.8	100.0	83.9	40.6	44.9	10.3	1.7	2.5	100.0	84.8	1.7	96
Commewijne	17.8	66.9	12.7	0.1	2.4	100.0	84.8	19.5	71.6	8.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	91.1	0.1	195
Marowijne	41.2	53.2	4.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	94.4	46.7	48.4	3.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	95.1	1.3	86
Para	36.2	50.1	12.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	86.3	42.8	49.2	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.0	0.0	129
Brokopondo	0.9	74.5	21.6	0.7	2.3	100.0	75.5	1.9	86.8	11.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.7	0.7	89
Sipaliwini	39.1	48.3	10.2	1.2	1.1	100.0	86.6	41.8	46.9	7.9	1.2	2.2	100.0	87.8	1.2	96
Age																
15-19	20.7	62.7	12.9	0.1	3.6	100.0	83.3	26.5	64.3	7.3	0.0	1.9	100.0	90.7	0.1	594
15-17	21.0	63.1	11.9	0.2	3.8	100.0	83.9	25.8	64.2	7.8	0.0	2.3	100.0	89.7	0.2	368
18-19	20.0	62.2	14.5	0.0	3.3	100.0	82.2	27.8	64.4	6.5	0.0	1.3	100.0	92.2	0.0	226
20-24	18.4	64.6	13.6	0.4	3.0	100.0	83.0	22.5	70.1	7.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	92.6	0.4	441
25-29	15.0	70.8	12.1	0.0	2.1	100.0	85.8	16.9	73.3	9.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.0	0.0	341
30-34	14.2	68.7	13.2	0.7	3.2	100.0	82.7	16.7	73.0	9.4	0.5	0.5	100.0	89.5	0.7	379
35-39	16.0	64.4	13.9	0.9	4.8	100.0	80.4	23.8	64.4	10.0	0.8	1.0	100.0	88.2	1.0	336
40-44	21.0	60.1	14.4	1.2	3.3	100.0	81.1	23.1	66.8	9.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	89.3	1.2	339
45-49	15.7	67.9	12.7	0.9	2.8	100.0	83.6	18.9	67.6	12.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	86.5	1.3	399

Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighborhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighborhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percent of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percent 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
Education*																
ECE, Pre-primary or none	19.0	55.4	21.4	0.0	4.1	100.0	74.4	19.3	66.1	14.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.5	0.0	50
Primary	17.2	65.7	13.0	1.4	2.6	100.0	82.8	19.6	67.7	10.7	1.2	0.8	100.0	86.7	1.8	509
Lower Secondary	19.7	64.4	12.9	0.4	2.6	100.0	84.1	24.1	65.7	9.0	0.2	1.0	100.0	89.8	0.4	1349
Upper Secondary	15.8	68.7	11.8	0.0	3.8	100.0	84.4	20.8	70.4	8.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	91.2	0.1	666
Higher	11.5	61.9	18.6	0.8	7.2	100.0	73.4	15.0	77.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.1	0.9	236
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	22.1	54.9	13.6	2.1	7.3	100.0	76.7	33.1	53.8	11.3	1.0	0.8	100.0	86.0	2.1	138
Has no functional difficulty	16.7	66.4	13.4	0.5	2.9	100.0	83.1	20.3	69.7	9.2	0.3	0.4	100.0	89.9	0.6	2323
Ethnicity of household head																
Indigenous/Amerindian	43.0	45.4	6.5	1.3	3.8	100.0	88.3	44.8	50.4	3.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	95.2	1.3	101
Maroon	17.9	66.2	14.0	0.3	1.6	100.0	84.0	21.6	68.6	9.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	90.0	0.7	599
Creole	18.1	72.2	7.3	0.3	2.1	100.0	90.3	22.3	73.3	4.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	95.6	0.3	472
Hindustani	14.5	65.2	16.9	0.8	2.7	100.0	79.6	18.1	68.7	11.3	0.6	1.3	100.0	86.5	0.8	868
Javanese	19.5	63.5	11.7	0.0	5.3	100.0	82.9	23.6	64.1	12.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	87.7	0.0	409
Mixed Ethnicity	15.6	62.1	14.4	1.2	6.7	100.0	77.7	22.8	67.1	9.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	89.9	1.2	314
Other	8.9	71.0	15.6	0.0	4.5	100.0	79.9	9.0	80.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.9	0.0	65

Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighborhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighborhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percent of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percent 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
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	29.0	58.3	10.1	0.9	1.6	100.0	87.1	31.5	60.7	6.8	0.5	0.4	100.0	92.1	0.9	449
Second	17.6	66.1	14.0	0.3	2.0	100.0	83.6	21.8	64.8	11.2	0.3	2.0	100.0	86.4	0.6	616
Middle	12.2	71.8	12.0	0.4	3.6	100.0	84.0	15.0	75.5	8.8	0.3	0.4	100.0	90.5	0.4	556
Fourth	17.6	67.9	10.1	0.6	3.9	100.0	85.5	22.8	69.3	7.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	91.7	0.6	638
Richest	13.7	61.2	19.7	0.6	4.9	100.0	74.8	18.7	69.6	11.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	88.4	0.6	569

[1] **MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4**

* Missing' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

9.7 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Suriname 2018 MICS assessed the attitudes of women and men age 15-49 years towards wife/partner beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands/partners are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Table PR.8.1W for women and in Table PR.8.1M for men.

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	Number of women
Total	1.2	3.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	4.7	7000
Area							
Urban	1.2	3.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	4.8	5287
Rural Coastal	1.0	3.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	4.0	1178
Rural Interior	1.6	4.5	3.1	1.2	2.3	5.5	535
Region							
Paramaribo	1.2	3.1	1.2	0.7	0.8	5.2	2585
Wanica	1.2	3.1	0.9	0.3	0.4	4.8	2131
Nickerie	0.9	3.4	0.9	1.2	0.3	4.1	439
Coronie	1.8	6.1	3.8	0.6	1.0	6.7	46
Saramacca	0.3	2.4	1.4	1.3	0.6	2.8	274
Commewijne	0.7	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.1	2.2	468
Marowijne	1.4	2.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	3.9	207
Para	1.4	4.1	1.1	0.5	0.9	5.8	316
Brokopondo	1.3	3.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	4.3	285
Sipaliwini	2.1	5.9	4.9	1.4	3.3	6.9	250
Age							
15-19	1.3	4.7	1.4	0.4	0.9	6.4	1353
20-24	1.2	3.8	1.6	1.2	1.0	5.5	1012
25-29	1.0	3.1	1.0	0.4	0.7	4.0	974
30-34	1.2	2.7	1.0	0.5	0.3	4.3	1001
35-39	1.2	2.7	1.5	0.9	1.1	4.6	941
40-44	0.8	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	3.1	818
45-49	1.6	2.2	1.4	0.7	0.5	4.2	900
Education*							
ECE, Pre-primary or None	6.0	11.1	5.1	3.5	3.9	14.3	261
Primary	1.9	2.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	4.7	942
Lower Secondary	1.2	4.3	1.9	0.9	1.0	6.4	2987
Upper Secondary	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	2.5	1819
Higher	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	972

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	Number of women
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	1.0	2.9	1.0	0.5	0.6	4.2	4789
Formerly married/in union	2.2	6.1	2.9	1.3	0.8	8.4	805
Never married/in union	1.3	2.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	4.9	1277
No response	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	129
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	3.7	5.6	0.9	0.5	0.0	8.9	303
Has no functional difficulty	1.0	2.7	1.2	0.7	0.8	4.2	5885
Ethnicity of household head							
Indigenous/Amerindian	1.2	4.4	1.6	1.2	0.3	5.4	278
Maroon	1.9	5.2	1.8	1.1	1.4	6.8	1633
Creole	0.7	2.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	3.9	1174
Hindustani	1.5	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.8	4.7	1978
Javanese	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	2.0	921
Mixed Ethnicity	0.4	3.6	1.2	0.2	0.6	4.5	837
Other	1.5	3.1	1.9	3.1	1.7	4.7	177
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.6	5.1	2.0	0.9	1.3	5.8	1295
Second	1.8	3.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	5.4	1409
Middle	1.4	4.4	2.0	0.9	0.6	6.5	1471
Fourth	0.8	2.4	1.1	0.6	0.3	3.9	1441
Richest	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.0	1383

[1] **MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence**

* Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

(*) Figures that are bases 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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	Number of men
Total	1.6	2.8	2.5	1.4	1.1	5.8	2828
Area							
Urban	1.7	3.0	2.7	1.6	1.2	6.3	2122
Rural Coastal	1.0	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	2.9	521
Rural Interior	1.5	1.8	5.3	2.6	1.1	7.8	185
Region							
Paramaribo	2.4	3.0	3.5	1.8	1.0	7.7	1175
Wanica	1.1	2.9	2.0	1.6	1.5	4.8	764
Nickerie	0.2	4.1	0.2	0.2	1.5	4.4	167
Coronie	(0.5)	(0.9)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	29
Saramacca	2.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	3.9	96
Commewijne	0.5	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	195
Marowijne	2.3	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.7	86
Para	0.0	2.9	1.1	0.0	1.1	2.9	129
Brokopondo	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.5	89
Sipaliwini	2.8	2.4	10.2	3.8	2.2	12.6	96
Age							
15-17	1.6	3.9	3.1	1.1	2.0	7.6	594
20-24	3.9	4.8	2.0	1.9	1.0	8.4	441
25-29	1.4	1.6	3.7	0.0	1.3	5.0	341
30-34	0.3	1.8	1.5	2.1	0.9	4.4	379
35-39	0.3	2.0	1.6	0.9	0.0	3.9	336
40-44	1.0	2.0	2.0	0.9	0.8	3.3	339
45-49	2.0	2.1	2.9	2.5	0.8	5.9	399
Education*							
ECE, Pre-primary or None	1.2	6.0	9.4	3.7	1.2	14.3	50
Primary	2.3	2.6	3.1	1.9	1.0	5.6	509
Lower Secondary	1.9	3.1	2.7	1.5	1.6	6.6	1349
Upper Secondary	0.7	2.8	1.6	1.1	0.5	4.7	666
Higher	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	3.1	236

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	Number of men
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	1.6	2.9	2.7	1.7	1.0	5.8	1473
Formerly married/in union	2.1	2.7	3.7	2.4	2.0	7.1	289
Never married/in union	1.5	2.7	1.7	0.5	0.9	5.2	1035
No response	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(10.8)	31
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	1.0	4.5	5.1	3.6	5.1	14.2	138
Has no functional difficulty	1.7	2.5	2.4	1.3	0.7	5.2	2323
Ethnicity of household head							
Indigenous/Amerindian	0.8	2.7	0.8	1.5	2.6	5.1	101
Maroon	1.5	2.6	3.8	1.2	0.5	7.0	599
Creole	1.5	3.7	2.5	0.6	1.5	5.9	472
Hindustani	2.7	3.5	2.6	2.1	1.2	6.7	868
Javanese	1.3	0.8	1.7	0.8	1.1	3.1	409
Mixed Ethnicity	0.0	2.1	0.7	1.9	0.6	4.6	314
Other	0.0	2.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	65
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.4	2.0	2.9	1.1	1.0	5.7	449
Second	1.2	2.0	3.0	0.8	0.9	4.9	616
Middle	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.0	1.3	7.0	556
Fourth	1.7	3.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	6.3	638
Richest	1.0	3.1	1.5	0.8	0.0	5.1	569

[1] **MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence**

* Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

10. LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

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[1]. 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.[2]

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.[3]

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[4].

Overall, 98.2 percent of the population in Suriname has access to improved drinking water sources - 99 percent in urban region, 98 percent in rural coastal and 91 percent in the rural interior region.

The source of drinking water for the population varies by district. In Paramaribo, 88 percent of the population uses drinking water that is piped into their dwelling or into their yard or plot. For Nickerie this is 81 percent and for Wanica and Para this is 72 percent. The households in the districts of Commewijne (27 percent), Brokopondo (33 percent) and Sipaliwini (6 percent) have the lowest access to piped water into their dwelling.

The second most important source of drinking water is rainwater collection. In Sipaliwini 73 percent of the households use rainwater. In Brokopondo and Sipaliwini, the main source of drinking water for 8 percent of the households is surface water (rivers and ponds), which is generally considered an unsafe source.

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[1]The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

[2]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.

[3] "Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. https://washdata.org/.

[4] Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources (1 of 2)

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Main source of drinking water																		
	Improved sources											Unimproved sources							
	Piped water																		
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neigh-bour	Public tap/ stand-pipe	Tube-well/ bore-hole	Pro-tected well	Pro-tected spring	Rain-water collection	Tanker truck	Bottled water[A]	Sachet water[A]	Unpro-tected well	Unpro-tected spring	Surface water	Other	Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Total	58.9	10.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	16.8	0.2	8.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.0	**100.0**	98.2	30512
Area																			
Urban	70.2	8.5	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	8.7	0.2	8.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.2	22383
Rural Coastal	38.1	18.2	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.9	25.0	0.1	11.0	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	97.5	5408
Rural Interior	7.9	11.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.2	67.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	7.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	91.0	2722
Region																			
Paramaribo	78.1	9.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	2.4	0.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	11483
Wanica	63.9	8.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.7	12.9	0.1	8.5	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.7	8679
Nickerie	77.5	3.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.3	0.0	13.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.3	1785
Coronie	59.3	6.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.2	29.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	215
Saramacca	34.3	11.7	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.4	34.9	0.2	13.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	100.0	97.9	1143
Commewijne	23.1	4.1	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.6	48.2	1.1	16.9	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	97.9	2014
Marowijne	32.8	22.9	0.9	1.4	0.1	2.2	0.3	28.7	0.0	5.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	1017
Para	37.6	33.9	3.8	1.3	0.4	1.4	1.8	12.7	0.0	3.5	0.9	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.3	1454
Brokopondo	13.5	19.4	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	61.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	97.4	1364
Sipaliwini	2.2	3.8	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.8	2.9	72.9	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.9	14.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	84.5	1358
Education of HH head																			
ECE, Pre-primary or None	35.2	16.4	1.7	2.3	0.2	0.7	1.1	33.0	0.8	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	4.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	94.1	2717
Primary	48.0	14.4	1.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.5	25.6	0.0	5.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	97.3	7806
Lower Secondary	64.7	9.9	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	13.4	0.1	7.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	98.9	11091
Upper Secondary	71.1	5.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	7.1	0.1	14.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.4	4556
Higher	73.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	1.1	5.1	0.2	15.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	2428
Missing/DK	56.4	11.1	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	15.5	0.3	8.7	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.1	100.0	97.9	1915

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources (2 of 2)

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Main source of drinking water																		
	Improved sources											Unimproved sources							
	Piped water																		
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neigh-bour	Public tap/ stand-pipe	Tube-well/ bore-hole	Pro-tected well	Pro-tected spring	Rain-water collection	Tanker truck	Bottled water[A]	Sachet water[A]	Unpro-tected well	Unpro-tected sprina	Surface water	Other	Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Ethnicity of household head																			
Indigenous/Amerindian	36.2	28.7	1.2	0.3	0.7	1.5	3.2	19.5	0.0	2.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	4.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	94.7	1314
Maroon	37.7	19.4	2.2	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.4	32.5	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	2.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	95.6	7112
Creole	72.7	10.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	7.2	0.5	6.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.1	5423
Hindustani	69.3	5.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	11.5	0.0	10.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	99.2	8123
Javanese	52.0	3.6	0.2	0.0	0.9	2.4	0.7	23.1	0.0	15.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	99.1	4217
Mixed Ethnicity	72.6	7.9	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	5.2	0.0	11.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.5	3477
Other	63.4	2.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.4	9.6	0.2	18.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.4	845
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	11.2	28.2	3.9	1.7	0.2	0.9	1.5	44.1	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	4.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	93.4	6106
Second	52.5	17.8	0.9	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.3	20.5	0.5	3.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	98.6	6096
Middle	76.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.6	10.6	0.2	6.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.4	6108
Fourth	75.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	7.1	0.1	13.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.7	6101
Richest	79.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	6101

[1] **MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources**

[A] Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Note that these results refer to one roundtrip from home to drinking water source. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected. Overall, 98 percent of the households are using basic drinking water services and 96 percent of the households reported having the drinking water source on the premises. For 1.6 percent of all households, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water, while less than 1 percent of households spent more than 1 hour for this purpose. For the rural interior areas, 88 percent of the households have the drinking water source on the premises and overall 91 percent of the households use basic drinking water services.

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. The majority of households reported that both adult women and adult men are usually the person collecting the water, when the source of drinking water is not on the premises. Only in the rural interior area, the differences in percentage of households where adult women are collecting the drinking water compared to the percentage of households where the adult men are collecting water is large: 52 percent versus 30 percent. Boys and girls under 15 only collect drinking water in a small number of households (less than 1 percent for girls and about 4 percent for boys). We noticed that the higher the education of the head of the household is, the more that adult men are responsible for the water collection.

Table WS 1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water. Overall we see that around 70 percent of the households reported that a roundtrip for water collection takes up to 30 minutes. The individual results vary by district. We see that the districts of Nickerie, Saramacca and Brokopondo registered for the highest percentages of households where a roundtrip for water collection takes up to 30 minutes. The households in Paramaribo registered for the highest percentage of households where a roundtrip for water collection take from 1 hour up to 3 hours (31 percent). If we take age into account, we notice that the majority of persons who are responsible for water collection for the households, are younger than 17 years.

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Time to source of drinking water										
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	Missing/DK	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	Missing/DK	Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services[1]	Number of household members
Total	96.2	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	**100.0**	97.5	30512
Area											
Urban	97.5	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	22383
Rural Coastal	95.3	1.8	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.7	5408
Rural Interior	87.5	3.2	0.3	0.0	2.0	5.8	0.7	0.4	100.0	90.6	2722
Region											
Paramaribo	98.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	11483
Wanica	96.0	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	8679
Nickerie	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.7	1785
Coronie	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	215
Saramacca	96.0	1.8	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.9	1143
Commewijne	95.8	0.9	0.2	1.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	96.0	2014
Marowijne	94.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.4	1017
Para	92.9	3.4	0.2	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.4	1454
Brokopondo	93.9	3.4	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	1364
Sipaliwini	81.0	3.0	0.4	0.1	2.5	10.7	1.4	0.9	100.0	83.9	1358
Education of household head											
ECE, Pre-primary or None	88.8	3.6	0.2	1.4	2.1	3.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	92.3	2717
Primary	95.7	1.3	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	96.8	7806
Lower Secondary	97.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.4	11091
Upper Secondary	98.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	4556
Higher	98.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	2428
Missing/DK	95.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.2	1915

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Time to source of drinking water										
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	Missing/DK	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	Missing/DK	Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services[1]	Number of household members
Ethnicity of household head											
Indigenous/Amerindian	91.9	2.6	0.0	0.1	1.3	3.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	94.4	1314
Maroon	91.1	4.0	0.1	0.3	2.0	2.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	95.1	7112
Creole	97.5	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	5423
Hindustani	98.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.7	8123
Javanese	98.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	4217
Mixed Ethnicity	98.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	3477
Other	95.8	2.2	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.1	845
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	87.5	5.1	0.4	0.4	2.8	3.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	92.2	6106
Second	96.2	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.9	6096
Middle	98.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	6108
Fourth	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	6101
Richest	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	6101

[1] **MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1**

[A] Includes cases where household members do not collect

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water						Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/Members do not collect	Total	
Total	2.8	30512	51.8	29.4	0.5	4.4	14.0	**100.0**	866
Area									
Urban	1.9	22383	42.4	32.4	0.4	6.4	18.4	100.0	419
Rural Coastal	3.0	5408	52.4	34.6	0.6	2.3	10.1	100.0	161
Rural Interior	10.5	2722	65.3	22.1	0.5	2.6	9.6	100.0	286
Region									
Paramaribo	1.0	11483	26.5	35.1	1.3	0.0	37.1	100.0	119
Wanica	3.0	8679	45.9	31.4	0.0	10.2	12.5	100.0	264
Nickerie	0.5	1785	(24.7)	(63.0)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	8
Coronie	2.1	215	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Saramacca	2.0	1143	39.2	28.6	0.0	0.0	32.2	100.0	23
Commewijne	2.5	2014	60.8	37.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	50
Marowijne	3.3	1017	36.8	56.8	0.0	0.0	6.3	100.0	33
Para	5.4	1454	67.3	22.3	0.0	4.6	5.9	100.0	79
Brokopondo	4.4	1364	61.3	13.1	0.0	7.4	18.1	100.0	61
Sipaliwini	16.6	1358	66.3	24.5	0.6	1.2	7.4	100.0	225
Education of household head									
ECE, Pre-primary or None	9.1	2717	77.0	12.8	0.5	1.1	8.5	100.0	247
Primary	3.0	7806	56.1	35.1	1.1	0.0	7.7	100.0	236
Lower Secondary	2.2	11091	35.4	33.4	0.0	12.7	18.5	100.0	241
Upper Secondary	1.1	4556	6.4	53.9	0.0	0.0	39.6	100.0	50
Higher	1.8	2428	(34.1)	(40.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.9)	100.0	45
Missing/DK	2.5	1915	47.1	31.1	0.0	9.3	12.6	100.0	49

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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		
Source of drinking water									
Improved	2.0	29951	46.5	29.0	0.3	6.5	17.7	100.0	586
Unimproved	50.0	561	62.9	30.1	0.8	0.0	6.2	100.0	280
Ethnicity of household head									
Indigenous/Amerindian	6.8	1314	48.3	41.4	1.1	0.0	9.2	100.0	89
Maroon	6.9	7112	63.5	17.9	0.3	7.7	10.6	100.0	493
Creole	2.1	5423	44.4	37.0	1.4	0.0	17.2	100.0	116
Hindustani	0.9	8123	20.2	55.9	0.0	0.0	23.9	100.0	73
Javanese	0.7	4217	10.3	34.8	0.0	0.0	54.9	100.0	30
Mixed Ethnicity	1.0	3477	27.2	59.3	0.0	0.0	13.5	100.0	34
Other	3.7	845	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	31
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	9.7	6106	57.4	27.3	0.7	6.4	8.2	100.0	592
Second	3.0	6096	55.1	32.5	0.0	0.0	12.4	100.0	181
Middle	1.0	6108	12.1	17.1	0.0	0.0	70.8	100.0	61
Fourth	0.3	6101	(6.8)	(77.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.7)	100.0	20
Richest	0.2	6101	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11

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

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

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water (1 of 2)

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Average time spent collecting water per day						Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	70.1	1.8	5.5	5.4	17.1	**100.0**	745
Area							
Urban	52.2	2.3	10.2	11.8	23.4	100.0	342
Rural Coastal	78.7	3.9	0.7	0.0	16.7	100.0	145
Rural Interior	89.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	9.0	100.0	258
Region							
Paramaribo	56.7	9.0	30.8	0.0	3.5	100.0	75
Wanica	52.4	0.0	5.1	17.5	25.0	100.0	231
Nickerie	(87.7)	(0.0)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	8
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Saramacca	(88.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.2)	100.0	15
Commewijne	42.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	53.3	100.0	50
Marowijne	85.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	11.1	100.0	31
Para	78.2	4.9	0.0	0.0	16.9	100.0	74
Brokopondo	(96.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	100.0	50
Sipaliwini	87.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	10.3	100.0	208
Education							
ECE/Pre-primary or None	63.7	0.0	2.6	19.8	14.0	100.0	204
Primary	75.1	2.0	6.5	0.0	16.4	100.0	238
Lower Secondary	66.9	0.4	9.5	0.0	23.3	100.0	218
Upper Secondary	(65.7)	(3.7)	0.0	0.0	(30.6)	100.0	30
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	30
Missing/DK	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Age							
<15	(91.3)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	42
15-17	(78.1)	0.0	(11.5)	(0.0)	(10.4)	100.0	9
15-49	67.8	1.6	6.7	7.1	16.8	100.0	570
50+	73.3	0.6	2.3	0.0	23.7	100.0	134
Sex							
Male	76.5	4.6	7.0	0.0	11.8	100.0	292
Female	66.0	0.0	4.6	8.9	20.5	100.0	453
Source of drinking water							
Improved	63.6	2.6	8.3	8.4	17.1	100.0	482
Unimproved	82.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	17.1	100.0	263
Ethnicity of household head							
Indigenous/Amerindian	94.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	4.5	100.0	81
Maroon	70.8	1.1	4.4	9.2	14.6	100.0	441
Creole	43.6	7.0	9.1	0.0	40.4	100.0	96
Hindustani	66.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	31.7	100.0	55
Javanese	(90.4)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	100.0	13
Mixed Ethnicity	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	30
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water (2 of 2)

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Average time spent collecting water per day						
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	Missing/DK	Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	79.7	0.9	6.0	0.0	13.5	100.0	543
Second	35.5	0.7	5.5	25.5	32.8	100.0	159
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Fourth	(55.9)	(44.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	17
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8

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

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

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed. Overall, we see that 83 percent of the households have drinking water available in sufficient quantities. For the households who do not have access to sufficient quantities of drinking water, the main reason that was reported was: “water not available from the source”, about 62 percent. The highest percent for this reason was reported for the Rural Interior area.

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). Out of the survey results, we see that 58 percent of all households are ranked in the category “low”. About 6 percent of the households are ranked in the category “very high”. We see that the risk level based on number of E. coli per 100 mL detected in source drinking, is the highest for the Rural Interior areas.

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities						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	Missing /DK	Total	
Total	83.2	30512	62.1	0.9	9.3	17.5	10.2	**100.0**	4986
Area									
Urban	83.2	22383	58.6	0.9	11.0	18.4	11.1	100.0	3653
Rural Coastal	83.0	5408	68.3	1.1	3.0	17.9	9.7	100.0	910
Rural Interior	83.8	2722	79.2	1.0	7.4	8.8	3.6	100.0	423
Region									
Paramaribo	83.8	11483	60.1	1.0	10.4	17.6	10.8	100.0	1799
Wanica	82.0	8679	52.6	0.3	13.0	21.0	13.1	100.0	1530
Nickerie	89.2	1785	77.7	2.9	4.1	13.0	2.3	100.0	191
Coronie	94.6	215	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Saramacca	84.1	1143	62.3	2.1	2.2	19.2	14.3	100.0	181
Commewijne	79.6	2014	65.9	2.4	5.6	14.6	11.4	100.0	396
Marowijne	84.1	1017	84.2	0.0	4.4	11.4	0.0	100.0	162
Para	79.6	1454	73.5	0.0	0.8	20.4	5.3	100.0	292
Brokopondo	79.0	1364	77.4	1.5	8.3	7.5	5.4	100.0	281
Sipaliwini	88.6	1358	82.9	0.0	5.8	11.3	0.0	100.0	142
Education of household head									
ECE, Pre-primary or None	80.3	2717	54.6	0.0	20.1	13.0	12.3	100.0	524
Primary	81.5	7806	57.3	1.3	7.2	24.8	9.5	100.0	1409
Lower Secondary	82.2	11091	64.7	1.2	9.5	15.3	9.2	100.0	1927
Upper Secondary	86.9	4556	66.0	0.1	2.0	17.3	14.5	100.0	582
Higher	92.6	2428	48.1	0.0	23.5	15.2	13.2	100.0	177
Missing/DK	79.5	1915	78.1	1.1	5.0	8.7	7.0	100.0	367
Source of drinking water									
Improved	83.3	29951	62.5	0.8	9.2	17.2	10.4	100.0	4904
Unimproved	81.5	561	40.3	10.9	11.7	37.1	0.0	100.0	82
Ethnicity of household head									
Indigenous/Amerindian	84.6	1314	72.5	0.1	2.2	21.2	4.0	100.0	202
Maroon	79.2	7112	63.5	0.3	13.1	16.7	6.5	100.0	1448
Creole	84.4	5423	66.3	0.0	11.7	14.4	7.6	100.0	828
Hindustani	83.0	8123	57.4	1.4	6.3	21.1	13.8	100.0	1338
Javanese	85.6	4217	58.7	2.6	7.7	18.6	12.3	100.0	588
Mixed Ethnicity	86.4	3477	66.4	1.8	5.9	11.3	14.5	100.0	451
Other	84.3	845	54.3	0.0	10.0	18.9	16.9	100.0	132
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	79.2	6106	68.5	1.6	10.1	14.7	5.0	100.0	1230
Second	74.8	6096	60.0	1.0	13.5	18.4	7.1	100.0	1511
Middle	81.2	6108	58.7	0.9	7.4	16.2	16.8	100.0	1127
Fourth	87.1	6101	60.5	0.1	2.7	21.5	15.3	100.0	781
Richest	93.9	6101	63.2	0.0	8.6	18.8	9.4	100.0	337

[1] **MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water**

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

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water (1 of 2)

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in source drinking, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Risk level based on number of E. coli per 100 mL						
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household population with E. coli in source water[1]	Number of household members
Total	57.5	26.9	10.0	5.6	**100.0**	42.5	6358
Area							
Urban	63.7	25.0	8.5	2.9	100.0	36.3	4614
Rural Coastal	48.2	26.9	13.3	11.6	100.0	51.8	1139
Rural Interior	28.0	41.4	15.3	15.4	100.0	72.0	605
Region							
Paramaribo	63.8	28.6	6.6	0.9	100.0	36.2	2304
Wanica	65.5	19.0	10.3	5.2	100.0	34.5	1867
Nickerie	63.2	28.6	7.5	0.7	100.0	36.8	382
Coronie	58.3	22.4	9.8	9.6	100.0	41.7	39
Saramacca	44.0	29.1	18.3	8.5	100.0	56.0	216
Commewijne	35.5	32.9	18.5	13.0	100.0	64.5	391
Marowijne	55.6	23.4	9.0	12.0	100.0	44.4	225
Para	52.0	25.5	9.2	13.4	100.0	48.0	329
Brokopondo	24.5	44.0	21.1	10.4	100.0	75.5	298
Sipaliwini	31.4	38.8	9.6	20.2	100.0	68.6	307
Education of household head							
ECE, Pre-primary or None	47.0	33.1	9.7	10.2	100.0	53.0	608
Primary	50.6	31.3	11.8	6.3	100.0	49.4	1742
Lower Secondary	60.0	24.4	10.0	5.5	100.0	40.0	2312
Upper Secondary	68.8	23.2	4.6	3.4	100.0	31.2	778
Higher	62.4	26.8	8.5	2.3	100.0	37.6	492
Missing/DK	60.6	20.5	13.9	5.0	100.0	39.4	426
Main source of drinking water							
Improved sources	57.8	26.9	9.8	5.5	100.0	42.2	6274
Piped water	65.0	26.2	6.3	2.5	100.0	35.0	4551
Tube well/Borehole	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Protected well or spring	32.5	42.8	14.0	10.7	100.0	67.5	132
Rainwater collection	26.2	32.0	23.8	18.0	100.0	73.8	1050
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13
Bottled/Sachet water	67.3	19.2	11.5	2.0	100.0	32.7	520
Unimproved sources	36.9	24.1	22.3	16.6	100.0	63.1	84
Unprotected well or spring	(21.0)	(36.9)	(24.6)	(17.5)	100.0	(79.0)	21
Surface water or other	42.2	19.9	21.6	16.3	100.0	57.8	63
Ethnicity of household head							
Indigenous/Amerindian	54.9	22.1	13.7	9.3	100.0	45.1	266
Maroon	47.6	31.6	11.7	9.1	100.0	52.4	1524
Creole	61.8	25.9	8.4	3.9	100.0	38.2	1221
Hindustani	60.1	26.5	7.9	5.4	100.0	39.9	1777
Javanese	53.5	25.1	16.0	5.4	100.0	46.5	785
Mixed Ethnicity	69.9	22.5	6.4	1.2	100.0	30.1	660
Other	64.3	29.0	6.1	0.6	100.0	35.7	126

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water (2 of 2)

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in source drinking, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Risk level based on number of E. coli per 100 mL						
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household population with E. coli in source water[1]	Number of household members
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	38.1	32.6	16.8	12.4	100.0	61.9	1277
Second	52.5	31.6	12.7	3.1	100.0	47.5	1191
Middle	65.7	22.0	6.8	5.5	100.0	34.3	1420
Fourth	67.2	22.0	5.8	5.0	100.0	32.8	1308
Richest	63.0	27.3	8.1	1.5	100.0	37.0	1162

[1] **MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contaminaton of source water**

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

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

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. Out of the survey results, we see that 36 percent of all households are ranked in the category “low”. About 10 percent of the households are ranked in the category “very high”. We see that the risk level based on number of E. coli per 100 mL regarding household drinking water, is the highest for the Rural Interior region.

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. The table shows the percentages of household members using appropriate water treatment methods, separately for all households, for households using improved and unimproved drinking water sources. Overall, 23 percent of households used an appropriate water treatment method, with percentages being lowest for Brokopondo (14 percent) and Sipaliwini (6 percent).

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water (1 of 2)

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in household drinking water, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Risk level based on number of E. coli per 100 mL						
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household population with E. coli in household drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Total	35.9	33.0	20.7	10.4	**100.0**	64.1	6712
Area							
Urban	39.1	33.3	19.0	8.5	100.0	60.9	4869
Rural Coastal	32.2	30.5	24.0	13.3	100.0	67.8	1212
Rural Interior	17.8	34.9	27.6	19.7	100.0	82.2	631
Region							
Paramaribo	41.0	34.6	19.5	4.9	100.0	59.0	2469
Wanica	36.3	31.6	19.3	12.9	100.0	63.7	1935
Nickerie	37.0	39.1	17.2	6.6	100.0	63.0	404
Coronie	23.2	40.6	26.9	9.3	100.0	76.8	41
Saramacca	35.2	29.4	27.1	8.3	100.0	64.8	234
Commewijne	34.3	27.2	22.1	16.3	100.0	65.7	406
Marowijne	41.6	16.5	24.6	17.3	100.0	58.4	235
Para	28.7	38.0	19.1	14.1	100.0	71.3	356
Brokopondo	21.1	43.0	20.7	15.2	100.0	78.9	309
Sipaliwini	14.7	27.1	34.1	24.1	100.0	85.3	322
Education of household head							
ECE, Pre-primary or None	27.8	32.1	21.7	18.5	100.0	72.2	637
Primary	30.5	39.2	19.8	10.5	100.0	69.5	1802
Lower Secondary	35.8	30.6	22.4	11.2	100.0	64.2	2438
Upper Secondary	48.7	28.0	20.5	2.8	100.0	51.3	846
Higher	40.9	39.8	8.0	11.3	100.0	59.1	512
Missing/DK	39.3	24.4	27.9	8.4	100.0	60.7	478
Main source of drinking water							
Improved sources	36.1	32.9	20.7	10.3	100.0	63.9	6619
Piped water	39.0	33.2	20.0	7.8	100.0	61.0	4801
Tube well/Borehole	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Protected well or spring	11.1	55.3	24.4	9.3	100.0	88.9	134
Rainwater collection	19.8	33.1	24.0	23.1	100.0	80.2	1088
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13
Bottled/Sachet water	50.3	26.2	19.9	3.6	100.0	49.7	575
Unimproved sources	20.6	35.7	23.4	20.3	100.0	79.4	93
Unprotected well or spring	(29.1)	(22.9)	(16.6)	(31.4)	100.0	(70.9)	29
Surface water or other	16.8	41.4	26.5	15.4	100.0	83.2	64
Ethnicity of household head							
Indigenous/Amerindian	19.5	33.1	30.4	16.9	100.0	80.5	287
Maroon	24.9	33.7	25.2	16.2	100.0	75.1	1574
Creole	40.8	30.1	22.6	6.5	100.0	59.2	1266
Hindustani	39.8	34.9	15.0	10.2	100.0	60.2	1917
Javanese	41.5	29.9	22.5	6.0	100.0	58.5	804
Mixed Ethnicity	39.4	33.3	20.4	6.8	100.0	60.6	697
Other	43.3	39.1	4.4	13.2	100.0	56.7	168

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water (2 of 2)

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in household drinking water, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Risk level based on number of E. coli per 100 mL						
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household population with E. coli in household drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	19.3	29.1	28.3	23.4	100.0	80.7	1374
Second	29.2	32.8	27.3	10.8	100.0	70.8	1248
Middle	35.1	37.0	21.1	6.8	100.0	64.9	1487
Fourth	44.9	33.8	13.9	7.4	100.0	55.1	1346
Richest	52.0	31.7	12.7	3.6	100.0	48.0	1256

[1] **MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contaminaton of household drinking water**

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

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

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services (1 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Main source of drinking water							
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources				
	Without E. coli in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without E. coli in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of E. coli and available when needed[1]	Number of household members with information on water quality
Total	57.8	82.8	99.2	36.9	67.0	63.0	48.0	6358
Area								
Urban	63.7	82.5	99.4	51.1	23.5	100.0	53.4	4614
Rural Coastal	48.8	84.8	99.3	30.7	86.5	63.6	39.4	1139
Rural Interior	27.8	80.6	97.0	32.0	82.0	28.0	23.0	605
Region								
Paramaribo	63.9	78.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	51.0	2304
Wanica	65.4	86.2	98.6	78.6	0.0	100.0	57.5	1867
Nickerie	63.8	91.5	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	58.7	382
Coronie	58.3	94.8	97.7	na	na	na	50.8	39
Saramacca	43.2	87.4	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	35.5	216
Commewijne	35.6	77.0	98.0	24.8	0.0	75.2	26.6	391
Marowijne	56.1	88.8	99.2	46.6	68.3	68.6	44.5	225
Para	54.7	82.2	100.0	0.0	100.0	52.3	42.1	329
Brokopondo	24.6	77.2	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	298
Sipaliwini	31.1	84.1	95.1	34.7	88.8	30.3	22.7	307
Education of household head								
ECE, Pre-primary or None	47.9	71.0	99.4	23.7	87.5	30.4	31.8	608
Primary	51.0	80.3	99.5	26.1	82.4	63.3	41.5	1742
Lower Secondary	60.1	83.5	99.3	57.3	37.6	91.5	49.7	2312
Upper Secondary	68.9	90.0	99.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	64.0	778
Higher	62.3	93.6	97.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	58.9	492
Missing/DK	60.8	79.1	97.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	46.4	426

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services (2 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Main source of drinking water							
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources				
	Without E. coli in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without E. coli in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of E. coli and available when needed[1]	Number of household members with information on water quality
Main source of drinking water								
Improved sources	57.8	82.8	99.2	na	na	na	48.6	6274
Piped water	65.0	82.0	99.9	na	na	na	53.9	4551
Tube well/Borehole	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	(*)	8
Protected well or spring	32.5	88.0	88.4	na	na	na	32.5	132
Rainwater collection	26.2	80.1	98.3	na	na	na	21.5	1050
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	(*)	13
Bottled or sachet water	67.3	92.4	99.2	na	na	na	63.3	520
Unimproved source	na	na	na	36.9	67.0	63.0	0.0	84
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	(21.0)	(69.0)	(93.8)	0.0	21
Surface water or other	na	na	na	42.2	66.3	53.0	0.0	63
Ethnicity of household head								
Indigenous/Amerindian	57.5	90.8	96.3	13.6	95.6	19.2	48.4	266
Maroon	48.0	76.7	98.4	31.1	82.1	53.0	38.3	1524
Creole	62.0	85.8	99.9	0.0	23.4	100.0	53.2	1221
Hindustani	60.0	81.4	99.9	72.2	27.8	100.0	47.6	1777
Javanese	53.5	84.9	98.1	52.4	64.4	100.0	46.6	785
Mixed Ethnicity	69.9	86.7	99.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	60.5	660
Other	64.8	94.6	98.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	61.3	126

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services (3 of 3)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Main source of drinking water							
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources				
	Without E. coli in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without E. coli in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of E. coli and available when needed[1]	Number of household members with information on water quality
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	38.8	76.6	98.2	23.9	79.6	47.4	29.0	1277
Second	52.7	79.4	99.9	0.0	24.2	100.0	42.6	1191
Middle	65.7	81.5	98.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	52.2	1420
Fourth	67.2	84.5	99.9	48.9	51.1	51.1	58.4	1308
Richest	62.7	92.4	100.0	81.3	39.0	100.0	57.4	1162

[1] **MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1**

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

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

na: not applicable

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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	Missing/DK		
Total	70.5	18.0	0.4	6.4	5.9	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.0	23.3	30512
Area											
Urban	70.0	17.7	0.4	6.5	7.3	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	24.4	22383
Rural Coastal	67.1	23.7	0.2	5.7	2.3	0.0	3.3	1.1	0.0	25.7	5408
Rural Interior	81.9	8.4	0.5	6.8	1.2	0.0	2.2	0.9	0.0	9.9	2722
Region											
Paramaribo	69.3	17.1	0.6	6.1	9.2	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.1	25.2	11483
Wanica	72.1	16.9	0.1	6.4	6.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	22.4	8679
Nickerie	75.6	18.1	0.3	6.5	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	19.5	1785
Coronie	68.3	26.6	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.0	1.6	2.9	0.0	27.4	215
Saramacca	64.0	23.7	0.2	5.9	2.9	0.0	3.1	1.8	0.0	26.1	1143
Commewijne	52.1	37.4	0.3	8.1	4.8	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	41.6	2014
Marowijne	76.6	15.5	0.0	5.0	0.8	0.0	5.7	0.3	0.0	15.9	1017
Para	70.7	18.5	0.3	7.0	2.1	0.0	4.3	1.6	0.0	20.9	1454
Brokopondo	77.2	12.3	0.8	8.2	1.5	0.0	1.8	1.7	0.0	14.3	1364
Sipaliwini	86.6	4.4	0.1	5.5	0.9	0.1	2.6	0.1	0.0	5.5	1358
Education of household head											
ECE, Pre-primary or None	83.9	8.8	0.1	5.4	0.8	0.0	2.6	0.1	0.0	9.7	2717
Primary	71.3	19.8	0.6	7.2	3.1	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	22.7	7806
Lower Secondary	68.8	19.9	0.3	6.3	5.4	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.0	24.5	11091
Upper Secondary	65.8	18.1	0.5	6.5	10.4	0.0	2.0	1.4	0.1	28.6	4556
Higher	70.4	15.0	0.1	3.5	13.8	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	27.1	2428
Missing/DK	69.9	15.4	0.5	8.3	6.4	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.3	21.7	1915
Source of drinking water											
Improved	70.4	18.1	0.4	6.4	6.0	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.0	23.5	29951
Unimproved	77.7	12.8	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.3	0.0	12.8	561
Ethnicity of household head											
Indigenous/Amerindian	71.8	19.3	0.0	7.9	0.6	0.0	3.0	0.6	0.0	19.8	1314
Maroon	81.7	11.0	0.3	5.4	1.6	0.0	2.2	0.4	0.1	12.6	7112
Creole	72.1	14.2	0.4	6.4	7.7	0.0	2.3	1.0	0.0	21.5	5423
Hindustani	72.9	15.9	0.2	5.6	6.3	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	21.8	8123
Javanese	47.1	39.6	0.3	9.8	8.1	0.0	1.3	1.2	0.0	45.2	4217
Mixed Ethnicity	69.6	15.4	0.7	5.8	9.0	0.0	1.4	1.5	0.1	24.1	3477
Other	63.0	21.1	2.1	4.0	11.4	0.0	0.4	2.1	0.0	33.9	845
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	78.1	12.9	0.3	7.0	0.8	0.0	2.9	0.6	0.0	13.7	6106
Second	70.6	20.1	0.4	8.1	1.2	0.0	2.2	0.8	0.0	21.4	6096
Middle	70.0	20.2	0.3	7.5	3.4	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.1	23.6	6108
Fourth	69.7	19.5	0.3	5.9	7.7	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	25.6	6101
Richest	64.2	17.1	0.6	3.4	16.4	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	32.4	6101

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[5]. 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[6,7].

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.

Overall, at 65 percent of the households a handwashing facility was observed while 8 percent of the households could not indicate a specific place in the dwelling, yard or plot where household members usually wash their hands. At 80 percent of the observed handwashing facilities, water and soap were available.

[5]Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis."Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries*. *2nd Edition*, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

[6]Ram, P. *Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update*. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

[7] 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 (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and		Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present[1]	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					water available	soap available			
Total	64.5	6.8	8.1	20.7	**100.0**	30512	95.9	92.5	21745	80.4	24206
Area											
Urban	65.3	3.2	8.8	22.6	100.0	22383	96.2	93.8	15342	80.6	17320
Rural Coastal	68.4	9.1	5.0	17.5	100.0	5408	96.9	91.3	4195	83.4	4463
Rural Interior	49.5	31.7	7.9	11.0	100.0	2722	91.7	86.0	2209	73.2	2423
Region											
Paramaribo	63.1	2.6	10.4	23.9	100.0	11483	96.2	93.4	7543	78.1	8737
Wanica	69.3	3.9	7.8	19.0	100.0	8679	95.8	93.8	6348	82.1	7027
Nickerie	59.9	0.7	4.4	35.0	100.0	1785	99.8	96.4	1082	89.8	1161
Coronie	71.1	6.5	16.4	5.9	100.0	215	92.1	95.3	167	74.3	202
Saramacca	77.4	9.4	4.0	9.3	100.0	1143	95.8	95.9	992	87.7	1038
Commewijne	68.1	6.2	5.0	20.7	100.0	2014	96.4	94.5	1496	85.7	1597
Marowijne	64.8	9.3	4.2	21.7	100.0	1017	98.4	90.5	753	84.1	796
Para	64.0	15.4	4.9	15.6	100.0	1454	97.6	83.5	1156	77.0	1227
Brokopondo	61.5	27.6	3.5	7.4	100.0	1364	91.4	85.5	1216	75.6	1263
Sipaliwini	37.4	35.8	12.4	14.5	100.0	1358	92.1	86.7	993	70.6	1161
Education of household head											
ECE, Pre-primary or None	58.5	14.3	14.1	13.1	100.0	2717	94.0	83.4	1978	66.4	2362
Primary	64.6	9.2	7.7	18.6	100.0	7806	95.2	89.8	5758	78.4	6355
Lower Secondary	64.9	6.2	8.5	20.4	100.0	11091	96.2	94.5	7892	81.8	8833
Upper Secondary	66.2	2.5	5.9	25.4	100.0	4556	98.6	96.4	3130	87.7	3400
Higher	63.9	1.9	6.6	27.6	100.0	2428	95.7	97.8	1597	85.3	1757
Missing/DK	66.4	6.2	5.7	21.7	100.0	1915	94.0	90.5	1390	79.4	1500

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission tosee/Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and		Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present[1]	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					water available	soap available			
Ethnicity of household head											
Indigenous/Amerindian	58.5	16.4	5.1	20.0	100.0	1314	95.5	87.0	985	78.6	1051
Maroon	60.6	16.3	10.7	12.4	100.0	7112	94.7	85.3	5468	71.8	6233
Creole	64.8	3.3	8.3	23.6	100.0	5423	96.3	92.2	3693	80.0	4142
Hindustani	67.3	2.5	6.2	24.0	100.0	8123	95.9	96.4	5673	85.4	6177
Javanese	70.2	4.0	6.3	19.5	100.0	4217	97.3	96.6	3128	87.0	3394
Mixed Ethnicity	63.2	3.7	9.3	23.8	100.0	3477	96.5	95.8	2325	81.6	2648
Other	53.5	2.5	10.4	33.7	100.0	845	96.2	99.1	473	80.4	560
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	55.7	21.1	10.5	12.7	100.0	6106	92.4	79.7	4689	65.6	5329
Second	65.8	6.2	10.5	17.5	100.0	6096	96.4	90.1	4389	76.3	5030
Middle	64.5	2.9	9.1	23.6	100.0	6108	95.7	96.7	4113	82.3	4666
Fourth	69.5	2.3	5.1	23.1	100.0	6101	97.5	98.4	4380	90.1	4691
Richest	66.9	1.6	5.2	26.4	100.0	6101	98.0	99.1	4175	90.4	4490

[1] **MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1**

Note: 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, 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.

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Table WS. 3.2 presents the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children aged 0-2 years. Appropriate methods for disposing of the stool include the child using a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, is only considered an appropriate 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 hand washing hygiene. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and hand washing services.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities (1 of 2)

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Type of sanitation facility used by household																
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility									
	Flush/Pour flush to:																
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Compos-ting toilet	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Other	Missing/DK	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Number of household members
Total	2.3	83.2	2.5	0.8	0.3	5.3	0.2	0.4	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	2.1	**100.0**	94.5	30512
Area																	
Urban	2.5	91.9	1.4	0.5	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.7	22383
Rural Coastal	2.4	75.2	3.0	1.7	0.2	11.0	0.2	0.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	93.7	5408
Rural Interior	0.5	27.6	10.8	0.7	1.5	19.5	0.9	2.0	8.8	1.1	0.1	4.3	0.0	22.2	100.0	61.4	2722
Region																	
Paramaribo	2.8	91.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.6	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.5	11483
Wanica	2.8	92.4	1.6	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.9	8679
Nickerie	0.4	97.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.8	1785
Coronie	0.5	95.7	1.1	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	215
Saramacca	3.4	86.7	1.0	1.0	0.2	4.4	0.7	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.3	1143
Commewijne	0.0	89.7	3.6	0.6	0.1	3.7	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	97.9	2014
Marowijne	6.6	49.8	6.9	4.8	0.0	17.2	0.2	0.8	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	85.5	1017
Para	1.4	61.4	3.8	1.9	0.5	21.8	0.2	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	91.1	1454
Brokopondo	0.7	35.2	13.2	1.4	1.6	18.6	1.0	2.4	5.7	2.2	0.2	4.0	0.0	13.8	100.0	71.7	1364
Sipaliwini	0.4	19.9	8.4	0.0	1.3	20.4	0.8	1.6	11.9	0.1	0.0	4.6	0.1	30.7	100.0	51.1	1358
Education of household head																	
ECE, Pre-primary or None	2.6	51.0	8.1	1.6	0.2	12.4	0.0	1.5	6.1	0.8	0.1	1.8	0.1	13.6	100.0	76.0	2717
Primary	2.0	76.3	3.2	1.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.4	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.3	100.0	93.1	7806
Lower Secondary	2.6	89.0	1.6	0.4	0.3	3.2	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	100.0	97.2	11091
Upper Secondary	1.5	93.8	1.3	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	4556
Higher	1.8	97.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	2428
Missing/DK	4.5	80.7	2.5	1.9	0.0	5.4	0.6	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.7	100.0	95.7	1915

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities (2 of 2)

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Type of sanitation facility used by household																
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility									
	Flush/Pour flush to:																
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Compos-ting toilet	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Other	Missing/DK	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Number of household members
Location of sanitation facility																	
In dwelling	2.4	96.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	23129
In plot/yard	2.2	47.0	8.7	3.6	1.3	23.9	0.6	1.1	10.6	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.3	6226
Elsewhere	1.2	36.5	6.0	0.5	0.0	18.9	1.4	6.6	4.5	0.4	0.0	23.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	64.6	501
No facility/Bush/Field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	641
Ethnicity of household head																	
Indigenous/Amerindian	2.1	53.9	6.6	0.4	0.5	26.3	0.8	0.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.8	100.0	90.5	1314
Maroon	3.4	58.0	6.7	2.3	0.8	10.8	0.2	1.2	7.5	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	7.5	100.0	82.2	7112
Creole	3.2	88.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	97.7	5423
Hindustani	1.5	95.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.4	8123
Javanese	1.3	94.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.7	4217
Mixed Ethnicity	2.2	93.8	1.3	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	3477
Other	2.1	89.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.7	100.0	94.9	845
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	2.5	33.4	8.8	3.3	1.0	25.5	0.4	1.7	10.1	0.7	0.1	2.3	0.0	10.3	100.0	74.9	6106
Second	3.8	90.1	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	97.9	6096
Middle	3.1	95.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	6108
Fourth	1.3	97.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	6101
Richest	0.9	99.0	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	6101

MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicators 3.8.1

* No response' category not shown due to low number

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities							
		Shared by					Shared by						
	Not shared[1]	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	Missing/DK	Not shared	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	Missing/DK	Open defecation (nofacility, bush,field)	Total	Number of household members
Total	88.6	4.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	2.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.1	**100.0**	30512
Area													
Urban	93.7	3.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	22383
Rural Coastal	88.4	4.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	4.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	5408
Rural Interior	47.1	6.9	4.1	3.2	0.2	13.2	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.1	22.2	100.0	2722
Region													
Paramaribo	92.4	4.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	11483
Wanica	94.7	3.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	8679
Nickerie	96.6	1.7	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1785
Coronie	96.7	0.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	215
Saramacca	92.9	4.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1143
Commewijne	95.2	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2014
Marowijne	78.6	5.3	0.9	0.7	0.0	11.4	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	1017
Para	82.3	7.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	5.8	2.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1454
Brokopondo	52.4	7.2	6.2	5.6	0.4	11.8	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.0	13.8	100.0	1364
Sipaliwini	41.9	6.6	1.9	0.7	0.0	14.7	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	30.7	100.0	1358
Education of household head													
ECE, Pre-primary or None	67.2	6.2	1.7	1.0	0.0	9.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	13.6	100.0	2717
Primary	86.4	5.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	3.3	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	7806
Lower Secondary	90.9	4.2	1.3	0.5	0.3	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	11091
Upper Secondary	94.1	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4556
Higher	96.8	1.6	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2428
Missing/DK	90.9	3.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	1915

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities							
		Shared by					Shared by						
	Not shared[1]	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	Missing/DK	Not shared	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	Missing/DK	Open defecation (nofacility, bush,field)	Total	Number of household members
Location of sanitation facility*													
In dwelling	97.0	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	23129
In plot/yard	72.5	11.0	2.4	1.2	0.2	10.0	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	6226
Elsewhere	13.3	31.0	9.9	10.2	0.2	26.7	2.6	2.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	501
No facility/bush/field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	641
Ethnicity of household head													
Indigenous/Amerindian	86.0	2.1	1.8	0.6	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	3.8	100.0	1314
Maroon	69.0	9.6	2.0	1.3	0.3	7.8	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	7.5	100.0	7112
Creole	92.1	3.4	1.2	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	5423
Hindustani	96.2	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8123
Javanese	96.2	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4217
Mixed Ethnicity	96.4	2.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3477
Other	90.6	2.7	0.9	0.7	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	845
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	59.3	11.0	2.6	1.8	0.1	11.4	2.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	10.3	100.0	6106
Second	90.3	6.0	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	6096
Middle	96.8	2.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6108
Fourth	98.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6101
Richest	98.4	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6101

[1] **MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1**

* ' No response' category not shown due to low number of observations

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks (1 of 3)

Percent distribution of household members in households with improved pit latrines and septic tanks by method of emptying, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Emptying of septic tanks								Emptying of other improved on-site sanitation facilities											
	Where were the contents emptied to?								Where were the contents emptied to?											
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities[1]	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
Total	2.1	37.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	7.6	35.6	7.1	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	6.3	0.8	**100.0**	51.5	0.6	47.9	27896
Area																					
Urban	2.5	43.5	1.1	0.1	0.2	8.8	32.0	7.8	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.4	100.0	43.8	0.4	55.7	21410
Rural Coastal	0.8	20.8	1.1	0.4	0.2	4.6	51.2	4.8	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	11.4	1.3	100.0	70.7	1.0	28.3	4847
Rural Interior	0.0	2.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	37.6	4.2	0.0	0.5	2.6	1.1	0.0	0.4	44.9	4.7	100.0	94.8	1.1	4.1	1640
Region																					
Paramaribo	3.1	51.2	1.4	0.1	0.3	10.6	21.4	8.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.2	100.0	100.0	33.6	0.4	66.0
Wanica	2.0	36.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	6.9	41.6	8.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.6	100.0	100.0	53.1	0.4	46.4
Nickerie	2.1	28.5	0.7	0.3	0.9	12.6	45.8	7.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	55.1	1.2	43.8
Coronie	0.5	15.9	5.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	69.8	4.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	81.1	1.4	17.5
Saramacca	1.2	25.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	61.0	4.8	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	70.9	0.1	29.0
Commewijne	0.4	29.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	51.6	5.1	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	4.7	0.5	100.0	100.0	64.2	0.2	35.7
Marowijne	0.0	12.9	0.3	0.0	0.4	6.3	44.4	2.9	0.4	1.1	1.8	0.2	0.0	2.4	24.7	2.3	100.0	100.0	76.4	0.6	23.0
Para	0.9	13.5	1.7	1.1	0.0	2.5	45.5	4.8	0.0	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.1	1.0	21.2	3.6	100.0	100.0	78.2	2.1	19.6
Brokopondo	0.0	4.4	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	39.5	5.3	0.0	0.8	1.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	42.6	2.7	100.0	100.0	92.7	2.0	5.4
Sipaliwini	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	35.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	48.2	7.5	100.0	100.0	97.7	0.0	2.3

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks (2 of 3)

Percent distribution of household members in households with improved pit latrines and septic tanks by method of emptying, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Emptying of septic tanks								Emptying of other improved on-site sanitation facilities												
	Where were the contents emptied to?								Where were the contents emptied to?												
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or	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	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities[1]	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
Education of household head																					
ECE, Pre-primary and None	1.4	23.8	2.5	0.1	0.0	5.2	34.0	4.1	0.0	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	21.7	3.9	100.0	66.5	0.4	33.1	1950
Primary	1.2	34.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	6.6	37.5	4.2	0.0	1.1	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	10.6	1.0	100.0	55.7	0.6	43.7	7016
Lower Secondary	2.1	37.8	1.4	0.4	0.1	7.7	37.1	7.9	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	4.2	0.2	100.0	51.0	0.6	48.4	10449
Upper Secondary	2.6	42.5	1.2	0.1	0.3	9.3	33.2	8.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.2	100.0	44.3	0.6	55.1	4391
Higher	2.5	43.8	0.4	0.1	0.4	11.8	35.1	4.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	40.7	0.5	58.9	2381
Missing/DK	3.7	36.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	4.3	27.8	17.4	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	2.0	100.0	54.1	0.5	45.4	1709
Type of onsite sanitation facility																					
Flush to septic tank	2.3	40.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	8.4	39.1	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	48.1	0.5	51.4	25392
Latrines and other improved	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.1	6.5	1.3	0.4	2.3	70.5	8.8	100.0	85.8	1.7	12.6	2504
Type of sanitation facility																					
Flush to pit latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	13.5	2.3	0.0	0.4	2.0	71.9	9.5	100.0	83.7	0.4	15.9	769
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	6.7	0.0	7.5	6.0	70.3	0.0	100.0	77.0	7.5	15.5	83
Pit latrine with slab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	8.7	2.0	0.0	2.2	69.6	9.2	100.0	87.5	2.0	10.5	1604
Composting toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	75.8	0.0	100.0	75.8	0.0	24.2	48

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks (3 of 3)

Percent distribution of household members in households with improved pit latrines and septic tanks by method of emptying, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Emptying of septic tanks								Emptying of other improved on-site sanitation facilities											
	Where were the contents emptied to?								Where were the contents emptied to?											
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or	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	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities[1]	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
Ethnicity of household head																				
Indigenous/Amerindian	0.4	20.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	3.6	30.6	5.7	0.0	1.3	2.4	0.8	0.1	1.2	30.1	3.1	100.0	72.3	1.0	26.7	1157
Maroon	1.1	23.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	4.7	38.6	7.0	0.1	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	19.1	1.5	100.0	68.0	0.6	31.4	5442
Creole	2.4	44.0	1.4	0.3	0.3	11.5	24.7	8.9	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.7	0.8	100.0	39.6	0.8	59.6	5109
Hindustani	2.9	41.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	7.3	39.5	5.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	100.0	47.5	0.6	51.9	7947
Javanese	2.0	38.9	1.1	0.1	0.1	7.8	42.5	5.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.3	100.0	50.8	0.1	49.0	4092
Mixed Ethnicity	2.2	43.3	1.3	0.0	0.6	8.4	32.1	9.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	100.0	45.1	0.6	54.3	3369
Other	0.5	36.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	33.9	19.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.7	100.0	55.6	0.0	44.4	781
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	0.3	9.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	30.4	6.1	0.1	3.9	3.7	0.7	0.2	1.0	38.1	3.8	100.0	82.6	1.0	16.5	4219
Second	1.8	32.7	1.2	0.2	0.2	5.3	47.8	7.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.3	100.0	58.8	0.4	40.8	5707
Middle	1.4	42.9	1.3	0.1	0.2	9.1	35.4	8.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	45.9	0.3	53.7	5907
Fourth	1.9	43.9	1.6	0.1	0.3	8.8	35.1	7.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	44.5	0.4	55.1	6016
Richest	4.3	47.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	11.5	28.5	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	35.3	0.9	63.8	6048

[1] **MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities**

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)								
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities[1]	Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practicing open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
Total	47.1	0.5	43.8	3.1	3.3	2.1	0.1	100.0	30512
Area									
Urban	41.9	0.4	53.3	3.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	22383
Rural Coastal	63.3	0.9	25.4	4.1	6.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	5408
Rural Interior	57.1	0.7	2.5	1.2	16.3	22.2	0.0	100.0	2722
Region									
Paramaribo	31.9	0.4	62.7	3.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	11483
Wanica	50.9	0.4	44.4	3.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	8679
Nickerie	54.7	1.1	43.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	1785
Coronie	79.8	1.4	17.2	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	215
Saramacca	65.9	0.1	27.0	4.4	2.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	1143
Commewijne	62.4	0.2	34.7	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	2014
Marowijne	56.6	0.4	17.1	11.4	14.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	1017
Para	68.7	1.9	17.2	3.3	8.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	1454
Brokopondo	64.5	1.4	3.7	2.1	14.5	13.8	0.0	100.0	1364
Sipaliwini	49.6	0.0	1.2	0.4	18.1	30.7	0.1	100.0	1358
Education of household head									
ECE, Pre-primary or None	47.7	0.3	23.8	4.2	10.4	13.6	0.1	100.0	2717
Primary	50.0	0.5	39.3	3.2	4.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	7806
Lower Secondary	48.0	0.5	45.6	3.0	2.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	11091
Upper Secondary	42.7	0.6	53.1	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	4556
Higher	39.9	0.4	57.8	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2428
Missing/DK	48.3	0.4	40.5	6.5	2.5	1.7	0.1	100.0	1915
Ethnicity of household head									
Indigenous/Amerindian	63.6	0.9	23.5	2.5	5.6	3.8	0.0	100.0	1314
Maroon	52.0	0.5	24.0	5.7	10.3	7.5	0.0	100.0	7112
Creole	37.3	0.8	56.1	3.5	1.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	5423
Hindustani	46.5	0.5	50.8	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	8123
Javanese	49.3	0.1	47.6	1.7	1.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	4217
Mixed Ethnicity	43.7	0.6	52.6	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3477
Other	51.4	0.0	41.0	2.5	2.2	2.7	0.2	100.0	845
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	57.0	0.7	11.4	5.8	14.8	10.3	0.0	100.0	6106
Second	55.1	0.4	38.2	4.3	1.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	6096
Middle	44.4	0.3	51.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	6108
Fourth	43.9	0.3	54.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	6101
Richest	35.0	0.9	63.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6101

[1] **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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Place of disposal of child's faeces										
	Child used toilet/ latrine	Put/ rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/ rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	Missing/ DK	Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[A]	Number of children age 0-2 years
Total	6.7	5.3	2.8	79.8	2.3	1.7	0.9	0.3	**100.0**	12.0	2551
Area											
Urban	6.6	6.1	2.8	83.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	12.7	1716
Rural Coastal	7.1	3.9	1.4	84.7	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	11.0	473
Rural Interior	7.1	3.2	4.7	56.6	12.3	10.9	4.2	1.0	100.0	10.3	362
Region											
Paramaribo	6.3	6.2	3.0	83.4	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	12.5	897
Wanica	6.8	6.1	2.7	83.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	12.9	658
Nickerie	2.2	7.3	0.0	90.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	9.5	131
Coronie	(18.5)	(13.6)	(1.2)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(32.1)	13
Saramacca	5.4	4.0	3.0	84.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.3	73
Commewijne	10.5	2.8	3.5	82.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	13.3	126
Marowijne	6.3	4.7	1.7	85.9	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.0	128
Para	9.4	2.2	0.8	82.6	3.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	11.6	163
Brokopondo	7.1	2.7	2.7	69.0	11.9	4.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	9.8	198
Sipaliwini	7.0	3.9	7.1	41.6	12.7	19.1	6.3	2.3	100.0	10.9	164
Mother's education											
ECE, Pre-primary or None	4.0	4.3	2.8	62.7	9.9	12.4	2.9	0.9	100.0	8.4	159
Primary	6.2	7.5	4.4	70.2	5.2	3.9	2.4	0.2	100.0	13.7	431
Lower Secondary	6.4	3.9	1.9	85.7	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	10.3	987
Upper Secondary	6.8	7.3	2.6	81.5	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	14.1	622
Higher	10.6	3.8	4.4	78.6	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.3	100.0	14.5	294
Missing	(4.5)	(1.5)	(0.6)	(85.3)	(4.2)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.1)	58
Type of sanitation facility											
Improved	7.1	5.6	2.5	82.3	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	12.6	2318
Unimproved	5.2	3.8	9.0	62.8	8.6	6.2	3.4	1.0	100.0	9.0	151
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	0.7	0.7	1.1	41.2	21.8	27.3	5.4	1.8	100.0	1.5	82
Ethnicity of household head											
Indigenous/Amerindian	9.4	3.0	4.0	74.6	5.1	2.3	1.3	0.4	100.0	12.5	135
Maroon	5.9	6.5	4.3	72.6	4.7	3.7	1.9	0.4	100.0	12.4	888
Creole	8.0	6.0	1.8	80.0	1.8	1.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	14.0	489
Hindustani	6.9	4.6	1.5	86.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	11.5	419
Javanese	2.5	4.0	3.3	87.3	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.6	100.0	6.5	242
Mixed Ethnicity	8.2	4.6	1.1	86.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	12.8	323
Other	11.9	0.6	1.1	86.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.5	57
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	6.0	5.0	4.0	70.7	5.9	5.6	2.4	0.5	100.0	11.0	769
Second	7.3	5.5	2.9	82.1	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	12.9	594
Middle	5.8	5.1	1.9	85.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	10.9	468
Fourth	6.5	6.5	0.4	85.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	13.0	417
Richest	9.3	4.4	4.1	82.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.6	303

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

[A] In many countries disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is a common. The risks will vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed. For the purposes of international comparability solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders (1 of 2)

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household population using:																
	Drinking water					Sanitation					Handwashing[A]						
	Basic service[1]	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service[2]	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total	Basic facility[3]	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other	Total	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
Total	97.5	0.7	1.0	0.9	**100.0**	88.6	5.9	3.4	2.1	**100.0**	63.8	7.5	8.1	20.7	**100.0**	56.0	30512
Area																	
Urban	98.5	0.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	93.7	5.1	1.2	0.1	100.0	62.4	6.2	8.8	22.6	100.0	58.2	22383
Rural Coastal	96.7	0.8	1.6	1.0	100.0	88.4	5.3	6.1	0.2	100.0	68.8	8.7	5.0	17.5	100.0	59.8	5408
Rural Interior	90.6	0.3	1.4	7.7	100.0	47.1	14.3	16.3	22.2	100.0	65.2	16.0	7.9	11.0	100.0	30.7	2722
Region																	
Paramaribo	99.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	92.4	6.1	1.3	0.2	100.0	59.4	6.3	10.4	23.9	100.0	55.2	11483
Wanica	97.9	0.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	94.7	4.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	66.5	6.6	7.8	19.0	100.0	62.3	8679
Nickerie	98.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	100.0	96.6	3.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	58.4	2.3	4.4	35.0	100.0	55.9	1785
Coronie	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	2.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	69.9	7.8	16.4	5.9	100.0	66.0	215
Saramacca	96.9	1.1	2.1	0.0	100.0	92.9	4.5	2.7	0.0	100.0	79.6	7.2	4.0	9.3	100.0	72.4	1143
Commewijne	96.0	1.9	2.0	0.1	100.0	95.2	2.7	2.1	0.0	100.0	67.9	6.3	5.0	20.7	100.0	63.4	2014
Marowijne	95.4	0.4	1.4	2.9	100.0	78.6	6.9	14.0	0.5	100.0	65.8	8.2	4.2	21.7	100.0	48.8	1017
Para	96.4	0.9	1.4	1.3	100.0	82.3	8.7	8.7	0.3	100.0	65.0	14.5	4.9	15.6	100.0	53.5	1454
Brokopondo	97.3	0.1	1.3	1.2	100.0	52.4	19.3	14.5	13.8	100.0	69.9	19.2	3.5	7.4	100.0	38.8	1364
Sipaliwini	83.9	0.5	1.4	14.1	100.0	41.9	9.2	18.2	30.7	100.0	60.4	12.8	12.4	14.5	100.0	22.6	1358
Education of household head																	
ECE, Pre-primary or None	92.3	1.8	1.7	4.2	100.0	67.2	8.8	10.4	13.6	100.0	57.7	15.1	14.1	13.1	100.0	36.1	2717
Primary	96.8	0.4	1.4	1.4	100.0	86.4	6.7	4.6	2.3	100.0	63.9	9.9	7.7	18.6	100.0	55.1	7806
Lower Secondary	98.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	100.0	90.9	6.3	2.3	0.5	100.0	65.2	6.0	8.5	20.4	100.0	58.9	11091
Upper Secondary	99.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	94.1	4.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	65.4	3.3	5.9	25.4	100.0	61.5	4556
Higher	98.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.8	3.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	61.7	4.1	6.6	27.6	100.0	59.6	2428
Missing/DK	97.2	0.7	1.5	0.6	100.0	90.9	4.8	2.6	1.7	100.0	62.2	10.4	5.7	21.7	100.0	53.6	1915

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders (2 of 2)

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household population using:																
	Drinking water					Sanitation					Handwashing[A]						
	Basic service[1]	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service[2]	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total	Basic facility[3]	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other	Total	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
Ethnicity of household head																	
Indigenous/Amerindian	94.4	0.3	0.5	4.8	100.0	86.0	4.5	5.6	3.8	100.0	62.9	12.0	5.1	20.0	100.0	54.0	1314
Maroon	95.1	0.5	1.8	2.6	100.0	69.0	13.2	10.3	7.5	100.0	62.9	14.0	10.7	12.4	100.0	42.2	7112
Creole	98.0	1.1	0.7	0.2	100.0	92.1	5.6	1.7	0.6	100.0	61.1	7.0	8.3	23.6	100.0	56.8	5423
Hindustani	98.7	0.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	96.2	3.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	64.9	4.9	6.2	24.0	100.0	61.6	8123
Javanese	98.7	0.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	96.2	2.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	70.0	4.1	6.3	19.5	100.0	67.2	4217
Mixed Ethnicity	98.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	96.4	3.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	62.2	4.7	9.3	23.8	100.0	59.7	3477
Other	97.1	2.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	90.6	4.3	2.4	2.7	100.0	53.3	2.6	10.4	33.7	100.0	46.6	845
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	92.2	1.1	2.4	4.2	100.0	59.3	15.5	14.8	10.3	100.0	57.2	19.6	10.5	12.7	100.0	31.9	6106
Second	97.9	0.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	90.3	7.6	1.9	0.2	100.0	62.9	9.1	10.5	17.5	100.0	55.8	6096
Middle	99.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	96.8	3.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	62.9	4.5	9.1	23.6	100.0	59.9	6108
Fourth	98.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.1	1.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	69.3	2.5	5.1	23.1	100.0	67.0	6101
Richest	99.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.5	1.9	5.2	26.4	100.0	65.5	6101

[1] MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

[2] MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

[3] MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

[A] For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.

10.4 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.[8]

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.

[8]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 (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation									
	Appropriate materials[A]									
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable /Missing	Other/No materials	DK/ Missing	Total	Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home[1]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	3.5	89.2	0.1	6.9	0.2	100.0	92.9	96.0	89.4	6441
Area	2.8	91.9	0.1	4.9	0.3	100.0	94.8	96.0	91.3	4866
Urban	3.1	86.2	0.1	10.5	0.1	100.0	89.4	97.4	87.3	1099
Rural Coastal	12.0	68.9	0.7	18.4	0.0	100.0	81.6	92.8	75.5	475
Rural Interior										
Region										
Paramaribo	3.4	92.8	0.1	3.5	0.2	100.0	96.3	95.1	91.7	2381
Wanica	2.4	92.5	0.1	4.5	0.5	100.0	95.1	96.6	92.1	1962
Nickerie	0.9	79.9	0.0	19.2	0.0	100.0	80.8	97.9	79.2	399
Coronie	2.7	71.7	0.0	25.0	0.6	100.0	74.4	94.9	71.5	42
Saramacca	2.2	87.7	0.1	9.6	0.5	100.0	89.9	97.8	88.2	258
Commewijne	1.9	92.2	0.0	5.9	0.0	100.0	94.1	98.9	93.2	433
Marowijne	4.2	89.2	0.0	6.6	0.0	100.0	93.4	96.0	90.0	192
Para	5.1	83.8	0.1	11.0	0.0	100.0	89.0	97.5	87.2	299
Brokopondo	10.1	69.1	0.9	19.9	0.0	100.0	80.1	93.9	74.9	257
Sipaliwini	14.2	68.8	0.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	83.3	91.5	76.2	218
Age										
15-19	2.0	91.6	0.1	6.3	0.0	100.0	93.6	96.3	90.2	1319
20-24	3.5	88.3	0.0	7.9	0.4	100.0	91.8	97.5	89.9	965
25-29	2.4	90.7	0.3	6.6	0.0	100.0	93.4	95.5	89.3	916
30-39	3.9	90.0	0.1	5.8	0.1	100.0	94.0	96.0	90.2	1826
40-49	5.3	85.6	0.3	8.2	0.7	100.0	91.1	95.2	87.4	1414

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation						Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home[1]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials[A]									
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable /Missing	Other/No materials	DK/ Missing	Total				
Education*										
ECE, Pre-primary or None	14.4	75.4	0.0	9.6	0.5	100.0	89.8	93.9	85.4	226
Primary	6.8	83.3	0.1	9.6	0.1	100.0	90.2	94.3	85.2	841
Lower Secondary	3.0	89.9	0.1	6.8	0.1	100.0	93.1	95.8	89.2	2757
Upper Secondary	2.7	90.4	0.2	6.4	0.4	100.0	93.2	96.8	90.8	1692
Higher	0.8	94.3	0.1	4.5	0.3	100.0	95.2	97.7	93.1	906
Disability status (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	7.1	86.3	0.0	6.6	0.0	100.0	93.4	99.1	92.5	280
Has no functional difficulty	3.6	89.1	0.2	6.8	0.3	100.0	92.9	95.8	89.2	5362
Ethnicity of household head										
Indigenous/Amerindian	1.4	76.1	0.0	22.5	0.0	100.0	77.5	95.0	74.1	245
Maroon	7.9	85.2	0.2	6.4	0.4	100.0	93.2	94.4	88.2	1516
Creole	3.9	90.3	0.2	5.0	0.6	100.0	94.4	97.4	92.6	1069
Hindustani	2.1	90.7	0.2	6.9	0.0	100.0	93.0	96.5	89.6	1841
Javanese	0.9	92.9	0.0	6.1	0.0	100.0	93.9	97.0	91.1	859
Mixed Ethnicity	1.9	91.0	0.0	6.8	0.3	100.0	93.0	96.1	90.0	749
Other	0.5	94.8	0.0	3.7	1.0	100.0	95.3	93.0	90.3	161
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	9.5	79.2	0.2	11.0	0.1	100.0	88.9	93.0	82.7	1182
Second	3.4	89.0	0.0	7.2	0.4	100.0	92.4	96.0	89.3	1302
Middle	2.0	90.7	0.3	7.0	0.1	100.0	92.9	97.5	90.6	1363
Fourth	1.6	94.0	0.2	4.2	0.0	100.0	95.8	95.7	91.6	1337
Richest	1.8	92.2	0.0	5.4	0.6	100.0	94.0	97.7	92.5	1256

[1]MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

* Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

[A] Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months[1]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	17.5	6441
Area		
Urban	17.4	4866
Rural Coastal	18.9	1099
Rural Interior	15.2	475
Region		
Paramaribo	16.5	2381
Wanica	16.4	1962
Nickerie	22.8	399
Coronie	2.9	42
Saramacca	13.7	258
Commewijne	24.1	433
Marowijne	19.9	192
Para	23.4	299
Brokopondo	17.4	257
Sipaliwini	12.5	218
Age		
15-19	18.6	1319
20-24	18.8	965
25-29	16.7	916
30-39	17.9	1826
40-49	15.6	1414
Education*		
ECE, Pre-primary or None	16.6	226
Primary	17.2	841
Lower Secondary	18.3	2757
Upper Secondary	16.9	1692
Higher	17.0	906
Disability status (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	17.9	280
Has no functional difficulty	17.1	5362
Ethnicity of household head		
Indigenous/Amerindian	25.7	245
Maroon	15.0	1516
Creole	17.5	1069
Hindustani	19.2	1841
Javanese	17.8	859
Mixed Ethnicity	16.1	749
Other	12.8	161
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	16.3	1182
Second	17.3	1302
Middle	18.5	1363
Fourth	17.6	1337
Richest	17.6	1256

[1]**MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation**

* Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

11. EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[1] 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.

Suriname 2018 MICS 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.

Table EQ.1.2 presents 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.

[1] "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.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years) (1 of 3)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:														
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
Total	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.7	1.0	2.2	1.6	0.8	2.8	3.8	1.4	4.4	2.0	13.6	7722
Sex															
Male	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.1	3.3	1.9	1.2	3.3	4.9	1.3	4.8	2.6	14.9	4042
Female	0.5	0.1	2.6	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.4	2.2	2.7	1.6	3.9	1.4	12.2	3680
Area															
Urban	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.9	1.4	0.7	2.3	3.3	1.6	3.7	1.9	12.0	5221
Rural Coastal	0.8	0.3	3.1	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.9	0.8	2.4	3.7	1.0	6.7	2.3	15.0	1437
Rural Interior	0.7	0.0	2.6	0.5	1.8	5.0	3.0	1.6	5.3	6.8	1.1	4.8	2.0	19.6	1063
Region															
Paramaribo	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.5	3.1	4.7	2.3	4.0	2.4	14.4	2506
Wanica	0.5	0.0	1.7	1.1	1.0	2.7	1.9	0.9	1.6	2.0	1.1	3.6	1.7	10.6	2180
Nickerie	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.5	7.1	418
Coronie	1.8	0.0	6.1	3.3	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	6.5	1.9	2.6	8.1	4.3	19.3	64
Saramacca	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	2.0	1.4	0.6	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.6	1.1	11.1	266
Commewijne	0.3	0.9	3.8	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	2.0	2.9	0.0	5.0	1.0	10.0	439
Marowijne	0.3	0.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	2.7	1.5	1.5	2.0	3.8	0.9	8.0	1.9	14.1	344
Para	0.6	0.2	3.8	1.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.9	2.7	5.5	0.4	9.5	3.6	19.4	441
Brokopondo	1.1	0.0	3.7	0.2	2.7	7.9	3.8	1.2	7.7	9.3	1.9	4.8	1.2	25.4	539
Sipaliwini	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.9	4.1	0.2	4.8	2.8	13.7	525
Age															
5-9	0.2	0.0	3.3	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.0	0.9	3.1	4.0	1.6	5.3	1.7	14.5	3174
10-14	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.6	2.8	1.4	0.6	2.7	4.1	1.3	3.8	2.2	14.0	2862
15-17	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.1	2.1	3.0	1.3	3.8	2.2	11.3	1685

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years) (2 of 3)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
School attendance*															
Attending	0.5	0.1	2.0	0.6	0.8	1.8	1.3	0.5	2.7	3.9	1.2	4.4	2.1	13.4	7162
Not attending	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.1	3.0	7.5	4.5	5.1	3.2	2.6	3.5	4.2	1.3	16.4	554
Mother's education															
ECE, Pre-primary or None	0.4	0.0	1.8	1.3	1.0	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.8	5.2	0.5	6.5	2.5	19.8	806
Primary	0.8	0.0	2.4	1.0	0.7	4.1	2.7	0.7	2.4	3.7	1.4	4.2	1.5	14.1	1727
Lower Secondary	0.6	0.0	1.9	0.6	1.5	1.8	1.1	0.6	3.2	4.4	2.1	4.9	2.4	14.8	2961
Upper Secondary	0.3	0.4	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.6	2.4	2.1	0.8	2.7	1.4	8.2	1306
Higher	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	3.0	3.3	0.7	2.4	0.8	10.5	691
No information	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.1	4.6	27.7	27.7	33.4	46
Missing	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.6	4.5	0.1	2.9	1.6	8.5	185
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	1.9	1.0	5.3	2.1	3.0	4.9	2.4	0.6	11.0	15.0	1.7	6.3	4.4	30.5	373
Has no functional difficulty	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	2.0	1.4	0.8	2.1	3.3	1.0	4.4	1.7	12.3	5477
No information	(0.7)	(0.1)	(1.7)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(2.5)	(2.0)	(0.9)	(2.9)	(3.2)	(2.5)	(4.0)	(2.4)	(14.0)	1872
Ethnicity of household head															
Indigenous/Amerindian	0.6	0.3	3.3	1.6	2.0	3.8	2.6	1.6	3.5	5.5	2.5	7.7	2.5	17.5	390
Maroon	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.7	1.5	4.2	2.7	1.3	3.3	5.5	0.9	5.2	2.0	16.7	2601
Creole	0.5	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.0	2.4	4.3	0.9	3.0	2.2	11.7	1203
Hindustani	0.6	0.0	3.5	1.5	0.2	1.3	1.3	0.8	2.2	2.5	2.3	3.3	1.8	12.1	1656
Javanese	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.1	2.5	2.6	0.5	3.1	0.7	9.2	952
Mixed Ethnicity	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.3	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.9	3.1	2.1	2.7	5.3	2.6	13.5	776
Other	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	8.8	9.9	144

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years) (3 of 3)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.7	0.0	2.8	1.0	1.6	3.9	2.1	1.0	4.1	6.4	1.0	6.5	3.1	18.3	2148
Second	0.3	0.0	2.3	1.3	0.9	2.0	2.1	0.6	2.5	3.2	1.0	6.3	2.0	14.7	1644
Middle	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.7	2.9	1.7	1.6	2.5	5.0	1.5	1.7	1.3	13.7	1498
Fourth	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.8	1.6	9.6	1259
Richest	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.5	1.0	1.7	3.0	1.4	7.7	1174

* 'Missing' category not shown due to low number of observations
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years) (1 of 2)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:									
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
Total	7.8	1.0	2.0	10350	1.2	809	1.9	107	5.8	208
Sex										
Male	6.0	1.1	2.4	5388	0.7	323	(3.3)	61	3.6	129
Female	9.8	0.9	1.6	4962	1.6	486	(0.0)	45	9.4	79
Area										
Urban	9.7	1.1	2.1	6945	0.9	676	(2.7)	74	5.4	143
Rural Coastal	5.7	0.8	1.7	1921	3.4	110	(*)	16	7.5	33
Rural Interior	1.5	1.1	2.1	1483	(*)	22	(*)	17	(*)	31
Region										
Paramaribo	8.9	1.4	2.4	3410	1.0	304	(*)	48	(7.5)	80
Wanica	10.2	0.9	2.0	2820	1.1	287	(*)	25	(3.1)	56
Nickerie	12.4	0.2	1.6	539	(3.1)	67	(*)	1	(*)	9
Coronie	4.7	0.1	0.0	79	(*)	4	(*)	0	-	-
Saramacca	6.6	0.2	0.9	347	(*)	23	(*)	1	(*)	3
Commewijne	10.9	0.9	0.3	604	(0.0)	66	(*)	6	(*)	2
Marowijne	1.9	0.9	3.4	478	(*)	9	(*)	4	(*)	16
Para	4.7	0.8	1.8	589	(0.0)	28	(*)	5	(*)	11
Brokopondo	1.1	0.5	0.7	764	(*)	8	(*)	4	(*)	5
Sipaliwini	1.9	1.8	3.6	719	(*)	14	(*)	13	(*)	26
Age										
2-4	0.7	0.9	2.6	2628	(*)	19	(*)	23	1.7	69
5-9	3.7	0.5	1.9	3174	2.4	119	(*)	16	(13.9)	60
10-14	13.3	1.1	1.8	2862	1.3	381	(*)	33	(*)	53
15-17	17.2	2.1	1.5	1685	0.8	290	(*)	35	(*)	26

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years) (2 of 2)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:									
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
Mother's education										
ECE, Pre-primary or None	1.2	1.4	3.7	1003	(*)	12	(*)	14	(*)	37
Primary	6.7	1.2	1.8	2241	1.5	150	(*)	27	(8.3)	41
Lower Secondary	10.3	0.8	2.0	3897	1.1	403	(*)	30	(4.2)	79
Upper Secondary	8.7	1.0	1.6	1919	1.5	166	(*)	19	(*)	31
Higher	7.2	1.5	1.8	1000	(0.0)	72	(*)	15	(*)	18
No information	(3.2)	(3.6)	(0.0)	46	(*)	1	(*)	2	-	-
Missing	1.9	0.0	0.6	244	(*)	5	-	-	(*)	2
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	5.0	0.6	1.8	488	(*)	24	(*)	3	(*)	9
Has no functional difficulty	7.4	0.8	2.2	7665	1.7	567	(3.3)	62	6.1	167
No information	9.9	1.9	1.4	2197	0.3	218	(*)	42	(*)	32
Ethnicity of household head										
Indigenous/Amerindian	2.5	2.7	3.1	515	(*)	13	(*)	14	(*)	16
Maroon	3.0	1.1	2.3	3550	(1.8)	107	(*)	40	(4.4)	80
Creole	7.0	0.7	1.4	1673	2.9	116	(*)	11	(*)	24
Hindustani	12.5	0.4	2.2	2123	1.1	265	(*)	9	(*)	47
Javanese	15.0	1.7	2.1	1226	0.0	183	(*)	21	(*)	25
Mixed Ethnicity	8.6	0.9	1.2	1070	(1.9)	92	(*)	10	(*)	13
Other	16.8	1.0	1.2	193	(*)	32	(*)	2	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.8	1.1	3.2	2975	(1.0)	82	(*)	33	11.1	94
Second	6.1	1.6	0.8	2188	0.7	134	(*)	35	(*)	18
Middle	9.3	1.0	1.2	1978	0.0	183	(*)	20	(*)	25
Fourth	11.3	1.1	2.1	1696	1.3	192	(*)	19	(*)	36
Richest	14.4	0.0	2.3	1512	2.7	218	(*)	1	(*)	35

() 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) (1 of 2)

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain[1]	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	4.5	2628	13.6	7722	11.3	10350
Sex						
Male	4.2	1346	14.9	4042	12.3	5388
Female	4.9	1282	12.2	3680	10.3	4962
Area						
Urban	5.5	1724	12.0	5221	10.4	6945
Rural Coastal	1.9	484	15.0	1437	11.7	1921
Rural Interior	3.4	420	19.6	1063	15.0	1483
Region						
Paramaribo	6.2	904	14.4	2506	12.3	3410
Wanica	5.6	639	10.6	2180	9.5	2820
Nickerie	0.2	121	7.1	418	5.5	539
Coronie	1.3	16	19.3	64	15.8	79
Saramacca	2.8	81	11.1	266	9.2	347
Commewijne	2.5	164	10.0	439	8.0	604
Marowijne	0.6	134	14.1	344	10.3	478
Para	3.0	149	19.4	441	15.2	589
Brokopondo	2.1	226	25.4	539	18.5	764
Sipaliwini	4.9	194	13.7	525	11.3	719
Mother's education						
ECE, Pre-primary or None	7.4	197	19.8	806	17.3	1003
Primary	2.7	514	14.1	1727	11.5	2241
Lower Secondary	4.3	936	14.8	2961	12.3	3897
Upper Secondary	4.7	612	8.2	1306	7.1	1919
Higher	5.6	309	10.5	691	9.0	1000
No information	-	-	(33.4)	46	(33.4)	46
Missing	7.2	59	8.5	185	8.2	244

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years) (2 of 2)

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain[1]	Number of children age 2-17 years
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	5.8	115	30.5	373	24.7	488
Has no functional difficulty	4.6	2188	12.3	5477	10.1	7665
No information	3.7	325	14.0	1872	12.5	2197
Ethnicity of household head						
Indigenous/Amerindian	6.8	126	17.5	390	14.9	515
Maroon	6.6	950	16.7	2601	14.0	3550
Creole	3.4	470	11.7	1203	9.4	1673
Hindustani	2.3	466	12.1	1656	9.9	2123
Javanese	1.6	274	9.2	952	7.5	1226
Mixed Ethnicity	5.5	294	13.5	776	11.3	1070
Other	0.9	49	9.9	144	7.6	193
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	6.1	828	18.3	2148	14.9	2975
Second	3.4	544	14.7	1644	11.9	2188
Middle	3.8	479	13.7	1498	11.3	1978
Fourth	5.5	438	9.6	1259	8.5	1696
Richest	2.2	339	7.7	1174	6.5	1512

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty**

() Figures that are based on 25-49 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.[2]

[2] UNICEF. *Collecting Data to Measure Social Protection Programme Coverage: Pilot-Testing the Social Protection Module in Viet Nam.* A methodological report. New York: UNICEF, 2016. http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTgvMDcvMTkvMjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRuYW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BfTW9kdWxlX0RlY2VtYmVyXzIwMTZfRklOQUwuUERGIl1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as 'free economic help' and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Suriname include Financial Assistance program (FB) from SOZAVO for individuals or households, Financial Assistance program (FB) from SOZAVO for individuals with a disability, General Child Allowance program (AKB) from SOZAVO and Old Age Pension program (AOV) from SOZAVO, 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.[3] Table EQ.2.6 presents the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits.

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.

[3] 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.

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women) (1 of 2)

Percentage of women age 15-49 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of women	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	Number of women with health insurance
Total	77.0	7000	42.1	37.6	19.6	1.1	5393
Area							
Urban	78.6	5287	44.6	33.6	21.4	0.9	4155
Rural Coastal	75.2	1178	39.2	44.3	15.1	1.5	886
Rural Interior	65.8	535	20.8	68.1	9.7	2.2	352
Region							
Paramaribo	80.5	2585	46.0	30.1	23.5	1.2	2081
Wanica	76.0	2131	43.1	35.8	20.8	0.3	1621
Nickerie	80.8	439	43.9	49.9	5.9	0.5	355
Coronie	75.6	46	70.8	27.3	1.9	0.0	34
Saramacca	82.6	274	46.2	32.2	21.5	0.4	226
Commewijne	80.2	468	39.0	38.1	19.6	3.4	375
Marowijne	56.9	207	39.6	42.5	12.4	5.2	118
Para	73.0	316	27.7	56.0	16.2	0.1	231
Brokopondo	71.8	285	22.1	67.0	10.4	1.1	205
Sipaliwini	59.0	250	18.9	69.6	8.7	3.7	147
Age							
15-19	80.3	1353	31.0	53.9	13.9	1.3	1086
20-24	68.9	1012	29.7	38.8	29.3	2.2	698
25-29	70.8	974	40.5	34.6	24.2	1.1	690
30-34	78.8	1001	48.6	32.0	19.6	0.6	789
35-39	77.4	941	53.8	29.0	16.7	1.1	728
40-44	80.8	818	47.0	34.0	19.2	0.3	660
45-49	82.4	900	48.9	32.8	17.8	0.9	741
Education*							
ECE, Pre-primary or None	59.7	261	11.1	74.5	12.3	1.7	156
Primary	64.7	942	21.7	66.1	11.0	1.8	610
Lower Secondary	74.3	2987	34.7	46.6	17.7	1.0	2220
Upper Secondary	84.3	1819	52.0	24.5	22.5	1.3	1534
Higher	89.0	972	63.7	10.9	26.2	0.4	865
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	76.6	5594	43.7	35.1	20.5	1.0	4283
Never married/in union	78.9	1277	36.7	47.1	15.4	1.7	1007
Missing	79.4	129	31.4	45.6	24.2	0.0	103

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women) (2 of 2)

Percentage of women age 15-49 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of women	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	Number of women with health insurance
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	71.0	303	36.0	50.3	15.5	0.3	215
Has no functional difficulty	76.4	5885	44.3	34.4	20.6	1.1	4496
Ethnicity of household head							
Indigenous/Amerindian	72.0	278	32.1	51.0	15.8	1.0	200
Maroon	67.5	1633	29.9	59.2	9.0	2.1	1102
Creole	80.6	1174	54.0	28.6	18.1	0.5	947
Hindustani	79.9	1978	43.0	36.5	19.5	1.4	1580
Javanese	83.5	921	47.9	29.7	21.9	0.7	770
Mixed Ethnicity	80.9	837	45.0	26.7	28.1	0.2	677
Other	66.0	177	11.2	13.2	74.5	0.0	117
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	65.1	1295	18.0	73.5	7.4	1.4	843
Second	68.7	1409	35.4	51.1	12.7	1.0	967
Middle	76.9	1471	42.3	36.8	19.8	1.0	1131
Fourth	82.3	1441	51.9	26.9	20.2	1.2	1187
Richest	91.4	1383	54.0	13.9	32.2	0.9	1264

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage**

* 'Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men) (1 of 2)

Percentage of men age 15-49 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of men	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	Number of men with health insurance
Total	63.6	2828	57.2	22.9	20.2	0.7	1798
Area							
Urban	66.5	2122	58.1	21.1	21.4	0.5	1410
Rural Coastal	60.1	521	57.7	24.6	17.3	1.0	313
Rural Interior	40.0	185	37.1	50.0	9.6	4.2	74
Region							
Paramaribo	68.1	1175	55.4	22.6	22.3	0.9	800
Wanica	65.5	764	60.5	18.5	21.9	0.0	501
Nickerie	58.4	167	52.6	29.6	17.8	0.0	98
Coronie	68.6	29	(49.3)	(47.2)	(5.8)	(0.0)	20
Saramacca	63.6	96	78.5	4.8	16.8	0.0	61
Commewijne	66.7	195	65.0	19.4	16.0	0.0	130
Marowijne	45.2	86	64.1	15.3	17.1	3.5	39
Para	58.1	129	46.6	37.5	15.0	2.4	75
Brokopondo	37.9	89	(32.0)	(56.1)	(11.9)	(0.0)	34
Sipaliwini	42.0	96	(41.3)	(44.9)	(7.6)	(7.7)	40
Age							
15-19	75.0	594	36.7	46.0	16.3	0.3	445
20-24	52.4	441	55.3	21.9	23.4	0.0	231
25-29	52.9	341	60.2	14.3	26.7	0.0	181
30-34	59.1	379	70.9	11.3	19.3	0.0	224
35-39	65.8	336	65.9	10.5	21.7	3.5	221
40-44	63.0	339	69.7	10.8	18.8	0.7	213
45-49	70.8	399	61.9	20.6	20.1	1.0	282
Education*							
ECE, Pre-primary or None	38.2	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Primary	39.2	509	44.0	37.2	16.3	3.1	199
Lower Secondary	60.5	1349	52.3	30.5	17.5	0.4	817
Upper Secondary	80.3	666	69.8	11.3	19.6	0.6	535
Higher	91.7	236	58.9	8.0	34.1	0.0	216
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	62.6	1762	63.8	17.8	19.1	0.6	1102
Never married/in union	65.1	1035	47.5	30.6	21.0	1.0	674
Missing	(71.2)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men) (2 of 2)

Percentage of men age 15-49 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of men	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	Number of men with health insurance
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	62.4	138	44.9	22.1	36.1	0.0	86
Has no functional difficulty	61.3	2323	63.1	16.7	20.5	0.9	1423
Ethnicity of household head							
Indigenous/Amerindian	63.4	101	50.5	30.1	14.5	5.8	64
Maroon	45.0	599	50.7	37.8	8.5	2.5	270
Creole	72.8	472	63.5	23.0	13.5	0.0	343
Hindustani	64.5	868	57.0	20.3	24.3	0.0	560
Javanese	71.7	409	62.7	16.6	22.6	1.0	293
Mixed Ethnicity	70.8	314	56.3	17.4	27.0	0.0	222
Other	69.3	65	(27.6)	(21.0)	(48.8)	(0.0)	45
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	41.6	449	42.2	44.5	9.2	3.5	187
Second	52.3	616	51.2	35.7	12.2	1.3	323
Middle	58.5	556	65.5	22.7	13.9	0.6	326
Fourth	72.2	638	60.3	15.3	25.6	0.1	461
Richest	88.2	569	58.3	13.6	28.6	0.1	502

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage**

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

* 'Missing' category not shown due to low number of observations

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years) (1 of 2)

Percentage of children age 5-17 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Suriname MICS, 2018

			Among children age 5-17 years having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by				
	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of children age 5-17 years	Health insurance through employer	Social security (BAZO&SOZAVO)	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	Number of children age 5-17 with health insurance
Total	86.0	7722	30.6	57.5	10.7	1.6	6644
Area							
Urban	88.2	5221	33.5	53.0	12.4	1.5	4605
Rural Coastal	84.9	1437	29.5	60.6	8.6	1.8	1220
Rural Interior	77.0	1063	16.4	77.9	3.8	1.9	819
Region							
Paramaribo	87.7	2506	38.5	46.9	13.4	1.6	2199
Wanica	87.6	2180	28.3	57.3	13.3	1.5	1911
Nickerie	92.7	418	27.6	68.3	4.3	0.1	388
Coronie	95.8	64	43.4	53.2	3.5	0.0	61
Saramacca	92.3	266	38.4	51.3	11.3	0.0	246
Commewijne	91.7	439	34.3	56.5	6.2	3.1	403
Marowijne	70.2	344	30.8	52.9	10.2	6.0	241
Para	85.6	441	19.1	72.9	8.9	0.1	377
Brokopondo	87.1	539	16.2	81.0	2.8	0.0	469
Sipaliwini	66.7	525	16.6	73.8	5.3	4.4	350
Age							
5-9	89.7	4388	30.2	57.5	11.2	1.5	3936
10-14	86.1	1649	31.5	60.1	6.9	1.7	1420
15-17	76.4	1685	30.9	54.5	13.2	2.1	1288
Mother's education							
ECE, Pre-primary or None	76.3	806	6.0	87.5	3.1	3.4	615
Primary	80.0	1727	19.3	73.2	5.3	2.3	1381
Lower Secondary	86.5	2961	25.3	64.3	9.9	0.7	2562
Upper Secondary	92.8	1306	48.8	33.6	16.7	1.6	1213
Higher	97.8	691	62.1	14.8	22.6	2.1	676
No information[A]	(66.7)	46	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
Missing	90.1	185	42.2	51.2	3.1	2.9	166
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	82.0	1051	22.6	66.7	9.5	1.4	862
Has no functional difficulty	86.7	6671	31.8	56.1	10.9	1.7	5782

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years) (2 of 2)

Percentage of children age 5-17 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Suriname MICS, 2018

			Among children age 5-17 years having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by				
	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of children age 5-17 years	Health insurance through employer	Social security (BAZO&SOZAVO)	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	Number of children age 5-17 with health insurance
Ethnicity of household head							
Indigenous/Amerindian	78.8	390	28.6	62.2	5.8	3.4	307
Maroon	81.7	2601	21.8	71.4	5.0	1.9	2125
Creole	91.5	1203	38.7	48.3	11.6	1.3	1101
Hindustani	89.4	1656	31.7	54.2	13.4	1.1	1480
Javanese	91.8	952	37.5	50.5	12.0	1.7	874
Mixed Ethnicity	85.5	776	37.5	46.0	16.5	1.1	663
Other	64.8	144	12.5	32.9	49.1	5.0	93
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	78.8	2148	12.8	81.3	3.9	2.0	1692
Second	86.3	1644	23.5	69.2	7.1	0.4	1418
Middle	88.0	1498	32.7	57.8	7.9	2.2	1318
Fourth	87.7	1259	44.4	43.3	12.8	1.2	1104
Richest	94.8	1174	50.9	19.9	26.7	2.3	1112

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)**

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

[A] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5) (1of 2)

Percentage of children under age 5 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Suriname MICS, 2018

			Among children under age 5 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by				
	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of children under age 5	Health insurance through employer	Social security (BAZO&SOZAVO)	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	Number of children under age 5 with health insurance
Total	87.6	4234	27.2	59.2	12.5	2.0	3708
Area							
Urban	90.0	2790	30.9	54.7	14.2	1.4	2511
Rural Coastal	83.2	800	21.3	65.2	10.6	3.3	665
Rural Interior	82.5	644	16.8	73.3	6.8	3.4	532
Region							
Paramaribo	88.2	1460	31.0	54.6	14.2	1.3	1288
Wanica	93.7	1064	30.9	53.4	15.5	1.6	997
Nickerie	86.2	196	32.6	63.7	2.6	1.3	169
Coronie	92.6	22	45.0	46.2	9.5	0.0	20
Saramacca	93.2	131	25.1	58.4	14.3	2.3	122
Commewijne	87.3	239	28.3	57.6	13.2	1.0	209
Marowijne	61.1	210	16.3	56.6	16.4	11.7	129
Para	91.0	267	15.0	78.2	6.8	0.5	243
Brokopondo	92.7	350	17.2	75.8	6.8	0.6	325
Sipaliwini	70.4	294	16.2	69.6	6.7	7.9	207
Age (in months)							
0-11	86.3	856	25.9	57.6	15.4	1.5	739
12-23	89.8	753	23.7	60.8	15.0	1.6	677
24-35	87.8	942	30.1	58.0	10.2	2.9	827
36-47	86.0	859	30.1	59.3	9.5	1.2	739
48-59	88.2	824	25.3	60.6	12.8	2.8	727
Mother's education							
ECE, Pre-primary or None	78.9	281	11.7	78.4	4.1	6.2	222
Primary	79.2	778	10.7	80.5	6.5	2.5	616
Lower Secondary	87.0	1599	17.3	71.3	10.6	1.5	1390
Upper Secondary	92.4	1010	38.0	43.7	17.1	2.1	934
Higher	97.3	473	67.4	14.2	19.9	0.7	460
Missing	92.7	94	10.9	71.1	16.7	2.1	87
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)[A]							
Has functional difficulty	88.7	119	17.3	70.6	4.5	7.7	105
Has no functional difficulty	87.3	2509	29.1	58.8	11.1	2.0	2190

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5) (2 of 2)

Percentage of children under age 5 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Suriname MICS, 2018

			Among children under age 5 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by				
	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of children under age 5	Health insurance through employer	Social security (BAZO&SOZAVO)	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	Number of children under age 5 with health insurance
Ethnicity of household head							
Indigenous/Amerindian	75.1	216	11.8	72.3	10.0	5.7	162
Maroon	85.6	1507	17.5	72.9	7.6	3.0	1290
Creole	90.7	778	31.1	56.4	11.7	1.4	705
Hindustani	92.1	733	35.7	47.9	15.7	1.1	675
Javanese	90.9	415	35.5	46.9	18.7	0.4	377
Mixed Ethnicity	88.3	500	36.5	48.9	14.0	1.9	442
Other	66.8	85	12.0	42.0	48.5	0.0	57
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	82.8	1292	9.8	82.5	4.9	3.0	1069
Second	89.3	936	17.5	71.2	10.7	1.4	836
Middle	87.1	779	33.6	53.0	11.1	2.9	679
Fourth	90.5	713	44.1	39.3	16.7	1.3	645
Richest	93.3	514	51.0	22.1	28.5	0.5	479

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)**

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

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of households who are aware of economic assistance programme	Percentage of households who are aware and have ever received assistance	Number of households
Total	88.6	52.7	7915
Sex of household head			
Male	88.1	48.1	4705
Female	89.4	59.3	3210
Area			
Urban	87.9	50.8	5920
Rural Coastal	90.2	55.6	1359
Rural Interior	91.4	63.6	636
Region			
Paramaribo	86.3	50.5	3105
Wanica	89.9	50.4	2170
Nickerie	89.7	58.9	508
Coronie	84.9	48.8	73
Saramacca	91.7	49.9	318
Commewijne	89.3	50.1	559
Marowijne	86.9	55.5	212
Para	91.6	63.1	334
Brokopondo	92.2	59.9	296
Sipaliwini	90.6	66.8	340
Age of household head			
15-19	(*)	(*)	19
20-24	77.6	28.8	163
25-49	87.1	43.6	3637
50+	90.4	61.8	4097
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	92.8	65.8	364
With no orphans	88.4	52.0	7551
Ethnicity of household head			
Indigenous/Amerindian	90.0	64.8	282
Maroon	91.8	60.6	1459
Creole	90.0	53.6	1561
Hindustani	89.4	51.5	2254
Javanese	91.7	57.2	1119
Mixed Ethnicity	84.5	40.5	982
Other	55.2	26.0	258
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	89.3	62.3	1464
Second	90.5	58.2	1542
Middle	87.3	51.0	1589
Fourth	89.0	48.9	1603
Richest	87.0	44.4	1717

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

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members (1 of 2)

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	Financial Assistance program (FB) from SOZAVO for individuals or households	Financial Assistance program (FB) from SOZAVO for individuals with a disability	General Child Allowance program (AKB) from SOZAVO	Old Age pension program (AOV) from SOZAVO	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
Total	2.5	4.2	9.2	26.8	0.1	3.2	39.0	61.0	30512
Sex of household head									
Male	1.7	3.3	7.9	24.7	0.1	2.4	35.2	64.8	17550
Female	3.6	5.3	10.9	29.8	0.2	4.3	44.0	56.0	12963
Area									
Urban	1.6	4.0	6.1	27.5	0.1	3.3	37.2	62.8	22383
Rural Coastal	2.3	4.8	7.6	28.0	0.2	2.2	39.3	60.7	5408
Rural Interior	10.7	4.6	37.8	18.6	0.0	4.8	52.7	47.3	2722
Region									
Paramaribo	1.6	4.0	4.1	29.7	0.2	4.5	39.0	61.0	11483
Wanica	1.1	3.8	9.1	25.2	0.1	2.2	35.3	64.7	8679
Nickerie	0.9	3.5	4.9	30.1	0.0	0.8	37.9	62.1	1785
Coronie	2.1	2.1	9.4	28.7	0.0	2.9	40.0	60.0	215
Saramacca	1.6	5.0	6.7	24.3	0.1	2.4	35.5	64.5	1143
Commewijne	3.5	3.3	3.2	27.6	0.2	2.0	36.3	63.7	2014
Marowijne	3.3	4.6	21.3	22.2	0.1	2.6	41.6	58.4	1017
Para	3.0	8.6	3.6	28.8	0.4	2.5	40.4	59.6	1454
Brokopondo	11.2	7.0	47.4	15.4	0.1	3.8	57.4	42.6	1364
Sipaliwini	10.2	2.1	28.2	21.7	0.0	5.7	48.0	52.0	1358
Education household head									
ECE, Pre-primary or None	6.3	5.8	15.2	41.9	0.0	5.6	55.6	44.4	2717
Primary	3.8	6.3	11.7	34.9	0.3	3.3	50.9	49.1	7806
Lower Secondary	2.1	4.0	6.6	21.7	0.1	2.8	32.4	67.6	11091
Upper Secondary	0.5	2.4	5.8	20.5	0.2	2.5	29.0	71.0	4556
Higher	0.0	1.2	9.9	20.5	0.0	2.4	30.9	69.1	2428
Missing/DK	2.0	2.4	12.9	25.3	0.0	4.4	38.9	61.1	1915
Ethnicity of household head									
Indigenous/Amerindian	1.7	3.9	7.1	31.5	0.1	1.5	40.4	59.6	1314
Maroon	5.6	5.4	20.3	20.0	0.1	5.0	41.9	58.1	7112
Creole	1.5	3.7	6.8	31.3	0.2	3.3	41.3	58.7	5423
Hindustani	1.6	4.3	7.0	27.8	0.0	1.9	38.3	61.7	8123
Javanese	1.5	3.2	4.4	34.6	0.4	3.0	42.3	57.7	4217
Mixed Ethnicity	1.9	4.0	3.8	21.6	0.1	3.5	30.0	70.0	3477
Other	0.2	1.5	2.0	20.9	0.0	2.5	23.1	76.9	845

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members (2 of 2)

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	Financial Assistance program (FB) from SOZAVO for individuals or households	Financial Assistance program (FB) from SOZAVO for individuals with a disability	General Child Allowance program (AKB) from SOZAVO	Old Age pension program (AOV) from SOZAVO	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	7.2	6.7	19.9	21.0	0.1	5.1	44.4	55.6	6106
Second	2.5	6.1	10.5	25.7	0.2	3.4	40.0	60.0	6096
Middle	1.7	4.5	5.3	27.8	0.1	3.8	37.4	62.6	6108
Fourth	0.9	2.7	4.8	30.1	0.1	2.3	37.1	62.9	6101
Richest	0.1	0.8	5.6	29.5	0.2	1.5	35.8	64.2	6101

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1**

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two quintiles (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	Financial Assistance program (FB) from SOZAVO for individuals or households	Financial Assistance program (FB) from SOZAVO for individuals with a disability	General Child Allowance program (AKB) from SOZAVO	Old Age pension program (AOV) from SOZAVO	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest quintiles
Total	4.2	4.9	10.7	25.8	0.2	2.6	40.6	59.4	3006
Sex of household head									
Male	2.8	4.0	7.9	22.7	0.1	1.7	34.4	65.6	1616
Female	5.9	6.0	14.0	29.4	0.3	3.6	47.7	52.3	1390
Area									
Urban	2.8	5.6	6.5	25.1	0.1	2.6	37.0	63.0	1644
Rural Coastal	3.2	5.1	6.2	30.6	0.3	2.0	41.7	58.3	742
Rural Interior	9.2	3.0	27.5	22.1	0.2	3.2	48.8	51.2	620
Region									
Paramaribo	2.8	5.2	4.8	23.5	0.0	3.8	35.9	64.1	700
Wanica	2.5	5.5	9.5	25.2	0.2	1.7	37.4	62.6	735
Nickerie	1.7	6.2	0.4	33.2	0.0	1.4	39.0	61.0	171
Coronie	1.6	3.7	3.5	26.2	0.0	4.7	34.2	65.8	31
Saramacca	1.8	5.9	4.1	33.8	0.0	1.8	43.5	56.5	144
Commewijne	4.2	4.5	2.0	29.3	0.2	2.7	38.9	61.1	213
Marowijne	5.0	4.6	17.7	28.0	0.3	1.4	45.5	54.5	163
Para	4.2	7.0	3.5	29.9	0.7	2.2	41.1	58.9	228
Brokopondo	9.7	3.7	35.2	18.9	0.5	2.2	50.8	49.2	282
Sipaliwini	8.7	2.3	21.1	24.8	0.0	4.1	47.1	52.9	338
Age of household head									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
20-24	0.0	3.3	9.9	1.4	0.0	8.9	21.5	78.5	106
25-29	3.7	1.6	13.3	3.2	0.6	2.8	20.1	79.9	216
30-34	2.6	3.3	17.0	3.6	0.0	2.5	22.8	77.2	270
35-39	4.0	6.2	17.9	6.5	0.0	1.2	28.4	71.6	341
40-44	5.1	3.3	18.4	6.1	0.0	3.2	28.3	71.7	280
45-49	4.2	6.7	10.6	6.7	0.1	4.3	26.7	73.3	392
50-59	6.8	6.4	7.6	7.1	0.3	2.1	24.4	75.6	627
60-69	4.1	6.1	4.7	83.8	0.4	2.1	84.7	15.3	419
70+	1.9	2.9	4.3	87.7	0.0	1.2	89.0	11.0	339

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two quintiles (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	Financial Assistance program (FB) from SOZAVO for individuals or households	Financial Assistance program (FB) from SOZAVO for individuals with a disability	General Child Allowance program (AKB) from SOZAVO	Old Age pension program (AOV) from SOZAVO	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest quintiles
Education of household head									
ECE, Pre-primary or None	7.2	5.2	14.0	44.6	0.0	3.5	58.9	41.1	505
Primary	5.3	6.1	11.2	31.7	0.2	2.0	48.1	51.9	1116
Lower Secondary	2.7	4.9	8.5	13.9	0.3	2.5	27.8	72.2	939
Upper Secondary	0.8	2.2	10.7	6.3	0.0	3.1	20.5	79.5	221
Higher	0.0	3.8	6.9	22.3	0.0	2.7	31.9	68.1	62
Missing/DK	2.6	0.8	12.0	24.3	0.0	3.8	36.6	63.4	162
Ethnicity of household head									
Indigenous/Amerindian	1.7	3.9	7.3	31.2	0.2	1.7	41.3	58.7	209
Maroon	6.9	3.8	19.8	21.4	0.2	3.3	42.6	57.4	1096
Creole	2.3	5.3	6.6	29.1	0.6	3.1	42.0	58.0	450
Hindustani	3.7	7.6	5.1	27.7	0.0	1.9	40.3	59.7	648
Javanese	1.8	4.1	4.8	36.3	0.1	1.6	43.8	56.2	310
Mixed Ethnicity	2.7	4.2	4.1	15.9	0.0	2.0	26.0	74.0	226
Other	2.0	3.6	4.7	27.9	0.0	4.2	31.9	68.1	67
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	6.1	5.3	14.3	23.3	0.1	3.1	41.8	58.2	1464
Second	2.5	4.6	7.3	28.3	0.2	2.1	39.4	60.6	1542

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households**

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

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	Financial Assistance program (FB) from SOZAVO for individuals or households	Financial Assistance program (FB) from SOZAVO for individuals with a disability	General Child Allowance program (AKB) from SOZAVO	Old age pension program (AOV) from SOZAVO	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
Total	3.3	4.5	14.6	18.1	0.1	4.6	35.8	64.2	10206
Sex of household head									
Male	2.3	3.7	12.1	16.2	0.1	3.8	31.7	68.3	5435
Female	4.4	5.3	17.5	20.2	0.2	5.7	40.4	59.6	4771
Area									
Urban	1.5	4.1	9.3	18.5	0.1	4.9	32.3	67.7	6852
Rural Coastal	2.5	5.4	10.7	19.3	0.2	3.1	33.9	66.1	1912
Rural Interior	12.7	4.8	45.2	14.3	0.0	5.6	55.0	45.0	1442
Region									
Paramaribo	1.8	4.6	6.4	19.7	0.1	6.8	33.4	66.6	3445
Wanica	0.9	3.3	13.4	18.0	0.1	3.1	31.9	68.1	2791
Nickerie	0.8	2.5	6.8	19.4	0.0	1.2	29.2	70.8	481
Coronie	1.3	1.0	14.2	16.7	0.0	4.9	32.7	67.3	73
Saramacca	2.3	5.5	9.5	15.8	0.1	3.9	30.5	69.5	342
Commewijne	4.5	4.3	4.3	17.5	0.4	2.8	29.2	70.8	561
Marowijne	2.8	4.8	26.2	15.1	0.2	3.7	39.3	60.7	479
Para	2.6	9.3	3.4	21.6	0.3	2.8	33.3	66.7	591
Brokopondo	13.5	7.6	54.7	12.6	0.0	3.8	61.6	38.4	745
Sipaliwini	11.9	1.9	35.0	16.2	0.0	7.4	47.8	52.2	698
Age of household head									
15-19	(21.5)	(0.0)	(32.6)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.7)	(63.3)	17
20-24	0.0	4.3	16.3	4.6	0.0	9.6	29.8	70.2	164
25-29	3.0	2.5	15.2	4.6	0.0	5.7	23.4	76.6	591
30-34	2.3	3.8	15.7	5.8	0.0	3.9	24.6	75.4	1217
35-39	3.7	5.0	19.6	7.2	0.2	1.6	30.2	69.8	1686
40-44	3.3	2.7	16.0	7.6	0.0	3.7	27.0	73.0	1577
45-49	2.3	4.8	12.9	7.8	0.1	6.1	29.1	70.9	1585
50-59	4.6	5.3	12.2	8.3	0.3	5.0	27.5	72.5	1932
60-69	2.8	5.9	8.5	82.4	0.3	7.4	83.6	16.4	979
70+	4.3	5.1	15.7	89.0	0.0	5.9	90.4	9.6	457

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	Financial Assistance program (FB) from SOZAVO for individuals or households	Financial Assistance program (FB) from SOZAVO for individuals with a disability	General Child Allowance program (AKB) from SOZAVO	Old age pension program (AOV) from SOZAVO	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
Education of household head									
ECE, Pre-primary or None	7.5	5.2	22.7	32.0	0.0	7.4	50.5	49.5	1112
Primary	5.1	6.4	18.7	22.6	0.2	5.2	46.0	54.0	2655
Lower Secondary	2.8	4.3	10.4	14.0	0.1	3.9	29.1	70.9	3611
Upper Secondary	0.3	3.4	8.6	11.9	0.2	3.5	24.7	75.3	1440
Higher	0.0	1.4	16.6	13.6	0.0	3.3	30.0	70.0	715
Missing/DK	1.9	2.1	18.4	17.5	0.0	6.2	37.1	62.9	673
Ethnicity of household head									
Indigenous/Amerindian	2.2	3.9	8.7	21.8	0.1	1.8	32.3	67.7	516
Maroon	6.3	5.2	24.8	16.0	0.1	6.0	42.3	57.7	3485
Creole	1.5	3.5	11.6	19.6	0.2	4.4	34.8	65.2	1704
Hindustani	1.8	4.6	11.1	19.6	0.0	2.6	34.1	65.9	2004
Javanese	1.7	3.7	7.2	24.3	0.3	5.4	35.7	64.3	1179
Mixed Ethnicity	2.3	5.1	5.8	12.1	0.0	5.1	24.8	75.2	1103
Other	0.1	1.2	5.5	13.8	0.0	3.5	18.5	81.5	214
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	8.1	6.2	26.1	15.7	0.1	6.0	43.9	56.1	2890
Second	2.7	5.6	15.3	18.7	0.2	4.5	37.7	62.3	2183
Middle	1.5	5.2	7.1	19.7	0.2	6.1	32.6	67.4	1913
Fourth	0.8	2.4	6.7	19.7	0.0	3.0	29.2	70.8	1704
Richest	0.1	0.8	10.0	17.7	0.2	2.3	29.0	71.0	1515

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers**

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

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programs: 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 2017/2018 school year, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Education related financial or material support				
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support[1]	No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
Total	1.2	2.1	2.8	97.2	8566
Sex of household head					
Male	1.2	2.3	3.1	96.9	4201
Female	1.1	1.9	2.5	97.5	4365
Area					
Urban	1.4	2.0	2.8	97.2	6080
Rural Coastal	0.8	2.0	2.4	97.6	1527
Rural Interior	0.4	3.2	3.4	96.6	959
Region					
Paramaribo	2.1	2.9	3.9	96.1	3009
Wanica	0.7	0.9	1.5	98.5	2516
Nickerie	0.5	1.3	1.7	98.3	430
Coronie	0.8	2.8	2.8	97.2	69
Saramacca	1.4	1.8	2.8	97.2	298
Commewijne	0.5	2.6	3.0	97.0	487
Marowijne	0.8	1.4	2.2	97.8	344
Para	0.8	2.2	2.2	97.8	454
Brokopondo	0.5	2.6	2.6	97.4	515
Sipaliwini	0.4	4.0	4.4	95.6	444
Age					
5-9	0.9	2.1	2.5	97.5	2804
10-14	1.0	2.8	3.1	96.9	2630
15-19	1.5	1.8	2.9	97.1	2209
20-24	1.8	1.1	2.4	97.6	924
School management [A]					
Public	1.0	2.0	2.6	97.4	6289
Non-public	1.8	2.3	3.2	96.8	2189
DK/Missing	2.3	1.2	3.5	96.5	88
Education of household head					
ECE, Pre-primary or None	0.9	2.2	2.9	97.1	813
Primary	0.8	2.7	2.9	97.1	2064
Lower Secondary	1.1	2.0	2.8	97.2	3175
Upper Secondary	1.7	1.9	2.6	97.4	1318
Higher	2.0	0.4	2.2	97.8	640
Missing/DK	0.9	2.6	3.4	96.6	556

11.3 DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSEMENT

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 MICS 6. 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) (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, [illegible]

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years 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 origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Immigration origin	Other reason	Any reason[1]		
Total	7.3	2.4	1.3	1.8	3.1	0.9	1.1	2.3	12.5	87.5	7000
Area											
Urban	8.0	2.7	1.5	2.1	3.3	1.0	1.2	2.5	13.7	86.3	5287
Rural Coastal	4.8	1.4	0.5	0.7	2.0	0.6	0.7	1.8	8.5	91.5	1178
Rural Interior	6.1	2.0	1.2	2.1	3.6	0.4	1.2	1.4	9.0	91.0	535
Region											
Paramaribo	9.4	3.7	1.9	2.7	3.8	0.8	1.9	3.1	16.5	83.5	2585
Wanica	7.0	1.8	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.1	0.4	1.7	11.5	88.5	2131
Nickerie	4.1	0.9	0.2	0.6	2.6	2.0	0.3	3.4	9.4	90.6	439
Coronie	7.6	3.4	1.0	0.3	2.2	0.3	2.6	2.1	13.4	86.6	46
Saramacca	5.9	2.8	1.1	0.7	3.5	0.6	1.1	1.9	11.2	88.8	274
Commewijne	4.3	1.5	1.9	1.0	2.2	0.8	1.3	1.5	6.9	93.1	468
Marowijne	5.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	7.3	92.7	207
Para	5.6	1.4	0.3	1.4	1.9	0.4	0.4	2.0	9.6	90.4	316
Brokopondo	8.4	3.7	2.0	3.0	4.2	0.8	2.1	1.5	11.4	88.6	285
Sipaliwini	3.5	0.0	0.3	1.1	3.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	6.3	93.7	250
Age											
15-19	8.5	2.3	1.7	2.9	3.8	0.8	1.6	2.8	14.4	85.6	1353
15-17	7.8	1.0	1.2	3.7	2.9	1.2	1.2	2.3	12.6	87.4	812
18-19	9.4	4.3	2.6	1.6	5.2	0.1	2.2	3.4	17.0	83.0	540
20-24	7.6	2.3	1.1	1.4	2.4	1.4	1.0	3.2	13.8	86.2	1012
25-29	8.9	3.5	2.1	1.8	5.0	0.7	0.9	2.2	14.5	85.5	974
30-34	6.8	1.9	0.5	1.5	2.9	0.7	1.1	1.8	12.3	87.7	1001
35-39	6.4	2.6	1.6	2.3	2.2	1.0	1.5	1.6	9.2	90.8	941
40-44	4.3	1.1	0.2	1.2	2.6	1.0	1.1	3.0	8.9	91.1	818
45-49	7.9	3.3	1.7	1.5	2.6	0.8	0.3	1.3	12.9	87.1	900

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women) (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years 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 origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Immigration origin	Other reason	Any reason[1]		
Education*											
ECE, Pre-primary or None	9.4	2.9	0.7	3.0	1.8	0.4	0.6	1.1	13.0	87.0	261
Primary	4.5	0.8	0.9	1.8	2.0	1.4	0.4	1.0	8.6	91.4	942
Lower Secondary	6.0	1.8	0.9	1.9	2.4	0.8	1.3	2.1	10.8	89.2	2987
Upper Secondary	7.5	2.5	1.3	1.5	3.7	0.9	1.3	2.5	13.5	86.5	1819
Higher	12.6	5.2	2.8	1.8	5.2	0.5	0.6	3.7	19.0	81.0	972
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	6.6	6.0	2.7	3.7	3.4	4.0	1.0	6.1	20.8	79.2	303
Has no functional difficulty	7.3	2.4	1.3	1.5	3.1	0.7	1.1	2.1	12.0	88.0	5885
Ethnicity of household head											
Indigenous/Amerindian	3.6	1.9	0.4	1.6	3.4	0.9	0.0	2.3	8.2	91.8	278
Maroon	8.7	2.0	1.0	2.8	3.3	0.7	1.3	1.7	13.7	86.3	1633
Creole	8.5	2.9	1.6	1.4	3.6	0.7	0.4	2.5	13.8	86.2	1174
Hindustani	6.4	2.8	1.2	0.9	3.2	1.4	1.0	1.9	11.0	89.0	1978
Javanese	4.1	1.7	0.1	0.8	1.8	0.1	0.5	2.8	8.7	91.3	921
Mixed Ethnicity	6.6	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.4	0.9	0.8	3.3	13.6	86.4	837
Other	23.5	6.0	5.7	6.5	7.5	2.1	11.1	3.2	30.7	69.3	177
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	6.5	1.6	1.0	1.8	2.9	0.6	1.1	1.6	10.8	89.2	1295
Second	9.0	2.5	0.8	2.2	3.2	1.5	0.7	2.7	14.6	85.4	1409
Middle	6.4	2.4	1.7	1.8	3.5	1.2	1.5	2.4	12.1	87.9	1471
Fourth	6.7	3.1	1.7	1.6	3.7	0.6	0.8	3.0	11.3	88.7	1441
Richest	7.9	2.5	1.4	1.8	2.2	0.6	1.4	1.7	13.6	86.4	1383

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1**

* 'Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observation

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men) (1 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:									Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Ethnic origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Immigration origin	Other reason	Any reason[1]		
Total	6.8	1.6	0.7	1.7	2.5	0.7	0.7	1.2	10.8	89.2	2828
Area											
Urban	7.8	1.9	0.9	2.1	3.0	0.6	0.7	1.0	11.7	88.3	2122
Rural Coastal	3.7	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.8	8.4	91.6	521
Rural Interior	4.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.8	8.2	91.8	185
Region											
Paramaribo	7.5	1.9	0.9	2.8	3.4	1.0	1.2	1.7	12.6	87.4	1175
Wanica	8.8	2.1	1.1	1.4	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	11.3	88.7	764
Nickerie	5.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.9	7.3	92.7	167
Coronie	7.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	8.5	91.5	29
Saramacca	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.7	1.8	3.1	13.1	86.9	96
Commewijne	2.8	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.3	5.4	94.6	195
Marowijne	4.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.4	2.9	9.4	90.6	86
Para	3.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	1.0	1.9	8.2	91.8	129
Brokopondo	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	10.4	89.6	89
Sipaliwini	2.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.7	1.6	6.2	93.8	96
Age											
15-19	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.9	0.1	0.9	0.9	7.8	92.2	594
15-17	6.6	0.0	0.2	1.4	2.2	0.2	1.3	1.2	9.4	90.6	368
18-19	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	5.2	94.8	226
20-24	5.9	2.0	0.8	1.9	2.7	0.3	0.1	1.0	10.3	89.7	441
25-29	8.6	3.0	0.6	2.9	5.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	14.3	85.7	341
30-34	6.9	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.8	1.5	0.9	1.6	12.4	87.6	379
35-39	8.4	3.4	0.7	1.5	3.2	1.3	0.8	1.2	12.3	87.7	336
40-44	5.1	2.0	1.9	2.3	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.8	8.9	91.1	339
45-49	8.9	0.4	0.2	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	11.8	88.2	399

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men) (2 of 2)

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:									Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Ethnic origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Immigration origin	Other reason	Any reason[1]		
Education*											
ECE, Pre-primary or None	3.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.8	6.2	0.0	15.2	84.8	50
Primary	3.8	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	6.6	93.4	509
Lower Secondary	6.7	0.6	0.2	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.9	10.2	89.8	1349
Upper Secondary	9.4	2.3	1.6	1.7	4.6	0.5	1.4	1.9	13.4	86.6	666
Higher	7.9	6.3	2.4	7.0	3.9	0.0	0.9	2.0	16.4	83.6	236
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	8.5	0.3	0.5	2.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.9	12.8	87.2	138
Has no functional difficulty	6.7	1.9	0.8	1.7	2.7	0.6	0.7	1.2	10.9	89.1	2323
Ethnicity of household head											
Indigenous/Amerindian	1.9	0.6	0.4	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.8	7.1	92.9	101
Maroon	9.7	1.7	0.8	0.6	3.7	0.9	0.2	1.1	13.7	86.3	599
Creole	8.9	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.3	0.5	1.4	1.8	12.7	87.3	472
Hindustani	5.9	2.3	0.5	1.9	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	10.0	90.0	868
Javanese	3.2	0.0	0.1	1.9	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	6.4	93.6	409
Mixed Ethnicity	5.8	2.1	1.1	2.8	3.9	0.7	0.6	1.7	10.6	89.4	314
Other	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.0	4.1	0.0	16.0	84.0	65
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.5	8.0	92.0	449
Second	6.5	0.8	0.3	1.1	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	10.3	89.7	616
Middle	7.4	2.0	0.1	1.2	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.9	10.1	89.9	556
Fourth	7.2	2.4	1.0	2.4	2.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	9.6	90.4	638
Richest	8.6	2.1	1.9	3.6	4.8	0.4	1.6	2.0	15.7	84.3	569

* Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observation

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1**

11.4 SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status[4].

Suriname 2018 MICS included a question about happiness and the respondents' overall satisfaction with life. To assist respondents in answering the question on happiness, they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix E) 'very happy', 'somewhat happy', 'neither happy nor unhappy', 'somewhat unhappy' and 'very unhappy'. They were then shown a pictorial of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top and asked to indicate at which step of the ladder they feel they are standing at the time of the survey to indicate their level of life satisfaction. Tables EQ.4.1W and EQ.4.1M present the percentage of women age 15-49 years, and age 15-24 years separately, who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, ladder step reported and the average life satisfaction score.

In addition to the questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to the understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young people. In Tables EQ.4.2W and EQ.4.2M, women's and men's perceptions of a better life are shown.

[4] OECD. *OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being*. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2013. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-guidelines-on-measuring-subjective-well-being_9789264191655-en#page1.

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women) (1 of 3)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Ladder step reported:								Ladder step reported:							
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	3.1	23.0	72.0	2.0	**100.0**	7.5	84.2	2365	3.4	22.0	71.8	2.9	**100.0**	7.5	82.8	7000
Area																
Urban	2.8	23.9	71.5	1.8	100.0	7.5	83.3	1762	3.1	22.1	72.3	2.5	100.0	7.5	82.9	5287
Rural Coastal	3.7	21.8	72.3	2.3	100.0	7.5	87.0	417	4.0	21.0	71.7	3.3	100.0	7.5	84.9	1178
Rural Interior	4.1	17.2	75.4	3.3	100.0	8.0	86.0	186	5.1	22.6	66.7	5.6	100.0	7.6	77.0	535
Region																
Paramaribo	3.6	28.4	65.8	2.2	100.0	7.2	80.5	884	2.8	26.4	68.1	2.7	100.0	7.3	82.2	2585
Wanica	1.6	20.2	76.6	1.6	100.0	7.8	86.5	718	3.4	17.8	76.3	2.6	100.0	7.6	83.6	2131
Nickerie	4.3	17.8	77.9	0.0	100.0	7.7	81.3	134	3.3	17.6	77.6	1.6	100.0	7.7	81.5	439
Coronie	(0.0)	(17.0)	(80.8)	(2.2)	100.0	(8.3)	(99.1)	18	0.6	18.8	77.4	3.1	100.0	8.0	93.0	46
Saramacca	3.6	20.3	71.9	4.2	100.0	7.5	90.8	96	4.1	17.6	73.5	4.8	100.0	7.6	88.9	274
Commewijne	3.6	18.9	76.5	0.9	100.0	7.5	90.0	129	3.1	20.4	74.9	1.6	100.0	7.6	88.2	468
Marowijne	6.4	24.2	67.3	2.0	100.0	7.1	83.7	78	5.7	25.7	66.2	2.4	100.0	7.2	85.0	207
Para	2.0	21.2	74.5	2.4	100.0	7.7	84.6	122	4.3	22.6	68.6	4.5	100.0	7.4	78.0	316
Brokopondo	3.5	19.1	76.1	1.3	100.0	8.0	89.5	111	5.3	18.1	72.8	3.8	100.0	7.8	83.5	285
Sipaliwini	5.1	14.4	74.2	6.3	100.0	7.9	80.9	75	4.8	27.7	59.8	7.7	100.0	7.3	69.6	250
Age																
15-19	2.5	21.5	74.0	2.0	100.0	7.6	86.1	1353	2.5	21.5	74.0	2.0	100.0	7.6	86.1	1353
15-17	3.1	21.9	73.0	2.0	100.0	7.7	86.4	812	3.1	21.9	73.0	2.0	100.0	7.7	86.4	812
18-19	1.7	20.9	75.3	2.1	100.0	7.6	85.5	540	1.7	20.9	75.3	2.1	100.0	7.6	85.5	540
20-24	3.8	25.0	69.3	1.9	100.0	7.4	81.7	1012	3.8	25.0	69.3	1.9	100.0	7.4	81.7	1012
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.6	24.8	69.0	2.6	100.0	7.3	82.9	974
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.1	20.3	71.4	3.1	100.0	7.3	81.4	1001
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.0	23.2	71.0	2.9	100.0	7.5	83.0	941
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.8	17.6	73.4	5.1	100.0	7.5	81.6	818
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.1	20.6	73.9	3.5	100.0	7.6	81.5	900

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women) (2 of 3)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Ladder step reported:				Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:				Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing					0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing				
Education*																
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	25	6.1	36.3	45.9	11.7	100.0	6.9	65.9	261
Primary	7.6	22.6	64.3	5.4	100.0	7.5	80.6	160	5.8	24.5	62.9	6.8	100.0	7.3	77.1	942
Lower Secondary	2.8	21.7	73.5	2.0	100.0	7.7	84.4	1204	3.7	22.5	71.7	2.1	100.0	7.5	83.4	2987
Upper Secondary	2.6	24.6	71.7	1.0	100.0	7.3	84.7	787	2.3	19.5	76.7	1.5	100.0	7.5	85.9	1819
Higher	2.9	23.4	72.4	1.2	100.0	7.4	84.4	187	1.4	18.2	78.4	1.9	100.0	7.6	85.6	972
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	2.5	24.8	70.9	1.9	100.0	7.5	83.4	1352	3.0	21.8	72.3	2.9	100.0	7.5	83.0	5594
Never married/in union	4.1	21.4	72.6	1.9	100.0	7.5	85.2	942	4.8	23.4	70.0	1.9	100.0	7.4	82.8	1277
Missing	1.1	9.8	84.0	5.0	100.0	8.4	85.8	71	4.3	13.6	67.5	14.6	100.0	8.0	75.8	129
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	19.7	23.4	57.0	0.0	100.0	6.5	72.8	56	11.4	31.1	50.8	6.7	100.0	6.5	65.3	303
Has no functional difficulty	2.5	23.5	71.9	2.1	100.0	7.5	83.4	1496	3.0	21.5	72.7	2.8	100.0	7.5	83.2	5885
Ethnicity of household head																
Indigenous/Amer indian	0.7	22.4	74.1	2.8	100.0	7.8	88.8	99	2.8	18.0	73.9	5.3	100.0	7.6	83.2	278
Maroon	3.9	25.8	68.3	2.1	100.0	7.4	82.2	656	5.5	26.4	64.1	4.0	100.0	7.3	78.5	1633
Creole	1.3	31.7	65.8	1.2	100.0	7.3	81.0	412	1.9	25.0	70.4	2.7	100.0	7.4	81.1	1174
Hindustani	3.3	16.7	78.4	1.6	100.0	7.7	86.2	583	3.5	20.9	73.3	2.3	100.0	7.5	84.0	1978
Javanese	2.8	18.8	74.4	4.1	100.0	7.7	87.5	290	1.9	15.3	80.2	2.7	100.0	7.7	89.2	921
Mixed Ethnicity	4.8	22.6	71.5	1.1	100.0	7.5	84.6	265	3.2	18.4	76.2	2.2	100.0	7.6	84.7	837
Other	(2.4)	(16.0)	(78.9)	(2.6)	100.0	(7.6)	(82.8)	60	1.4	30.0	66.5	2.1	100.0	7.4	78.3	177

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women) (3 of 3)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Ladder step reported:								Ladder step reported:							
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	6.0	24.7	66.0	3.2	100.0	7.3	80.2	474	7.3	28.1	59.3	5.2	100.0	7.1	73.8	1295
Second	2.9	20.9	72.5	3.7	100.0	7.6	83.8	483	3.9	24.0	68.0	4.1	100.0	7.4	82.3	1409
Middle	2.0	22.4	74.8	0.8	100.0	7.5	83.2	524	2.8	22.4	73.0	1.7	100.0	7.5	82.7	1471
Fourth	2.8	27.0	69.4	0.8	100.0	7.4	85.6	475	1.8	20.5	76.3	1.4	100.0	7.6	85.2	1441
Richest	1.6	19.4	77.5	1.5	100.0	7.9	88.8	409	1.4	15.1	81.2	2.3	100.0	7.9	89.5	1383

[1] **MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among women age 15-24**

[2] **MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among women age 15-24**

[3] **MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among women age 15-49**

[4] **MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among women age 15-49**

na: not applicable

* 'Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men) (1 of 3)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Ladder step reported:								Ladder step reported:							
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy[4]	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	12.0	32.3	55.4	0.3	**100.0**	6.5	87.5	1035	8.0	37.5	53.4	1.1	**100.0**	6.5	84.2	2828
Area																
Urban	11.7	33.4	54.7	0.2	100.0	6.5	87.3	752	8.3	39.5	51.3	0.9	100.0	6.4	82.8	2122
Rural Coastal	5.3	27.9	65.6	1.2	100.0	7.0	90.6	194	3.9	27.6	66.9	1.6	100.0	7.1	89.4	521
Rural Interior	29.0	31.9	39.1	0.0	100.0	5.6	82.1	88	16.6	42.6	39.6	1.1	100.0	5.8	85.0	185
Region																
Paramaribo	8.8	37.0	54.1	0.2	100.0	6.6	88.0	430	6.6	37.6	55.4	0.3	100.0	6.6	83.0	1175
Wanica	16.2	30.0	53.6	0.2	100.0	6.3	85.4	256	9.7	43.8	44.8	1.7	100.0	6.2	82.3	764
Nickerie	5.4	30.8	63.6	0.3	100.0	7.0	96.2	57	8.5	32.2	57.9	1.4	100.0	6.6	87.8	167
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	13	0.0	7.3	92.7	0.0	100.0	8.6	91.9	29
Saramacca	(0.0)	(35.0)	(61.4)	(3.6)	100.0	(7.1)	(85.1)	31	0.4	33.8	62.7	3.2	100.0	7.0	82.1	96
Commewijne	19.5	19.7	59.7	1.1	100.0	6.3	87.3	70	11.6	30.8	56.7	0.9	100.0	6.4	87.2	195
Marowijne	2.8	27.6	69.6	0.0	100.0	7.1	94.0	41	3.6	26.6	69.7	0.0	100.0	7.1	90.5	86
Para	2.4	33.5	63.3	0.8	100.0	6.9	86.4	50	2.4	26.7	68.3	2.5	100.0	7.1	91.5	129
Brokopondo	(46.1)	(26.0)	(27.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.9)	(83.6)	47	29.3	44.8	25.9	0.0	100.0	5.0	80.9	89
Sipaliwini	(9.6)	(38.5)	(51.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.4)	(80.5)	41	4.9	40.5	52.3	2.2	100.0	6.5	88.9	96
Age																
15-19	12.0	31.2	56.3	0.5	100.0	6.7	89.1	594	12.0	31.2	56.3	0.5	100.0	6.7	89.1	594
15-17	13.1	28.8	57.6	0.5	100.0	6.7	90.5	368	13.1	28.8	57.6	0.5	100.0	6.7	90.5	368
18-19	10.3	35.2	54.1	0.5	100.0	6.6	86.8	226	10.3	35.2	54.1	0.5	100.0	6.6	86.8	226
20-24	11.9	33.7	54.3	0.1	100.0	6.3	85.3	441	11.9	33.7	54.3	0.1	100.0	6.3	85.3	441
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.1	35.0	55.5	1.4	100.0	6.5	83.2	341
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.9	48.2	43.2	1.6	100.0	6.1	77.7	379
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.0	33.5	57.7	2.7	100.0	6.6	81.3	336
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.7	39.9	53.0	1.4	100.0	6.6	84.2	339
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.3	44.7	52.6	0.3	100.0	6.6	85.2	399

Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men) (2 of 3)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Ladder step reported:								Ladder step reported:							
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy[4]	Number of men age 15-49 years
Education*																
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	6	7.2	47.9	39.7	5.2	100.0	5.9	75.5	50
Primary	21.4	30.2	47.5	0.9	100.0	6.2	85.4	129	11.3	45.7	39.4	3.6	100.0	6.1	78.0	509
Lower Secondary	12.3	35.5	51.8	0.4	100.0	6.5	86.3	617	8.7	39.5	51.5	0.4	100.0	6.5	82.1	1349
Upper Secondary	6.8	24.9	68.3	0.0	100.0	6.9	91.3	221	5.2	31.4	62.9	0.4	100.0	6.8	90.8	666
Higher	(7.5)	(29.3)	(63.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.6)	(91.9)	60	4.5	24.4	70.7	0.3	100.0	6.8	93.6	236
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	4.1	34.5	61.3	0.1	100.0	6.9	86.2	348	4.7	40.5	54.0	0.8	100.0	6.6	83.9	1762
Never married/in union	16.0	30.8	52.6	0.5	100.0	6.4	88.1	681	13.9	33.0	52.1	1.1	100.0	6.3	84.6	1035
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	5	(0.0)	(22.0)	(65.6)	(12.4)	100.0	(7.2)	(87.6)	31
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	(7.4)	(14.5)	(78.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.3)	(74.9)	26	4.0	18.1	76.1	1.8	100.0	7.4	81.3	138
Has no functional difficulty	11.5	35.0	53.3	0.3	100.0	6.4	86.3	641	7.4	40.1	51.4	1.1	100.0	6.4	83.4	2323
Ethnicity of household head																
Indigenous/Amerindian	7.4	23.3	69.3	0.0	100.0	7.1	92.7	34	4.0	25.2	69.7	1.1	100.0	7.1	95.3	101
Maroon	20.1	30.5	48.9	0.4	100.0	6.1	86.6	283	14.2	41.3	43.4	1.2	100.0	6.0	79.0	599
Creole	9.0	41.2	49.6	0.2	100.0	6.5	84.9	192	6.1	37.4	55.9	0.6	100.0	6.7	81.7	472
Hindustani	10.9	31.4	57.4	0.3	100.0	6.7	85.3	265	7.2	39.9	51.1	1.8	100.0	6.5	83.4	868
Javanese	6.6	33.0	59.6	0.8	100.0	6.8	92.2	139	5.1	36.8	57.8	0.3	100.0	6.7	91.2	409
Mixed Ethnicity	5.5	21.6	72.8	0.0	100.0	7.1	90.8	101	6.4	27.9	65.7	0.0	100.0	6.9	86.7	314
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	20	8.8	42.7	46.2	2.2	100.0	6.4	87.3	65

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men) (3 of 3)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Ladder step reported:								Ladder step reported:							
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy[4]	Number of men age 15-49 years
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	18.3	37.2	44.1	0.5	100.0	6.0	85.4	199	13.3	41.8	44.1	0.8	100.0	6.1	82.3	449
Second	15.9	40.5	43.0	0.7	100.0	6.1	80.8	219	10.6	44.2	44.0	1.2	100.0	6.2	78.0	616
Middle	7.9	30.9	61.1	0.0	100.0	7.0	91.1	197	6.4	41.8	51.2	0.6	100.0	6.5	83.9	556
Fourth	6.8	28.3	64.9	0.0	100.0	7.0	90.0	229	4.7	34.4	60.0	0.9	100.0	6.8	87.2	638
Richest	11.2	23.9	64.4	0.6	100.0	6.6	90.6	191	6.3	26.4	65.6	1.7	100.0	6.8	89.3	569

[1] **MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among women age 15-24**

[2] **MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among women age 15-24**

[3] **MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among women age 15-49**

[4] **MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among women age 15-49**

na: not applicable

* 'Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

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

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

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women) (1 of 3)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[2]	
Total	73.1	93.2	70.8	2365	66.6	90.0	64.4	7000
Area								
Urban	73.1	93.1	70.5	1762	66.7	89.6	64.3	5287
Rural Coastal	72.9	94.1	71.3	417	66.2	91.6	64.2	1178
Rural Interior	73.1	92.2	73.1	186	67.4	89.6	66.0	535
Region								
Paramaribo	70.4	92.2	67.8	884	66.2	90.3	63.9	2585
Wanica	76.2	93.4	72.8	718	66.9	88.6	64.1	2131
Nickerie	75.4	98.6	75.0	134	65.1	90.5	64.4	439
Coronie	(89.3)	(98.0)	(89.3)	18	71.9	97.1	71.4	46
Saramacca	71.4	92.1	67.1	96	59.1	86.8	56.1	274
Commewijne	73.4	95.0	72.3	129	70.7	92.0	68.7	468
Marowijne	78.6	95.1	77.9	78	76.0	96.0	75.2	207
Para	67.1	92.2	67.1	122	63.1	91.2	61.4	316
Brokopondo	74.2	95.1	74.2	111	71.2	93.8	70.1	285
Sipaliwini	71.4	87.9	71.4	75	63.0	84.9	61.4	250
Age								
15-19	71.1	92.1	67.9	1353	71.1	92.1	67.9	1353
15-17	71.7	89.9	67.2	812	71.7	89.9	67.2	812
18-19	70.1	95.3	68.9	540	70.1	95.3	68.9	540
20-24	75.8	94.8	74.7	1012	75.8	94.8	74.7	1012
25-29	na	na	na	na	72.2	94.0	71.1	974
30-34	na	na	na	na	66.4	90.4	65.1	1001
35-39	na	na	na	na	63.5	89.0	60.9	941
40-44	na	na	na	na	57.9	84.6	54.9	818
45-49	na	na	na	na	55.1	82.4	52.0	900

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women) (2 of 3)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[2]	
Education*								
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	49.9	86.2	47.2	261
Primary	63.5	82.5	59.3	160	57.7	83.4	54.1	942
Lower Secondary	73.6	93.0	71.0	1204	67.4	90.5	65.3	2987
Upper Secondary	76.1	95.3	74.1	787	72.2	92.3	70.4	1819
Higher	70.4	96.9	70.4	187	66.9	91.2	64.9	972
Marital Status								
Ever married/in union	74.8	94.8	73.4	1352	66.1	90.1	64.1	5594
Never married/in union	70.2	91.7	67.3	942	69.2	90.7	66.4	1277
Missing	77.5	83.8	68.0	71	63.3	76.0	58.2	129
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	52.8	95.8	52.3	56	45.2	83.1	44.2	303
Has no functional difficulty	74.6	94.9	73.5	1496	67.0	90.3	65.1	5885
Ethnicity of household head								
Indigenous/Amerindian	72.8	89.4	72.5	99	68.5	88.7	66.7	278
Maroon	70.2	93.7	69.4	656	66.0	93.3	64.8	1633
Creole	76.8	94.7	75.4	412	69.5	93.2	68.6	1174
Hindustani	71.2	90.5	66.6	583	59.8	83.1	55.6	1978
Javanese	78.2	97.1	76.8	290	72.1	94.3	70.8	921
Mixed Ethnicity	73.1	94.8	70.8	265	73.2	92.3	71.1	837
Other	(73.9)	(84.8)	(64.9)	60	68.2	83.0	63.8	177

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women) (3 of 3)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[2]	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	66.7	90.4	64.9	474	62.0	89.1	59.9	1295
Second	75.4	92.2	74.0	483	65.9	90.3	64.3	1409
Middle	76.1	94.6	73.9	524	68.0	91.3	66.1	1471
Fourth	74.2	96.8	72.6	475	70.6	92.6	69.2	1441
Richest	72.6	91.8	67.9	409	66.2	86.2	62.0	1383

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among women age 15-24**

[2] **MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among women age 15-49**

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

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

* 'Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

na: not applicable

Table EQ.4.2M: Perception of a better life (men) (1 of 3)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life					Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	Number of women age 15-24 years		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[2]	
Total	69.7	88.2	66.9	1035	58.2	79.8	54.7	2828	69.7
Area									
Urban	70.9	89.5	68.1	752	58.4	79.7	54.6	2122	70.9
Rural Coastal	72.6	88.2	70.0	194	61.0	81.4	58.2	521	72.6
Rural Interior	52.9	77.4	50.2	88	48.4	76.5	47.1	185	52.9
Region									
Paramaribo	67.8	86.5	63.6	430	58.0	78.9	52.8	1175	67.8
Wanica	76.0	94.8	75.0	256	59.0	82.9	57.6	764	76.0
Nickerie	77.5	95.2	75.3	57	66.2	82.1	63.7	167	77.5
Coronie	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	65.7	79.6	60.3	29	(*)
Saramacca	(54.0)	(84.4)	(49.6)	31	45.4	66.7	41.8	96	(54.0)
Commewijne	67.7	85.2	66.1	70	53.6	71.3	48.5	195	67.7
Marowijne	78.2	92.8	77.3	41	69.7	89.5	66.0	86	78.2
Para	71.8	82.4	71.3	50	65.6	87.5	65.4	129	71.8
Brokopondo	(53.7)	(73.3)	(48.5)	47	48.1	72.6	45.4	89	(53.7)
Sipaliwini	(52.1)	(82.0)	(52.1)	41	48.6	80.1	48.6	96	(52.1)
Age									
15-19	68.7	87.5	66.0	594	68.7	87.5	66.0	594	68.7
15-17	69.4	87.5	66.2	368	69.4	87.5	66.2	368	69.4
18-19	67.5	87.5	65.6	226	67.5	87.5	65.6	226	67.5
20-24	70.9	89.2	68.2	441	70.9	89.2	68.2	441	70.9
25-29	na	na	na	na	57.4	82.8	54.0	341	na
30-34	na	na	na	na	52.5	81.7	50.5	379	na
35-39	na	na	na	na	51.7	77.0	48.6	336	na
40-44	na	na	na	na	47.9	65.7	41.6	339	na
45-49	na	na	na	na	48.8	67.9	44.1	399	na

Table EQ.4.2M: Perception of a better life (men) (2 of 3)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years		Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]			Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[2]	
Education*									
ECE, Pre-primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	41.6	75.1	39.0	50	(*)
Primary	56.4	78.4	52.7	129	45.0	72.7	42.7	509	56.4
Lower Secondary	69.2	89.9	67.3	617	59.8	83.3	56.9	1349	69.2
Upper Secondary	76.9	89.1	72.8	221	64.5	80.4	60.1	666	76.9
Higher	(76.7)	(91.3)	(73.0)	60	64.4	77.8	58.4	236	76.7
Marital Status									
Ever married/in union	66.1	89.9	63.4	348	54.5	77.8	50.7	1762	66.1
Never married/in union	71.5	87.3	68.8	681	64.5	83.6	61.5	1035	71.5
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(59.7	(68.1)	(59.1)	31	(*)
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(57.6)	(87.2)	(57.6)	26	52.9	81.8	50.8	138	(57.6)
Has no functional difficulty	70.3	88.7	67.7	641	56.7	78.5	53.2	2323	70.3
Ethnicity of household head									
Indigenous/Amerindian	84.4	96.9	83.2	34	69.0	92.5	68.4	101	84.4
Maroon	63.5	87.8	62.2	283	54.9	84.7	53.1	599	63.5
Creole	72.4	89.5	69.7	192	63.1	83.1	60.4	472	72.4
Hindustani	69.8	85.6	65.3	265	55.4	73.6	51.0	868	69.8
Javanese	71.3	91.0	69.6	139	56.9	77.6	52.5	409	71.3
Mixed Ethnicity	76.3	90.3	71.8	101	65.6	84.3	61.0	314	76.3
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	46.5	66.3	41.1	65	(*)

Table EQ.4.2M: Perception of a better life (men) (3 of 3)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years		Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]			Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[2]	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	60.5	81.1	58.6	199	54.4	80.2	52.7	449	60.5
Second	70.1	89.9	64.7	219	55.1	79.2	51.8	616	70.1
Middle	70.1	88.6	68.7	197	55.8	81.0	52.2	556	70.1
Fourth	73.1	94.1	72.8	229	63.6	84.0	61.5	638	73.1
Richest	74.3	86.4	69.3	191	60.9	74.3	54.4	569	74.3

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among men age 15-24**

[2] **MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among men age 15-49**

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

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

* Missing/DK' category not shown due to low number of observations

na: not applicable

APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESIGN

Suriname is located on the northern coast of South America. It is bordered in the north by the Atlantic Ocean, in the south by Brazil, in the east by French Guyana and in the west by Guyana. Topographically there is a subdivision of the country in the coastal lowlands, the savannah and the highlands with its tropical rainforest in the south. Approximately 72% of the population, estimated at 391,000 during the Eighth Population and Housing Census in 2012, live in the coastal lowland bordering the Atlantic Ocean. The population density of 3.56 per square kilometer (km^2) is among the lowest in South America. The population density in the coastal area is 574.6/km^2, while in the interior it is approximately 0.38/km^2.

The country is divided into the above mentioned ten districts and 62 'sub-districts (ressorten)' by law. The 'sub-districts' are subdivisions at the district level. For purposes of conducting the fieldwork during the Eighth Population and Housing Census of 2012, the General Bureau of Statistics sub-divided each sub-district in the coastal area (lowland and savannah) into enumeration 'blocks'. An enumeration 'block' is considered to be a manageable workload for a census enumerator for the fieldwork period of two weeks and would ideally have between 100 and 150 households. In the interior, a somewhat different fieldwork approach was used due to the geographical spread of villages to the extent that teams consisting of 5-7 fieldworkers canvassed clusters of villages. These clusters are enumeration areas and were expected to have approximately 500 households, or the workload of 5 enumerators.

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 Suriname MICS 2018 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban, rural coastal and rural interior "ressorten" (by law, the lowest administrative division of Suriname), and for the ten districts of the country: Paramaribo, Wanica, Nickerie, Coronie, Saramacca, Commewijne, Marowijne, Para, Brokopondo and Sipalwini. Urban and rural "ressorten" in each of the ten districts were defined as the sampling strata.

In designing the sample for the Suriname MICS 2018, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the MICS conducted in 2010, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2012 Suriname 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 Suriname MICS partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Suriname from the 2012 Census sampling frame was first examined by district, urban, rural coastal and rural interior strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas (EAs) and Households in sampling frame

District	Stratum	Area	Nr of Enumeration Areas	Nr of Households (2012 Population and Housing Census)
1-Paramaribo	1-Urban	Whole Paramaribo	472	62,315
2-Wanica		Whole Wanica	208	28,784
3-Nickerie		Nw Nickerie	29	3,952
6-Commewijne		Meerzorg and Tamanredjo	32	5,010
3-Nickerie	2-Rural Coastal	Remainder of Nickerie	43	5,875
4-Coronie		Whole Coronie	9	1,091
5-Saramacca		Whole Saramacca	33	4,840
6-Commewijne		Remainder of Commewijne	22	3,334
7-Marowijne		Whole Marowijne	30	4,358
8-Para		Whole Para	41	5,750
9-Brokopondo	3-Rural Interior	Whole Brokopondo	19	4,658
10-Sipaliwini		Whole Sipaliwini	28	10,400
Total			**966**	**140,367**

Prior to the selection of MICS clusters, one EA in the district of Sipaliwini was excluded from selection, due to that cluster being identified as an area with illegal gold mining activities and a highly mobile population. This information was based on the 2012 Census and other survey fieldwork activities and experiences from the General Bureau of Statistics.

The overall sample size for the Suriname MICS 2018 was ultimately calculated as 9,400 households.

Initially a sample size of 10,000 households was obtained, considering the following indicators derived from MICS 4 (2010), using the UNICEF sample size calculation spreadsheet.

- Unmet need
- Caesarian section
- Sex before age 18
- Age appropriate breastfeeding
- Attendance of early childhood education

The decision to consider these five indicators was based on:

- choosing an important indicator that will yield the largest sample size by
    - Selecting a small number of target populations representing each a small percentage of the total population
    - Reviewing important indicators for these target groups, but ignoring indicators with very low or very high prevalence (less 10% or over 40%, respectively)
    - not choosing from the desirably low coverage indicators an indicator that is already acceptably low.

The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for each of the five indicators:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2 (pb)(AveSize)(RR)]},$$

where:

n= the required sample size, expressed as number of households

4= a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence

r= the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

deff= the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5

RME = the relative margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more that 0.12 (12 percent) for national-level estimates

pb= the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, *r*, is based

AveSize= the average household size (mean number of persons per household)

RR= the predicted response rate

For national-level estimates an RME of 12% was used. The resulting number of sample households from this exercise was 2,885 for the variable "Unmet need".

The formula was applied for the calculation of the sample sizes for the variables "Caesarian section"," Sex before age 18", "Age appropriate breastfeeding" and "Attendance of early childhood education".

A spreadsheet provided by the UNICEF for the calculation of sample sizes on domain level was used for this purpose.

The spreadsheet resulted in the following sample sizes for the five selected indicators.

Indicator	r	deff	pb	AveSize	RR	*Sample size*
Unmet needs	0.1693	1.745	0.2602	4.0	0.792	*2,885*
Caesarian section	0.1899	1.350	0.2658	4.0	0.792	*1,900*
Sex before age 18	0.2299	1.495	0.0256	4.0	0.792	*17,182*
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	0.1471	1.133	0.0384	4.0	0.792	*14,986*
Attendance to early childhood education	0.3427	0.931	0.0386	4.0	0.792	*4,057*

The team decided that the maximum feasible sample size, also considering budget constraints, would be 10,000 households. In the MICS 4 round, the GBS obtained an approximate 85% response rate with a sample of 9,000 households. Therefore, with a sample size of 10,000 households, the expectation was an effective sample size of 8,500 households.

The number of households selected per cluster for the Suriname MICS 2018 was determined as 20 households, based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 500 sample clusters would need to be selected in total.

Based on this decision, the allocation of the 500 sample PSUs to each domain of estimation was as follows:

Table SD.2: Distribution of 500 sample PSUs by District, Urban, rural Coastal and rural Interior

District	Stratum	Areas	Total nr of clusters in Sampling Frame used for MICS	Nr of clusters in MICS sample	Nr of sample Households per cluster	Totral nr of Households in sample
1-Paramaribo	**1-Urban**	**Whole Paramaribo**	472	190	20	3,800
2-Wanica	**1-Urban**	**Whole Wanica**	208	89	20	1,780
3-Nickerie	**1-Urban**	**Nw Nickerie**	29	15	20	300
3-Nickerie	**2-Rural Coastal**	**remainder Nickerie**	43	20	20	400
4-Coronie	**2-Rural Coastal**	**Whole Coronie**	9	9	20	180
5-Saramacca	**2-Rural Coastal**	**Whole Saramacca**	33	33	20	660
6-Commewijne	**1-Urban**	**Meerzorg, Tamanredjo**	32	16	20	320
6-Commewijne	**2-Rural Coastal**	**remainder of Commewijne**	22	22	20	440
7-Marowijne	**2-Rural Coastal**	**Whole Marowijne**	30	30	20	600
8-Para	**2-Rural Coastal**	**Whole Para**	41	30	20	600
9-Brokopondo	**3-Rural Interior**	**Whole Brokopondo**	18	18	20	360
10-Sipaliwini	**3-Rural Interior**	**Whole Sipaliwini**	28	28	20	560
Total			**965**	**500**		**10,000**

Note 1: Coronie, Saramacca, Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini, all the PSUs in the frame with probability 1. Since the variance of estimates (sampling error) has two components, one from the first stage selection of PSUs and one from the second stage selection of households, the contribution in the first stage component (PSUs) to the variance of the estimates would be zero, thus making the total variance lower.

Note 2: Table SD.3 below presents the distribution of the Total Fertility Rate for each district.

Table SD.3: Total Fertility Rate by District, 2012 Population and Housing Census

District	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
Paramaribo	2.23
Wanica	2.39
Nickerie	1.89
Coronie	3.24
Saramacca	2.08
Commewijne	2.14
Marowijne	**4.25**
Para	3.38
Brokopondo	**4.51**
Sipaliwini	**4.94**
National TFR	2.56

There are 3 districts with a Total Fertility Rate above 4: Marowijne (mostly inhabited by Marroons), Brokopondo (mostly Marroons) and Sipaliwini. In these districts it would be possible to conduct a listing without stratifying into households with children 0-4 years and without. That would reduce the cost of the listing operation. In the other districts of the country, it was recommended to conduct a listing in the sample PSU to determine the households that have children under the age of 5 and those households that do not. The following two substrata would then be created within each PSU:

Substratum 1: Households with at least one child in the 0-4 age group.

Substratum 2: Households that do not have any child in the 0-4 age group.

From each of these substrata the GBS would choose 10 households in the sample of each MICS cluster. Oversampling of households with children under 5 years was done in all but the three districts with TFRs lower than 4. No oversampling was done of households with children under 5 years in the districts of Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini.

Reduction of sample size of Paramaribo

Consideration was given to reduction of the sample size of Paramaribo in the overall sample of 10,000 households and the number of clusters was reduced (and therefore the effective sample size) from 190 to 160, with 20 households in each. That would result in a sample size of 3,200 households in Paramaribo and considering the 80% response rate for Paramaribo in MICS 4, the effective sample size would be approximately 2,560 households (compared to 2,184 households in MICS 4).

The final sample size became 470 clusters and 9,400 households, as shown in Table SD.4.

Table SD.4: Distribution of 470 sample PSUs by District, Urban, Rural Coastal and Rural Interior

District	Stratum	Areas	Total nr of clusters in Sampling Frame used for MICS	Nr of clusters in MICS sample	Nr of sample Households per cluster	Totral nr of Households in sample
1-Paramaribo	**1-Urban**	**Whole Paramaribo**	472	160	20	3,200
2-Wanica	**1-Urban**	**Whole Wanica**	208	89	20	1,780
3-Nickerie	**1-Urban**	**Nw Nickerie**	29	15	20	300
3-Nickerie	**2-Rural Coastal**	**remainder Nickerie**	43	20	20	400
4-Coronie	**2-Rural Coastal**	**Whole Coronie**	9	9	20	180
5-Saramacca	**2-Rural Coastal**	**Whole Saramacca**	33	33	20	660
6-Commewijne	**1-Urban**	**Meerzorg, Tamanredjo**	32	16	20	320
6-Commewijne	**2-Rural Coastal**	**remainder of Commewijne**	22	22	20	440
7-Marowijne	**2-Rural Coastal**	**Whole Marowijne**	30	30	20	600
8-Para	**2-Rural Coastal**	**Whole Para**	41	30	20	600
9-Brokopondo	**3-Rural Interior**	**Whole Brokopondo**	18	18	20	360
10-Sipaliwini	**3-Rural Interior**	**Whole Sipaliwini**	28	28	20	560
Total			**965**	**470**		**9,400**

A.2 SELECTION OF ENUMERATION AREAS (CLUSTERS)

In order to increase efficiency of the sample design the sampling frame was stratified into homogeneous strata. The first level of stratification was the district, which was the domain of estimation. Within each geographic stratum (District by "Ressort") the PSUs were already ordered geographically in a serpentine order, by which one can obtain implicit stratification when systematic selection is used. It also causes PSUs that are selected systematically to be widely distributed in the stratum.

It was further advised that in Paramaribo and Wanica a socioeconomic stratification of the PSUs was carried out and three socioeconomic strata were created prior to the selection of the PSUs. The socioeconomic stratification was advised to improve the reliability of estimates and to ensure that every segment of the stratum is represented in the sample.

Therefore PSUs of Paramaribo and Wanica were divided in the following 3 strata:

1. PSUs in the high socioeconomic stratum (households that are considered rich)
2. PSUs in the middle socioeconomic stratum (households that are considered middle class)
3. PSUs in the low socioeconomic stratum (households that are considered poor).

Once the socioeconomic stratum of each PSU in Paramaribo and Wanica was determined, a sample of PSUs was selected from each socioeconomic stratum in order to represent households from the entire socioeconomic spectrum of these two districts.

Ultimately 9,400 household addresses in 470 Census Enumeration Areas were selected out of the 965 Census EAs that made up the MICS sampling frame. Selections were made from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportional to size (pps) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2012 Census frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of sample EAs (specified in Table SD.4) from each of the four domains (Paramaribo, other urban, rural coastal and rural interior and from each of the 10 districts, within each domain.

Even though the target was 9,400 households the completed number of households visited was 9,508. This was due to the following:

- Sometimes it was obvious during the listing phase that a dwelling was occupied, but the amount of household in that dwelling was unknown at the time due to not-at-home cases during listing.
- Changes in the number of households that occupied a dwelling during the listing phase, as compared to the interviewing phase.
- When more than one household was encountered in the selected dwelling during the interview phase, the instruction was given to the interviewers to interview all these households.

A.3 LISTING ACTIVITIES

Given that there had been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2012 Population and Housing Census, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were trained to visit all the selected enumeration areas and list all households in each enumeration area.

A Listing training was held from July 4 up to July 7, 2017 (4 days). The first and second training day were theoretical and the last two days of the training covered practical listing exercises in Ressort 'Blauwgrond' Paramaribo. Training commenced with 43 trainees and at the end of the training 33 trainees remained.

The MICS 6 Listing exercise took place from July 2017 up till February 2018.

The listing was done by 15 teams, each made up of 2 fieldwork persons (one GPS operator and one Lister). Each team had a GPS to make waypoints of the various objects in a MICS cluster. In all clusters, except for those in the Sipaliwini district, use was made of taxis for transportation of listing teams. All 470 selected EAs were thoroughly listed and mapped.

Listing personnel registered the following information on listing forms:

- MICS6 cluster number
- Household listing number
- Address of the unit
- Description of the unit
- Name of head of the household
- Whether or not the household had children under 5 years of age.

Listing information was keyed in at the office by three data entry clerks.

A.4 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area.

As it was decided to select households in the districts of Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini (with sufficient Total Fertility Rates) without stratification into households with and without children under 5 yrs, the households within those enumeration areas were then sequentially numbered from 1 to M_{hi} (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the General Bureau of Statistics, where the selection of 20 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures.

The MICS 6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection (SRS) of households was adapted for this purpose.[1] In the seven other districts (with lower TFRs), 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 years of age in the sample to increase the precision of the indicators based on under-5 children.

Of the 20 households selected in each cluster, the target number of sample households with children under age 5 years was 10. Therefore, in sample clusters where more than 10 households with children under age 5 were listed, 10 of these households were selected using random systematic sampling. The 10 households without children under age 5 were selected from the other stratum. In sample clusters where 10 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 half of the sample of households. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the proportion of households to be selected for administering the individual questionnaire for men, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.[1] All men age 15 to 49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

The Suriname MICS 2018 also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample 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 subsample of households.[1]

[1] Available here: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 31, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

A.5 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The Suriname MICS 2018 sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating disproportionate numbers of households to each of the regions and districts, different sampling fractions were used in each district since the number of households in the Census frame varies by district. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (*h*) and PSU (*i*):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi}, the sampling probability for the *i*-th sample PSU in the *h*-th stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi},$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage *s* for the *i*-th sample PSU in the *h*-th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

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

p_{3hi} = $\frac{20}{M'_{hi}}$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2012 Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the EA from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample EA (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum *h*, defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum *h* out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum *h*.

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum *h*, defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum *h* who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Suriname MICS are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men in the list of household members in all the MICS sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non-response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men in the stratum was obtained from the 50% subsample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit 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 subsample 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)

For the seven districts with lower TFRs where households with children under 5 were oversampled, the last stage probability of selection 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*

The Suriname MICS 2018 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 non response) 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 0.0734 and 6.0310 in the 470 sample enumeration areas (clusters). After calculating the weights for the strata with high fertility and the strata with low fertility (separately for households with and without children under 5) using the respective formulas for the weights, the combined weights for all sample households were normalized together at the national level.

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, men, under-5s, 5-17-year olds and water quality testing with these sample weights.

APPENDIX B LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

MICS TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Member's name	Area of specialization
Genevieve Pinas	Policy staff member, Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing, Chair Technical Committee, Survey management
Dana Plet-Wardi	Deputy Head, Bureau Child rights, Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing, Survey management
Naomi Caupain	Staff member Scientific Research & Planning, General Bureau of Statistics, Survey management
Prya Hirasingh	Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, UNICEF Suriname
Rosita Woodly - Sobhie	Senior Lecturer & Researcher, Anton de Kom University of Suriname
Alvin Motman	Policy staff member, Ministry of Education, Science and Culture
Yvonne Towikromo	Policy Advisor, Ministry of Home Affairs
Jaqueline Warso	Policy Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Carol Ann Sno	Policy staff member, Ministry of Natural Resources
Judith Brielle	Liaison Officer, UNFPA Suriname
Elly Van Kanten	Specialist Family and Community Health, PAHO Suriname
Wendy Emanuelson-Telgt	Head of Planning division, Ministry of Health

MICS FIELDWORK COORDINATION: GENERAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS MANAGEMENT TEAM

Name	Function
Naomi Caupain	MICS Survey Coordinator
Eartha Groenfelt	MICS Sampling Expert
Anjali de Abreu-Kisoensingh	MICS Coordinator Listing
Fallon lambert	MICS Field Coordinator Coastal
Mirelva Alexander	MICS Field Coordinator Interior
Jo-Ann Keenswijk-Fung A loi	MICS Methodology, Training & Design Staff
Ana Soeltan-Beck	MICS Methodology, Training & Design Staff
Selvin Bisschop	MICS Coordinator Logistics
Eline Vierklau	MICS Coordinator Finance & Project Administration
Nasta Rahamat	Asst. Coordinator Finance & Project Administration
Marcia Jubitane	Asst. Coordinator Finance & Project Administration
Meryl Hanoeman	Asst. Coordinator Finance & Project Administration
Markinem Soidjojo	MICS Coordinator Data Processing
Sergio Nelson	MICS Programmer/ Primary Data Processing
Miriam Ramdhari	Assistant Data processing
Giovanna Amatsoeran	MICS Secretary
Doris Araitjamare	Fieldwork Assistant/Data editor
Defny Geldorp	Fieldwork Assistant/Data editor
John Jubithana	Cartography
Paul Samiran	Cartography
Marcel Boldewijn	Reproduction staff
Mario Breinburg	Logistical support

INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL EXPERTS	
Turgay Unalan	Household Survey expert, UNICEF HQ
Harry Hernandez	Regional Data processing and Data analysis expert
Armando Levinson	Regional Sampling expert
Celia Hubert	Regional Household Survey expert
Jose Sierra Castillo	Regional Monitoring specialist, UNICEF LACRO
Vicente Teran	Former Regional Monitoring specialist, UNICEF LACRO
Prya Hirasingh	Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, UNICEF Suriname
Faranaaz Pahalwankhan	Local Technical & Survey Management Support
Rosita Woodly-Sobhie	Local Supervisor Secondary Data Processing and Data Analysis expert
NATIONAL SUPPORT STAFF	
Jonathan Tjien Fooh	United Nations Volunteer, UNICEF Suriname

MICS FIELDWORKERS

First Name	Last name	First name	Last Name
Romana	Adelaar	Nadia	Molien
Riechella	Adjako	Imeerda	Nawi
Millita	Adjako	Merlien	Nelson
Anoeska	Akoimi	Priscilla	Nijhove
Jimmy	Alexander	Veronique	Olivieira
Ragrisa	Amatkarso	Priscilla	Pinas
Tafarel	Antonius	Mitchel	Pinas
Jenevieve	Apinsa	Mujenca	Pinas
Perry	Arrias	Sheniera	Pregers
Latoya	Axwijk	Ruth	Pryor
Stephanie	Biswana	Conchita	Rietfeld
Mirlana	Blijd	Rachel	Rijkaard

MICS FIELDWORKERS

First Name	Last name	First name	Last Name
Ivonne	Breinburg	Arthur	Sabajo
Michelle	Bribi	Amenda	Sabajo
Yaleesa	Budel	Niresh	Sewdajal
Sara	Esseboom	Andy	Singat
Cheranie	Fonkel	Nicole	Singh
Georgiano	Gill	Santosh	Singh
Wazeem	Girwar	Tetcha	Soesman
Angelique	Halfhide	Jhelisa	Spier
Rogier	Hoefdraad	Doloris	Starke
Gwendolien	Hofwijks	Joel	Strijder
Charelle	Jacobs	Pearl	Strijdhaftig
Danielle	Jasmo	Annemarie	Troenohardjo
Prince	Joekoe	Brigitte	Van Dalen
Diane	Jofi	Gracia n	Van Stampere
Alaina	Jongaman	Shaquille	Van Throo
Rachel	King	Denise	Verbond
Marilva	Klimsop	Selissa	Waterberg
Urayly	Lieveld	Marina	Weekers
Kelly	Maasie	Eunice	Wezer
Ferley	Martowidjodjo	Dayenne	Wiegel
Samantha	Matroos	Xiomara	Windzak
Reggy	Menig		

APPENDIX C ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the Suriname 2018 MICS is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error* (*se*): Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jack knife 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, rural coastal and rural interior areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for all districts (Tables SE.4 to SE.13).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For the following indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the 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 (1 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.974	0.0039	0.0040	4.6309	2.1520	30512	7915	0.966	0.981
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.931	0.0048	0.0052	2.5165	1.5863	7000	6999	0.921	0.940
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.940	0.0063	0.0067	2.0023	1.4150	2828	2828	0.928	0.953
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.793	0.0069	0.0087	2.0470	1.4307	7000	6999	0.779	0.807
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.793	0.0099	0.0125	1.6950	1.3019	2828	2828	0.773	0.813
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.325	0.0082	0.0251	2.1265	1.4583	7000	6999	0.309	0.342
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.344	0.0139	0.0404	2.4294	1.5587	2828	2828	0.317	0.372
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	12.426	3.0558	0.2459	na	na	na	na	6.315	18.538
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	17.421	3.4348	0.1972	na	na	na	na	10.551	24.290
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	19.480	3.8701	0.1987	na	na	na	na	11.740	27.221
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.796	0.0930	0.0333	na	na	na	na	2.610	2.982
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	64.488	5.3754	0.0834	na	na	na	na	53.737	75.238
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.392	0.0101	0.0257	2.1381	1.4622	4789	5042	0.372	0.412
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.572	0.0117	0.020	2.032	1.426	3238	3626	0.549	0.595
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.675	0.0170	0.0252	1.8332	1.3540	1026	1395	0.641	0.709
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.984	0.0035	0.0036	1.1033	1.0504	1026	1395	0.977	0.991

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample (2 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage (vaccination records only)	TC.3	0.739	0.0225	0.0304	1.9918	1.4113	753	763	0.694	0.784
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.583	0.0230	0.0395	2.0338	1.4261	942	936	0.537	0.629
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.924	0.0056	0.0060	3.4827	1.8662	30512	7915	0.912	0.935
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.891)	0.0128	0.0143	0.0839	0.2897	54	51	0.866	0.917
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.089	0.0118	0.1323	0.5720	0.7563	393	335	0.066	0.113
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.083	0.0087	0.1053	3.3753	1.8372	3252	3387	0.065	0.100
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.055	0.0056	0.1011	2.0159	1.4198	3249	3381	0.044	0.066
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.035	0.0038	0.1088	1.4659	1.2107	3249	3381	0.028	0.043
Early child development index	TC.53	0.774	0.0140	0.0181	1.9937	1.4120	1683	1781	0.746	0.802
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.937	0.0106	0.0113	1.6066	1.2675	637	850	0.916	0.958
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.230	0.0230	0.100	1.312	1.146	826	439	0.184	0.276
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.045	0.0082	0.182	0.685	0.828	826	439	0.029	0.061
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.983	0.0039	0.0040	3.9506	1.9876	4234	4234	0.975	0.991
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.873	0.0068	0.0078	2.7902	1.6704	9417	6620	0.859	0.886
Child labour	PR.3	0.061	0.00565	0.093	2.215	1.488	7722	3967	0.050	0.072
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.088	0.0113	0.1288	1.6655	1.2905	1012	1042	0.065	0.111
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.360	0.0182	0.0504	1.4897	1.2205	1012	1042	0.324	0.397
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.393	0.0502	0.1275	2.0247	1.4229	228	193	0.293	0.494
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	0.305	0.0256	0.0840	0.3656	0.6047	118	119	0.254	0.356

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample (3 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.473	0.0106	0.0223	3.1281	1.7687	7000	6999	0.452	0.494
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.829	0.0097	0.0116	1.8598	1.3638	2828	2828	0.810	0.848
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.975	0.0026	0.0027	2.2215	1.4905	30512	7915	0.970	0.980
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.480	0.0182	0.0380	2.8831	1.6980	6358	1618	0.443	0.516
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.804	0.0077	0.0096	2.3861	1.5447	24206	6275	0.788	0.819
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.945	0.0046	0.0049	3.2585	1.8051	30512	7915	0.936	0.954
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.886	0.0068	0.0077	3.6520	1.9110	30512	7915	0.872	0.899
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.438	0.0092	0.0209	2.6929	1.6410	30512	7915	0.420	0.457
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.113	0.0074	0.0655	3.6546	1.9117	10350	6686	0.098	0.128
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.390	0.0093	0.0239	2.8891	1.6997	30512	7915	0.371	0.408
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.125	0.0071	0.0566	3.2005	1.7890	7000	6999	0.111	0.139
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.108	0.0081	0.0745	1.9038	1.3798	2828	2828	0.092	0.124
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.530	0.0533	0.0071	1.6262	1.2752	2318	2209	7.424	7.637
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.539	0.0955	0.0146	1.7965	1.3403	1031	973	6.348	6.731

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

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

na: not applicable

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban (1 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.989	0.0022	0.0023	2.2643	1.5048	22383	4727	0.985	0.994
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.945	0.0053	0.0057	2.2943	1.5147	5287	4211	0.934	0.955
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.955	0.0074	0.0078	2.3194	1.5230	2122	1793	0.940	0.970
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.845	0.0072	0.0085	1.6562	1.2870	5287	4211	0.831	0.859
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.835	0.0117	0.0140	1.7673	1.3294	2122	1793	0.812	0.858
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.377	0.0100	0.0266	1.8002	1.3417	5287	4211	0.357	0.397
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.397	0.0172	0.0432	2.2061	1.4853	2122	1793	0.363	0.431
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	14.552	4.3320	0.2977	na	na	na	na	5.888	23.216
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	21.281	4.8723	0.2289	na	na	na	na	11.537	31.026
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	23.822	5.5168	0.2316	na	na	na	na	12.789	34.856
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.494	0.1061	0.0425	na	na	na	na	2.282	2.706
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	51.763	6.4544	0.1247	na	na	na	na	38.854	64.672
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.400	0.0123	0.0307	1.8723	1.3683	3542	2974	0.375	0.424
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.588	0.0142	0.0242	1.7974	1.3407	2383	2150	0.559	0.616
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.636	0.0235	0.0369	1.8535	1.3614	685	779	0.589	0.683
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.987	0.0034	0.0035	0.7056	0.8400	685	779	0.980	0.994
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage (vaccination records only)	TC.3	0.741	0.0307	0.0415	2.1268	1.4583	505	433	0.679	0.802
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.590	0.0291	0.0494	1.8481	1.3594	647	528	0.532	0.648
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.957	0.0043	0.0045	2.1173	1.4551	22383	4727	0.948	0.966
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.858)	(0.0217)	(0.0253)	(0.1312)	(0.3622)	41	35	(0.0000)	(0.9012)

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban(2 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.097	0.0161	0.1665	0.5204	0.7214	250	176	0.065	0.129
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.084	0.0120	0.1431	3.3973	1.8432	2052	1813	0.060	0.108
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.063	0.0080	0.1267	1.9497	1.3963	2045	1801	0.047	0.079
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.030	0.0050	0.1633	1.5061	1.2272	2045	1801	0.020	0.040
Early child development index	TC.53	0.820	0.0168	0.0206	1.8823	1.3720	1073	982	0.786	0.853
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.940	0.0134	0.0143	1.5394	1.2407	435	483	0.913	0.967
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.981	0.0056	0.0057	3.9365	1.9841	2790	2347	0.970	0.992
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.858	0.0093	0.0108	2.6415	1.6253	6323	3705	0.840	0.877
Child labour	PR.3	0.040	0.0063	0.156	2.235	1.495	5221	2192	0.028	0.053
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.079	0.0140	0.1764	1.6659	1.2907	761	623	0.051	0.107
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.327	0.0227	0.0693	1.4543	1.2059	761	623	0.282	0.373
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.405	0.0607	0.1499	1.9733	1.4047	179	130	0.284	0.527
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	0.322	0.0318	0.0989	0.3622	0.6018	94	79	0.258	0.385
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.437	0.0124	0.0284	2.6414	1.6252	5287	4211	0.412	0.462
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.817	0.0118	0.0144	1.6563	1.2870	2122	1793	0.794	0.841
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.985	0.0029	0.0030	2.7672	1.6635	22383	4727	0.979	0.991
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.534	0.0227	0.0426	2.3558	1.5349	4614	911	0.488	0.579
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.806	0.0097	0.0120	2.1714	1.4736	17320	3605	0.786	0.825
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.987	0.0024	0.0024	2.1892	1.4796	22383	4727	0.982	0.992

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban (3 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.937	0.0056	0.0060	2.4793	1.5746	22383	4727	0.925	0.948
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.533	0.0116	0.0217	2.5455	1.5955	22383	4727	0.510	0.556
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.104	0.0089	0.0859	3.1760	1.7821	6945	3704	0.086	0.122
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.372	0.0113	0.0303	2.5700	1.6031	22383	4727	0.349	0.395
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.137	0.0090	0.0655	2.8739	1.6953	5287	4211	0.119	0.155
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.117	0.0101	0.0871	1.7925	1.3389	2122	1793	0.096	0.137
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.483	0.0677	0.0090	1.6042	1.2666	1731	1287	7.348	7.619
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.523	0.1122	0.0172	1.4831	1.2178	751	588	6.299	6.748

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

na: not applicable

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural Coastal (1 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.959	0.0075	0.0078	3.5446	1.8827	5408	2471	0.944	0.974
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.907	0.0086	0.0095	1.9726	1.4045	1178	2245	0.890	0.925
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.910	0.0120	0.0132	1.4980	1.2239	521	846	0.886	0.934
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.722	0.0152	0.0210	2.5672	1.6022	1178	2245	0.691	0.752
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.705	0.0193	0.0274	1.5161	1.2313	521	846	0.666	0.743
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.210	0.0143	0.0682	2.7631	1.6623	1178	2245	0.181	0.238
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.222	0.0239	0.1077	2.8001	1.6733	521	846	0.174	0.270
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	7.784	3.1265	0.4017	na	na	na	na	1.531	14.037
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	10.136	3.4440	0.3398	na	na	na	na	3.248	17.024
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	11.952	3.5779	0.2994	na	na	na	na	4.796	19.108
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.094	0.1628	0.0526	na	na	na	na	2.769	3.420
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	79.462	9.6829	0.1219	na	na	na	na	60.096	98.827
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.418	0.0175	0.0420	2.1113	1.4530	857	1672	0.383	0.453
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.579	0.0207	0.0358	2.1592	1.4694	608	1227	0.538	0.621
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.716	0.0247	0.0345	1.3811	1.1752	191	462	0.667	0.765
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.983	0.0085	0.0087	2.0561	1.4339	191	462	0.966	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage (vaccination records only)	TC.3	0.783	0.0306	0.0391	1.4284	1.1952	152	260	0.721	0.844
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.561	0.0390	0.0695	1.8954	1.3767	157	308	0.483	0.639
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.901	0.0110	0.0122	3.3522	1.8309	5408	2471	0.879	0.923

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural Coastal (2 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	11	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.060	0.0102	0.1686	0.1987	0.4458	79	110	0.040	0.081
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.063	0.0083	0.1323	1.4124	1.1884	685	1199	0.046	0.080
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.055	0.0087	0.1596	1.7712	1.3309	686	1204	0.037	0.072
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.053	0.0091	0.1719	1.9886	1.4102	686	1204	0.035	0.071
Early child development index	TC.53	0.754	0.0243	0.0322	1.8894	1.3745	327	597	0.705	0.802
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.946	0.0227	0.0240	2.5905	1.6095	105	257	0.901	0.992
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.997	0.0016	0.0016	1.0388	1.0192	800	1420	0.993	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.887	0.0100	0.0112	2.1733	1.4742	1741	2199	0.867	0.907
Child labour	PR.3	0.048	0.0077	0.161	1.757	1.325	1437	1343	0.033	0.064
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.088	0.0203	0.2320	1.7996	1.3415	183	349	0.047	0.128
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.419	0.0298	0.0712	1.2703	1.1271	183	349	0.359	0.479
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(0.435)	(0.1077)	(0.2474)	(2.2634)	(1.5045)	33	49	(0.000)	(0.650)
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	(0.250)	(0.0177)	(0.0709)	(0.0636)	(0.2521)	23	39	(0.000)	(0.285)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.531	0.0181	0.0341	2.9570	1.7196	1178	2245	0.495	0.568
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.884	0.0172	0.0194	2.4236	1.5568	521	846	0.849	0.918
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.967	0.0056	0.0057	2.4081	1.5518	5408	2471	0.956	0.978
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.394	0.0242	0.0615	2.6246	1.6201	1139	552	0.345	0.442

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural Coastal (3 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.834	0.0119	0.0143	2.0920	1.4464	4463	2031	0.810	0.858
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.937	0.0093	0.0099	3.6167	1.9018	5408	2471	0.919	0.956
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.884	0.0116	0.0131	3.2531	1.8036	5408	2471	0.861	0.907
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.254	0.0143	0.0565	2.6820	1.6377	5408	2471	0.225	0.282
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.117	0.0116	0.0994	2.9339	1.7129	1921	2248	0.094	0.140
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.393	0.0148	0.0377	2.2665	1.5055	5408	2471	0.363	0.422
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.085	0.0079	0.0932	1.8082	1.3447	1178	2245	0.069	0.101
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.084	0.0128	0.1525	1.8031	1.3428	521	846	0.058	0.110
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.532	0.0849	0.0113	1.2621	1.1234	407	741	7.362	7.702
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.029	0.1836	0.0261	2.7627	1.6621	192	297	6.661	7.396

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

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

na: not applicable

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural Interior (1 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.873	0.0360	0.0413	8.3665	2.8925	2722	717	0.801	0.945
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.843	0.0292	0.0347	3.4949	1.8695	535	543	0.784	0.901
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.850	0.0296	0.0349	1.2940	1.1376	185	189	0.791	0.909
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.431	0.0291	0.0675	1.8727	1.3684	535	543	0.373	0.489
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.564	0.0384	0.0680	1.1243	1.0603	185	189	0.487	0.640
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.070	0.0152	0.2185	1.9354	1.3912	535	543	0.039	0.100
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.085	0.0215	0.2544	1.1260	1.0611	185	189	0.042	0.128
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	8.472	5.1854	0.6121	na	na	na	na	-1.899	18.842
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	8.472	5.1854	0.6121	na	na	na	na	-1.899	18.842
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	8.472	5.1854	0.6121	na	na	na	na	-1.899	18.842
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	5.185	0.3155	0.0608	na	na	na	na	4.554	5.816
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	159.131	19.9690	0.1255	na	na	na	na	119.193	199.069
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.262	0.0344	0.1313	2.4164	1.5545	390	396	0.193	0.331
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.404	0.0457	0.1132	2.1525	1.4671	246	249	0.312	0.495
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.797	0.0300	0.0377	0.8505	0.9222	149	154	0.737	0.857
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.972	0.0144	0.0149	1.1610	1.0775	149	154	0.943	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage (vaccination records only)	TC.3	0.661	0.0478	0.0724	0.7053	0.8398	96	70	0.566	0.757
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.573	0.0646	0.1127	1.6898	1.2999	138	100	0.444	0.703
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.693	0.0425	0.0614	6.0976	2.4693	2722	717	0.608	0.779

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural Interior (2 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	5	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.095)	(0.0339)	(0.3581)	(0.6438)	(0.8024)	64	49	0.000	(0.163)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.103	0.0241	0.2330	2.3403	1.5298	516	375	0.055	0.151
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.024	0.0085	0.3512	1.1471	1.0710	518	376	0.007	0.041
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.032	0.0075	0.2384	0.6940	0.8331	518	376	0.016	0.047
Early child development index	TC.53	0.623	0.0426	0.0684	1.5493	1.2447	282	202	0.537	0.708
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.914	0.0241	0.0264	0.8024	0.8958	98	110	0.865	0.962
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.977	0.0083	0.0085	1.4138	1.1890	644	467	0.960	0.993
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.921	0.0167	0.0182	2.7570	1.6604	1353	716	0.888	0.955
Child labour	PR.3	0.181	0.0263	0.145	2.008	1.417	1063	432	0.128	0.233
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.187	0.0362	0.1936	0.5952	0.7715	68	70	0.115	0.260
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.571	0.0488	0.0853	0.6699	0.8185	68	70	0.474	0.669
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	14	(*)	(*)
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	1	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.703	0.0320	0.0455	2.6593	1.6307	535	543	0.639	0.767
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.812	0.0374	0.0460	1.7236	1.3129	185	189	0.738	0.887
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.906	0.0133	0.0147	1.4979	1.2239	2722	717	0.879	0.933
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.230	0.0423	0.1837	2.0922	1.4464	605	155	0.146	0.315
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.732	0.0262	0.0358	2.2317	1.4939	2423	639	0.679	0.784
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.614	0.0334	0.0543	3.3677	1.8351	2722	717	0.548	0.681

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural Interior (3 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.614	0.0334	0.0543	3.3677	1.8351	2722	717	0.548	0.681
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.471	0.0413	0.0877	4.9128	2.2165	2722	717	0.389	0.554
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.025	0.0076	0.3109	1.7390	1.3187	2722	717	0.009	0.040
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.150	0.0258	0.1715	3.8127	1.9526	1483	734	0.099	0.202
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.527	0.0343	0.0651	3.3842	1.8396	2722	717	0.459	0.596
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.090	0.0148	0.1640	1.4457	1.2024	535	543	0.061	0.120
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.082	0.0166	0.2016	0.6855	0.8279	185	189	0.049	0.116
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.981	0.1194	0.0150	0.5615	0.7493	180	181	7.742	8.220
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.607	0.4086	0.0729	2.3851	1.5444	88	88	4.790	6.424

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

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

na: not applicable

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Paramaribo (1 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.990	0.0036	0.0036	3.3301	1.8249	11483	2662	0.983	0.997
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.946	0.0062	0.0066	1.7707	1.3307	2585	2305	0.934	0.959
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.946	0.0120	0.0126	2.9444	1.7159	1175	1050	0.922	0.970
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.876	0.0080	0.0091	1.3511	1.1624	2585	2305	0.860	0.892
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.860	0.0165	0.0192	2.3767	1.5416	1175	1050	0.827	0.893
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.443	0.0135	0.0303	1.6896	1.2999	2585	2305	0.416	0.470
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.467	0.0233	0.0499	2.2894	1.5131	1175	1050	0.421	0.514
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	27.290	7.8122	0.2863	na	na	na	na	11.665	42.914
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	33.050	8.4123	0.2545	na	na	na	na	16.225	49.874
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	37.200	9.5375	0.2564	na	na	na	na	18.125	56.275
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.654	0.1604	0.0604	na	na	na	na	2.333	2.975
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	50.475	7.0354	0.1394	na	na	na	na	36.404	64.546
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.390	0.0175	0.0448	1.9697	1.4034	1601	1538	0.355	0.424
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.56885	0.0215	0.0378	2.0788	1.4418	1074	1104	0.526	0.612
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.597	0.0354	0.0594	2.2695	1.5065	370	436	0.526	0.668
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.983	0.0056	0.0057	0.8350	0.9138	370	436	0.972	0.995

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Paramaribo (2 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage (vaccination records only)	TC.3	0.707	0.0375	0.0531	1.5419	1.2417	259	228	0.632	0.782
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.490	0.0348	0.0710	1.3978	1.1823	338	290	0.420	0.559
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.972	0.0057	0.0058	3.1211	1.7667	11483	2662	0.960	0.983
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	21	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.119	0.0270	0.2263	0.6872	0.8290	136	100	0.065	0.173
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.082	0.0185	0.2262	4.4929	2.1196	1096	985	0.045	0.119
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.054	0.0114	0.2127	2.4968	1.5801	1090	977	0.031	0.076
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.028	0.0066	0.2370	1.5643	1.2507	1090	977	0.015	0.041
Early child development index	TC.53	0.812	0.0240	0.0296	1.9666	1.4024	563	522	0.764	0.860
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.941	0.0207	0.0220	2.1382	1.4623	221	279	0.899	0.982
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.979	0.0067	0.0068	2.7480	1.6577	1460	1264	0.966	0.992
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.832	0.0131	0.0157	2.3885	1.5455	3096	1939	0.806	0.859
Child labour	PR.3	0.0433	0.01069	0.247	3.119	1.766	2506	1133	0.022	0.065
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.079	0.0164	0.2087	1.2813	1.1319	376	345	0.046	0.112
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.330	0.0295	0.0895	1.3577	1.1652	376	345	0.271	0.389
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.445	0.0372	0.0837	0.3985	0.6313	91	72	0.371	0.520
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	0.399	0.0439	0.1101	0.4340	0.6588	66	55	0.311	0.486
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.464	0.0167	0.0361	2.5977	1.6117	2585	2305	0.430	0.497
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.824	0.0148	0.0180	1.5835	1.2584	1175	1050	0.794	0.853

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Paramaribo (3 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.993	0.0020	0.0020	1.4950	1.2227	11483	2662	0.989	0.997
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.510	0.0306	0.0600	2.3684	1.5390	2304	498	0.448	0.571
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.781	0.0136	0.0174	2.1347	1.4611	8737	1986	0.754	0.808
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.985	0.0042	0.0043	3.2745	1.8095	11483	2662	0.977	0.994
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.924	0.0092	0.0099	3.2048	1.7902	11483	2662	0.906	0.942
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.627	0.0154	0.0246	2.7131	1.6472	11483	2662	0.596	0.658
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.123	0.0115	0.0936	2.3853	1.5444	3410	1947	0.100	0.146
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.390	0.0160	0.0410	2.8511	1.6885	11483	2662	0.358	0.421
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.165	0.0127	0.0773	2.7151	1.6478	2585	2305	0.139	0.190
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.126	0.0126	0.0995	1.4993	1.2245	1175	1050	0.101	0.151
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.223	0.0871	0.0121	1.4682	1.2117	864	725	7.049	7.397
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.600	0.1273	0.0193	1.3491	1.1615	429	366	6.345	6.855

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

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

na: not applicable

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Wanica (1 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS 2018

	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
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.988	0.0033	0.0033	1.3622	1.1671	8679	1510	0.982	0.995
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.940	0.0098	0.0104	2.4028	1.5501	2131	1411	0.920	0.959
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.966	0.0087	0.0090	1.2943	1.1377	764	566	0.948	0.983
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.811	0.0132	0.0162	1.5953	1.2630	2131	1411	0.785	0.838
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.814	0.0189	0.0232	1.3365	1.1561	764	566	0.776	0.852
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.320	0.0173	0.0541	1.9449	1.3946	2131	1411	0.286	0.355
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.314	0.0277	0.0882	2.0112	1.4182	764	566	0.259	0.370
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	0.332	0.3337	1.0038	na	na	na	na	-0.335	1.000
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	9.988	4.3618	0.4367	na	na	na	na	1.264	18.711
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	11.048	4.9642	0.4493	na	na	na	na	1.120	20.977
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.374	0.1556	0.0655	na	na	na	na	2.063	2.686
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	52.808	12.9807	0.2458	na	na	na	na	26.847	78.770
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.406	0.0197	0.0486	1.6873	1.2990	1521	1046	0.367	0.446
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.598	0.0224	0.0375	1.5758	1.2553	1029	756	0.553	0.642
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.686	0.0320	0.0467	1.2572	1.1213	265	265	0.622	0.750
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.990	0.0041	0.0041	0.4639	0.6811	265	265	0.982	0.999
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage (vaccination records only)	TC.3	0.773	0.0588	0.0761	3.0843	1.7562	206	158	0.655	0.890
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.709	0.0546	0.0769	2.3374	1.5288	233	163	0.600	0.818
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.939	0.0076	0.0080	1.5035	1.2262	8679	1510	0.924	0.954
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	12	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.071	0.0150	0.2119	0.1680	0.4099	91	50	0.041	0.101

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Wanica (2 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.082	0.0163	0.1987	2.0818	1.4429	750	592	0.049	0.114
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.063	0.0102	0.1609	1.0327	1.0162	752	592	0.043	0.084
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.030	0.0082	0.2674	1.3290	1.1528	752	592	0.014	0.047
Early child development index	TC.53	0.826	0.0273	0.0331	1.7006	1.3041	406	329	0.771	0.880
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.942	0.0173	0.0184	0.8389	0.9159	177	154	0.907	0.977
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.981	0.0112	0.0114	5.2055	2.2815	1064	786	0.958	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.890	0.0141	0.0159	2.5856	1.6080	2575	1276	0.862	0.918
Child labour	PR.3	0.039	0.0082	0.210	1.379	1.174	2180	767	0.023	0.056
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.083	0.0276	0.3321	2.0790	1.4419	305	209	0.028	0.138
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.295	0.0386	0.1310	1.4915	1.2213	305	209	0.218	0.372
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(0.432)	(0.1434)	(0.3320)	(3.7697)	(1.9416)	72	46	(0.145)	(0.719)
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	20	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.384	0.0196	0.0510	2.2882	1.5127	2131	1411	0.345	0.423
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.809	0.0214	0.0264	1.6696	1.2921	764	566	0.767	0.852
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.979	0.0065	0.0067	3.0935	1.7588	8679	1510	0.966	0.992
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.575	0.0387	0.0673	2.1905	1.4800	1867	301	0.497	0.652
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.821	0.0159	0.0194	2.1069	1.4515	7027	1219	0.790	0.853
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.989	0.0026	0.0026	0.8687	0.9320	8679	1510	0.983	0.994
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.947	0.0068	0.0071	1.3837	1.1763	8679	1510	0.934	0.961
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.444	0.0181	0.0408	2.0058	1.4163	8679	1510	0.408	0.481

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Wanica (3 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS 2018

	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
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.095	0.0165	0.1740	3.9917	1.9979	2820	1259	0.062	0.128
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.353	0.0190	0.0536	2.3743	1.5409	8679	1510	0.316	0.391
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.115	0.0144	0.1254	2.8679	1.6935	2131	1411	0.086	0.143
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.113	0.0198	0.1757	2.2124	1.4874	764	566	0.073	0.152
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.755	0.1047	0.0135	1.3734	1.1719	707	420	7.546	7.965
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.350	0.2205	0.0347	1.4609	1.2087	255	173	5.909	6.791

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

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

na: not applicable

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Nickerie (1 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.993	0.0029	0.0029	0.7595	0.8715	1785	641	0.987	0.999
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.936	0.0183	0.0195	3.3025	1.8173	439	592	0.900	0.973
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.948	0.0140	0.0148	0.9122	0.9551	167	229	0.920	0.976
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.812	0.0242	0.0298	2.2648	1.5049	439	592	0.764	0.860
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.731	0.0304	0.0416	1.0728	1.0358	167	229	0.670	0.792
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.293	0.0274	0.0936	2.1418	1.4635	439	592	0.238	0.348
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.264	0.0540	0.2047	3.4197	1.8492	167	229	0.156	0.372
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	na	na	0.000	0.000
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	3.018	3.0663	1.0161	na	na	na	na	-3.115	9.150
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	4.122	3.2897	0.7981	na	na	na	na	-2.457	10.701
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.321	0.3414	0.1471	na	na	na	na	1.639	3.004
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	54.742	20.0910	0.3670	na	na	na	na	14.560	94.924
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.452	0.0318	0.0703	1.8655	1.3658	325	459	0.388	0.515
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.645	0.0303	0.0470	1.3542	1.1637	227	339	0.584	0.705
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.720	0.0571	0.0794	1.4407	1.2003	44	90	0.606	0.834
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.992	0.0083	0.0084	0.7515	0.8669	44	90	0.975	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage (vaccination records only)	TC.3	0.894	0.0439	0.0492	1.0804	1.0394	34	54	0.806	0.982
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.616	0.1059	0.1719	3.6475	1.9098	56	78	0.404	0.827

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Nickerie (2 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.925	0.0161	0.0174	2.3805	1.5429	1785	641	0.893	0.957
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	21	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.086	0.0348	0.4053	3.7693	1.9415	156	245	0.016	0.156
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.148	0.0361	0.2441	2.5520	1.5975	158	248	0.076	0.220
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.030	0.0121	0.4039	1.2495	1.1178	158	248	0.006	0.054
Early child development index	TC.53	0.868	0.0344	0.0396	1.3615	1.1668	65	133	0.799	0.937
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.914	0.0600	0.0656	2.8888	1.6997	30	64	0.794	1.000
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading)	LN.22c	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	63	35	0.000	0.000
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy)	LN.22f	(0.022)	(0.0096)	(0.4456)	(0.1485)	(0.3853)	63	35	(0.002)	(0.041)
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.990	0.0108	0.0109	3.5735	1.8904	196	314	0.968	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.824	0.0399	0.0484	5.7429	2.3964	471	524	0.744	0.904
Child labour	PR.3	0.039	0.0119	0.306	1.266	1.125	418	334	0.015	0.063
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.079	0.0259	0.3260	0.8438	0.9186	65	93	0.028	0.131
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.463	0.0514	0.1112	0.9796	0.9897	65	93	0.360	0.565
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	8	(*)	(*)
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	4	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.623	0.0274	0.0440	1.8950	1.3766	439	592	0.568	0.678
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.833	0.0431	0.0518	3.0361	1.7425	167	229	0.746	0.919

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Nickerie (3 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.987	0.0068	0.0069	2.3089	1.5195	1785	641	0.973	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.587	0.0370	0.0630	1.2402	1.1136	382	140	0.513	0.661
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.898	0.0211	0.0235	2.0954	1.4475	1161	433	0.856	0.940
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.998	0.0013	0.0013	0.4350	0.6595	1785	641	0.995	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.966	0.0105	0.0109	2.1697	1.4730	1785	641	0.945	0.987
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.435	0.0367	0.0842	3.5001	1.8709	1785	641	0.362	0.509
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.055	0.0150	0.2711	2.3359	1.5284	539	545	0.025	0.085
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.379	0.0238	0.0628	1.5391	1.2406	1785	641	0.331	0.426
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.094	0.0310	0.3306	6.6955	2.5876	439	592	0.032	0.156
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.073	0.0274	0.3745	2.5202	1.5875	167	229	0.018	0.128
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.734	0.2567	0.0332	2.6869	1.6392	134	183	7.220	8.247
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.049	0.4557	0.0646	3.0413	1.7439	57	61	6.137	7.960

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

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

na: not applicable

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Coronie (1 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.990	0.0101	0.0102	1.5981	1.2642	215	161	0.970	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.879	0.0685	0.0779	5.1415	2.2675	46	118	0.742	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.871	0.0360	0.0413	0.6586	0.8115	29	58	0.799	0.943
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.704	0.0400	0.0568	0.8966	0.9469	46	118	0.624	0.784
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.678	0.0602	0.0887	0.9449	0.9720	29	58	0.558	0.798
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.334	0.0857	0.2565	3.8658	1.9662	46	118	0.163	0.506
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.181	0.0576	0.3186	1.2768	1.1300	29	58	0.066	0.296
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	na	na	0.000	0.000
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	5.893	6.1149	1.0377	na	na	na	na	-6.337	18.123
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	5.893	6.1149	1.0377	na	na	na	na	-6.337	18.123
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.405	0.6109	0.2540	na	na	na	na	1.183	3.627
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	44.204	40.9212	0.9257	na	na	na	na	0.000	126.046
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.353	0.0484	0.1371	0.8828	0.9396	32	87	0.256	0.450
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.503	0.0482	0.0959	0.6034	0.7768	22	66	0.406	0.599
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	17	(*)	(*)
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	17	(*)	(*)
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage (vaccination records only)	TC.3	0.789	0.1323	0.1677	1.1561	1.0752	4	12	0.524	1.000
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.753	0.0357	0.0474	0.1303	0.3610	7	20	0.682	0.825

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Coronie (2 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.981	0.0035	0.0036	0.1082	0.3290	215	161	0.974	0.988
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	1	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	3	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.076	0.0731	0.9614	4.8654	2.2058	20	65	0.000	0.222
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.010	0.0097	0.9713	0.6104	0.7813	20	65	0.000	0.029
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.129	0.0398	0.3077	0.9001	0.9487	20	65	0.050	0.209
Early child development index	TC.53	(0.754)	(0.0977)	(0.1296)	(1.5440)	(1.2426)	9	31	0.558	0.949
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	13	(*)	(*)
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	1.000	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	22	69	1.000	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.822	0.0821	0.0998	5.4851	2.3420	68	120	0.658	0.986
Child labour	PR.3	0.278	0.0698	0.251	1.820	1.349	64	76	0.139	0.418
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	16	(*)	(*)
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	16	(*)	(*)
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	2	(*)	(*)
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	9	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.727	0.0742	0.1021	3.2431	1.8009	46	118	0.578	0.875
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.991	0.0077	0.0078	0.3884	0.6232	29	58	0.976	1.000

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Coronie (3 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.979	0.0098	0.0100	0.7500	0.8660	215	161	0.960	0.999
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	(0.508)	(0.1690)	(0.3326)	(71.3902)	(8.4493)	39	37	(0.170)	(0.846)
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.743	0.0595	0.0801	2.7096	1.6461	202	147	0.624	0.862
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.996	0.0033	0.0033	0.4125	0.6423	215	161	0.989	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.967	0.0111	0.0114	0.6134	0.7832	215	161	0.945	0.989
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.172	0.0336	0.1955	1.2683	1.1262	215	161	0.105	0.239
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.158	0.0370	0.2339	1.2954	1.1381	79	127	0.084	0.232
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.400	0.0866	0.2165	4.9968	2.2354	215	161	0.227	0.573
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.134	0.0343	0.2552	1.1835	1.0879	46	118	0.066	0.203
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.085	0.0430	0.5074	1.3585	1.1655	29	58	0.000	0.171
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	(8.342)	(0.2202)	(0.0264)	(0.7623)	(0.8731)	18	37	(7.901)	(8.782)
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	24	(*)	(*)

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

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

na: not applicable

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Saramacca (1 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.993	0.0024	0.0024	0.4793	0.6923	1143	562	0.988	0.998
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.938	0.0142	0.0151	1.7044	1.3055	274	499	0.909	0.966
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.976	0.0139	0.0142	1.4004	1.1834	96	171	0.948	1.000
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.766	0.0321	0.0419	2.8574	1.6904	274	499	0.701	0.830
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.730	0.0492	0.0674	2.0921	1.4464	96	171	0.632	0.829
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.246	0.0348	0.1418	3.2598	1.8055	274	499	0.176	0.315
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.212	0.0487	0.2300	2.4159	1.5543	96	171	0.114	0.309
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	1.322	1.3276	1.0039	na	na	na	na	-1.333	3.978
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	1.322	1.3276	1.0039	na	na	na	na	-1.333	3.978
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	1.322	1.3276	1.0039	na	na	na	na	-1.333	3.978
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.165	0.2836	0.1310	na	na	na	na	1.597	2.732
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	62.360	20.7890	0.3334	na	na	na	na	20.782	103.938
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.471	0.0385	0.0818	2.3727	1.5403	215	400	0.394	0.548
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.670	0.0432	0.0645	2.5543	1.5982	150	304	0.584	0.756
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.831	0.0575	0.0692	2.1678	1.4723	32	93	0.716	0.946
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.953	0.0422	0.0443	3.6327	1.9060	32	93	0.868	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage (vaccination records only)	TC.3	0.901	0.0599	0.0665	2.0912	1.4461	23	53	0.781	1.000
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.614	0.0696	0.1133	1.2255	1.1070	23	61	0.475	0.753

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Saramacca (2 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.870	0.0243	0.0279	2.9159	1.7076	1143	562	0.821	0.918
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	19	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.054	0.0197	0.3635	1.8088	1.3449	111	240	0.015	0.094
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.071	0.0304	0.4275	3.3388	1.8273	111	240	0.010	0.132
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.019	0.0084	0.4329	0.8896	0.9432	111	240	0.003	0.036
Early child development index	TC.53	0.790	0.0528	0.0669	2.1044	1.4507	58	126	0.685	0.896
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.994	0.0059	0.0059	0.3249	0.5700	17	52	0.983	1.000
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading)	LN.22c	48.488	5.8630	0.1209	1.6928	1.3011	126	124	36.762	1.000
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy)	LN.22f	28.122	4.8627	0.1729	1.4389	1.1995	126	124	18.396	1.000
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	1.000	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	131	289	1.000	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.855	0.0241	0.0282	2.0829	1.4432	298	445	0.807	0.903
Child labour	PR.3	0.032	0.0138	0.433	1.655	1.287	266	269	0.004	0.060
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.083	0.0409	0.4940	1.7420	1.3199	41	80	0.001	0.165
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.424	0.0745	0.1756	1.7948	1.3397	41	80	0.275	0.573
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.164	0.0441	0.2694	0.1846	0.4297	8	14	0.075	0.252
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	0.348	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2	5	0.348	0.348
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.398	0.0382	0.0958	3.0245	1.7391	274	499	0.322	0.475
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.839	0.0376	0.0448	1.7775	1.3332	96	171	0.764	0.914

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Saramacca (3 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS 2018

	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
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.969	0.0111	0.0115	2.2938	1.5145	1143	562	0.947	0.991
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.355	0.0512	0.1443	3.1176	1.7657	216	121	0.252	0.457
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.877	0.0202	0.0231	1.9063	1.3807	1038	504	0.836	0.917
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.973	0.0108	0.0111	2.5031	1.5821	1143	562	0.952	0.995
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.929	0.0167	0.0180	2.3732	1.5405	1143	562	0.895	0.962
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.270	0.0268	0.0993	2.0406	1.4285	1143	562	0.216	0.323
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.092	0.0183	0.1991	1.8225	1.3500	347	456	0.055	0.128
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.355	0.0262	0.0738	1.6810	1.2965	1143	562	0.303	0.408
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.112	0.0196	0.1744	1.9188	1.3852	274	499	0.073	0.152
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.131	0.0378	0.2887	2.1364	1.4616	96	171	0.055	0.207
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.536	0.2384	0.0316	2.1804	1.4766	92	166	7.059	8.013
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	(7.146)	(0.1991)	(0.0279)	(0.6748)	(0.8214)	30	44	(6.748)	(7.544)

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

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

na: not applicable

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Commewijne (1 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.986	0.0070	0.0071	2.4402	1.5621	2014	680	0.972	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.953	0.0159	0.0166	3.3368	1.8267	468	593	0.922	0.985
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.952	0.0116	0.0122	0.7056	0.8400	195	244	0.928	0.975
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.823	0.0291	0.0354	3.4420	1.8553	468	593	0.764	0.881
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.726	0.0392	0.0541	1.8805	1.3713	195	244	0.647	0.804
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.256	0.0272	0.1064	2.3024	1.5174	468	593	0.201	0.310
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.319	0.0466	0.1464	2.4326	1.5597	195	244	0.225	0.412
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	2.097	2.1090	1.0059	na	na	na	na	-2.121	6.315
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	6.883	5.1701	0.7512	na	na	na	na	-3.457	17.223
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	6.883	5.1701	0.7512	na	na	na	na	-3.457	17.223
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.099	0.2132	0.1016	na	na	na	na	1.672	2.525
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	56.824	15.9737	0.2811	na	na	na	na	24.877	88.772
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.442	0.0365	0.0826	2.5884	1.6088	353	480	0.369	0.515
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.643	0.0349	0.0543	1.9226	1.3866	239	363	0.573	0.713
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.634	0.0520	0.0821	1.3171	1.1477	46	114	0.530	0.738
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	46	114	1.000	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage (vaccination records only)	TC.3	0.739	0.0781	0.1057	2.0898	1.4456	35	67	0.583	0.895
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.761	0.0519	0.0682	1.1727	1.0829	52	80	0.658	0.865

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Commewijne (2 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.944	0.0118	0.0125	1.7871	1.3368	2014	680	0.920	0.967
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	5	0.506	0.506
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.024	0.0010	0.0432	0.0013	0.0362	23	30	0.022	0.026
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.091	0.0255	0.2799	2.3905	1.5461	188	306	0.040	0.142
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.086	0.0186	0.2157	1.3143	1.1464	184	301	0.049	0.123
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.044	0.0197	0.4498	2.7817	1.6678	184	301	0.004	0.083
Early child development index	TC.53	0.837	0.0465	0.0556	2.6482	1.6273	113	168	0.744	0.930
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	1.000	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	30	56	(1.000)	(1.000)
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.999	0.0011	0.0011	0.4124	0.6422	239	377	0.997	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.895	0.0202	0.0225	2.6306	1.6219	553	605	0.855	0.936
Child labour	PR.3	0.019	0.0067	0.354	0.873	0.934	439	360	0.006	0.032
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.033	0.0160	0.4926	0.6683	0.8175	63	83	0.000	0.065
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.380	0.0832	0.2190	2.4075	1.5516	63	83	0.213	0.546
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.087	0.0492	0.5620	0.3937	0.6275	16	14	0.000	0.186
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	0.000	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	4	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.453	0.0473	0.1045	5.3444	2.3118	468	593	0.358	0.547
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.848	0.0291	0.0343	1.5933	1.2623	195	244	0.790	0.906
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.960	0.0125	0.0130	2.7690	1.6640	2014	680	0.935	0.985
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.266	0.0488	0.1832	2.6364	1.6237	390.740	140	0.169	0.364

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Commewijne (3 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.857	0.0261	0.0305	3.0218	1.7383	1597	545	0.804	0.909
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.979	0.0054	0.0055	0.9628	0.9812	2014	680	0.968	0.990
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.952	0.0121	0.0127	2.1913	1.4803	2014	680	0.928	0.977
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.347	0.0310	0.0894	2.8813	1.6975	2014	680	0.285	0.409
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.080	0.0187	0.2354	2.9065	1.7048	604	608	0.042	0.117
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.363	0.0232	0.0640	1.5861	1.2594	2014	680	0.316	0.409
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.069	0.0134	0.1938	1.6483	1.2839	468	593	0.042	0.096
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.054	0.0181	0.3361	1.5645	1.2508	195	244	0.018	0.090
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.520	0.2481	0.0330	2.6443	1.6261	128	164	7.024	8.017
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.258	0.4618	0.0738	2.5754	1.6048	69	76	5.334	7.181

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

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

na: not applicable

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Marowijne (1 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.946	0.0178	0.0188	3.0016	1.7325	1017	491	0.910	0.981
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.870	0.0173	0.0199	1.1986	1.0948	207	454	0.835	0.904
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.849	0.0306	0.0360	1.2055	1.0979	86	166	0.788	0.911
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.649	0.0310	0.0478	1.9103	1.3821	207	454	0.587	0.711
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.680	0.0327	0.0482	0.8123	0.9013	86	166	0.614	0.745
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.112	0.0182	0.1616	1.4979	1.2239	207	454	0.076	0.149
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.091	0.0230	0.2534	1.0588	1.0290	86	166	0.045	0.137
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	5.853	4.1112	0.7024	na	na	na	na	-2.370	14.075
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	5.853	4.1112	0.7024	na	na	na	na	-2.370	14.075
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	8.651	4.9151	0.5682	na	na	na	na	-1.180	18.481
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.589	0.4666	0.1017	na	na	na	na	3.656	5.522
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	140.074	22.0493	0.1574	na	na	na	na	95.976	184.173
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.285	0.0313	0.1098	1.4381	1.1992	140	300	0.223	0.348
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.430	0.0454	0.1055	1.6158	1.2711	90	193	0.340	0.521
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.632	0.0507	0.0802	1.0623	1.0307	46	97	0.531	0.734
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.970	0.0178	0.0183	1.0317	1.0157	46	97	0.934	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage (vaccination records only)	TC.3	(0.425)	(0.0603)	(0.1420)	(0.6396)	(0.7997)	31	44	(0.304)	(0.545)
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.351	0.0721	0.2051	1.7781	1.3335	51	79	0.207	0.496

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Marowijne (2 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.934	0.0220	0.0236	3.8378	1.9590	1017	491	0.890	0.978
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	2	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.110	0.0229	0.2083	0.1772	0.4209	23	34	0.064	0.156
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.050	0.0133	0.2634	0.9694	0.9846	180	264	0.024	0.077
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.029	0.0089	0.3014	0.7339	0.8567	182	267	0.012	0.047
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.027	0.0090	0.3276	0.8043	0.8968	182	267	0.009	0.045
Early child development index	TC.53	0.619	0.0469	0.0757	1.0902	1.0441	83	118	0.525	0.713
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.891	0.0538	0.0604	1.6398	1.2805	24	56	0.783	0.999
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.988	0.0059	0.0060	0.9220	0.9602	210	306	0.976	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.882	0.0212	0.0240	2.0411	1.4287	446	476	0.839	0.924
Child labour	PR.3	0.048	0.0162	0.341	1.735	1.317	344	300	0.015	0.080
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.155	0.0473	0.3043	1.1246	1.0605	29	67	0.061	0.250
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.434	0.0576	0.1325	0.8902	0.9435	29	67	0.319	0.550
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	10	(*)	(*)
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	12	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.627	0.0349	0.0556	2.3537	1.5342	207	454	0.557	0.696
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.944	0.0264	0.0280	2.1623	1.4705	86	166	0.891	0.996

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Marowijne (3 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	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
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.954	0.0107	0.0112	1.2737	1.1286	1017	491	0.933	0.975
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.445	0.0579	0.1304	2.7003	1.6433	225	106	0.329	0.560
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.841	0.0292	0.0347	2.4582	1.5679	796	387	0.783	0.900
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.855	0.0236	0.0276	2.2054	1.4851	1017	491	0.808	0.902
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.786	0.0215	0.0273	1.3479	1.1610	1017	491	0.744	0.829
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.171	0.0207	0.1211	1.4813	1.2171	1017	491	0.129	0.212
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.103	0.0217	0.2100	2.5169	1.5865	478	497	0.060	0.146
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.416	0.0315	0.0758	2.0051	1.4160	1017	491	0.353	0.479
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.073	0.0165	0.2255	1.8216	1.3497	207	454	0.040	0.106
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.094	0.0232	0.2461	1.0389	1.0193	86	166	0.048	0.141
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.139	0.1874	0.0263	1.2276	1.1080	76	173	6.764	7.514
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.087	0.1942	0.0274	0.9752	0.9875	41	81	6.699	7.476

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

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

na: not applicable

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Para (1 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.910	0.0231	0.0254	3.1801	1.7833	1454	491	0.864	0.956
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.885	0.0201	0.0227	1.9219	1.3863	316	484	0.845	0.926
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.886	0.0343	0.0388	1.8019	1.3424	129	155	0.818	0.955
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.658	0.0289	0.0440	1.7934	1.3392	316	484	0.600	0.716
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.720	0.0290	0.0403	0.6432	0.8020	129	155	0.662	0.778
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.185	0.0266	0.1438	2.2637	1.5046	316	484	0.132	0.238
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.225	0.0508	0.2256	2.2805	1.5101	129	155	0.124	0.327
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	15.885	8.1845	0.5152	na	na	na	na	-0.484	32.254
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	15.885	8.1845	0.5152	na	na	na	na	-0.484	32.254
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	18.304	8.4191	0.4599	na	na	na	na	1.466	35.143
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.808	0.2436	0.0640	na	na	na	na	3.321	4.296
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	83.014	19.8932	0.2396	na	na	na	na	43.227	122.800
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.365	0.0372	0.1019	1.9977	1.4134	213	336	0.291	0.439
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.475	0.0435	0.0916	1.9083	1.3814	160	252	0.388	0.562
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.724	0.0487	0.0673	1.5191	1.2325	69	129	0.626	0.821
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.996	0.0040	0.0041	0.5274	0.7262	69	129	0.988	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage (vaccination records only)	TC.3	0.884	0.0307	0.0347	0.7000	0.8367	66	77	0.823	0.946
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.630	0.0759	0.1205	1.5826	1.2580	44	65	0.478	0.782

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Para (2 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.879	0.0268	0.0305	3.3124	1.8200	1454	491	0.825	0.932
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	5	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.046	0.0153	0.3358	0.1508	0.3884	23	29	0.015	0.076
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.072	0.0157	0.2195	1.1675	1.0805	236	315	0.040	0.103
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.035	0.0127	0.3619	1.5014	1.2253	235	315	0.010	0.061
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.098	0.0239	0.2449	2.0362	1.4269	235	315	0.050	0.145
Early child development index	TC.53	0.762	0.0307	0.0403	0.7860	0.8865	104	152	0.701	0.824
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.914	0.0569	0.0623	2.6811	1.6374	33	66	0.800	1.000
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	1.000	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	267	362	1.000	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.927	0.0139	0.0150	1.4875	1.2196	557	519	0.899	0.955
Child labour	PR.3	0.039	0.0138	0.356	1.503	1.226	441	296	0.011	0.066
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.100	0.0504	0.5035	2.2011	1.4836	57	79	0.000	0.201
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.400	0.0486	0.1215	0.7687	0.8768	57	79	0.303	0.498
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	13	(*)	(*)
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	9	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.507	0.0359	0.0707	2.4876	1.5772	316	484	0.436	0.579
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.863	0.0413	0.0479	2.2263	1.4921	129	155	0.781	0.946

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Para (3 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.964	0.0136	0.0141	2.5879	1.6087	1454	491	0.937	0.991
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.421	0.0504	0.1197	1.9547	1.3981	329	120	0.320	0.522
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.770	0.0279	0.0362	1.8158	1.3475	1227	415	0.714	0.826
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.911	0.0277	0.0304	4.6261	2.1508	1454	491	0.855	0.966
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.823	0.0355	0.0431	4.2411	2.0594	1454	491	0.753	0.894
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.172	0.0288	0.1669	2.8418	1.6858	1454	491	0.115	0.230
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.152	0.0248	0.1629	2.4426	1.5629	589	513	0.103	0.202
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.404	0.0333	0.0825	2.2560	1.5020	1454	491	0.337	0.470
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.096	0.0146	0.1523	1.1898	1.0908	316	484	0.067	0.125
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.082	0.0279	0.3389	1.5881	1.2602	129	155	0.027	0.138
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.654	0.1344	0.0176	0.7669	0.8758	119	160	7.386	7.923
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.940	0.1596	0.0230	0.6692	0.8180	50	60	6.621	7.260

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

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

na: not applicable

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Brokopondo (1 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.915	0.0408	0.0445	6.5957	2.5682	1364	310	0.833	0.996
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.851	0.0282	0.0332	1.6972	1.3028	285	272	0.794	0.907
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.860	0.0496	0.0576	1.6770	1.2950	89	83	0.761	0.959
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.499	0.0376	0.0753	1.5333	1.2383	285	272	0.424	0.575
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.577	0.0558	0.0967	1.0446	1.0220	89	83	0.465	0.688
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.092	0.0263	0.2873	2.2553	1.5018	285	272	0.039	0.144
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.095	0.0336	0.3526	1.0724	1.0355	89	83	0.028	0.162
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	7.491	5.3433	0.7133	na	na	na	na	-3.196	18.177
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	7.491	5.3433	0.7133	na	na	na	na	-3.196	18.177
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	7.491	5.3433	0.7133	na	na	na	na	-3.196	18.177
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.993	0.4409	0.0883	na	na	na	na	4.111	5.874
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	129.493	22.9631	0.1773	na	na	na	na	83.567	175.420
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.306	0.0581	0.1902	3.2024	1.7895	212	202	0.189	0.422
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.424	0.0646	0.1523	2.3927	1.5468	149	141	0.295	0.554
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.843	0.0352	0.0418	0.7113	0.8434	80	77	0.772	0.913
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.983	0.0161	0.0164	1.1980	1.0945	80	77	0.951	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage (vaccination records only)	TC.3	0.718	0.0566	0.0789	0.5550	0.7450	55	36	0.605	0.832
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.554	0.0926	0.1671	1.7348	1.3171	74	51	0.369	0.739

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Brokopondo (2 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.844	0.0630	0.0746	9.3172	3.0524	1364	310	0.718	0.970
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	1	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	20	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.047	0.0164	0.3499	1.0832	1.0408	268	181	0.014	0.080
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.016	0.0094	0.6061	1.0524	1.0258	270	182	0.000	0.034
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.036	0.0110	0.3051	0.6314	0.7946	270	182	0.014	0.058
Early child development index	TC.53	0.689	0.0574	0.0834	1.5392	1.2406	152	101	0.574	0.804
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	(0.933)	(0.0422)	(0.0452)	(1.0474)	(1.0234)	36	38	(0.848)	(1.000)
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	1.000	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	350	236	1.000	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.935	0.0216	0.0231	2.5971	1.6116	695	339	0.892	0.978
Child labour	PR.3	0.1197	0.03063	0.256	1.727	1.314	538.551	195	0.058	0.181
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.151	0.0194	0.1290	0.1121	0.3348	41	39	0.112	0.189
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.517	0.0628	0.1215	0.6001	0.7747	41	39	0.391	0.642
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	9	(*)	(*)
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.634	0.0547	0.0863	3.4995	1.8707	285	272	0.525	0.744
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.755	0.0672	0.0890	1.9982	1.4136	89	83	0.620	0.889

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Brokopondo (3 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.973	0.0060	0.0062	0.4238	0.6510	1364	310	0.961	0.985
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.234	0.0750	0.3210	2.5192	1.5872	298	64	0.084	0.383
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.756	0.0412	0.0545	2.6166	1.6176	1263	286	0.673	0.838
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.717	0.0559	0.0779	4.7529	2.1801	1364	310	0.605	0.829
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.524	0.0701	0.1339	6.0853	2.4668	1364	310	0.383	0.664
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.037	0.0139	0.3716	1.6528	1.2856	1364	310	0.010	0.065
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.185	0.0433	0.2341	4.3079	2.0755	764	347	0.098	0.272
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.574	0.0551	0.0959	3.8345	1.9582	1364	310	0.464	0.685
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.114	0.0159	0.1398	0.6807	0.8250	285	272	0.082	0.146
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.104	0.0275	0.2642	0.6652	0.8156	89	83	0.049	0.159
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	8.031	0.1297	0.0161	0.3910	0.6253	110	104	7.772	8.290
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	(4.891)	(0.6983)	(0.1428)	(2.7778)	(1.6667)	47	43	(3.494)	(6.288)

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

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

na: not applicable

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Sipaliwini (1 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.830	0.0603	0.0726	10.4570	3.2337	1358	407	0.709	0.951
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.834	0.0542	0.0649	5.7230	2.3923	250	271	0.726	0.942
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.840	0.0343	0.0409	0.9209	0.9597	96	106	0.772	0.909
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.354	0.0553	0.1564	3.6124	1.9006	250	271	0.243	0.464
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.552	0.0541	0.0981	1.2444	1.1155	96	106	0.443	0.660
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.045	0.0107	0.2404	0.7267	0.8525	250	271	0.023	0.066
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.075	0.0269	0.3589	1.0965	1.0471	96	106	0.021	0.129
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	9.584	9.6176	1.0035	na	na	na	na	-9.651	28.819
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	9.584	9.6176	1.0035	na	na	na	na	-9.651	28.819
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	9.584	9.6176	1.0035	na	na	na	na	-9.651	28.819
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	5.548	0.4417	0.0796	na	na	na	na	4.665	6.431
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	209.530	29.4702	0.1406	na	na	na	na	150.589	268.470
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.210	0.0306	0.1459	1.0902	1.0441	178	194	0.149	0.271
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.372	0.0579	0.1555	1.5341	1.2386	98	108	0.257	0.488
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.743	0.0457	0.0614	0.8307	0.9114	69	77	0.652	0.835
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.958	0.0247	0.0258	1.1641	1.0789	69	77	0.909	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage (vaccination records only)	TC.3	0.585	0.0818	0.1398	0.9107	0.9543	41	34	0.422	0.749
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.596	0.0869	0.1459	1.5053	1.2269	64	49	0.422	0.770

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Sipaliwini (2 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.542	0.0629	0.1161	6.4779	2.5452	1358	407	0.416	0.668
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	4	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.165	0.0600	0.3641	0.7327	0.8560	37	29	0.045	0.285
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.164	0.0394	0.2396	2.1786	1.4760	248	194	0.086	0.243
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.034	0.0139	0.4149	1.1532	1.0739	249	194	0.006	0.061
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.027	0.0107	0.4022	0.8515	0.9228	249	194	0.005	0.048
Early child development index	TC.53	0.545	0.0607	0.1113	1.4856	1.2188	130	101	0.424	0.667
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.903	0.0301	0.0333	0.7318	0.8554	62	72	0.843	0.963
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.949	0.0191	0.0201	1.7390	1.3187	294	231	0.911	0.987
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.907	0.0253	0.0280	2.8581	1.6906	658	377	0.856	0.957
Child labour	PR.3	0.244	0.0414	0.170	2.195	1.482	525	237	0.161	0.326
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	31	(*)	(*)
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	31	(*)	(*)
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	5	(*)	(*)
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	-	-	-	1	1	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.781	0.0305	0.0391	1.4674	1.2114	250	271	0.720	0.842
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.866	0.0307	0.0354	0.8493	0.9216	96	106	0.804	0.927

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Sipaliwini (3 of 3)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Suriname MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.839	0.0260	0.0310	2.0315	1.4253	1358	407	0.787	0.891
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.227	0.0408	0.1797	1.2141	1.1018	306.910	91	0.146	0.309
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.706	0.0318	0.0450	1.7135	1.3090	1161	353	0.642	0.770
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.511	0.0466	0.0911	3.5266	1.8779	1358	407	0.418	0.605
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.419	0.0487	0.1163	3.9586	1.9896	1358	407	0.322	0.517
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.012	0.0072	0.6208	1.8462	1.3587	1358	407	0.000	0.026
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.113	0.0245	0.2163	2.3080	1.5192	719	387	0.064	0.162
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.480	0.0405	0.0845	2.6722	1.6347	1358	407	0.399	0.561
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.063	0.0249	0.3935	2.8201	1.6793	250	271	0.013	0.113
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.062	0.0180	0.2900	0.5848	0.7647	96	106	0.026	0.098
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.902	0.2407	0.0305	0.9218	0.9601	70	77	7.421	8.383
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	(6.419)	(0.3471)	(0.0541)	(1.5628)	(1.2501)	41	45	(5.725)	(7.113)

(Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

na: not applicable

APPENDIX D DATA QUALITY

D.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population (1 of 2)

Single-year age distribution of household population, by sex, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					**Age**				
0	297	2.0	275	1.8	45	210	1.4	228	1.5
1	269	1.8	244	1.6	46	198	1.3	150	1.0
2	327	2.2	296	1.9	47	213	1.4	193	1.3
3	291	1.9	306	2.0	48	172	1.1	195	1.3
4	290	1.9	263	1.7	49	188	1.2	204	1.3
5	347	2.3	268	1.7	50	177	1.2	188	1.2
6	312	2.1	271	1.8	51	158	1.0	205	1.3
7	279	1.8	303	2.0	52	217	1.4	185	1.2
8	290	1.9	238	1.5	53	203	1.3	167	1.1
9	291	1.9	316	2.1	54	186	1.2	188	1.2
10	293	1.9	273	1.8	55	178	1.2	155	1.0
11	288	1.9	282	1.8	56	137	0.9	162	1.1
12	279	1.8	265	1.7	57	144	1.0	172	1.1
13	261	1.7	267	1.7	58	142	0.9	125	0.8
14	272	1.8	251	1.6	59	134	0.9	146	0.9
15	249	1.7	316	2.1	60	105	0.7	164	1.1
16	304	2.0	283	1.8	61	136	0.9	133	0.9
17	288	1.9	259	1.7	62	97	0.6	140	0.9
18	286	1.9	301	2.0	63	111	0.7	128	0.8
19	269	1.8	249	1.6	64	96	0.6	103	0.7
20	300	2.0	295	1.9	65	110	0.7	108	0.7
21	255	1.7	247	1.6	66	77	0.5	90	0.6
22	245	1.6	221	1.4	67	85	0.6	87	0.6
23	212	1.4	198	1.3	68	88	0.6	86	0.6
24	196	1.3	179	1.2	69	47	0.3	71	0.5
25	225	1.5	241	1.6	70	74	0.5	85	0.6
26	204	1.4	251	1.6	71	63	0.4	81	0.5
27	172	1.1	178	1.2	72	68	0.5	47	0.3
28	202	1.3	207	1.3	73	54	0.4	44	0.3
29	178	1.2	233	1.5	74	40	0.3	37	0.2
30	202	1.3	196	1.3	75	37	0.2	69	0.4
31	202	1.3	220	1.4	76	45	0.3	54	0.3
32	201	1.3	237	1.5	77	29	0.2	41	0.3
33	184	1.2	236	1.5	78	44	0.3	41	0.3
34	191	1.3	226	1.5	79	29	0.2	29	0.2
35	228	1.5	232	1.5	80	24	0.2	39	0.2
36	202	1.3	213	1.4	81	24	0.2	31	0.2
37	188	1.2	210	1.4	82	18	0.1	30	0.2
38	184	1.2	178	1.2	83	22	0.1	40	0.3
39	150	1.0	208	1.3	84	9	0.1	10	0.1
40	210	1.4	185	1.2	85+	103	0.7	120	0.8

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population (2 of 2)

Single-year age distribution of household population, by sex, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					**Age**				
41	148	1.0	147	1.0					
42	179	1.2	211	1.4	DK/Missing	-	-	-	-
43	194	1.3	176	1.1					
44	167	1.1	193	1.3	**Total**	15096	100.0	15416	100.0

Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	**Interviewed women age 15-49 years**		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	1338	na	na	na
15-19	1408	1178	19.4	83.7
20-24	1141	881	14.5	77.2
25-29	1110	848	13.9	76.4
30-34	1115	876	14.4	78.6
35-39	1041	818	13.4	78.5
40-44	912	712	11.7	78.1
45-49	971	766	12.6	78.9
50-54	932	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	7698	6080	100.0	79.0
Ratios				
10-14 to 15-19	0.95	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	0.96	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Household population of men age 10-54 years				Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households	Interviewed men age 15-49 years		
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
Age					
10-14	1393	689	na	na	na
15-19	1397	713	573	20.9	80.3
20-24	1208	608	431	15.7	70.8
25-29	981	500	335	12.2	67.0
30-34	981	503	365	13.3	72.5
35-39	953	469	325	11.9	69.4
40-44	899	468	323	11.8	68.9
45-49	981	535	390	14.2	73.0
50-54	942	482	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	7400	3797	2742	100.0	72.2
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.00	0.97	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	0.96	0.90	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	572	521	20.1	91.1
1	513	466	17.9	90.8
2	623	570	22.0	91.5
3	597	532	20.5	89.1
4	553	507	19.5	91.7
5	615	na	na	na
6	583	na	na	na
7	582	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	2858	2597	100.0	90.9
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	1.22	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.11	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 percentage of children age 5-17 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	**Percent distribution of children selected for interview[A]**	**5-17s with completed interviews**		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
Age					
3	999	na	na	na	na
4	911	na	na	na	na
5	859	8.9	294	8.7	87.7
6	735	8.4	287	8.5	90.7
7	694	8.4	300	8.9	95.4
8	652	7.2	248	7.3	91.0
9	753	7.4	261	7.7	93.2
10	651	7.1	241	7.1	90.6
11	621	7.8	249	7.4	84.6
12	629	6.9	244	7.2	93.9
13	574	6.2	203	6.0	87.5
14	569	7.4	256	7.6	91.5
15	613	7.3	236	7.0	86.1
16	580	9.1	301	8.9	87.9
17	569	7.8	262	7.7	88.7
18	567	na	na	na	na
19	534	na	na	na	na
20	568	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	8499	na	na	na	na
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	1.06	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	1.06	1.01	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	1.08	0.48	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	1.00	na	na	na	na

na: not applicable

[A] Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to14'

D.2 BIRTH DATE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth/age information, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of household members
Total	95.9	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.0	100.0	30512
Area							
Urban	96.1	1.4	0.0	1.5	1.0	100.0	22383
Rural Coastal	96.5	1.4	0.0	1.1	1.1	100.0	5408
Rural Interior	92.9	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.5	100.0	2722
Region							
Paramaribo	96.1	1.2	0.0	1.8	0.9	100.0	11483
Wanica	95.6	1.9	0.0	1.3	1.2	100.0	8679
Nickerie	97.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.2	100.0	1785
Coronie	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	100.0	215
Saramacca	98.2	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	1143
Commewijne	97.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.6	100.0	2014
Marowijne	93.9	3.3	0.0	2.0	0.9	100.0	1017
Para	96.5	1.3	0.0	1.4	0.8	100.0	1454
Brokopondo	94.8	2.3	0.0	2.5	0.4	100.0	1364
Sipaliwini	90.9	4.3	0.0	4.2	0.6	100.0	1358
Age							
0-4	97.5	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.3	100.0	2858
5-14	97.1	1.3	0.0	1.2	0.4	100.0	5648
15-24	96.3	2.2	0.0	1.2	0.3	100.0	5155
25-49	95.4	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.4	100.0	9943
50-64	95.1	1.7	0.0	1.9	1.3	100.0	4580
65-84	95.7	0.4	0.0	1.9	2.0	100.0	2106
85+	73.4	1.1	0.0	20.4	5.1	100.0	222

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	**100.0**	7000
Area							
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5287
Rural Coastal	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1178
Rural Interior	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	535
Region							
Paramaribo	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2585
Wanica	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2131
Nickerie	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	439
Coronie	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	46
Saramacca	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	274
Commewijne	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	468
Marowijne	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	207
Para	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	316
Brokopondo	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	285
Sipaliwini	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	250
Age							
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1353
20-24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1012
25-29	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	974
30-34	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1001
35-39	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	941
40-44	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	818
45-49	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	900

Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	**100.0**	2828
Area							
Urban	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2122
Rural Coastal	99.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	521
Rural Interior	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	185
Region							
Paramaribo	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1175
Wanica	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	764
Nickerie	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	167
Coronie	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	29
Saramacca	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96
Commewijne	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	195
Marowijne	97.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	86
Para	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	129
Brokopondo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89
Sipaliwini	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96
Age							
15-19	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	594
20-24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	441
25-29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	341
30-34	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	379
35-39	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	336
40-44	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	339
45-49	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	399

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (first and last births)

Percent distribution of first and last births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Suriname MICS, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first birth						Date of last birth				
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing/ DK/Other	Total	Number of first births	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/ DK/Other	Total	Number of last births
Total	98.4	0.4	0.1	1.2	**100.0**	4537	99.6	0.2	0.2	**100.0**	3321
Area											
Urban	98.4	0.2	0.0	1.3	100.0	3316	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	2368
Rural Coastal	98.7	0.6	0.1	0.6	100.0	806	99.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	616
Rural Interior	97.2	1.3	0.6	0.9	100.0	414	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	336
Region											
Paramaribo	98.3	0.0	0.1	1.6	100.0	1588	99.2	0.1	0.6	100.0	1096
Wanica	98.8	0.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	1349	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1003
Nickerie	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	296	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	212
Coronie	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	29	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	23
Saramacca	98.6	0.0	0.1	1.3	100.0	189	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	143
Commewijne	97.0	1.1	0.2	1.7	100.0	313	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	220
Marowijne	99.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	100.0	147	99.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	120
Para	97.9	1.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	211	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	167
Brokopondo	98.7	0.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	209	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	167
Sipaliwini	95.7	1.9	0.7	1.7	100.0	205	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	169

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Number of under-5 children
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Total	
Total	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	**100.0**	4234
Area						
Urban	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2790
Rural Coastal	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	800
Rural Interior	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	644
Region						
Paramaribo	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1460
Wanica	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1064
Nickerie	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	196
Coronie	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	22
Saramacca	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	131
Commewijne	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	239
Marowijne	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	210
Para	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	267
Brokopondo	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	350
Sipaliwini	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	294
Age						
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	854
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	753
2	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	945
3	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	858
4	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	825

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/age information, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
Total	98.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	**100.0**	3967
Area							
Urban	99.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	2821
Rural Coastal	98.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	727
Rural Interior	95.5	0.4	1.5	0.5	2.1	100.0	419
Region							
Paramaribo	99.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	1350
Wanica	99.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	1141
Nickerie	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	266
Coronie	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32
Saramacca	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	148
Commewijne	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	267
Marowijne	97.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.8	100.0	141
Para	97.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.2	100.0	203
Brokopondo	98.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	100.0	204
Sipaliwini	92.9	0.7	2.5	1.0	2.8	100.0	215
Age							
5-9	99.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	1623
10-14	98.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	1402
15-17	98.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	943

D.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

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 percentage of positive blank tests, by area, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of households:							
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	Percentage of households with complete water quality test for:		Total number of households in sample	Percentage of positive blank tests	Number of blank tests completed	Number of households selected for blank test[A]
			Household drinking water	Source of drinking water				
Total	24.9	20.6	20.6	19.4	7915	1.0	253	380
Area								
Urban	24.9	19.7	19.7	18.5	5920	1.4	168	279
Rural Coastal	25.5	23.5	23.5	22.5	1359	0.0	63	75
Rural Interior	24.1	22.6	22.6	21.6	636	0.0	22	26

[A] One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was designed to be performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to one of the households selected for water quality testing.

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (women)

Percentage of women with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information[A]	Number of women
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	43.8	5723
Only month missing	30.5	5723
Both month and year missing	12.5	5723
Age at first marriage/union missing	5.5	5723
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	4.1	6117
Time since last intercourse missing	16.7	6117
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	3.3	1560
Time since last intercourse missing	23.4	1560

[A] Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.3M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (men)

Percentage of men with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information[A]	Number of men
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	28.9	1793
Only month missing	16.8	1793
Both month and year missing	11.6	1793
Age at first marriage/union missing	3.9	1793
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	5.1	2419
Time since last intercourse missing	11.3	2419
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	4.7	660
Time since last intercourse missing	9.9	660

[A] Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	79.3	20.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	**100.0**	20.7	4234
Age (in months)								
<6	76.4	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	23.6	393
6-11	76.4	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	23.6	464
12-23	86.3	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.7	753
24-35	76.8	22.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	23.2	942
36-47	79.4	19.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	20.6	859
48-59	78.5	21.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	21.5	824

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid length/height and date of birth	Length/ Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Total	76.8	9.9	0.1	0.2	12.9	**100.0**	23.2	4234
Age (in months)								
<6	70.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	13.6	100.0	30.0	393
6-11	75.3	9.8	0.0	0.0	14.9	100.0	24.7	464
12-23	81.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	11.1	100.0	18.7	753
24-35	73.7	11.8	0.0	0.8	13.7	100.0	26.3	942
36-47	77.8	10.6	0.6	0.0	10.9	100.0	22.2	859
48-59	79.3	6.2	0.0	0.0	14.4	100.0	20.7	824

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid weight and length/height	Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Total	76.7	0.4	2.3	7.9	12.8	**100.0**	23.3	4234
Age (in months)								
<6	70.8	0.0	4.9	11.6	12.7	100.0	29.2	393
6-11	74.8	0.1	0.6	9.2	15.3	100.0	25.2	464
12-23	82.3	0.0	3.6	4.0	10.1	100.0	17.7	753
24-35	73.0	0.7	3.4	9.3	13.7	100.0	27.0	942
36-47	78.3	0.2	1.8	8.9	11.0	100.0	21.7	859
48-59	78.2	0.8	0.0	6.2	14.7	100.0	21.8	824

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3370	**100.0**	3385	**100.0**
Digit				
0	296	8.8	278	8.2
1	361	10.7	385	11.4
2	360	10.7	349	10.3
3	355	10.5	389	11.5
4	359	10.7	369	10.9
5	333	9.9	291	8.6
6	323	9.6	409	12.1
7	327	9.7	289	8.5
8	343	10.2	283	8.4
9	313	9.3	343	10.1

Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practice, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percent distribution of children with:							Percentage of children:				
		Incomplete FL modules, by reason:										
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other	Total	Number of selected children age 7-14 years	For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing	Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practice	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
Total	82.6	10.6	6.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	2344	3.0	1.3	1936	20.8	758
Area												
Urban	83.6	9.6	6.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	1663	2.1	0.6	1389	17.7	535
Rural Coastal	84.6	9.6	5.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	422	3.6	2.1	357	27.6	142
Rural Interior	73.3	18.6	6.5	0.3	1.3	100.0	260	8.4	4.7	190	29.7	81
Region												
Paramaribo	81.2	10.1	8.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	735	2.4	0.7	597	17.3	217
Wanica	86.2	9.3	4.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	708	1.5	0.5	610	19.3	252
Nickerie	86.8	4.9	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	163	2.4	0.3	141	7.4	54
Coronie	(96.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Saramacca	85.6	13.4	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	82	1.3	1.8	70	19.3	29
Commewijne	80.0	11.1	6.8	0.0	2.1	100.0	175	1.4	1.4	140	20.5	51
Marowijne	82.1	8.9	6.2	1.7	1.2	100.0	88	5.4	4.7	72	42.2	30
Para	84.8	11.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	115	8.3	0.6	98	32.3	40
Brokopondo	79.3	18.9	1.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	128	(4.0)	(7.4)	(101)	(33.5)	42
Sipaliwini	67.5	18.3	11.8	0.6	1.9	100.0	132	(13.5)	(1.7)	(89)	(25.6)	39
Age												
7	77.6	14.2	6.3	1.2	0.7	100.0	345	1.8	2.8	267	29.4	267
8	81.3	10.8	6.9	0.8	0.2	100.0	293	1.2	0.5	239	19.3	239
9	82.9	8.4	8.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	304	3.8	1.4	252	13.2	252
10	87.6	8.4	2.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	286	1.7	0.5	250	na	-
11	87.8	7.6	4.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	294	3.1	2.1	258	na	-
12	80.4	11.1	8.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	291	5.2	0.7	234	na	-
13	84.1	9.7	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	234	3.2	1.4	197	na	-
14	80.7	13.7	5.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	297	4.4	0.5	240	na	-

D.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.2: Observation handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Handwashing facility						
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason	Total	Number of households
Total	64.1	6.5	7.5	20.7	1.1	**100.0**	7915
Area							
Urban	65.0	3.2	8.1	22.7	1.0	100.0	5920
Rural Coastal	68.2	8.9	4.9	17.4	0.7	100.0	1359
Rural Interior	47.9	32.7	8.0	8.9	2.6	100.0	636
Region							
Paramaribo	63.1	2.5	9.4	23.7	1.4	100.0	3105
Wanica	69.3	4.0	7.2	18.6	0.9	100.0	2170
Nickerie	58.5	1.0	4.6	35.8	0.1	100.0	508
Coronie	71.8	8.1	11.7	7.5	1.0	100.0	73
Saramacca	75.8	9.9	4.2	8.8	1.4	100.0	318
Commewijne	67.0	6.5	4.2	22.2	0.1	100.0	559
Marowijne	62.4	10.5	4.7	21.5	1.0	100.0	212
Para	64.0	13.8	5.0	16.8	0.4	100.0	334
Brokopondo	59.7	28.0	4.5	7.6	0.3	100.0	296
Sipaliwini	37.7	36.8	11.0	9.9	4.6	100.0	340
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	53.1	21.6	10.6	12.5	2.2	100.0	1464
Second	65.7	5.7	9.7	18.3	0.7	100.0	1542
Middle	64.9	3.1	7.9	23.4	0.7	100.0	1589
Fourth	69.0	2.2	5.0	23.3	0.6	100.0	1603
Richest	67.0	1.8	4.9	24.9	1.3	100.0	1717

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Child has birth certificate						
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Child does not have birth certificate	Missing/DK	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
Total	70.1	25.3	4.4	0.3	**100.0**	73.5	4234
Area							
Urban	67.0	28.0	4.6	0.4	100.0	70.5	2790
Rural Coastal	79.4	18.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	81.4	800
Rural Interior	72.0	22.3	5.6	0.0	100.0	76.3	644
Region							
Paramaribo	61.6	32.4	5.3	0.7	100.0	65.6	1460
Wanica	72.5	23.1	4.3	0.1	100.0	75.8	1064
Nickerie	70.5	28.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	71.4	196
Coronie	92.6	6.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	93.9	22
Saramacca	77.3	21.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	78.2	131
Commewijne	78.1	19.1	2.8	0.0	100.0	80.3	239
Marowijne	77.5	19.2	3.3	0.0	100.0	80.2	210
Para	83.7	13.7	2.6	0.0	100.0	85.9	267
Brokopondo	75.1	22.1	2.8	0.0	100.0	77.2	350
Sipaliwini	68.4	22.6	9.1	0.0	100.0	75.2	294
Age (in months)							
0-5	72.4	17.8	9.8	0.0	100.0	80.3	393
6-11	77.7	19.2	2.6	0.5	100.0	80.2	464
12-23	71.6	22.8	5.6	0.0	100.0	75.9	753
24-35	72.6	23.0	3.6	0.9	100.0	75.9	942
36-47	67.8	29.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	69.8	859
48-59	62.9	33.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	65.6	824

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, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records					
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Missing/DK	Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
Total	5.2	5.4	74.7	14.4	0.2	**100.0**	83.8	2551
Area								
Urban	5.2	5.4	75.3	14.0	0.0	100.0	84.3	1716
Rural Coastal	4.3	4.9	77.7	12.5	0.5	100.0	86.1	473
Rural Interior	6.3	6.4	68.1	18.8	0.4	100.0	78.3	362
Region								
Paramaribo	3.3	7.2	73.9	15.5	0.1	100.0	82.6	897
Wanica	7.0	3.5	77.3	12.2	0.0	100.0	86.3	658
Nickerie	9.3	3.5	76.6	10.6	0.0	100.0	87.9	131
Coronie	0.0	0.0	95.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	95.8	13
Saramacca	3.5	8.3	82.9	5.3	0.0	100.0	94.0	73
Commewijne	3.4	1.6	81.4	13.6	0.3	100.0	85.7	126
Marowijne	6.9	7.6	61.3	22.5	1.7	100.0	73.1	128
Para	4.6	3.4	82.3	9.7	0.0	100.0	89.4	163
Brokopondo	4.7	6.6	74.2	14.5	0.0	100.0	83.7	198
Sipaliwini	8.3	6.1	60.6	24.2	0.8	100.0	71.5	164
Age (in months)								
0-5	5.1	20.1	62.4	12.4	0.1	100.0	83.5	393
6-11	4.5	2.0	84.4	9.1	0.0	100.0	90.3	464
12-23	4.6	2.8	77.2	15.2	0.3	100.0	83.5	753
24-35	6.2	3.2	73.1	17.3	0.3	100.0	80.9	942

D.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age (1 of 2)

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Suriname MICS, 2018

		Currently attending																							
			Pre-primary Grade			Primary school Grade							Lower secondary school Grade					Upper secondary school Grade							
	Not attending school	Early Childhood Education	1	2	Missing/ DK	1	2	3	4	5	6	Missing/ DK	1	2	3	4*	Missing/ DK	1	2	3	4	Missing/DK	Higher than second-dary	Missing/ DK	Total	Number of house-hold mem-bers age 3-24 years
Age at beginning of school year																									
3	51.9	23.7	22.8	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	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	0.0	0.0	591
4	8.7	0.6	61.0	27.9	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	559
5	6.2	0.0	2.1	63.2	0.0	25.4	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	637
6	2.4	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.1	67.5	24.2	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	539
7	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	16.5	59.6	17.9	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	581
8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	23.2	53.1	17.7	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	538
9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	7.5	25.0	49.1	13.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	619
10	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.2	11.5	21.0	46.7	13.7	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	576
11	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	4.8	13.8	19.3	48.5	0.3	7.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	539
12	5.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.8	7.6	15.6	27.7	0.1	34.2	6.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	547
13	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	5.3	11.6	21.7	0.4	17.5	31.2	6.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	513
14	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	8.9	13.8	0.0	19.5	22.1	21.4	4.3	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	542
15	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.2	4.3	0.0	18.1	25.1	13.5	20.3	0.1	3.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	569
16	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	8.6	19.4	17.8	16.2	0.0	11.8	5.0	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	585
17	24.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	10.7	14.5	16.3	0.3	13.3	10.5	4.5	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.3	561
18	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	5.4	10.7	15.0	0.5	8.8	8.9	8.8	1.6	0.5	3.0	0.5	526
19	41.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.1	5.2	7.1	0.1	11.8	10.7	5.3	6.9	0.1	6.6	1.0	589
20	56.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.9	6.8	0.1	6.6	7.6	5.0	5.2	0.0	8.1	0.1	546

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age (2 of 2)

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Suriname MICS, 2018

		Currently attending																								
			Pre-primary Grade			Primary school Grade							Lower secondary school Grade					Upper secondary school Grade								
	Not attending school	Early Childhood Education	1	2	Missing/ DK	1	2	3	4	5	6	Missing/ DK	1	2	3	4*	Missing/ DK	1	2	3	4	Missing/DK	Higher than second-dary	Missing/ DK	Total	Number of house-hold mem-bers age 3-24 years
Age at beginning of school year																										
21	61.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.7	4.1	0.1	5.5	4.4	4.6	6.2	21	61.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	67.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	2.1	0.0	1.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	22	67.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	73.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.1	1.2	2.7	2.2	3.2	23	73.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
24[A]	64.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.9	6.1	3.4	0.4	24[A]	64.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

* Included Grade 5 Avond mulo (15 cases)

[A] Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 5-24 at the time of interview

D.6 BIRTH HISTORY

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Number of women
Total	6121	5997	1.02	5944	5872	1.01	177	125	1.41	7000
Age										
15-19	92	67	1.38	91	67	1.36	1	0	-	1353
20-24	367	342	1.07	360	337	1.07	7	6	1.25	1012
25-29	702	702	1.00	688	693	0.99	14	9	1.70	974
30-34	1181	1013	1.17	1147	1002	1.14	34	11	3.12	1001
35-39	1261	1204	1.05	1235	1186	1.04	27	18	1.49	941
40-44	1156	1220	0.95	1110	1188	0.93	46	31	1.47	818
45-49	1361	1449	0.94	1313	1398	0.94	48	51	0.94	900

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio by periods preceding the survey, according to living, deceased, and total children (imputed), as reported in the birth histories, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date[A]			Sex ratio at birth[B]			Period ratio[C]		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	11816	302	12118	99.6	82.8	99.2	101.2	141.2	102.1	na	na	na
Years preceding survey												
0	544	3	547	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.1	2865.0	104.2	na	na	na
1	488	8	496	100.0	83.4	99.7	118.6	310.2	120.3	85.1	101.6	85.3
2	602	13	615	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.8	392.9	99.3	118.3	99.5	117.8
3	531	17	548	100.0	60.0	98.7	100.5	182.0	102.4	95.7	168.5	97.0
4	507	8	515	99.7	85.0	99.5	112.1	23.1	109.7	96.0	72.0	95.5
5	526	5	531	99.8	100.0	99.8	120.4	0.0	117.9	100.3	49.6	99.4
6	541	12	553	99.7	100.0	99.7	113.3	163.7	114.2	106.3	120.8	106.6
7	492	15	506	99.6	100.0	99.6	95.3	186.7	97.2	98.2	154.8	99.3
8	460	7	468	99.8	75.4	99.4	128.9	474.8	131.0	91.4	43.1	89.8
9	516	19	535	100.0	66.1	98.8	85.9	129.7	87.1	14.6	18.5	14.7
10+	6609	195	6804	99.3	82.4	98.9	97.4	133.0	98.3	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0-4	2672	49	2721	99.9	80.6	99.6	105.4	182.9	106.4	na	na	na
5-9	2535	58	2593	99.8	86.0	99.5	107.3	139.6	107.9	na	na	na
10-14	2334	52	2386	99.6	74.4	99.0	98.6	192.0	100.0	na	na	na
15-19	1994	47	2041	99.1	79.9	98.7	101.2	149.0	102.1	na	na	na
20+	2281	97	2377	99.3	87.8	98.8	92.9	104.3	93.4	na	na	na

[A] Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

[B] $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

[C] $(2 \times B_t/(B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

na: not applicable

Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (imputed), Suriname MICS, 2018

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in days)					
0	(14)	(14)	(14)	(*)	49
1	(7)	(5)	(6)	(*)	22
2	(3)	(5)	(3)	(*)	11
3	(2)	(3)	(7)	(*)	13
4	(0)	(0)	(2)	(*)	3
5	(0)	(3)	(0)	(*)	3
6	(0)	(0)	(3)	(*)	4
7	(5)	(0)	(0)	(*)	6
8	(0)	(0)	(0)	(*)	1
11	(1)	(0)	(0)	(*)	1
12	(0)	(1)	(0)	(*)	1
14	(2)	(0)	(0)	(*)	2
19	(0)	(1)	(0)	(*)	1
21	(0)	(2)	(1)	(*)	3
Total 0–30 days	34	36	38	12	119
Percent early neo-natal[A]	(75.9)	(89.2)	(96.1)	(*)	88.2

[A] Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, for the 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (imputed), Suriname MICS, 2018

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in months)					
0[A]	(34)	(36)	(38)	(*)	119
1	(3)	(3)	(2)	(*)	9
2	(0)	(1)	(0)	(*)	4
3	(1)	(1)	(0)	(*)	2
4	(1)	(3)	(0)	(*)	4
5	(2)	(0)	(0)	(*)	3
6	(0)	(3)	(0)	(*)	7
7	(0)	(0)	(3)	(*)	3
8	(1)	(0)	(1)	(*)	2
9	(3)	(0)	(1)	(*)	4
10	(0)	(0)	(0)	(*)	1
11	(2)	(1)	(0)	(*)	3
12	(0)	(0)	(1)	(*)	1
15	(0)	(0)	(0)	(*)	2
18	(1)	(0)	(0)	(*)	1
20	(1)	(0)	(0)	(*)	1
Total 0–11 months	47	46	45	21	159
Percent neonatal[B]	(71.4)	(76.9)	(84.1)	(*)	75.0

[A] Includes deaths under one month reported in days

[B] Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

The questionnaires of the Suriname 2018 MICS are presented in Appendix E:

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE
(19 MARCH 2018)
MICS 2018, Suriname

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL			**HH**
HH1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___		**HH2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
HH3. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___		**HH4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	
HH5. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___		**HH7**. District: PARAMARIBO.....01 WANICA..... 02 NICKERIE .....03 CORONIE .....04 SARAMACCA .....05 COMMEWIJNE.....06 MAROWIJNE.....07 PARA.....08 BROKOPONDO.....09 SIPALIWINI.....10	
HH6A. *Area:*	URBAN ..... 1 RURAL COASTAL 2 RURAL INTERIOR 3		
HH8. *Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2		
HH9. *Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**HH10**. *Is the household selected for blank testing?*	YES.....1 NO.....2

Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.	**HH11**. *Record the start time.* HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

HH12. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from the General Bureau of Statistics and we are conducting a survey for the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 25 minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?

YES ..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨*LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS* 2 ⇨*HH46*

HH46. *Result of Household Questionnaire interview:* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED.....01 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT.....02 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME.....03 REFUSED.....04 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING.....05 DWELLING DESTROYED.....06 DWELLING NOT FOUND.....07 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

HH47. *Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview:* NAME _____ ___ ___	*To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed*		*To be filled after all the questionnaires are completed*	
	TOTAL NUMBER		COMPLETED NUMBER	
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	**HH48**	__ __		
WOMEN AGE 15-49	**HH49**	__ __	**HH53**	__ __
If household is selected for Questionnaire for Men: MEN AGE 15-49	**HH50**	__ __	**HH54**	__ __
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5	**HH51**	__ __	**HH55**	__ __
CHILDREN AGE 5-17	**HH52**	__ __	**HH56**	ZERO ..... 0 ONE 1

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS — HL

First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household. Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box: ……☐

HL1. *Line number*	**HL2**. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. *Probe for additional household members.*	**HL3**. What is the relationship of (***name***) to (***name of the head of household***)?	**HL4**. Is (***name***) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	**HL5**. What is (***name***)'s date of birth? 98 DK 9998 DK		**HL6**. How old is (***name***)? *Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.*	**HL8**. *Record line number if woman and age 15-49.*	**HL9**. *Record line number if man, age 15-49 and HH8 is yes.*	**HL10**. *Record line number if age 0-4.*	**HL11**. *Age 0-17?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*	**HL12**. Is (***name***)'s natural mother alive? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL16* 8 DK ⇩ *HL16*	**HL13**. Does (***name***)'s natural mother live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL15*	**HL14**. *Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.*	**HL15**. Where does (***name***)'s natural mother live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME DISTRICT 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER DISTRICT 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	**HL16**. Is (***name***)'s natural father alive? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL20* 8 DK ⇩ *HL20*	**HL17**. Does (***name***)'s natural father live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL19*	**HL18**. *Record the line number of father and go to HL20.*	**HL19**. Where does (***name***)'s natural father live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME DISTRICT 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER DISTRICT 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	**HL20**. *Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask:* Who is the primary caretaker of (***name***)? *If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.*
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	W 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER		Y N DK	Y N	FATHER		
01		0 1	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
02		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
03		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
04		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
05		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
06		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
07		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
08		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
09		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
10		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	10	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
11		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	11	11	11	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
12		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	12	12	12	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
13		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	13	13	13	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
14		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	14	14	14	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
15		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	15	15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___

* *Codes for **HL3**: Relationship to head of household:*

01 HEAD	05 GRANDCHILD	09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW	13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD
02 SPOUSE / PARTNER	06 PARENT	10 UNCLE/AUNT	14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN)
03 SON / DAUGHTER	07 PARENT-IN-LAW	11 NIECE / NEPHEW	96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)
04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW	08 BROTHER / SISTER	12 OTHER RELATIVE	98 DK

EDUCATION 1																						ED
ED1. *Line number*	**ED2**. *Name and age.* *Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module.*		**ED3**. *Age 3 or above?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *Next Line*		**ED4**. Has (***name***) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *Next Line*		**ED5**. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (***name***) has ever attended? LEVEL: 0 ECE ⇨ *ED7* 1 PRE-PRIMARY 2 PRIMARY 3 LOWER SECONDARY 4 UPPER SECONDARY 5 HIGHER 8 DK							GRADE/ YEAR: 98 DK ⇨ *ED7*		**ED6**. Did (***name***) ever complete that (grade/ year)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK			**ED7**. *Age 3-24?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *Next Line*		**ED8**. *Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *Next Line*	
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	YES	NO	LEVEL							GRADE/YEAR	Y	N	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO
01		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
11		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
12		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
13		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
14		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
15		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2

EDUCATION 2 (Age group 3 – 24 years) **ED**

ED1. *Line number*	**ED2**. *Name and age.*		**ED9**. At any time during the school year 2017/2018 did (***name***) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *ED15*	**ED10**. During the school year 2017/2018, which level and grade or year is (***name***) attending? LEVEL: 0 ECE ⇩ *ED15* 1 PRE-PRMARY 2 PRIMARY 3 LOWER SECONDARY 4 UPPER SECONDARY 5 HIGHER 8 DK	GRADE: YEAR: 98 DK	**ED11**. Is (he/she) attending a public school? *If yes, record '1'. If no, probe to code who controls and manages the school.* 1 GOVT./ PUBLIC 2 RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. 3 PRIVATE 6 OTHER 8 DK	**ED12**. In the school year 2017/2018, has (***name***) received any school tuition support? *If yes, probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *ED14* 8 DK ⇩ *ED14*	**ED13**. Who provided the tuition support? *Record all mentioned.* A GOVT / PUBLIC B RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. X OTHER Z DK	**ED14**. For the school year 2017/2018, has (***name***) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies? *If yes, probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.* 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	**ED15**. At any time during the school year 2016/2017 did (***name***) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line* 8 DK ⇩ *Next Line*	**ED16**. During that school year 2016/2017, which level and grade or year did (***name***) attend? LEVEL: 0 ECE- ⇩ *Next Line* 1 PRE-PRIMARY 2 PRIMARY 3 LOWER SECONDARY 4 UPPER SECONDARY 5 HIGHER 8 DK	GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR
01		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
02		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
03		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
04		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
05		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
06		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
07		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
08		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
09		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
10		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
11		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
12		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
13		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
14		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
15		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. What is the religion of (name of ***the head of the household from HL2***)?	CHRISTIANITY ……1 HINDUISM……..2 ISLAM……..3 TRADITIONAL RELIGION……...4 OTHER RELIGION (*specify*)_____6 NO RELIGION…….7	
HC1B. What is the native language of (***name of the head of the household from HL2***)?	DUTCH……...01 SRANAN TONGO……02 JAVANESE……03 SARNAMI HINDI……..04 SARAMACCAANS……...05 AUCAANS……06 PARAMACAAANS……...07 AROWAK……...08 CARAIB……..09 CHINESE……10 PORTUGUESE……...11 ENGLISH……12 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*)_____96	
HC2. To what ethnic group does ***the head of the household from HL2***) belong?	INDIGENOUS/AMERINDIAN ……01 MAROON……...02 CREOLE……03 HINDUSTANI……04 JAVANESE……05 CHINESE……...06 CAUCASIAN ……07 MIXED ETHNICITY……08 OTHER (*specify*)_____96	
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS…….__ __	
HC4. *Main material of the dwelling floor.* *Record observation.* *If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.*	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH / SAND……..11 DUNG……..12 **RUDIMENTARY FLOOR** WOOD PLANKS……21 PALM / BAMBOO……..22 **FINISHED FLOOR** PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD……...31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS……...32 CERAMIC TILES……33 CEMENT……..34 CARPET……...35 OTHER (*specify*)_____96	

HC5. *Main material of the roof.* *Record observation.*	NO ROOF……..11 **NATURAL ROOFING** THATCH / PALM LEAF.....12 SOD.....13 **RUDIMENTARY ROOFING** RUSTIC MAT.....21 PALM / BAMBOO……22 WOOD PLANKS…….....23 CARDBOARD…….....24 **FINISHED ROOFING** METAL / TIN…….……31 WOOD……32 CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE……....33 CERAMIC TILES……...34 CEMENT…….....35 ROOFING SHINGLES……...36 OTHER (*specify*)_____96	
HC6. *Main material of the exterior walls.* *Record observation.*	NO WALLS…….....11 **NATURAL WALLS** CANE / PALM / TRUNKS……..12 DIRT……....13 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** BAMBOO WITH MUD……..…21 STONE WITH MUD……..…22 UNCOVERED ADOBE……..23 PLYWOOD……...…...24 CARDBOARD……...…..25 REUSED WOOD…….....26 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT…….31 STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT……...32 BRICKS……...33 CEMENT BLOCKS……34 COVERED ADOBE……..…35 WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES…….....36 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	
HC7. Does your household have:	YES NO	
[A] A fixed telephone line?	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE.....……1 2	
[B] A radio?	RADIO.....……1 2	
[C] A bed?	BED…….1 2	
[D] A sofa?	SOFA……...1 2	
[E] A dining table?	DINING TABLE…….1 2	
[F] A wardrobe?	WARDROBE……..1 2	

HC8. Does your household have electricity?	YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID……...1 YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM)……...2 NO…….....3	3 ⇨*HC10*
HC9. Does your household have:	YES NO	
[A] A television?	TELEVISION……..1 2	
[B] A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR……...1 2	
[C] Washing machine?	WASHING MACHINE……...1 2	
[D] Microwave?	MICROWAVE……1 2	
[E] Air Conditioner?	AIR CONDITIONER……1 2	
[F] Fan?	FAN……1 2	
[G] Hydrophore?	HYDROPHORE……..…1 2	
[H] Dishwasher?	DISHWASHER……..…1 2	
[I] Solar panel?	SOLAR PANEL……..…1 2	
[J] Boiler?	BOILER……..…1 2	
[K] Generator?	GENERATOR……..…..1 2	
[L] Freezer?	FREEZER……..….1 2	
HC10. Does any member of your household own:	YES NO	
[B] A bicycle?	BICYCLE……1 2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER ……....1 2	
[E] A car, truck or van?	CAR / TRUCK / VAN…….1 2	
[F] A boat with a motor?	BOAT WITH MOTOR……....1 2	
[G] A boat without a motor?	A BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR……1 2	
[H] A chain saw?	CHAIN SAW……...1 2	
[I] A duro water tank?	DURO WATERTANK……1 2	
[J] A large gas cylinder?	LARGE GAS CILINDER……1 2	
HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer, laptop or a tablet?	YES……...1 NO…….2	
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES……...1 NO…….2	
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES……...1 NO…….2	

HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? *If 'No', then ask:* Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household? *If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.*	OWN……1 RENT……2 OTHER (*specify)*_____6	
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES……..1 NO……2	2⇨*HC17*
HC16. How many square meters or hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? *First record the unit of measurement. If size is less than 1 Ha, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '995'. If unknown, record '998'.*	SQUARE METERS……..1 __ __ __ __ HECTARES……2 ___ ___ 95 OR MORE……995 DK……998	
HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES……...1 NO……2	2⇨*HC19*
HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have? [A] Milk cows or bulls? [B] Other cattle? [C] Horses, donkeys or mules? [D] Goats? [E] Sheep? [F] Chickens? [G] Pigs? [H] Ducks? *If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.*	 MILK COWS OR BULLS…… ___ ___ OTHER CATTLE……. ___ ___ HORSES, DONKEYS OR MULES……. ___ ___ GOATS……. ___ ___ SHEEP……. ___ ___ CHICKENS……. ___ ___ PIGS…… ___ ___ DUCKS……... ___ ___	
HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES……...1 NO……2	
HC20. Does this household use a net/ klamboe for sleeping?	YES……...1 NO……2	

SOCIAL TRANSFERS **ST**

ST1. I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organizations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.

	[A] FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FB) FROM SOZAVO FOR INDIVIDUALS OR HOUSEHOLDS	[B] FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FB) FROM SOZAVO FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH A DISABILITY	[C] GENERAL CHILD ALLOWANCE PROGRAM FORM (AKB) SOZAVO	[D] RETIREMENT PENSION PROGRAM FROM SOZAVO (AOV)	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
ST2. Are you aware of (***name of programme***)?	YES .....1 NO .....2 ⇨ *[B]*	YES.....1 NO .....2 ⇨ *[C]*	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⇨ *[D]*	YES .....1 NO.....2 ⇨ *[X]*	YES (*specify*) _____ 1 NO .....2 ⇨ *End*
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (***name of programme***)?	YES .....1 ⇨ *ST4* NO .....2 ⇨ *[B]* DK .....8 ⇨ *[B]*	YES.....1 ⇨ *ST4* NO .....2 ⇨ *[C]* DK .....8 ⇨ *[C]*	YES.....1 ⇨ *ST4* NO.....2 ⇨ *[D]* DK.....8 ⇨ *[D]*	YES .....1 ⇨ *ST4* NO.....2 ⇨ *[X]* DK.....8 ⇨ *[X]*	YES .....1 ⇨ *ST4* NO .....2 ⇨ *End* DK .....8 ⇨ *End*
ST4. When was the last time your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (***name of programme***)? *If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.* *If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.* *If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.*	MONTHS AGO....**1** __ __ ⇨ *[B]* YEARS AGO .....**2** __ __ ⇨ *[B]* DK .....998 ⇨ *[B]*	MONTHS AGO... **1** __ __ ⇨ *[C]* YEARS AGO..... **2** __ __ ⇨ *[C]* DK .....998 ⇨ *[C]*	MONTHS AGO ...**1** __ __ ⇨ *[D]* YEARS AGO .....**2** __ __ ⇨ *[D]* DK..... 998 ⇨ *[D]*	MONTHS AGO ...**1** __ __ ⇨ *[X]* YEARS AGO .....**2** __ __ ⇨ *[X]* DK.....998 ⇨ *[X]*	MONTHS AGO....**1** __ __ ⇨ *End* YEARS AGO .....**2** __ __ ⇨ *End* DK .....998 ⇨ *End*

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. In your household, what type of cook stove is <u>mainly</u> used for <u>cooking</u>?	ELECTRIC STOVE……...01 SOLAR COOKER……02 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE……..03 PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE……04 BIOGAS STOVE……..05 LIQUID FUEL STOVE……06 MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE……07 TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE……..08 THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE……...09 OTHER (*specify*) _____96 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD……97	01⇨*EU5* 02⇨*EU5* 03⇨*EU5* 04⇨*EU5* 05⇨*EU5* 06⇨*EU4* 09⇨*EU4* 96⇨*EU4* 97⇨*EU9*
EU2. Does it have a chimney?	YES……..1 NO……2 DK……8	
EU3. Does it have a fan/extractor/ventilator	YES……..1 NO……2 DK……...8	
EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove? *If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.*	ALCOHOL / ETHANOL……...01 GASOLINE / DIESEL……...02 KEROSENE / PARAFFIN……03 COAL / LIGNITE……..04 CHARCOAL……..05 WOOD……...06 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS……07 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE……..08 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS……09 GARBAGE / PLASTIC……10 SAWDUST……11 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	
EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? *If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.* *If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.*	IN MAIN HOUSE NO SEPARATE ROOM……...1 IN A SEPARATE ROOM……2 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING……3 OUTDOORS OPEN AIR……4 ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH……...5 OTHER (*specify*) _____6	

EU9. At night, what does your household <u>mainly</u> use to <u>light</u> the household?	ELECTRICITY……...01 SOLAR LANTERN……02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN……..03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN……..04 BIOGAS LAMP…….05 GASOLINE LAMP……06 KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP……07 CHARCOAL……..08 WOOD……....09 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS……..10 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE……...11 OIL LAMP……..12 CANDLE……13 OTHER (*specify*) _____96 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD……...97	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS1. What is the main source of drinking water used by members of your household? *If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).*	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING……11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT……..12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR……...13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE……14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE……21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL.....31 UNPROTECTED WELL.....32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING .....41 UNPROTECTED SPRING .....42 RAINWATER .....51 TANKER-TRUCK .....61 CART WITH SMALL TANK .....71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) .....81 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER.....91 SACHET WATER .....92 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11⇨*WS7* 12⇨*WS7* 13⇨*WS3* 14⇨*WS3* 21⇨*WS3* 31⇨*WS3* 32⇨*WS3* 41⇨*WS3* 42⇨*WS3* 51⇨*WS3* 61⇨*WS4* 71⇨*WS4* 81⇨*WS3* 96⇨*WS3*
WS2. What is the main source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing? *If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.*	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING.....11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT.....12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR.....13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE .....21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL.....31 UNPROTECTED WELL.....32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING .....41 UNPROTECTED SPRING .....42 RAINWATER .....51 TANKER-TRUCK .....61 CART WITH SMALL TANK .....71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) .....81 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11⇨*WS7* 12⇨*WS7* 61⇨*WS4* 71⇨*WS4*
WS3. Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING .....1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT .....2 ELSEWHERE.....3	1⇨*WS7* 2⇨*WS7*

WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT……...000 NUMBER OF MINUTES..... __ __ __ DK……998	000 ⇨*WS7*
WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? *Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.*	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER…… ___ ___	
WS6. Since last (***day of the week***), how many times has this person collected water?	NUMBER OF TIMES …… ___ ___ DK……..... 98	
WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE……..1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT……2 DK……8	 2 ⇨ *WS9* 8 ⇨*WS9*
WS8. What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?	WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE….1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE……...2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE……...3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK……..8	
WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES……..…1 NO……...2 DK……...8	 2 ⇨*WS11* 8 ⇨*WS11*

WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *Record all methods mentioned.*	BOIL……A ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE……B STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH……...C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.)……...D SOLAR DISINFECTION……...E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE……F OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK……..Z	
WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? *If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:* Where does it flush to? *If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.*	**FLUSH / POUR FLUSH** FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM……...11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK……12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE……13 FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN……14 FLUSH TO DK WHERE……18 **PIT LATRINE** VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE……..21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB……..22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT……..23 COMPOSTING TOILET……..…..31 BUCKET……....41 HANGING TOILET / HANGING LATRINE……....51 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD…….……95 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11⇨*WS14* 14⇨*WS14* 18⇨*WS14* 41⇨*WS14* 51⇨*WS14* 95⇨*End* 96⇨*WS14*
WS12. Has your (***answer from WS11***) ever been emptied?	YES, EMPTIED WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS.....1 MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO.....2 DON'T KNOW WHEN.....3 NO, NEVER EMPTIED .....4 DK 8	 4⇨*WS14* 8⇨*WS14*
WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to? *Probe:* Was it removed by a service provider?	**REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER** TO A TREATMENT PLANT.....1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT .....2 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE.....3 **EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD** BURIED IN A COVERED PIT .....4 TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE .....5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	

WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING .....1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT .....2 ELSEWHERE.....3	
WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	YES.....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?	SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC) .....1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC 2	2 ⇨*End*
WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10)……...0 __ TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS……..10 DK……...98	

HANDWASHING		HW
HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household <u>most often</u> wash their hands? *Record result and observation.*	**OBSERVED** FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING ..... 1 IN YARD /PLOT ..... 2 MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) ..... 3 **NOT OBSERVED** NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT ..... 4 NO PERMISSION TO SEE ..... 5 OTHER REASON (*specify*)_____ 6	 4 ⇨*HW5* 5 ⇨*HW4* 6 ⇨*HW5*
HW2. *Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.* *Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.*	WATER IS AVAILABLE ..... 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
HW3. *Is soap or detergent present at the place for handwashing?*	YES, PRESENT ..... 1 NO, NOT PRESENT 2	1 ⇨*HW7* 2 ⇨*HW5*
HW4. Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands?	FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING ..... 1 IN YARD / PLOT ..... 2 MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) ..... 3 NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6	
HW5. Do you have any soap or detergent in your house for washing hands?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*End*
HW6. Can you please show it to me?	YES, SHOWN ..... 1 NO, NOT SHOWN 2	 2 ⇨*End*
HW7. *Record your observation.* *Record all that apply.*	BAR OR LIQUID SOAP ..... A DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE) ..... B	

HH13. *Record the time.*	HOUR AND MINUTES .....__ __ : __ __	
HH15. *Language of the Interview.*	DUTCH……1 SRANAN TONGO……...2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
HH16. *Native language of the Respondent.*	DUTCH……..01 SRANAN TONGO……....02 JAVANESE……...03 SARNAMI HINDI……....04 SARAMACCAANS……..05 AUCAANS……....06 PARAMACAANS……..07 AROWAK……08 CARAIB……09 CHINESE……10 PORTUGUESE……11 ENGLISH……12 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 96	
HH17. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE……1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE……..2 NO, NOT USED……3	
HH18. *Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:*	NO CHILDREN……..0 1 CHILD……..1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER)…….. ___	0 ⇨*HH29* 1 ⇨*HH27*

HH19. *List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.*

HH20. *Rank number*	**HH21**. *Line number from HL1*	**HH22**. *Name from HL2*	**HH23**. *Sex from HL4*	**HH24**. *Age from HL6*
RANK	LINE	NAME	M F	AGE
1	__ __		1 2	___ ___
2	__ __		1 2	___ ___
3	__ __		1 2	___ ___
4	__ __		1 2	___ ___
5	__ __		1 2	___ ___
6	__ __		1 2	___ ___
7	__ __		1 2	___ ___
8	__ __		1 2	___ ___

HH25. *Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.*

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. *Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.*

HH27. *(When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household): Record the rank number as '1' and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.*

RANK NUMBER ..... __

LINE NUMBER..... __ __

NAME _____

AGE ..... __ __

HH28. *Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.*

HH29. *Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49……1 NO……2	2 ⇨*HH34*
HH30. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.*		
HH31. *Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17…….....1 NO……2	2 ⇨*HH34*
HH32. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90……...1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17……2	2 ⇨*HH34*

HH33. As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews.

For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (***name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17***) later?

☐ *'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Continue with HH34.*

☐ *'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.*

☐ *'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.*

HH34. *Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?*	YES, HH8=1……1 NO, HH8=2……2	2 ⇨*HH40*
HH35. *Check HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any men age 15-49?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE MAN AGE 15-49……1 NO……2	2 ⇨*HH40*
HH36. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN for each man age 15-49 years.*		
HH37. *Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17……1 NO……2	2 ⇨*HH40*
HH38. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90……1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL BOYS AGE 15-17……2	2 ⇨*HH40*

HH39. As part of the survey we are also interviewing men age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A male interviewer conducts these interviews.

For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (***name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17***) later?

☐ *'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇨ Continue with HH40.*

☐ *'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in MWM7 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.*

☐ *'No' for all boys age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in MWM7 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.*

HH40. *Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE……1 NO……2	2 ⇨*HH42*
HH41. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.*		
HH42. *Check HH9 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire?*	YES, HH9=1……1 NO, HH9=2……2	2 ⇨*HH45*

HH43. *Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE for this household*

HH44. As part of the survey we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test? *If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.*	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN……..1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN……..2	2 ⇨*Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTION-NAIRE*

HH45. *Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and,*

- *Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview),*
- *Record the name and the line number (from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47,*
- *Fill the questions HH48 – HH52,*
- *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then*
- *Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household.*

If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE
(19 MARCH 2018)
MICS 2018, Suriname

WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL		WQ
WQ1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**WQ2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
WQ3. *Measurer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**WQ4**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	
WQ5. *Day / Month / Year:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___		
WQ6. *Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?*	YES .....1 NO 2	

WQ7. *Name of the respondent to Water Quality Testing Questionnaire:* NAME _____		
WQ8. *Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?*	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN.....1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN.....2	1 ⇨ *WQ10* 2 ⇨ *WQ31*

WQ31. *Result of Water Quality Testing Questionnaire.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED .....01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN.....02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN .....03 PARTLY COMPLETED.....04 OTHER (*specify*) _____96

WATER QUALITY TESTING		
WQ10. *Record the time:*	HOURS: .....___ ___ MINUTES: .....___ ___	
WQ11. Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?	YES.....1 NO.....2	 2 ⇨ *WQ31 and record '03'*
WQ12. *Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.*	DIRECT FROM SOURCE .....1 COVERED CONTAINER.....2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER.....3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE 8	
WQ13. *Label sample **H-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).*		
WQ14.Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨*WQ16* 8 ⇨*WQ16*
WQ15.What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *Record all items mentioned.*	BOILED IT .....A ADDED BLEACH/CHLORINE .....B STRAINED IT THROUGH A CLOTH.....C USED A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) .....D SOLAR DISINFECTION .....E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE..... F OTHER (*specify*)_____ X DK.....Z	
WQ16. Is this water from the main source of drinking water used by members of your household?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*WQ18*

WQ17. What source was this water collected from?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT ..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR ..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE ..... 14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE ..... 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL ..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING ..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING ..... 42 RAINWATER ..... 51 TANKER-TRUCK ..... 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK ..... 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) ..... 81 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER ..... 91 SACHET WATER ..... 92 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
WQ18. Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well? *If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?*	YES, SHOWN ..... 1 NO WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL ..... 2 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR ..... 3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE ..... 4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED ..... 5 OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	 2 ⇨*WQ20* 3 ⇨*WQ20* 4 ⇨*WQ20* 5 ⇨*WQ20* 6 ⇨*WQ20*
WQ19. *Record whether source water sample collected.* *Label sample **S-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).*	SOURCE WATER COLLECTED ..... 1 SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (*specify*) _____ 2	
WQ20. *Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*WQ22*

WQ21.*Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor.* *Label **B-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).* *Record whether the sample is available.*	BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE .....1 BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (*specify*) _____ 2	
WQ22. *Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation.*		
WQ23. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES.....__ __ : __ __	
WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS		
Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.		
WQ24. *Day / Month / Year of recording test results:*	___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___	
WQ25.*Record the time:*	HOUR AND MINUTES.....___ ___ : ___ ___	
In the boxes below: • *Record 3-digit count of colonies.* • *If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101'* • *If it is not possible to read results / results are lost, record '998'*		
WQ26. *Household water test (100ml)*:	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	
WQ26A. *Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?*	YES, WQ19=1.....1 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*WQ28*
WQ27. *Source water test (100ml)*:	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	
WQ28. *Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?*	YES, WQ21=1.....1 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*WQ31*
WQ29. *Blank water test (100ml)*:	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	⇨*WQ31*

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN
(19 MARCH 2018)
MICS 2018, Suriname

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	WM
WM1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**WM2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
WM3. *Woman's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**WM4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME_____ ___ ___ ___
WM5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**WM6**. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___

Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.		**WM7**. *Record the time:* HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __
WM8. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY……...1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW……..2	1 ⇨*WM9B* 2 ⇨*WM9A*
WM9A. We are from the General Bureau of Statistics and we are conducting a survey for the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 35 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**WM9B**. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 35 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED.....2	1 ⇨*WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*WM17*	

WM17. *Result of woman's interview.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME.....02 REFUSED.....03 PARTLY COMPLETED.....04 INCAPACITATED(*specify*)_____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17.....06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1.*Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):*	WM3=HH47 ..... 1 WM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇨*WB3*
WB2. *Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:*	ED5= 3, 4 OR 5 ..... 1 ED5= 0, 1, 2, 8 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*WB15* 2 ⇨*WB14*
WB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
WB4. How old are you? *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? *If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
WB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*WB14*
WB6. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION……000 PRE-PRIMARY……..**1** ___ ___ PRIMARY……..**2** ___ ___ LOWER SECONDARY…….**3** ___ ___ UPPER SECONDARY……...**4** ___ ___ HIGHER……..**5** ___ ___	000 ⇨*WB14* 1 ⇨*WB14*
WB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
WB8.*Check WB4: Age of respondent:*	AGE 15-24 ..... 1 AGE 25-49 2	2 ⇨*WB13*
WB9. At any time during the school year 2017/2018 did you attend school?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*WB11*
WB10. During this school year 2017/2018, which level and grade or year are you attending?	PRIMARY ..... **2** __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... **3** __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... **4** __ __ HIGHER ..... **5** __ __	
WB11. At any time during the school year 2016/2017 did you attend school?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*WB13*
WB12. During the school year 2016/2017, which level and grade or year did you attend?	PRIMARY ..... **2** __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... **3** __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... **4** __ __ HIGHER ..... **5** __ __	
WB13.*Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:*	WB6= 3, 4 OR 5 ..... 1 WB6= 2 2	1 ⇨*WB15*

WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* Can you read part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL ..... 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE ..... 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE..... 3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (*specify language*)..... 4	
WB15. How long have you been continuously living (*name of the place where the household is located*)? *If less than one year, record '00' years.*	YEARS ..... __ __ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95	95⇨*WB18*
WB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in an urban, rural coastal in a rural interior area? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether the place is a urban, rural coastal or a rural interior area,</u> write the name of the place and then temporarily record '9' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	URBAN ..... 1 RURAL COASTAL ..... 2 RURAL INTERIOR 3	
WB17. Before you moved here, in which district did you live in?	PARAMARIBO ..... 01 WANICA..... 02 NICKERIE ..... 03 CORONIE ..... 04 SARAMACCA ..... 05 COMMEWIJNE..... 06 MAROWIJNE..... 07 PARA..... 08 BROKOPONDO..... 09 SIPALIWINI ..... 10 OUTSIDE OF SURINAME (*specify*) _____ 96	
WB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2	 2⇨*End*
WB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER ..... B SOCIAL SECURITY (BAZO&SOZAVO) ..... C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE..... D OTHER (*specify*)_____ X	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MT
MT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT4. Have you ever used a computer, laptop, or a tablet from any location?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*MT9*
MT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer, laptop or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happened almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	0 ⇨*MT9*

MT6. During the last 3 months, did you:	YES NO	
[A] Copy or move a file or folder?	COPY/MOVE FILE 1 2	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT..... 1 2	
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT..... 1 2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA . 1 2	
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?	CONNECT DEVICE..... 1 2	
[F] Find, download, install and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE..... 1 2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION..... 1 2	
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE..... 1 2	
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	PROGRAMMING 1 2	
MT7.*Check MT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MT6[C]=1..... 1 NO, MT6[C]=2 2	1 ⇨*MT10*
MT8.*Check MT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MT6[F]=1 ..... 1 NO, MT6[F]=2..... 2	1 ⇨*MT10*
MT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	 2 ⇨*MT11*
MT10. During the last 3 months did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	
MT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	

MT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *Probe if necessary:* I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*.	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? *This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.*	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*CM8*
CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*CM5*
CM3. How many sons live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS AT HOME ..... __ __	
CM4. How many daughters live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS AT HOME..... __ __	
CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*CM8*
CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE..... __ __	
CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? *If 'No' probe by asking:* I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*CM11*
CM9. How many boys have died? *If none, record '00'.*	BOYS DEAD ..... __ __	
CM10. How many girls have died? *If none, record '00'.*	GIRLS DEAD ..... __ __	
CM11. Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.	SUM..... __ __	
CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (***total number in CM11***) births during your life. Is this correct?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*CM14*
CM13.Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM14. Check CM11: How many live births?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00.....0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE.....1	0 ⇨*End*

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY **BH**

BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.

Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines.

BH0. *BH Line Number*	**BH1**. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	**BH2**.Were any of these births twins?		**BH3**. Is (***name of birth***) a boy or a girl?		**BH4**. In what month and year was (***name of birth***) born? *Probe*: What is (his/her) birthday?			**BH5**. Is (***name of birth***) still alive?		**BH6**. How old was (***name of birth***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7**. Is (***name of birth***) living with you?		**BH8**.*Record household line number of child (from HL1)* *Record '00' if child is not listed.*	**BH9**.How old was (***name of birth***) when (he/she) died? *If '1 year', probe:* How many months old was (***name of birth***)? *Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years*		**BH10**. Were there any other live births between (***name of previous birth***) and (***name of birth***), including any children who died after birth?	
		S	M	B	G	Day	Month	Year	Y	N	Age	Y	N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N
01		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨*Next Birth*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS...2 YEARS.....3	___ ___		
02		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS...2 YEARS.....3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
03		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS...2 YEARS.....3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
04		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS...2 YEARS.....3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
05		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS...2 YEARS.....3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
06		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS...2 YEARS.....3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
07		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS...2 YEARS.....3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
08		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS...2 YEARS.....3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*

09		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇨ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS...2 YEARS.....3	___ ___	1 ⇨ *Add Birth*	2 ⇨ *Next Birth*
BH0. *BH Line Number*	**BH1**. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	**BH2**. Were any of these births twins?	**BH3**. Is (***name of birth***) a boy or a girl?	**BH4**. In what month and year was (***name of birth***) born? *Probe*: What is (his/her) birthday?			**BH5**. Is (***name of birth***) still alive?	**BH6**. How old was (***name of birth***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7**. Is (***name of birth***) living with you?	**BH8**. *Record household line number of child (from HL1)* *Record '00' if child is not listed.*	**BH9**. How old was (***name of birth***) when (he/she) died? *If '1 year', probe:* How many months old was (***name of birth***)? *Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years*		**BH10**. Were there any other live births between (***name of previous birth***) and (***name of birth***), including any children who died after birth?	
		S M	B G	Day	Month	Year	Y N	Age	Y N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N
10		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇨ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS...2 YEARS.....3	___ ___	1 ⇨ *Add Birth*	2 ⇨ *Next Birth*
11		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇨ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS...2 YEARS.....3	___ ___	1 ⇨ *Add Birth*	2 ⇨ *Next Birth*
12		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇨ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS...2 YEARS.....3	___ ___	1 ⇨ *Add Birth*	2 ⇨ *Next Birth*
13		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇨ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS...2 YEARS.....3	___ ___	1 ⇨ *Add Birth*	2 ⇨ *Next Birth*
14		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇨ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS...2 YEARS.....3	___ ___	1 ⇨ *Add Birth*	2 ⇨ *Next Birth*

BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (***name of last birth listed***)?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*Record birth(s) in Birth History*

CM15. Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:	NUMBERS ARE THE SAME.....1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT.....2	1 ⇨*CM17*
CM16.Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM17. Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (**month of interview**) in **2016?** If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is **2016,** consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS .....0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS.....1	0 ⇨*End*
CM18. *Copy name of the last child listed in BH1.* *If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.*	NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD _____	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
DB1.Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
DB2. When you got pregnant with (***name***), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*
DB3.Check CM11: Number of births:	ONLY 1 BIRTH ..... 1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2	1 ⇨*DB4A* 2 ⇨*DB4B*
DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? **DB4B**. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER ..... 1 NO MORE 2	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1……...1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK……...2	2 ⇨*End*
MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (***name***)?	YES……...1 NO……2	2 ⇨*MN7*
MN3. Whom did you see? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.*	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR……A NURSE……D MIDWIFE……E COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (GZA)……...G **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT……...F OTHER (*specify*) _____X	
MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy? *Record the answer as stated by respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 9.*	WEEKS……..**1** __ __ MONTHS……...**2** 0 __ DK……998	
MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? *Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.*	NUMBER OF TIMES……__ __ DK……...98	
MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: [A] Was your blood pressure measured? [B] Did you give a urine sample? [C] Did you give a blood sample?	YES NO BLOOD PRESSURE ..... 1 2 URINE SAMPLE ..... 1 2 BLOOD SAMPLE 1 2	
MN7. Do you have an immunization booklet or other document with your own immunizations listed? *If yes, ask*: May I see it please? *If an immunization booklet is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.*	YES (IMMUNIZATION BOOKLET OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN)……1 YES (IMMUNIZATION BOOKLET OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN)…….. 2 NO……3 DK……8	

MN8. When you were pregnant with (***name***), did you receive any injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, - convulsions after birth?	YES……...1 NO……2 DK……8	 2 ⇨*MN11* 8 ⇨*MN11*
MN9. How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (***name***)?	NUMBER OF TIMES……__ DK……8	 8 ⇨*MN11*
MN10. Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?	ONLY 1 INJECTION……...1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS……..2	 2 ⇨ *MN 19*
MN11. At any time before your pregnancy with (***name***), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby? *Include DPT (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned*	YES……...1 NO……2 DK……8	 2 ⇨ *MN19* 8 ⇨ *MN19*
MN12. Before your pregnancy with (***name***), how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *Include DPT (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.*	NUMBER OF TIMES……__ DK……8	
MN13. Check MN12: How many tetanus injections before last pregnancy were reported?	ONLY 1 INJECTION……1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS OR DK……2	1 ⇨*MN14A* 2 ⇨*MN14B*
MN14A. How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection **MN14B**. How many years ago did you receive the last of those tetanus injections? *The reference is to the last injection received <u>prior</u> to this pregnancy, as recorded in MN12. If less than 1 year, record '00'*	YEARS AGO……__ __ DK……...98	

MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (***name***)? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.*	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR……...A NURSE……..D MIDWIFE……..E COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (GZA)……...G **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT……...F RELATIVE / FRIEND……..H OTHER (*specify*) _____X NO ONE……...Y	
MN20. Where did you give birth to (***name***)? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *.(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME……11 OTHER HOME……12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL……..21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE……..22 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL……31 PRIVATE CLINIC……..32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME……...33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____36 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE……...76 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	11⇨*MN23* 12⇨*MN23* 96⇨*MN23*
MN21. Was (***name***) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES……...1 NO……2	*2⇨MN23*
MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? *Probe if necessary:* Was it before or after your labour pains started?	BEFORE LABOUR PAINS……..1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS……2	

MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (***name***) put directly on the bare skin of your chest? *If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.* 	YES……...1 NO……2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER……...8	 2 ⇨*MN25* 8 ⇨*MN25*
MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?	YES……...1 NO……2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER……...8	
MN25. Was (***name***) dried or wiped soon after birth?	YES……...1 NO……2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER……...8	
MN26.How long after the birth was (***name***) bathed for the first time? *If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'. If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *If "1 day" or "next day", probe:* About how many hours after the delivery? *If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.* If 24 hours or more, record days.	IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR…….000 HOURS……...**1** __ __ DAYS…….**2** __ __ NEVER BATHED……997 DK / DON'T REMEMBER……..998	
MN32. When (***name***) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE……..1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE…….....2 AVERAGE……....3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE……....4 VERY SMALL……5 DK……8	
MN33. Was (***name***) weighed at birth?	YES……...1 NO……2 DK……8	 2 ⇨*MN35* 8 ⇨*MN35*
MN34. How much did (***name***) weigh? *If a card is available, record weight from card.*	 FROM CARD……...1 (KG.GRAM) __ . __ __ __ FROM CARD……..3 (POUND.OUNCE) __ . __ __ __ FROM RECALL……...2 (KG.GRAM) __ . __ __ __ FROM RECALL….4 (POUND.OUNCE) __ . __ __ __ DK……99998	

MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (***name***)?	YES……...1 NO……2	
MN36. Did you ever breastfeed (***name***)?	YES……1 NO……2	 2 ⇨*MN39B*
MN37. How long after birth did you first put (***name***) to the breast? *If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *Otherwise, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY……..000 HOURS……..**1** __ __ DAYS……..**2** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER……..998	
MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (***name***) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES……1 NO……2	1 ⇨*MN39A* 2 ⇨*End*
MN39A. What was (***name***) given to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.* **MN39B**. In the first three days after delivery, what was (***name***) given to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded. .*	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK)…….. A PLAIN WATER……B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER……C GRIPE WATER……D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION……E FRUIT JUICE……...F INFANT FORMULA……...G TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS……..H HONEY……I PRESCRIBED MEDICINE……..J OTHER (*specify*) _____X NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK……...Y	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
PN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
PN2. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇨*PN7*
PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (***name***). You have said that you gave birth in (***name or type of facility in MN20***). How long did you stay there after the delivery? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ WEEKS ..... **3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if (***name***) is ok. Before you left the (***name or type of facility in MN20***), did anyone check on (***name***)'s health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN5. And what about checks on <u>your</u> health – I mean, someone assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you? Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left (***name or type or facility in MN20***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***).56po Did anyone check on (***name***)'s health after you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN12* 2 ⇨*PN17*
PN7. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED ..... 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2	2 ⇨*PN11*

PN8. You have already said that (***person or persons in MN19***) assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery, for example examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if (***name***) is ok. After the delivery was over and before (***person or persons in MN19***) left you, did (***person or persons in MN19***) check on (***name***)'s health?	YES.....1 NO 2	
PN9. And did (***person or persons in MN19***) check on <u>your</u> health before leaving for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES.....1 NO 2	
PN10. After the (***person or persons in MN19***) left you, did anyone check on the health of (***name***)?	YES.....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN12* 2 ⇨*PN19*
PN11. I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok. After (***name***) was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health?	YES.....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*PN20*
PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE.....1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨*PN13A* 2 ⇨*PN13B*
PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen? **PN13B**. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ WEEKS ..... **3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....998	
PN14. Who checked on (***name***)'s health at that time?	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR .....A NURSE .....D MIDWIFE.....E COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (GZA).....G **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT .....F RELATIVE / FRIEND.....H OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

PN15. Where did this check take place? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME .....11 OTHER HOME .....12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL .....21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE .....22 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL .....31 PRIVATE CLINIC .....32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME .....33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*)_____36 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE .....76 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	
PN16. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 .....1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇨*PN18*
PN17. After you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?	YES.....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN21* 2 ⇨*PN25*
PN18. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED .....1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED……2	2 ⇨*PN20*
PN19. After the delivery was over and (***person or persons in MN19***) left, did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?	YES.....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN21* 2 ⇨*PN25*
PN20. After the birth of (***name***), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES.....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*PN25*
PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE.....1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨*PN22A* 2 ⇨*PN22B*
PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen? **PN22B**. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS .....**1** __ __ DAYS .....**2** __ __ WEEKS .....**3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....998	

PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR ..... A NURSE..... ...D MIDWIFE..... E COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (GZA) ..... G **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F RELATIVE / FRIEND..... H OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
PN24. Where did this check take place? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE..... 22 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME..... 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ 36 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... 76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
PN25. During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility:	YES NO DK	
[A] Examine (***name***)'s cord?	EXAMINE THE CORD..... 1 2 8	
[B] Take the temperature of (***name***)?	TAKE TEMPERATURE 1 2 8	
[C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?	COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
PN26. Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?	YES, MN36=1 ..... 1 NO, MN36=2..... 2	2 ⇨*PN28*
PN27. Observe (***name***)'s breastfeeding?	YES NO DK	
	OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
PN28. Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?	YES, MN33=1 ..... 1 NO, MN33=2..... 2 DK, MN33=8..... 3	1 ⇨*PN29A* 2 ⇨*PN29B* 3 ⇨*PN29C*

PN29A. You mentioned that (***name)*** was weighed at birth. After that, was (***name***) weighed again by a health care provider within two days? **PN29B**. You mentioned that (***name***) was not weighed at birth. Was (***name***) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth? **PN29C**. You mentioned that you do not know if (***name***) was weighed at birth. Was (***name***) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
PN30. During the first two days after (***name)***'s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require you to take your sick child to a health facility for care?	YES..... 1 NO 2	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning. Are you pregnant now?	YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT .....1 NO.....2 DK OR NOT SURE 8	1 ⇨*CP3*
CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*CP4*
CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*End* 2 ⇨*End*
CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? Do not prompt. If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.	FEMALE STERILIZATION.....A MALE STERILIZATION.....B IUD .....C INJECTABLES.....D IMPLANTS.....E PILL.....F MALE CONDOM .....G FEMALE CONDOM .....H DIAPHRAGM .....I FOAM / JELLY .....J PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM .....L WITHDRAWAL .....M OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1.Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	2 ⇨*UN6*
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*UN5*
UN3.Check CM11: Any births?	NO BIRTHS ..... 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS 1	0 ⇨*UN4A* 1 ⇨*UN4B*
UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? **UN4B**. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?	LATER ..... 1 NONE/NO MORE 2	
UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE ..... 2 UNDECIDED / DK 8	1 ⇨*UN8* 2 ⇨*UN14* 8 ⇨*UN14*
UN6.Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'?	YES, CP4=A ..... 1 NO, CP4≠A 2	1 ⇨*UN14*
UN7. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE ..... 2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ..... 3 UNDECIDED / DK 8	2 ⇨*UN10* 3 ⇨*UN12* 8 ⇨*UN10*
UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	MONTHS ..... **1** __ __ YEARS ..... **2** __ __ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) ..... 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ..... 994 AFTER MARRIAGE ..... 995 OTHER ..... 996 DK 998	994 ⇨*UN12*
UN9.Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨*UN14*
UN10.Check CP2: Currently using a method?	YES, CP2=1 ..... 1 NO, CP2=2 2	1 ⇨*UN14*
UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨*UN14* 8 ⇨*UN14*

UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX.....A MENOPAUSAL .....B NEVER MENSTRUATED.....C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) .....D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT.....E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC.....F BREASTFEEDING .....G TOO OLD.....H FATALISTIC .....I OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK.....Z	
UN13.Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?	MENTIONED, UN12=C.....1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C.....2	1 ⇨*End*
UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent. If '1 year', probe: How many months ago?	DAYS AGO .....**1** __ __ WEEKS AGO .....**2** __ __ MONTHS AGO .....**3** __ __ YEARS AGO .....**4** __ __ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY .....993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH.....994 NEVER MENSTRUATED.....995	 993 ⇨*End* 994 ⇨*End* 995 ⇨*End*
UN15. *Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?*	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR.....1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE.....2	 2 ⇨*End*
UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK/NOT SURE/NO SUCH ACTIVITY 8	
UN17.During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
UN18.Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
UN19.Were the materials reusable?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					DV
DV1. Sometimes a husband/partner is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband/partner justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:		YES	NO	DK	
[A]	If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING 1	2	8	
[B]	If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN 1	2	8	
[C]	If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM 1	2	8	
[D]	If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX 1	2	8	
[E]	If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD 1	2	8	

VICTIMISATION		VT
VT1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you personally were the victim. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. In the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) **2015**, has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force? *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.* *If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure:* It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨*VT9B* 8 ⇨*VT9B*
VT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (***month of interview***) **2017**?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS.....1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO.....2 DK/DON'T REMEMBER.....8	 2 ⇨*VT5B* 8 ⇨*VT5B*
VT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONE TIME.....1 TWO TIMES.....2 THREE OR MORE TIMES.....3 DK/DON'T REMEMBER.....8	
VT4.Check VT3: One or more times?	ONE TIME, VT3=1.....1 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, VT3=2, 3 OR 8.....2	1 ⇨*VT5A* 2 ⇨*VT5B*
VT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you? **VT5B**. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK/NOT SURE.....8	
VT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK/NOT SURE.....8	 2 ⇨*VT8* 8 ⇨*VT8*
VT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? *Record all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE.....A YES, A GUN.....B YES, SOMETHING ELSE.....X	
VT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED.....1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED.....2 NO, NOT REPORTED.....3 DK/NOT SURE.....8	1 ⇨*VT9A* 2 ⇨*VT9A* 3 ⇨*VT9A* 8⇨ *VT9A*

VT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) **2015**, been physically attacked? **VT9B**. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) **2015**, have you been physically attacked? *If 'No', probe:* An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace. *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under VT1.*	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨*VT20* 8 ⇨*VT20*
VT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (***month of interview***) **2017**?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS .....1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO .....2 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨*VT12B* 8 ⇨*VT12B*
VT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONE TIME.....1 TWO TIMES.....2 THREE OR MORE TIMES.....3 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇨*VT12A* 2 ⇨*VT12B* 3 ⇨*VT12B* 8 ⇨*VT12B*
VT12A. Where did this happen? **VT12B**. Where did this happen the last time?	AT HOME.....11 IN ANOTHER HOME.....12 IN THE STREET.....21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT .....22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT/CAFÉ/BAR.....23 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____26 AT SCHOOL .....31 AT WORKPLACE .....32 OTHER PLACE (*specify*) _____96	
VT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Was it one, two, or at least three people?	ONE PERSON.....1 TWO PEOPLE.....2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE.....3 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇨*VT14A* 2 ⇨*VT14B* 3 ⇨*VT14B* 8 ⇨*VT14B*
VT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person? **VT14B**. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8	
VT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE 8	 2 ⇨*VT19* 8 ⇨*VT19*

VT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? *Record all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE .....A YES, A GUN.....B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
VT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED .....1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED.....2 NO, NOT REPORTED .....3 DK / NOT SURE 8	
VT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE.....1 SAFE .....2 UNSAFE .....3 VERY UNSAFE.....4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK.....7	
VT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE.....1 SAFE .....2 UNSAFE .....3 VERY UNSAFE.....4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
VT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?	YES NO DK	…
[H] Ethnicity?	ETHNICITY 1 2 8	
[B] Sex?	SEX..... 1 2 8	
[C] Sexual orientation?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION..... 1 2 8	
[D] Age?	AGE 1 2 8	
[E] Religion or belief?	RELIGION/BELIEF..... 1 2 8	
[F] Disability?	DISABILITY 1 2 8	
[G] Immigration status?	IMMIGRATION..... 1 2 8	
[X] For any other reason?	OTHER REASON 1 2 8	

MARRIAGE/UNION		**MA**
MA1. Are you currently married, living together with someone as if married, or in a visiting relationship?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER ..... 2 YES, HAVE A VISITING PARTNER……0 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	3 ⇨*MA5*
MA2. How old is your (husband/partner)? *Probe*: How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __ DK 98	
MA3. Besides yourself, does your (husband/partner) have any other wives or partners, does he live with other women as if married or does he have a (other) visiting relationship(s)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MA7*
MA4. How many other wives or partners does he have?	NUMBER ..... __ __ DK 98	⇨*MA7* 98 ⇨*MA7*
MA5. Have you ever been married, lived together with someone as if married or been in a visiting relationship?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER...2 YES, FORMERLY HAD A VISITING PARTNER..... 0 NO 3	3 ⇨*End*
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated or are you no longer in a visiting relationship?	WIDOWED ..... 1 DIVORCED ..... 2 SEPARATED ..... 3 NO LONGER IN A VISITING RELATIONSHIP. 0	
MA7. Have you been married, lived with someone or been in a visiting relationship only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨*MA8A* 2 ⇨*MA8B*
MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner) or did you start the visiting relationship? **MA8B**. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner) or did you start your first visiting relationship?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MA9. *Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?*	YES, MA8 A/B=9998 ..... 1 NO, MA8 A/B≠9998 2	2 ⇨*End*
MA10. *Check MA7: In union only once?*	YES, MA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MA7=2 2	1 ⇨*MA11A* 2 ⇨*MA11B*
MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner) or when you started your visiting relationship? **MA11B**. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner) or when you started your <u>first</u> visiting relationship?	AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		AF
AF1. *Check WB4: Age of respondent?*	AGE 15-17 YEARS.....1 AGE 18-49 YEARS.....2	1 ⇨*End*
AF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? *Include the use of glasses for reading.*	YES.....1 NO.....2	
AF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
AF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers: Please tell me if you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.		
AF5. *Check AF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, AF2=1.....1 NO, AF2=2.....2	1 ⇨*AF6A* 2 ⇨*AF6B*
AF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? **AF6B**. Do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
AF7. *Check AF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?*	YES, AF3=1.....1 NO, AF3=2.....2	1 ⇨*AF8A* 2 ⇨*AF8B*
AF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? **AF8B**. Do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
AF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL.....4	
AF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
AF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
AF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR		SB
SB1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE.....00 AGE IN YEARS.....__ __ FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND/PARTNER 95	00⇨*End*
SB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? *Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year).* *If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.*	DAYS AGO.....**1** __ __ WEEKS AGO.....**2** __ __ MONTHS AGO.....**3** __ __ YEARS AGO.....**4** __ __	4⇨*End*
SB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
SB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'Boyfriend', then ask:* Were you living together as if married? *If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.*	HUSBAND ..... 1 COHABITING PARTNER ..... 2 BOYFRIEND..... 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE..... 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER ..... 5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	3⇨*SB6* 4⇨*SB6* 5⇨*SB6* 6⇨*SB6*
SB5. *Check MA1: Currently married, living with a partner or in a visiting relationship?*	YES, MA1= 0, 1 OR 2 ..... 1 NO, MA1=3 2	1⇨*SB7*
SB6. How old is this person? *If response is 'DK', probe:* About how old is this person?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER.....__ __ DK 98	
SB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*End*
SB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?	YES..... 1 NO 2	

SB9. What was your relationship to this person? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'Boyfriend' then ask:* Were you living together as if married? *If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.*	HUSBAND .....1 COHABITING PARTNER .....2 BOYFRIEND.....3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE.....4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .....5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	 3 ⇨*SB12* 4 ⇨*SB12* 5 ⇨*SB12* 6 ⇨*SB12*
SB10. *Check MA1: Currently married, living with a partner or in a visiting relationship?*	YES, MA1= 0, 1 OR 2 ..... 1 NO, MA1=3 2	 2 ⇨*SB12*
SB11. *Check MA7: Married, living with a partner or in a visiting relationship only once?*	YES, MA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MA7≠1 2	1 ⇨*End*
SB12. How old is this person? *If response is 'DK', probe:* About how old is this person?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER.....__ __ DK 98	

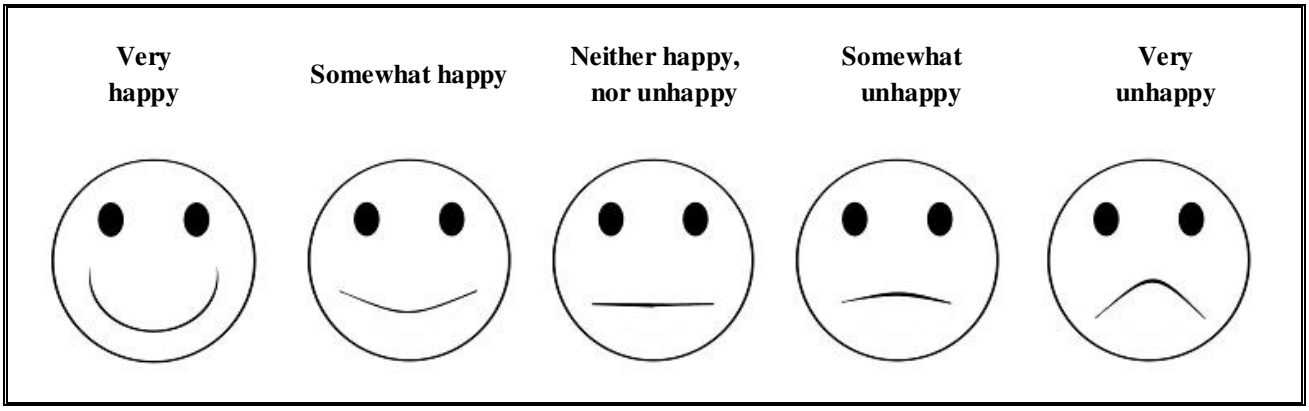
HIV/AIDS		HA
HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*End*
HA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
HA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
HA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
HA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft (e.g. 'bonoe') or other supernatural means?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
HA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK DURING PREGNANCY..... 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY..... 1 2 8 BY BREASTFEEDING..... 1 2 8	
HA9.Check HA8 [A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*HA11*
HA10.Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
HA11. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1.....1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*HA24*
HA12. Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?	YES, MN2=1 .....1 NO, MN2=2 2	2 ⇨*HA17*

HA13. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with (***name***),were you given any information about:	YES NO DK	
[A] Babies getting HIV from their mother?	HIV FROM MOTHER.....1 2 8	
[B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV?	THINGS TO DO.....1 2 8	
[C] Getting tested for HIV?	TESTED FOR HIV 1 2 8	
Were you: [D] Offered a test for HIV?	OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV 1 2 8	
HA14. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨*HA17* 8 ⇨*HA17*
HA15. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨*HA17* 8 ⇨*HA17*
HA16. After you received the result, were you given any health information or counselling related to HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
HA17. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76.....1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	 2 ⇨*HA21*
HA18. Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born were you offered an HIV test?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
HA19. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?	YES.....1 NO.....2	 2 ⇨*HA21*
HA20. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*HA22* 2 ⇨*HA22*
HA21. Check HA14: Was the respondent tested for HIV as part of antenatal care?	YES, HA14=1.....1 NO OR NO ANSWER, HA14≠1 2	 2 ⇨*HA24*
HA22. Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*HA25*
HA23. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO .....1 12-23 MONTHS AGO .....2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO.....3	1 ⇨*HA28* 2⇨*HA28* 3⇨*HA28*
HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2	 2 ⇨*HA27*

HA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO .....1 12-23 MONTHS AGO .....2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
HA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	1 ⇨*HA28* 2 ⇨*HA28* 8 ⇨*HA28*
HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
HA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2	 2 ⇨*HA30*
HA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
HA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV .....7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

ALCOHOL USE		TA
TA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever drunk alcohol?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
TA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?	NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL ..... 00 AGE ..... ___ ___	00 ⇨*End*
TA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? *If respondent did not drink, record '00'.* *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.* *If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.*	DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH ..... 00 NUMBER OF DAYS ..... 0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH ..... 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	00 ⇨*End*
TA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?	NUMBER OF DRINKS ..... ___ ___	

LIFE SATISFACTION		LS
LS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction. First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy? I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response. *Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.*	VERY HAPPY .....1 SOMEWHAT HAPPY .....2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY .....3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY .....4 VERY UNHAPPY 5	
LS2. *Show the picture of the ladder.* Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time? *Probe if necessary:* Which step comes closest to the way you feel?	LADDER STEP..... ___ ___	
LS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?	IMPROVED .....1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME.....2 WORSENED 3	
LS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?	BETTER .....1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME.....2 WORSE.....3	



READING CARD FOR LITERACY

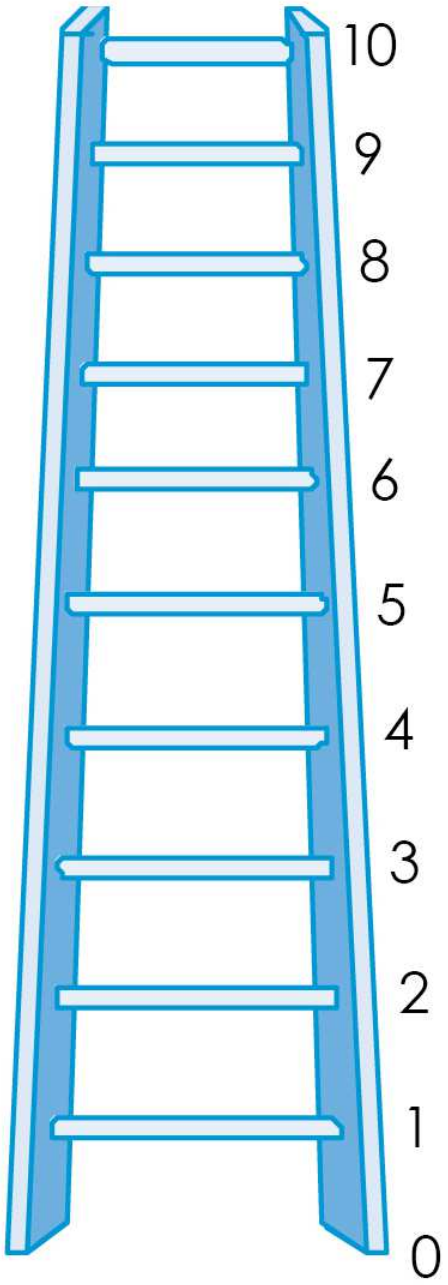
1. The child is reading a book.

2. The rainy season started late this year.

3. Parents must take care of their children.

4. Agricultural work is heavy work.

Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

WM10. *Record the end time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES.....__ __ : __ __	
WM11. *Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?*	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE.....1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____ 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____ 3	
WM13. *Language of the Interview.*	DUTCH .....1 SRANAN TONGO .....2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
WM14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	DUTCH .....01 SRANAN TONGO.....02 JAVANESE.....03 SARNAMI HINDI.....04 SARAMACCAANS.....05 AUCAANS .....06 PARAMACAANS.....07 AROWAK.....08 CARAIB.....09 CHINESE .....10 PORTUGUESE.....11 ENGLISH.....12 OTHER LANGUAGE (SPECIFY) _____ 96 _____	
WM15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE .....1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE.....2 NO, NOT USED 3	

WM16. *Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No ⇨ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17in this household?*

☐ *Yes ⇨Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No ⇨ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

☐ *No ⇨ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN
(19 MARCH 2018)
MICS 2018, Suriname

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	MWM
MWM1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**MWM2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
MWM3. *Man's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**MWM4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME_____ ___ ___ ___
MWM5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**MWM6**. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___

Check man's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH39 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in MWM17.	**MWM7**. *Record the start time:* HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

MWM8. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY…1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW……...2	1 ⇨*MWM9B* 2 ⇨*MWM9A*

MWM9A. We are from the General Bureau of Statistics and we are conducting a survey for the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 20minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**MWM9B**. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?
YES……..1 NO / NOT ASKED……..2	1 ⇨*MAN'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*MWM17*

MWM17. *Result of man's interview.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME.....02 REFUSED.....03 PARTLY COMPLETED.....04 INCAPACITATED(*specify*)_____05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17.....06 OTHER (*specify*) _____96

MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1.*Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):*	MWM3=HH47……..1 MWM3≠HH47……...2	2 ⇨*MWB3*
MWB2.*Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:*	ED5= 3, 4 OR 5 ……....1 ED5= 0, 1, 2, 8 OR BLANK…….2	1 ⇨*MWB15* 2 ⇨*MWB14*
MWB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH.....__ __ DK MONTH .....98 YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MWB4. How old are you? *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? *If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) .....__ __	
MWB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*MWB14*
MWB6. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION……..000 PRE-PRIMARY……..……**1** __ __ PRIMARY……...**2** __ __ LOWER SECONDARY……..**3** __ __ UPPER SECONDARY……....**4** __ __ HIGHER ……..……**5** __ __	000 ⇨ *MWB14* 1 ⇨ *MWB14*
MWB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
MWB8.*Check MWB4: Age of respondent:*	AGE 15-24 .....1 AGE 25-49 2	2 ⇨*MWB13*
MWB9. At any time during the school year 2017/2018 did you attend school?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*MWB11*
MWB10. During this school year 2017/2018, which level and grade or year are you attending?	PRIMARY.....2 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY .....3 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY .....4 __ __ HIGHER .....5 __ __	
MWB11. At any time during the school year 2016/2017 did you attend school?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*MWB13*
MWB12. During school year 2016/2017, which level and grade or year did you attend?	PRIMARY.....2 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY .....3 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY .....4 __ __ HIGHER .....5 __ __	
MWB13.*Check MWB6: Highest level of school attended:*	MWB6= 3, 4 OR 5.....1 MWB6= 2.....2	1 ⇨*MWB15*

MWB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* Can you read part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL ..... 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE ..... 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE..... 3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (*specify language*)..... 4	
MWB15. How long have you been continuously living in (*name of the place where the household is located*) *If less than one year, record '00' years.*	YEARS ..... __ __ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95	95⇨*MWB18*
MWB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in an urban, rural coastal or a rural interior area? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether the place is a urban, rural coastal or a rural interior area</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '9' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	URBAN ..... 1 RURAL COASTAL ..... 2 RURAL INTERIOR 3	
MWB17. Before you moved here, in which district did you live in?	PARAMARIBO.....01 WANICA.....02 NICKERIE.....03 CORONIE.....04 SARAMACCA.....05 COMMEWIJNE.....06 MAROWIJNE.....07 PARA.....08 BROKOPONDO.....09 SIPALIWINI.....10 OUTSIDE OF SURINAME (*specify*) _____96	
MWB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2⇨*End*
MWB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER.....B SOCIAL SECURITY (BAZO&SOZAVO).....C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIALHEALTH INSURANCE.....D OTHER (*specify*) _____X	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MMT
MMT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MMT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MMT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MMT4. Have you ever used a computer, laptop, or a tablet from any location?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MMT9*
MMT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer, laptop or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happened almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	0 ⇨*MMT9*

MMT6. During the last 3 months, did you:	YES NO	
[A] Copy or move a file or folder?	COPY/MOVE FILE 1 2	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT..... 1 2	
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT..... 1 2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA . 1 2	
[E] Connect and install a new device such as a modem, camera or printer?	CONNECT DEVICE..... 1 2	
[F] Find, download, install and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE..... 1 2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION..... 1 2	
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE..... 1 2	
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	PROGRAMMING 1 2	
MMT7.*Check MMT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MMT6[C]=1..... 1 NO, MMT6[C]=2..... 2	1 ⇨*MMT10*
MMT8.*Check MMT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MMT6[F]=1 ..... 1 NO, MMT6[F]=2 2	1 ⇨*MMT10*
MMT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇨*MMT11*
MMT10. During the last 3 months did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	
MMT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	

MMT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *Probe if necessary:* I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	

FERTILITY		**MCM**
MCM1. Now I would like to ask about all the children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman? *This module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*MCM8* 8 ⇨*MCM8*
MCM2. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*MCM5*
MCM3. How many sons live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS AT HOME ..... __ __	
MCM4. How many daughters live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS AT HOME ..... __ __	
MCM5. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*MCM8*
MCM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
MCM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
MCM8. Have you ever fathered a son or daughter who was born alive but later died? *If 'No' probe by asking:* I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*MCM11*
MCM9. How many boys have died? *If none, record '00'.*	BOYS DEAD ..... __ __	
MCM10. How many girls have died? *If none, record '00'.*	GIRLS DEAD ..... __ __	
MCM11. *Sum answers to MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 and MCM10.*	SUM ..... __ __	
MCM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have fathered (***total number in MCM11***) live births during your life. Is this correct?	YES ..... NO	1 ⇨*MCM14*
MCM13.*Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in MCM12 is 'Yes'.*		

MCM14. *Check MCM11: How many live births fathered?*	NO LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=00.....0 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, MCM11=01.....1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=02 OR MORE.....2	0 ⇨*End* 1 ⇨*MCM18A*
MCM15. Did all the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*MCM17*
MCM16. In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	NUMBER OF WOMEN.....__ __	
MCM17. How old were you when your first child was born?	AGE IN YEARS .....__ __	⇨*MCM18B*
MCM18A. In what month and year was the child you have fathered born? **MCM18B**. In what month and year was the last of these (***total number in MCM11***) children you have fathered born even if he or she has died? *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF LAST BIRTH MONTH..... __ __ YEAR ..... __ __ __ __	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					MDV
MDV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:		YES	NO	DK	
[A]	If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING 1	2	8	
[B]	If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN 1	2	8	
[C]	If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM 1	2	8	
[D]	If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX 1	2	8	
[E]	If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD 1	2	8	

VICTIMISATION		MVT
MVT1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you personally were the victim. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. In the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) **2015**, has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force? *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.* *If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure:* It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*MVT9B* 8 ⇨*MVT9B*
MVT2. Did this happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (***month of interview***) **2017**?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS ..... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨*MVT5B* 8 ⇨*MVT5B*
MVT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONE TIME ..... 1 TWO TIMES ..... 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES ..... 3 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MVT4.*Check MVT3: One or more times?*	ONE TIME, MVT3=1 ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, MVT3=2, 3 OR 8 2	1 ⇨*MVT5A* 2 ⇨*MVT5B*
MVT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you? **MVT5B**. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/NOT SURE 8	
MVT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/NOT SURE 8	 2 ⇨*MVT8* 8 ⇨*MVT8*
MVT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? Record *all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE ..... A YES, A GUN ..... B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	

MVT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, NOT REPORTED..... 3 DK/NOT SURE..... 8	1 ⇨*MVT9A* 2 ⇨*MVT9A* 3 ⇨*MVT9A* 8 ⇨*MVT9A*
MVT9A Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) **2015**, been physically attacked? **MVT9B**. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) **2015**, have you been physically attacked? *If no, probe:* An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace. *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under MVT1.*	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	 2 ⇨*MVT20* 8 ⇨*MVT20*
MVT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (***month of interview***) 2017?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS ..... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨*MVT12B* 8 ⇨*MVT12B*
MVT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONE TIME ..... 1 TWO TIMES ..... 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES ..... 3 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇨*MVT12A* 2 ⇨*MVT12B* 3 ⇨*MVT12B* 8 ⇨*MVT12B*
MVT12A. Where did this happen? **MVT12B**. Where did this happen the last time?	AT HOME ..... 11 IN ANOTHER HOME ..... 12 IN THE STREET ..... 21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT ..... 22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT/CAFÉ/BAR ..... 23 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 AT SCHOOL..... 31 AT WORKPLACE ..... 32 OTHER PLACE (*specify*) _____ 96	
MVT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Was it one, two, or at least three people?	ONE PERSON ..... 1 TWO PEOPLE ..... 2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE ..... 3 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇨*MVT14A* 2 ⇨*MVT14B* 3 ⇨*MVT14B* 8 ⇨*MVT14B*

MVT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person? **MVT14B**. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MVT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/NOT SURE 8	 2 ⇨*MVT19* 8 ⇨*MVT19*
MVT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? Record *all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE ..... A YES, A GUN ..... B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
MVT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3 DK/NOT SURE 8	
MVT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
MVT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
MVT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?	YES NO DK	
[H] Ethnicity?	ETHNICITY 1 2 8	
[B] Sex?	SEX 1 2 8	
[C] Sexual orientation?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION 1 2 8	
[D] Age?	AGE 1 2 8	
[E] Religion or belief?	RELIGION/BELIEF 1 2 8	
[F] Disability?	DISABILITY 1 2 8	
[G] Immigration status?	IMMIGRATION 1 2 8	
[X] For any other reason?	OTHER REASON 1 2 8	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. Are you currently married, living together with someone as if married or in a visiting relationship?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED .....1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER .....2 YES, HAVE A VISITING PARTNER…….0 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	 3 ⇨*MMA5*
MMA3. Do you have other wives, do you live with other partners as if married or do you have (a) visiting relationship(s)?	YES.....1 NO.....2	 2 ⇨*MMA7*
MMA4. How many other wives, live-in partners or visiting relationship(s) do you have?	NUMBER..... __ __ DK.....98	⇨*MMA7* 98 ⇨*MMA7*
MMA5. Have you ever been married, lived together with someone as if married or been in a visiting relationship?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED.....1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER ..2 YES, FORMERLY HAD A VISITING PARTNER .....0 NO.....3	 3 ⇨*End*
MMA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated or are you no longer in a visiting relationship?	WIDOWED.....1 DIVORCED .....2 SEPARATED.....3 NO LONGER IN A VISITING RELATIONSHIP..0	
MMA7. Have you been married, lived with someone or been in a visiting relationship only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE.....1 MORE THAN ONCE.....2	1 ⇨*MMA8A* 2 ⇨*MMA8B*
MMA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner) or did you start the visiting relationship? **MMA8B**. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner) or did you start your first visiting relationship?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH .....98 YEAR .....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MMA9. *Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?*	YES, MMA8A/B=9998.....1 NO, MMA8A/B≠9998 2	 2 ⇨*End*
MMA10. *Check MMA7: In union only once?*	YES, MMA7=1.....1 NO, MMA7=2.....2	1 ⇨*MMA11A* 2 ⇨*MMA11B*
MMA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (wife/partner) or when you started your visiting relationship? **MMA11B**. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner) or when you started your <u>first</u> visiting relationship?	AGE IN YEARS..... __ __	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		MAF
MAF1. *Check MWB4: Age of respondent?*	AGE 15-17 YEARS.....1 AGE 18-49 YEARS.....2	1 ⇨*End*
MAF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? *Include the use of glasses for reading.*	YES.....1 NO.....2	
MAF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
MAF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers: Please tell me if you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.		
MAF5. *Check MAF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, MAF2=1 .....1 NO, MAF2=2.....2	1 ⇨*MAF6A* 2 ⇨*MAF6B*
MAF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? **MAF6B**. Do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
MAF7. *Check MAF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?*	YES,MAF3=1 .....1 NO, MAF3=2.....2	1 ⇨*MAF8A* 2 ⇨*MAF8B*
MAF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? **MAF8B**. Do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
MAF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL.....4	
MAF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
MAF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
MAF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR		MSB
MSB1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE.....00 AGE IN YEARS.....__ __ FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER 95	00⇨*End*
MSB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? *Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year).* *If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.*	DAYS AGO.....**1** __ __ WEEKS AGO.....**2** __ __ MONTHS AGO.....**3** __ __ YEARS AGO.....**4** __ __	4⇨*End*
MSB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
MSB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'Girlfriend', then ask:* Were you living together as if married? *If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.*	WIFE ..... 1 COHABITING PARTNER ..... 2 GIRLFRIEND..... 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE..... 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER ..... 5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	3⇨*MSB6* 4⇨*MSB6* 5⇨*MSB6* 6⇨*MSB6*
MSB5. *Check MMA1: Currently married, living with a partner or in a visiting relationship?*	YES, MMA1=1 OR 2..... 1 NO, MMA1=3 2	1⇨*MSB7*
MSB6. How old is this person? *If response is 'DK', probe:* About how old is this person?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER.....__ __ DK 98	
MSB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*End*
MSB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?	YES..... 1 NO 2	

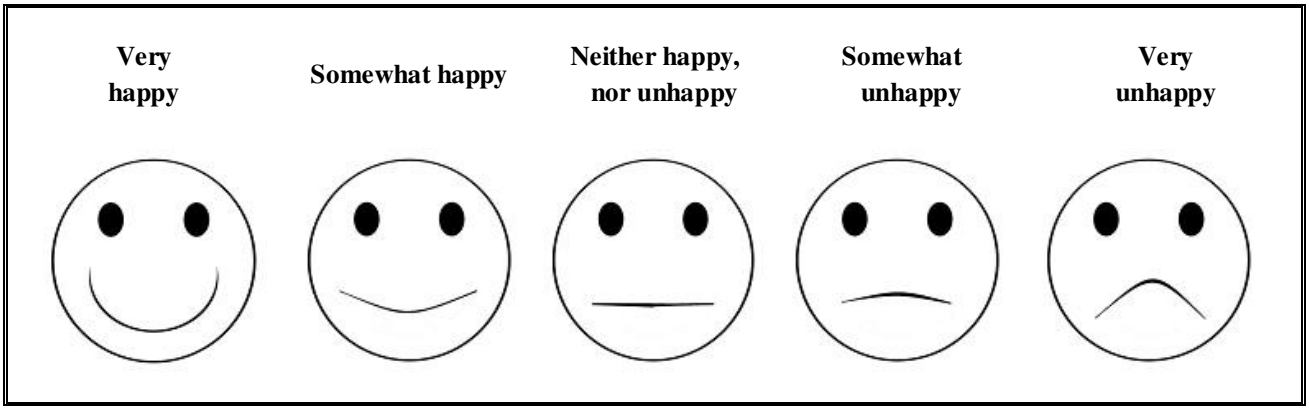
MSB9. What was your relationship to this person? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'Girlfriend' then ask:* Were you living together as if married? *If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.*	WIFE ..... 1 COHABITING PARTNER ..... 2 GIRLFRIEND ..... 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE ..... 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER ..... 5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	 3 ⇨*MSB12* 4 ⇨*MSB12* 5 ⇨*MSB12* 6 ⇨*MSB12*
MSB10. *Check MMA1: Currently married, living with a partner or in a visiting relationship?*	YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 ..... 1 NO, MMA1=3 2	 2 ⇨*MSB12*
MSB11. *Check MMA7: Married, living with a partner or in a visiting relationship only once?*	YES, MMA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MMA7≠1 2	1 ⇨*End*
MSB12. How old is this person? *If response is 'DK', probe:* About how old is this person?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER ..... __ __ DK 98	

HIV/AIDS		MHA
MHA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*End*
MHA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
MHA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
MHA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
MHA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
MHA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft (e.g. 'bonoe') or other supernatural means?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
MHA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
MHA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK DURING PREGNANCY ..... 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY..... 1 2 8 BY BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
MHA9.*Check MHA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?*	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*MHA24*
MHA10.Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
MHA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*MHA27*

MHA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO .....1 12-23 MONTHS AGO .....2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
MHA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	1 ⇨*MHA28* 2 ⇨*MHA28* 8 ⇨*MHA28*
MHA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
MHA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2	 2 ⇨*MHA30*
MHA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-testkit?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
MHA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2 SAYS HE HAS HIV.....7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

ALCOHOL USE		TA
MTA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever drunk alcohol?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
MTA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?	NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL ..... 00 AGE ..... ___ ___	00 ⇨*End*
MTA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? *If respondent did not drink, record '00'.* *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.* *If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.*	DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH ..... 00 NUMBER OF DAYS ..... 0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH ..... 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	00 ⇨*End*
MTA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?	NUMBER OF DRINKS ..... ___ ___	

LIFE SATISFACTION		MLS
MLS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction. First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy? I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response. *Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.*	VERY HAPPY .....1 SOMEWHAT HAPPY .....2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY .....3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY .....4 VERY UNHAPPY 5	
MLS2. Now, think of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. *Show the picture of the Ladder.* On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time? *Probe if necessary:* Which step comes closest to the way you feel?	LADDER STEP..... ___ ___	
MLS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?	IMPROVED .....1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME.....2 WORSENED 3	
MLS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?	BETTER .....1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME.....2 WORSE.....3	



READING CARD FOR LITERACY

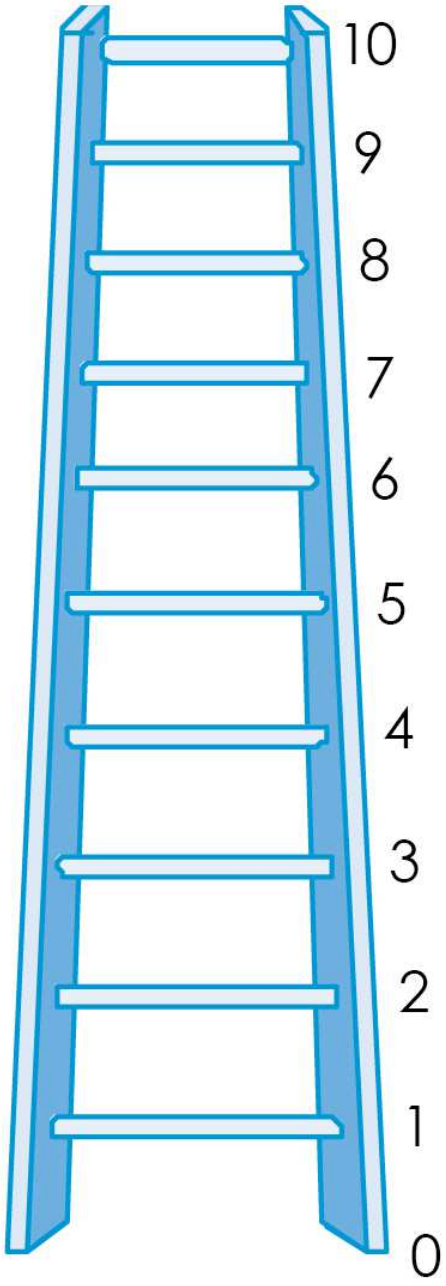
1. The child is reading a book.

2. The rainy season started late this year.

3. Parents must take care of their children.

4. Agricultural work is heavy work.

Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

MWM10. *Record the end time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES .....__ __ : __ __	
MWM11. *Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?*	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE ..... 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (*specify*)_____ 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (*specify*)_____ 3	
MWM13. *Language of the Interview.*	DUTCH ..... 1 SRANAN TONGO ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*)_____ 6	
MWM14.*Native language of the Respondent.*	DUTCH..... 01 SRANAN TONGO ..... 02 JAVANESE..... 03 SARNAMI HINDI..... 04 SARAMACCAANS ..... 05 AUCAANS..... 06 PARAMACAANS ..... 07 AROWAK ..... 08 CARAIB ..... 09 CHINESE ..... 10 PORTUGUESE..... 11 ENGLISH ..... 12 OTHER LANGUAGE (SPECIFY) _____ 96	
MWM15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	

MWM16. *Check columns HL 10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No ⇨ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17in this household?*

☐ *Yes ⇨Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No ⇨Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

☐ *No ⇨ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household .*

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE
(19 MARCH 2018)
MICS 2018, Suriname

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
UF1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**UF2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
UF3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**UF4**. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
UF5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**UF6**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	
UF7. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___	**UF8**. *Record the time:*	HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.

UF9. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY.....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW.....2	1 ⇨*UF10B* 2 ⇨*UF10A*
UF10A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from the General Bureau of Statistics and we are conducting a survey for the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from UF3***)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 30 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**UF10B**. Now I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from UF3***)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 30 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED.....2	1 ⇨*UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*UF17*	

UF17. *Result of interview for children under 5* *Codes refer to mother/caretaker.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME.....02 REFUSED.....03 PARTLY COMPLETED.....04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17.....06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (***name***)'s declaration of birth registration or Family book, Immunization booklet, and any immunization record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.		
UB1.On what day, month and year was (***name***) born? *Probe:* What is (his/her) birthday? *If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.* *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH DAY .....__ __ DK DAY .....98 MONTH.....__ __ YEAR .....2 0 1 __	
UB2. How old is (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *Record '0' if less than 1 year.* *If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) .....__	
UB3.*Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 .....1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*UB9*
UB4.*Check the respondent's line number (UF4) and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):*	RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 .....1 RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2	 2 ⇨*UB6*
UB5.*Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE or pre-primary in the current school year?*	YES, ED10= 0 OR 1.....1 NO, ED10≠0 OR 1 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*UB8B* 2 ⇨*UB9*
UB6. Has (***name***) ever attended any early childhood education programme?	YES .....1 NO 2	
UB6A. Has (***name***) ever attended pre-primary school?	YES .....1 NO 2	
UB6B. *Check UB6 and UB6A: Has the child attended ECE and/or pre-primary?*	ATTENDED BOTH .....1 ATTENDED ECE ONLY .....2 ATTENDED PRE-PRIMARY ONLY .....3 NONE 4	 4 ⇨*UB9*
UB7. At any time since October 2017, did (he/she) attend (*programmes mentioned in UB6B*)?	YES .....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*UB8A* 2 ⇨*UB9*

UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend (*programmes mentioned in UB6B*)? **UB8B.** You have mentioned that (***name***) has attended (*programmes mentioned in UB6B*) this school year. Is (he/she) currently attending?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UB9. Is (***name***) covered by any health insurance?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
UB10. What type of health insurance is (***name***) covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER ..... B SOCIAL SECURITY (BAZO&SOZAVO) ..... C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTHINSURANCE ..... D OTHER (*specify*)_____ X	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. Does (***name***) have a declaration of birth registration or family book? *If yes, ask:* May I see it?	YES, SEEN ..... 1 YES, NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3 DK 8	1 ⇨ *End* 2 ⇨*End*
BR2. Has (***name***)'s birth been registered with the Civil Registry office?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨ *End*
BR3. Do you know how to register (***name***)'s birth?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (***name***)?	NONE .....00 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (***name***) plays with when (he/she) is at home. Does (he/she) play with: [A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home? [B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys? [C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?	Y N DK HOMEMADE TOYS.....1 2 8 TOYS FROM A SHOP.....1 2 8 HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 2 8	
EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children. On how many days in the past week was (***name***): [A] Left alone for more than an hour? [B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? *If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ..... __ NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR..... __	
EC4. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 .....1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*End*

EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (***name***): *If 'Yes', ask:* Who engaged in this activity with (***name***)? *A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.* Record *all that apply.* *'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.*		**MOTHER**	**FATHER**	**OTHER**	**NO ONE**	
[A] Read books or looked at picture books with (***name***)?	READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y	
[B] Told stories to (***name***)?	TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y	
[C] Sang songs to or with (***name***), including lullabies?	SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y	
[D] Took (***name***) outside the home?	TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y	
[E] Played with (***name***)?	PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y	
[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (***name***)?	NAMED	A	B	X	Y	
EC5G. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 2 .....1 AGE 3 OR 4 2					1 ⇨*End*
EC6. I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of (***name***). Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects of (***name***)'s development. Can (***name***) identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8					
EC7. Can (***name***) read at least four simple, popular words?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8					
EC8. Does (***name***) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8					

EC9. Can (***name***) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC10. Is (***name***) sometimes too sick to play?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC11. Does (***name***) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC12. When given something to do, is (***name***) able to do it independently?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC13. Does *(**name***) get along well with other children?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC14. Does (***name***) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC15. Does (***name***) get distracted easily?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0……..1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4……2	1 ⇨ *End*
UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with ***(name)*** <u>in the past month</u>.	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something ***(name)*** liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES……1 2	
[B] Explained why ***(name)***'s behavior was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR……1 2	
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER ……...1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED ……...1 2	
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO ……1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND ……1 2	
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT ……...1 2	
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME ……..1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS ……1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG ……1 2	
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD……...1 2	
UCD3. *Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the questionnaire for children age 5-17?*	YES……..1 NO……2	2 ⇨*UCD5*
UCD4. *Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?*	YES……...1 NO……2	1 ⇨*End*
UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES……1 NO……..2 DK / NO OPINION……8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨ *End*
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties **(name)** may have. Does (***name***) wear glasses?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF3. Does (***name***) use a hearing aid?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF4. Does (***name***) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF5. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
UCF6.*Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?*	YES, UCF2=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF7A* 2 ⇨*UCF7B*
UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? **UCF7B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF8.*Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, UCF3=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF9A* 2 ⇨*UCF9B*
UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? **UCF9B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
UCF10.*Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, UCF4=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF11* 2 ⇨*UCF13*
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	1 ⇨*UCF14* 2 ⇨*UCF14* 3 ⇨*UCF14* 4 ⇨*UCF14*

UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL.....4	
UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL 4	
UCF15. Does (***name***) have difficulty understanding you?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL.....4	
UCF16. When (***name***) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL.....4	
UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL.....4	
UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty playing?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL 4	
UCF19. The next question has five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after the question. Compared with children of the same age, how much does (***name***) kick, bite or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more or a lot more?	NOT AT ALL.....1 LESS.....2 THE SAME.....3 MORE .....4 A LOT MORE 5	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
BD1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2……..1 AGE 3 OR 4……..2	 2 ⇨ *End*
BD2. Has (***name***) ever been breastfed?	YES……1 NO……..2 DK……..8	 2 ⇨*BD3A* 8 ⇨*BD3A*
BD3. Is (***name***) still being breastfed?	YES……1 NO……..2 DK……..8	
BD3A. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1……...1 AGE 2……2	 2 ⇨*End*
BD4. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (***name***) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?	YES……1 NO……..2 DK……..8	
BD5. Did (***name***) drink Oral Rehydration Salt Solution (ORS/Diosol), yesterday, during the day or night?	YES……1 NO……..2 DK……..8	
BD6. Did (***name***) drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines yesterday, during the day or night?	YES……1 NO……..2 DK……..8	

BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (***name***) may have had yesterday during the day or the night. Please include liquids consumed outside of your home. Did (***name***) drink (***name of item***) yesterday during the day or the night:		YES	NO	DK	
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER	1	2	8	
[B1] 100% real juice from mango, papaya or carrots?	VITAMIN A-RICH 100% REAL JUICE	1	2	8	
[B2] 100% real juice made from any other fruits such as oranges, mope, markoesa, kers, meloen?	OTHER 100% REAL JUICE	1	2	8	
[B3] Any packaged sweet-tasting drink such as Kool Aid, Tang, or any similar packaged sweet tasting juice drink e.g. More, Fruta?	NON-NUTRITIOS DRINKS/ BEVERAGES	1	2	8	
[C] Clear broth or clear soup such as bouillon soup of andere heldere soepen?	CLEAR BROTH/CLEAR SOUP	1	2	8	
[D] Infant formula, such as Nutrilon, Lactogeen, Enfamil?	INFANT FORMULA	1	2 ⇩ *BD7[E]*	8 ⇩ *BD7[E]*	
[D1] How many times did (***name***) drink infant formula? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA..... __				
[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk?	MILK	1	2 ⇩ *BD7[X]*	8 ⇩ *BD7[X]*	
[E1] How many times did (***name***) drink milk? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK..... __				
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2 ⇩ *BD8*	8 ⇩ *BD8*	
[X1] *Record all other liquids mentioned.*	(*Specify*) _____				

BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (***name***) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.

- Think about when (***name***) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?
  If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (***name***) ate at that time. *Probe:* Anything else?
  Record answers using the food groups below.
- What did (***name***) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?
  Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that the child went to sleep until the next morning.

For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (***name***) eat (***food group items***) yesterday during the day or the night		YES	NO	DK
[A] Yogurt made from animal milk? *Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.*	YOGURT	1	2 ⇨ *BD8[B]*	8 ⇨ *BD8[B]*
[A1] How many times did (***name***) eat yogurt? *If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT ..... __			
[B] Any baby food, such as Alpina, Milo, Nestle, Nutricia, Frisio?	FORTIFIED BABY FOOD	1	2	8
[C] Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8
[D] Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2	8
[E] White potatoes, white yams, cassava, 'chinese tayer', 'kwak', 'kokorie' or any other foods made from roots?	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2	8
[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as 'tayerblad, spinazie, klaroen, goma wiri, bita wiri'?	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[G] Ripe mangos or ripe papayas?	RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA	1	2	8
[H] Any other fruits or vegetables, such as oranges, banana (bacove), markoesa, kers, meloen, kouseband, boulanger, kool, antroewa?	OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[I] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?	ORGAN MEATS	1	2	8
[J] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck or sausages made from these meats?	OTHER MEATS	1	2	8
[K] Eggs?	EGGS	1	2	8
[L] Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried?	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2	8
[M] Beans, peas, lentils or nuts, including any foods made from these?	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2	8

[N] Cheese or other food made from animal milk?	CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK	1	2	8	
[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2 ⇨ *BD9*	8 ⇨ *BD9*	
[X1] *Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.*	(*Specify*) _____				
BD9. How many times did (***name***) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night? *If BD8 [A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8 [A1].* *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES.....__ DK 8				

IMMUNIZATION		IM
IM1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	2 ⇨ *End*
IM2. Do you have the Immunization booklet, immunization records from a private health provider or any other document where (***name***)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY BOOKLET(S) ..... 1 YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT ..... 2 YES, HAS BOOKLET(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT ..... 3 NO, HAS NO BOOKLETS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT 4	1 ⇨*IM5* 3 ⇨*IM5*
IM3. Did you ever have the Immunization booklet or immunization records from a private health provider for (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
IM4. *Check IM2:*	HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2 ..... 1 HAS NO BOOKLETS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4 2	2 ⇨*IM11*
IM5. May I see the booklet (and/or) other document?	YES, ONLY BOOKLET(S) SEEN ..... 1 YES, ONLY OTHERDOCUMENT SEEN ..... 2 YES, BOOKLET(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN ..... 3 NO BOOKLETS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 4	 4 ⇨*IM11*

IM6. *(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents.* *(b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.*		**DATE OF IMMUNIZATION**								
		DAY		**MONTH**		**YEAR**				
Hep B (at birth)	HepB0					2	0	1		
Polio (IPV 1)	IPV1					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV 2)	OPV2					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV 3)	OPV3					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV 4)	OPV4					2	0	1		
BMR 1 (MMR 1)	MMR1					2	0	1		
BMR 2 (MMR 2)	MMR2					2	0	1		
DKT 4	DKT4					2	0	1		
Pentavalent 1 (DPTHibHepB)	Penta1					2	0	1		
Pentavalent 2 (DPTHibHepB)	Penta2					2	0	1		
Pentavalent 3 (DPTHibHepB)	Penta3					2	0	1		
Yellow Fever	YF					2	0	1		

IM7. *Check IM6: Are all vaccines (HepB at birth to YF) recorded?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *End*

IM8. Did (***name***) participate in any of the following campaigns: [A] April 2017 Vaccination campaign (vaccination week of the Americas) [B] April 2016 Vaccination campaign (vaccination week of the Americas)	Y N DK APRIL 2017 ..... 1 2 8 APRIL 2016 ..... 1 2 8	
IM9. In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did (***name***) receive any other vaccinations including vaccinations received during the campaigns just mentioned?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ *End* 8 ⇨ *End*
IM10. *Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations.* *Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received.* *For vaccinations <u>not</u> received record '00'.* *When <u>finished</u>, go to End of module.*		⇨ *End*
IM11. Has (***name***) ever received any vaccinations to prevent (him/her) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a vaccination campaign?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM12. Did (***name***) participate in any of the following campaigns: [A] April 2017 Vaccination campaign (vaccination week of the Americas) [B] April 2016 Vaccination campaign (vaccination week of the Americas)	Y N DK APRIL 2017 ..... 1 2 8 APRIL 2016 ..... 1 2 8	
IM13. *Check IM11 and IM12:*	ALL NO OR DK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONE YES 2	1 ⇨ *End*
IM15. Did (***name***) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination – that is an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B disease – within the first 24 hours after birth?	YES, WITHIN 24 HOURS ..... 1 YES, BUT NOT WITHIN 24 HOURS ..... 2 NO ..... 3 DK 8	
IM16A. Has (**name**) ever received any vaccination injection and/or drops in the mouth to protect (him/her) from polio? *Probe by indicating that the first polio vaccination is usually given at 2 months and later at the same time as injections to prevent other diseases.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ *IM17B* 8 ⇨ *IM17B*

IM17A. Was the polio injection received when (***name***) was about two months old?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
IM17B. Has (***name***) ever received any vaccination drops in the mouth to protect (him/her) from polio? *Probe by indicating that the polio drops are usually given at the same time as injections to prevent other diseases.*	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇨*IM20* 8 ⇨*IM20*
IM18A. How many times were the polio drops or a combination of polio injection and drops received?	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK.....8	
IM20. Has (***name***) ever received a Pentavalent vaccination – that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent (him/her) from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, Hepatitis B disease, and Haemophilus influenzae type b? *Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Polio drops or injection.*	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇨*IM26* 8 ⇨*IM26*
IM21. How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK.....8	
IM26. Has (***name***) ever received a MMR vaccine – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 12 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles, mumps and rubella?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇨*IM27* 8 ⇨*IM27*
IM26A. How many times was the MMR vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK.....8	
IM27. Has (***name***) ever received the Yellow Fever vaccination – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 12 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting Yellow Fever? *Probe by indicating that the Yellow Fever vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as the MMR1 vaccine.*	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
IM29. Has (***name***) ever received a DPT4 vaccine – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 18 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA1. In the last two weeks, has (***name***) had diarrhoea?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA14* 8 ⇨*CA14*
CA2. *Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?*	YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK ..... 1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨*CA3A* 2 ⇨*CA3B*
CA3A. I would like to know how much (***name***) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes breastmilk, Oral Rehydration Salt Solution (ORS/ Diosol) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? *If 'less', probe*: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less? **CA3B**. I would like to know how much (***name***) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes Oral Rehydration Salt Solution (ORS/Diosol) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? *If 'less', probe*: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS ..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 NOTHING TO DRINK ..... 5 DK 8	
CA4. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? *If 'less', probe:* Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS ..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 STOPPED FOOD ..... 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD ..... 7 DK 8	
CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA7* 8 ⇨*CA7*

CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment? *Probe:* Anywhere else? *Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.* *<u>If unable to determine if public or private sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ (*Name of place*)	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (GZA) . D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC ..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) ..... L MOBILE CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... W **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
CA7. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given: [A] A fluid made from a special packet called ORS/Diosol? [B] A pre-packaged ORS/Diosol fluid?	Y N DK FLUID FROM ORS PACKET ..... 1 2 8 PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID 1 2 8	
CA8.*Check CA7[A] and CA7[B]: Was child given any ORS?*	YES, YES IN CA7[A] OR CA7[B] ..... 1 NO, 'NO' OR 'DK' IN BOTH CA7[A] AND CA7[B] 2	2 ⇨*CA12*

CA9. Where did you get the (*ORS/Diosol mentioned in CA7[A] and/or CA7[B]*)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (GZA) . D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC ..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) ..... L MOBILE CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... W **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK/DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
CA12. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA14* 8 ⇨*CA14*
CA13. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea? *Probe*: Anything else? *Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.* _____ *(Name of brand)* _____ *(Name of brand)*	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC ..... A ANTIMOTILITY(ANTI-DIARRHOEA) ..... B OTHER PILL OR SYRUP ..... G UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP ..... H **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC ..... L NON-ANTIBIOTIC ..... M UNKNOWN INJECTION ..... N INTRAVENOUS (IV) ..... O HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE ..... Q OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
CA14. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) been ill with a fever?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

CA16. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) had an illness with a cough?	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
CA17. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing?	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA19* 8 ⇨*CA19*
CA18. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?	PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY ..... 1 BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY ..... 2 BOTH ..... 3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	1 ⇨*CA20* 2 ⇨*CA20* 3 ⇨*CA20* 6 ⇨*CA20* 8 ⇨*CA20*
CA19.*Check CA14: Did child have fever?*	YES, CA14=1..... 1 NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 8..... 2	 2 ⇨*CA30*
CA20. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA22* 8 ⇨*CA22*
CA21. From where did you seek advice or treatment? *Probe:* Anywhere else? *Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.* *<u>If unable to determine if public or private sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (GZA) . D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC.....E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC .....I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.....J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT).....L MOBILE CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... W **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R OTHER (*specify*) _____X	
CA22.At any time during the illness, was (***name***) given any medicine for the illness?	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA30* 8 ⇨*CA30*

CA23. What medicine was (***name***) given? *Probe:* Any other medicine? Record all medicines given. *<u>If unable to determine type of medicine</u>, write the brand name and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of brand)* _____ *(Name of brand)*	**ANTIBIOTICS** AMOXICILLIN.....L COTRIMOXAZOLE.....M OTHER ANTIBIOTIC PILL/SYRUP.....N OTHER ANTIBIOTIC INJECTION/IV.....O **OTHER MEDICATIONS** PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/CALPOL ACETAMINOPHEN.....R ASPIRIN.....S IBUPROFEN/BRUFEN.....T ONLY BRAND NAME RECORDED.....W OTHER (*specify*) _____X DK.....Z	
CA24.*Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?*	YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L-O.....1 NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED.....2	2 ⇨*CA30*
CA25. Where did you get the (***name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O***)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.....A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE.....B COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (GZA).D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC.....E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC.....I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.....J PRIVATE PHARMACY.....K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT).....L MOBILE CLINIC.....M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.....W **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P SHOP / MARKET / STREET.....Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER.....R OTHER (*specify*) _____X DK/DON'T REMEMBER.....Z	
CA30. *Check* UB2: C*hild's age*?	AGE 0, 1 OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 4.....2	2 ⇨ *End*

CA31. The last time ***(name)*** passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET / LATRINE ..... 01 PUT / RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE ..... 02 PUT / RINSED INTO DRAINOR DITCH ..... 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE (SOLID WASTE) ..... 04 BURIED ..... 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	

UF11. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES.....__ __ : __ __	
UF13. *Language of the Interview.*	DUTCH .....1 SRANAN TONGO .....2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
UF14.*Native language of the Respondent.*	DUTCH ..... 01 SRANAN TONGO..... 02 JAVANESE..... 03 SARNAMI HINDI..... 04 SARAMACCAANS..... 05 AUCAANS ..... 06 PARAMACAANS..... 07 AROWAK..... 08 CARAIB ..... 09 CHINESE ..... 10 PORTUGUESE..... 11 ENGLISH..... 12 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____96	
UF15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE .....1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE.....2 NO, NOT USED 3	

UF16. *Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this child and complete the Information Panel on that Form.*

Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of <u>another</u> child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.*

☐ *No ⇨ Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-17 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 in this household?*

- ☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.*
- ☐ *No ⇨ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULEINFORMATION PANEL		**AN**
AN1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**AN2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
AN3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___	**AN4**. *Child's age from UB2:* AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... __	
AN5. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**AN6**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	

ANTHROPOMETRY		
AN7. *Measurer's name and number:*	NAME_____ ___ ___ ___	
AN8. *Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.*	KILOGRAMS (KG)..... ___ ___ .___ CHILD NOT PRESENT..... 99.3 CHILD REFUSED..... 99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED..... 99.5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 99.6	99.3 ⇨*AN13* 99.4 ⇨*AN10* 99.5 ⇨*AN10* 99.6 ⇨*AN10*
AN9.*Was the child undressed to the minimum?*	YES .....1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM 2	
AN10.*Check AN4: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1.....1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*AN11A* 2 ⇨*AN11B*
AN11A. *The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* **AN11B**. *The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.*	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM) ..... ___ ___ ___ .___ CHILD REFUSED.....999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED.....999.5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 999.6	999.4 ⇨*AN13* 999.5 ⇨*AN13* 999.6 ⇨*AN13*
AN12.*How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?*	LYING DOWN .....1 STANDING UP.....2	
AN13. *Today's date: Day / Month / Year:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___		
AN14.*Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?*	YES .....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*Next Child*
AN15.*Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.*		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17
(19 MARCH 2018)
MICS 2018, Suriname

5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
FS1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**FS2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
FS3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FS4**. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
FS5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FS6**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
FS7. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___	**FS8**. *Record the start time:*	HOURS :MINUT __ __ : __ __

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: :
If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caretaker identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.

FS9.*Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY…..1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW…….2	1 ⇨*FS 10B* 2 ⇨*FS 10A*

FS10A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from the General Bureau of Statistics and we are conducting a survey for the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from FS3***)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 20 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**FS10B**. Now I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from FS3***)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?
YES……..1 NO / NOT ASKED……..2	1 ⇨*CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*FS17*

FS17.*Result of interview for child age 5-17 years* *Codes refer to the respondent.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

CHILD'S BACKGROUND		**CB**
CB1.*Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):*	FS4=HH47……1 FS4≠HH47……2	1 ⇨*CB11*
CB2. In what month and year was (***name***) born? *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH……__ __ YEAR……__ __ __ __	
CB3. How old is (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)……__ __	
CB4. Has (***name***) ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES……1 NO……2	 2 ⇨ *CB11*
CB5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (***name***) has ever attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION……000 PRE- PRIMARY……**1** __ __ PRIMARY……**2** __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ……**3** __ __ UPPER SECONDARY……**4** __ __ HIGHER……**5** __ __	000 ⇨ *CB7* 1 ⇨ *CB7*
CB6. Did (he/she) ever complete that (grade/ year)?	YES……1 NO……2	
CB7. At any time during the school year 2017/ 2018 did (***name***) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES……1 NO……2	 2 ⇨ *CB9*
CB8. During this school year 2017/2018, which level and grade or year is (***name***) attending?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION….000 PRE-PRIMARY……**1** __ __ PRIMARY……**2** __ __ LOWER SECONDARY……**3** __ __ UPPER SECONDARY……**4** __ __ HIGHER……**5** __ __	
CB9. At any time during the school year 2016/ 2017 did (***name***) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES……1 NO……2	 2 ⇨*CB11*
CB10. During that school year 2016/2017, which level and grade or year did (***name***) attend?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION…….....000 PRE-PRIMARY……**1** __ __ PRIMARY……**2** __ __ LOWER SECONDARY……**3** __ __ UPPER SECONDARY……**4** __ __ HIGHER……**5** __ __	
CB11. Is (***name***) covered by any health insurance?	YES……1 NO……2	 2 ⇨*End*

CB12. What type of health insurance is (***name***) covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER……..…B SOCIAL SECURITY (BAZO&SOZAVO)…….C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE……..…D OTHER (*specify*)_____X	

CHILD LABOUR		CL
CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (***name***) may do. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? [A] Did (***name***) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals? [B] Did (***name***) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business? [C] Did (***name***) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products? [X] Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?	YES NO WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS .....……...1 2 HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS/RAN OWN BUSINESS…….1 2 PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS…….1 2 ANY OTHER ACTIVITY……1 2	
CL2.*Check CL1, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ……..1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO'……...2	2 ⇨*CL7*
CL3. Since last (***day of the week***) about how many hours did (***name***) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS…….__ __	
CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?	YES…….……...1 NO…….…….2	
CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?	YES…….……...1 NO…….…….2	

CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (***name***)? [A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas? [B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity? [C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration? [D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights? [E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives? [X] Is (***name***) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?	YES……...1 NO……2 YES……...1 NO……2 YES……...1 NO……2 YES……...1 NO……2 YES……...1 NO……2 YES……...1 NO……2	
CL7. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) fetch water for household use?	YES……...1 NO……2	2 ⇨*CL9*
CL8. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS……..__ __	
CL9. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) collect firewood for household use?	YES……...1 NO……2	2 ⇨*CL11*
CL10. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS.....__ __	
CL11. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following for this household? [A] Shopping for the household? [B] Cooking? [C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house? [D] Washing clothes? [E] Caring for children? [F] Caring for someone old or sick? [X] Other household tasks?	YES NO SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD……1 2 COOKING……1 2 WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE..…..1 2 WASHING CLOTHES ……1 2 CARING FOR CHILDREN ……1 2 CARING FOR OLD / SICK ……1 2 OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS ……..1 2	
CL12.*Check CL11, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES'……1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO'……..2	2 ⇨*End*
CL13. Since last (***day of the week***), about how many hours did (***name***) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? *If less than one hour, record '00'*	NUMBER OF HOURS……__ __	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-14 YEARS……..1 AGE 15-17 YEARS……2	2 ⇨*End*
FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if you or any other adult in your household has used this method with ***(name)*** in the past month.	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something ***(name)*** liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2	
[B] Explained why ***(name)***'s behaviour was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1 2	
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
FCD3. *Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?*	YES……1 NO……...2	2 ⇨*FCD5*
FCD4. *Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (FCD5) for another child?*	YES……1 NO……..2	1 ⇨*End*
FCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES……1 NO……..2 DK / NO OPINION……8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (***name***) may have. Does (***name***) wear glasses or contact lenses?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF2. Does (***name***) use a hearing aid?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF3. Does (***name***) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
FCF5.*Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, FCF1=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF1=2 2	1 ⇨*FCF6A* 2 ⇨*FCF6B*
FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or contact lenses, does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? **FCF6B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
FCF7. *Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, FCF2=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF2=2 2	1 ⇨*FCF8A* 2 ⇨*FCF8B*
FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? **FCF8B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
FCF9.*Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, FCF3=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF3=2 2	2 ⇨*FCF14*

FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL.....4	3 ⇨*FCF12* 4 ⇨*FCF12*
FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL.....4	
FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL.....4	3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL.....4	1 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL.....4	3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL.....4	
FCF16. Does (***name***) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL.....4	

FCF17. When (***name***) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
FCF18. When (***name***) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4	
FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty remembering things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL 4	
FCF21. Does (***name***) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
FCF22. Does (***name***) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4	
FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4	
FCF24. Does (***name***) have difficulty making friends?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4	
FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. I would like to know how often (***name***) seems very anxious, nervous or worried. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	

FCF26. I would also like to know how often (***name***) seems very sad or depressed. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT		PR
PR1.*Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-6 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS ..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS 3	1 ⇨ *End* 3 ⇨ *End*
PR2. At the end of this interview I will ask you if I can talk to (***name***). If (he/she) is close, can you please ask (him/her) to stay here. If (***name***) is not with you at the moment could I ask that you now arrange for (him/her) to return? If that is not possible, we will later discuss a convenient time for me to call back.		
PR3. Excluding school text books and holy books, how many books do you have for (***name)*** to read at home?	NONE..... 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
PR4. *Check CB7: Did the child attend any school?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
PR5. Does (***name***) ever have homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*PR7* 8 ⇨*PR7*
PR6. Does anyone help (***name)*** with homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR7. Does (***name)***'s school have a school governing body in which parents can participate such as an 'oudercommissie' (parent commission)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*PR10* 8 ⇨*PR10*
PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*PR10* 8 ⇨*PR10*
PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed: [A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by (***name)***'s school? [B] School budget or use of funds received by (***name)***'s school?	YES NO DK PLAN FOR ADRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES ..... 1 2 8 SCHOOL BUDGET..... 1 2 8	
PR10.In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a student report card (school rapport) for (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to (***name)***'s school for any of the following reasons? [A] A school celebration or a sport event? [B] To discuss (***name)***'s progress with (his/her) teachers?	YES NO DK CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT.....1 2 8 TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS.....1 2 8	
PR12. In the last 12 months, has (***name***)'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons: [A] Natural disasters, such as flood, cyclone, epidemics or similar? [B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots or similar? [C] Teacher strike? [X] Other?	YES NO DK NATURAL DISASTERS ..... 1 2 8 MAN-MADE DISASTERS..... 1 2 8 TEACHER STRIKE ..... 1 2 8 OTHER 1 2 8	
PR13. In the last 12 months, was (***name***) unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR14.*Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, PR12[C]=1 OR PR13=1 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *End*
PR15. When (***teacher strike / teacher absence***) happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives ('oudercommissie')?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL
FL0. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-6 YEARS.....1 AGE 7-14 YEARS.....2 AGE 15-17 YEARS.....3	1 ⇨*End* 3 ⇨*End*

FL1. Now I would like to talk to (***name***). I will ask (him/her) a few questions about (himself/herself) and about reading, and then ask (him/her) to complete a few reading and number activities.

These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school.

You will not benefit directly from participating and I am not trained to tell you how well (***name***) has performed.

The activities are to help us find out how well children in this country are learning to read and to use numbers so that improvements can be made.

This will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May I talk to (***name***)?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN……...1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN…….2	 2 ⇨*FL28*

FL2. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES……..__ __ : __ __	

FL3. My name is (***your name***). I would like to tell you a bit about myself.

Could you tell me a little bit about yourself?

When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent:

Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from General Bureau of Statistics. I am part of a team trying to find out how children are learning to read and to use numbers. We are also talking to some of the children about this and asking them to do some reading and number activities. (Your mother/***Name of caretaker***) has said that you can decide if you want to help us. If you wish to help us, I will ask you some questions and give you some activities to do. I will explain each activity, and you can ask me questions any time. You do not have to do anything that you do not want to do. After we begin, if you do not want to answer a question or you do not want to continue that is alright.

Are you ready to get started?	YES……..1 NO / NOT ASKED……..2	 2 ⇨*FL28*

FL4. *Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that:*

- ☐ *You are not alone with the child unless they are at least visible to an adult known to the child.*
- ☐ *You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an Icebreaker.*
- ☐ *The child is sat comfortably, able to use the READING & NUMBERS Book without difficulty while you can see which page is open.*

FL5. Remember you can ask me a question at any time if there is something you do not understand. You can ask me to stop at any time.		
FL6. First we are going to talk about reading.	YES NO	
[A] Do you read books at home?	READS BOOKS AT HOME..... 1 2	
[B] Does someone read to you at home?	READ TO AT HOME..... 1 2	

FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home? *Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.*	DUTCH .....01 SRANAN TONGO.....02 JAVANESE .....03 SARNAMI HINDI .....04 SARAMACCAANS.....05 AUCAANS .....06 PARAMACAANS .....07 AROWAK.....08 CARAIB.....09 CHINESE.....10 PORTUGUESE .....11 ENGLISH.....12 OTHER (*specify*) _____96 DK 98	
FL8. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1.....1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*FL9A*
FL8A. *Check CB4: Did the child ever attend school or any early childhood education programmes?* *Check ED4 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB4 was not asked.*	YES, CB4/ED4=1.....1 NO, CB4/ED4=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*FL9B*
FL8B.*Check FL7: Is READING & NUMBERS BOOK available in the language spoken at home?*	YES, FL7= 01.....1 NO, FL7=02-12, 96, 98.....2	1 ⇨*FL10A* 2 ⇨*FL23*
FL9A. What language do your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? **FL9B**. When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? *Probe if necessary and name the listed languages.*	DUTCH .....1 OTHER (*specify*)_____6 DK 8	1 ⇨*FL10A* 6 ⇨*FL23* 8 ⇨*FL23*
FL10A. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (***Language recorded in FL9A/B***). Would you like to start reading the story?	YES .....1 NO 2	2⇨*FL23*
FL11.*Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 7-9 YEARS.....1 AGE 10-14 YEARS 2	1 ⇨*FL13*
FL12. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1.....1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*FL19*

FL13. *Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK.*

Open the page showing the reading practice item and say:

Now we are going to do some reading. *Point to the sentence.* I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question.

Sam is een poes; Tina is een hond. Sam is 5 jaar oud. Tina is 6 jaar oud.

.

FL14. *Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?*	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*FL23*
FL15. *Once the reading is done, ask:* How old is Sam?	SAM IS 5 YEARS OLD .....1 OTHER ANSWERS.....2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS.....3	1 ⇨*FL17*
FL16. *Say:* Sam is 5 jaar oud. *and go to FL23.*		⇨*FL23*
FL17. Here is another question: Who is older: Sam or Tina?	TINA IS OLDER (THAN SAM) .....1 OTHER ANSWERS .....2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS.....3	1 ⇨*FL19*
FL18. *Say:* Tina is older than Sam. Tina is 6 and Sam is 5. *and go to FL23.*		⇨*FL23*

FL19. *Turn the page to reveal the reading passage.*

Thank you. Now I want you to try this.

Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.

You will start here *(point to the first word on the first line)* and you will read line by line *(point to the direction for reading each line)*.

When you finish I will ask you some questions about what you have read.

If you come to a word you do not know, go onto the next word.

Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.

paul	zit	in	de	tweede	klas.	op
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
een	dag	was	paul	op	weg	van
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
school	naar	huis.	hij	zag	enkele	rode
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
bloemen	onder weg.	de	bloemen	waren	in	de
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
buurt	van	een	tomaten veld.	paul	wilde	bloemen
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
voor	zijn	moeder	hebben.	paul	rende	snel
36	37	38	39	40	41	42
naar	het	tomaten veld	om	de	bloemen	te
43	44	45	46	47	48	49
plukken.	hij	viel	toen	naast	een	bananen
50	51	52	53	54	55	56
boom.	paul	begon	te	huilen.	juf	els
57	58	59	60	61	62	63
zag	hem	en	kwam	naar	hem	toe.
64	65	66	67	68	69	70
zij	gaf	paul	veel	bloemen.	paul	was
71	72	73	74	75	76	77
erg	blij.					
78	79					

FL20. *Results of the child's reading.*

LAST WORD ATTEMPTED…….NUMBER __ __

TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED……..NUMBER __ __

FL21. *How well did the child read the story?*

THE CHILD READ AT LEAST ONE WORD CORRECTLY
..... ……1

THE CHILD DID NOT READ ANY WORD CORRECTLY
..... ……2 2 ⇨*FL23*

THE CHILD DID NOT TRY TO READ THE STORY
..... ……3 3 ⇨*FL23*

FL22. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read. *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will move on. *Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:*		
[A] What class is Paul in?	CORRECT ((PAUL IS) IN CLASS TWO)…….....1 INCORRECT ..... ……...2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' ..... …….....3	
[B] What did Paul see on the way home?	CORRECT (HE SAW SOME FLOWERS) ..... ……1 INCORRECT ..... ……..2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' ..... …….3	
[C] Why did Paul start crying?	CORRECT(BECAUSE HE FELL) .....……1 INCORRECT ..... ……..2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' ..... ……3	
[D] Where did Paul fall (down)?	CORRECT ((PAUL FELL DOWN) NEAR A BANANA TREE) ..……..1 INCORRECT ..... …….2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' ..... …….....3	
[E] Why was Paul happy?	CORRECT (BECAUSE JUF ELS GAVE HIM MANY FLOWERS / BECAUSE HE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER)…….1 INCORRECT……. 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'……....3	

FL23. *Turn the page in the READING & NUMBERS Book so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page.* Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is. *Point to the first number and say:* Start here. *If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, mark the number as 'No Attempt', point to the next number and say:* What is this number*?* *STOP RULE* *If the child does not attempt to read 2 consecutive numbers, say:* Thank you. That is ok..	**9** CORRECT……..1 INCORRECT……..2 NO ATTEMPT……...3 **12** CORRECT……..1 INCORRECT……..2 NO ATTEMPT……...3 **30** CORRECT……..1 INCORRECT……..2 NO ATTEMPT……...3 **48** CORRECT……1 INCORRECT……2 NO ATTEMPT……..3 **74** CORRECT……1 INCORRECT……2 NO ATTEMPT…….....3 **731** CORRECT……1 INCORRECT……2 NO ATTEMPT……3	
FL23A. *Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?*	YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT……..1 NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT…….2	2 ⇨*FL28*
FL24. *Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:* Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger. *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark a 'Z' for the answer on the appropriate row on the questionnaire, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	7 5 _____ 11 24 _____ 58 49 _____ 65 67 _____ 146 154 _____	

FL25. *Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:* Look at this sum. How much is (***number plus number***)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you. *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark a 'Z' for the answer on the appropriate row on the questionnaire, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	3 + 2 =_____ 8 + 6 =_____ 7 + 3 =_____ 13 + 6 =_____ 12 + 24 =_____	

FL26. *Turn the page to the practice sheet for missing numbers. Say*

Here are some numbers. 1, 2, and 4. What number goes here?

*If the child answers **correctly** say:*

That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.

*If the child answers **incorrectly**, **do not explain the child how to get the correct answer**. Just say:*

The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. *(Point to each number)* 1, 2, 3, 4.
3 goes here. Let's do another one.

Now turn the page to the next practice sheet. Say:

Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and ___. What number goes here?

*If the child answers **correctly** say:*

That's correct, 20. Now I want you to try this on your own

*If the child answers **incorrectly** say*:

The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. *(Point to each number)* 5, 10, 15, 20.
20 goes here. Now I want you to try this on your own.

FL27. *Now turn the page in the READING & NUMBERS Book with the first missing number activity. Say*: Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (*pointing to the missing number*). *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark a 'Z' for the answer on the appropriate row on the questionnaire.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive activities, say:* Thank you. That is ok.	5 6 7 ___ 14 15 ___ 17 20 ___ 40 50 2 4 6 ___ 5 8 11 ___	

FL28. *Result of interview with child.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED……01 NOT AT HOME……..02 MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED……...03 CHILD REFUSED……..04 PARTLY COMPLETED……05 INCAPACITATED…….06 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96	

FS11. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES.....__ __ : __ __	
FS13. *Language of the Interview.*	DUTCH ……1 SRANAN TONGO ……..2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____6	
FS14.*Native language of the Respondent.*	DUTCH ..... 01 SRANAN TONGO..... 02 JAVANESE..... 03 SARNAMI HINDI..... 04 SARAMACCAANS..... 05 AUCAANS ..... 06 PARAMACAANS..... 07 AROWAK..... 08 CARAIB ..... 09 CHINESE ..... 10 PORTUGUESE..... 11 ENGLISH..... 12 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____96	
FS15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE .....1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE.....2 NO, NOT USED 3	

FS16. *Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation.*

Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

Suriname

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

2018