Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI)

Oxford Department of International Development

Queen Elizabeth House (QEH), University of Oxford

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Chad Multidimensional Deprivation and Vulnerability Survey

Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)

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Abstract

This paper summarizes the results of The Chad Multidimensional Deprivation and Vulnerability Survey (EPMVT), fielded from June to August 2012 in Chad. The EPMVT was designed to provide information on standard socio-economic variables and five additional 'missing dimensions' of poverty data, namely, dimensions that people living in poverty continue to mention as constituent parts of their experience yet for which there are no comparable international data. Specifically, the EPMVT collected information on the characteristics of the household's dwelling unit, education, employment, disabilities, fertility levels and mortality, breastfeeding and infant feeding practices, early child marriage, and hand-washing practices. In addition, data were collected on work quality, physical safety, empowerment, dignity, and psychological wellbeing. These data have two additional advantages for poverty analysis. First, the EPMVT was designed to be merged with a sub-sample of the 2011 Consumption and the Informal Sector in Chad survey (ECOSIT III). This merger facilitates having consumption data alongside the new variables tested in the EMPVT, as well as taking advantage of other relevant socio-economic variables present in the ECOSIT survey. Second, the EPMVT collected information from the head of the household and all eligible women age fifteen and older from the same household, making intra-household comparisons possible.

* Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), Oxford Department of International Development Queen Elizabeth House (QEH), University of Oxford, Mansfield Road, Oxford OX1 3TB, UK, ophi@qeh.ox.ac.uk .

Acknowledgements

> *The Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) is a research centre within the Oxford Department of International Development, Queen Elizabeth House, at the University of Oxford. Led by Sabina Alkire, OPHI aspires to build and advance a more systematic methodological and economic framework for reducing multidimensional poverty, grounded in people's experiences and values.*

Usha Kanagaratnam played a leadership role in generating all the data tables used in this report, and in creating the .dofiles and documentation for future dataset users. She finalized the writing of this report, incorporating the final quantitative results into earlier drafts. The early drafts were written or supervised by Diego Zavaleta. Pierre Pratley, Julia Zulver and and Joanna Pares Hoare each drafted one interim chapter and Joanna also wrote a background report on early child marriage to inform this survey. Christoph Jindra helped with the revision process, Ana Vaz checked the final computations and the empowerment section, and Maarit Kivilo formatted the final report. Thus this is very much a team effort.

Finally, we offer our warmest gratitude to the people in Chad who opened their doors and spent their time answering this long and complicated survey. We hope to repay their kindness through the research these data will spark.

Table of Contents

Figures and Tables

Preface

The Chad Multidimensional Deprivation and Vulnerability Survey (EPMVT) was designed to inform the development and implementation of an inter-sectorial social protection programme in Chad. This programme aims at using approaches grounded in human rights, women's empowerment, and community mobilisation to improve girls' education and to reduce maternal mortality and violence against women in Chad.

In addition, the comprehensive data and analysis this study generates provides evidence on:

- why and how five 'missing dimensions' of wellbeing could be vital in expanding the scope and effectiveness of UNICEF's equity-focused programming in general, and in a fragile country setting like Chad, in particular; and

- linkages between key social determinants of multidimensional vulnerability and the propensity to adopt proven interventions, which should help in identifying cost-effective development interventions to improve outcomes related to health, education and physical safety.)

The EPMVT was fielded from June to August 2012 by the *Institut National de la Statistique, des Etudes Economiques et Demographiques* (INSEED) of Chad. Financial assistance was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Chad.

The findings of the EPMVT aim to inform and improve social protection programs and other development programmes in Chad. To better understand and utilise these findings, it is requested that the results of all research based on the EPMVT be widely disseminated to government units, international donors and civil society organisations.

We are grateful for the hard work of field staff and different professionals who have supported the project at different stages. We are also most grateful to the respondents of the survey, whose patience and time allowed for the completion of this survey.

1.   Introduction

Chad is one of the most deprived places in the world, ranked 185 out of 188 countries according to UNDP's 2015 Human Development Index. Figure 1.1 provides a comparison of poverty in Chad using various poverty measures. The government's latest survey of consumption conducted in 2011,[1] found that almost half of the population (47 percent) lived in absolute poverty using national poverty line, while The World Bank estimates that 65 percent and 38 percent of the population lives with US$3.10 a day or US$ 1.90 a day, respectively. On the basis of 2010 MICS data, the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) (2015) reports that 87 percent of the population is multidimensionally poor, that is, deprived in at least one-third of ten weighted indicators covering health, education and living standards – and that these poor households suffered, on average, deprivations in at least half of the included indicators. An additional 8 percent of the population was judged at risk of falling into multidimensional poverty given deprivations in two of the ten indicators. Moreover, three of the five poorest subnational regions in the world for which data are available are in Chad. A focus on multiple deprivations and their overlapping nature is important in understanding the realities of poor households and the vulnerabilities they face. Box 1 provides a summary of the indicators used in assessing multidimensional poverty.

Figure 1.1: A comparison of poverty in Chad using various poverty measures, 2010-2011
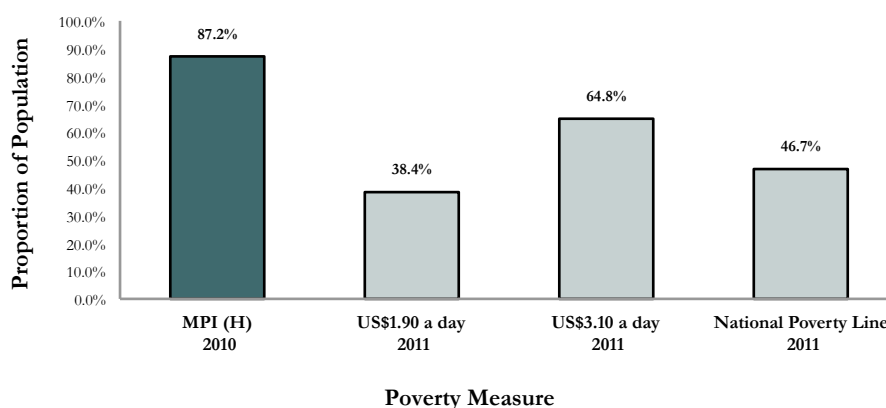
Note: Original source of figure: http://www.dataforall.org/dashboard/ophi/index.php/mpi/country_briefings

High levels of poverty based on non-income measure in Chad were reflected in indicators related to health and education reported in 2010.[2] For instance, less than one in three adults could read and an

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[1] L'Enquête sur la Consommation et le Secteur Informel au Tchad (ECOSIT III)

[2] The numbers discussed in this and the next paragraphs are based on data published in the *Human Development Report* 2010 by UNDP.

average adult had less than 2 years of education, while four in ten people are undernourished. There were important ramifications for children. About 80 per cent of infants did not receive DPT immunizations. A child born in Chad can expect to attain 6 years of schooling and to live less than fifty years. These figures stand in striking contrast to global averages of 12 years and nearly 70 years, respectively (as well as the sub-Saharan African averages of 9 years and 53 years, respectively). One in five children will not live to see their fifth birthday. Beyond health and education, data are lacking but the existing statistics for dimensions such as work, empowerment and physical safety are bleak, as shall be seen below. The current study was designed to update and probe such deprivations.

The status of women is particularly poor. As noted, the maternal mortality rate in Chad is one of the highest in the world with an estimated 1,200 deaths per 100,000 live births. Contributors to maternal mortality include early child marriage, young age at first pregnancy and high fertility rates. Formal health services for antenatal care and delivery are underutilised – less than 40 per cent of women receive antenatal care and just 14 per cent have a skilled attendant present at childbirth. Contraceptive use is extremely low, but evidence suggests this is not a question of an unmet need. As of 2008, less than one in four adult women (22 per cent) and less than half of girls (47 per cent) were literate. In the political arena, women occupy just five per cent of parliamentary seats.[3]

These indicators serve to underline the severe deprivations present in Chad. Equally striking is that in contrast to notable improvements elsewhere in the region and in other developing countries, many indicators in Chad have registered no substantive progress in recent decades. For instance, it was mentioned above that a child entering school today is, on average, likely to acquire 6 years of education; the same was true in 1980. The DPT immunization rate increased sharply in the 1980s, but has not changed since 1989. Mortality among children under 5 years has declined only marginally over the last three decades (from 228 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1980, to 209 today). This stagnancy highlights a need for complementary approaches to tackling persistent deprivation.

The new data presented here, grounded in UNICEF's equity-focused strategy and including five additional dimensions that are pertinent to deprivation and vulnerability in country setting such as Chad, could help to better understand persisting deprivation, and to offer new strategies for policy aimed at confronting it.

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[3] *Human Development Report* 2010, UNDP (page 149).

Box 1: The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

The MPI is an international comparable index. It has three dimensions (Health, Education and Standard of living) and 10 indicators: (1) Nutrition; (2) Child Mortality; (3) Years of Schooling; (4) School Attendance; (5) Cooking Fuel; (6) Sanitation; (7) Drinking Water; (8) Electricity; (9) Flooring; and (10) Asset Ownership. Each dimension is equally weighted, and each indicator within a dimension is also equally weighted. The specific definition of each indicator can be found in Annex 1.

Dimensions and indicators of the Global MPI
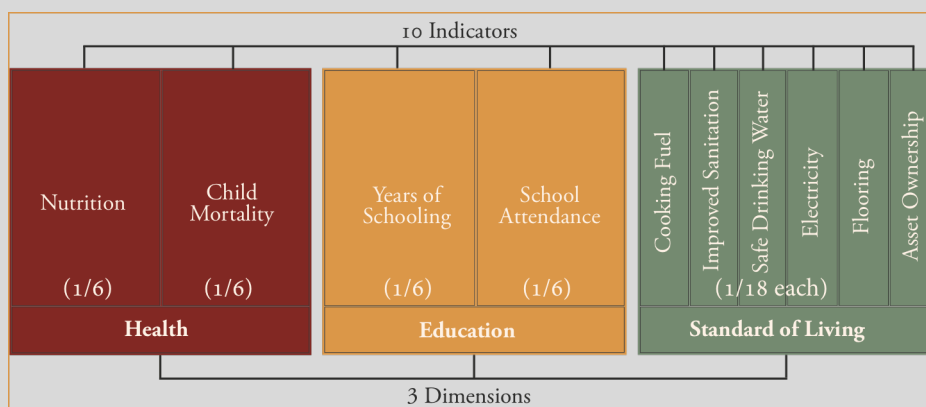
A person is identified as **multidimensionally poor** (or 'MPI poor') if they are deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators shown in the Figure above. In other words, the cutoff for poverty (k) is 33.3 percent.

The proportion of the population that is multidimensionally poor is the incidence of poverty, or headcount ratio (H). The average proportion of indicators in which poor people are deprived is described as the intensity of their poverty (A). The MPI is calculated by multiplying the incidence of poverty by the average intensity of poverty across the poor (MPI = H x A); as a result, it reflects both the share of people in poverty and the degree to which they are deprived.

Also, if a person is deprived in 20-33.3 percent of the weighted indicators they are considered '**Vulnerable to Poverty**', and if they are deprived in 50 percent or more, they are identified as being in '**Severe Poverty**'. Those identified as '**Destitute**' are deprived in at least one third of more extreme indicators; for example, two or more children in the household have died (rather than one), no one in the household has at least one year of schooling (rather than five years), the household practices open defecation, the household has no assets (rather than no more than one).

1.1   Multidimensional Poverty in Chad

Multidimensional poverty data for Chad is provided by the Global MPI 2015. This index is calculated yearly by OPHI, and published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Table 1.1 presents the MPI results of Chad. As can be observed, levels of poverty in Chad are striking, with 87 percent of the population considered multidimensionally poor. On average, 64 percent of the poor experience simultaneous deprivations in two-third of the indicators considered. More strikingly, 68 percent of the population is not only multidimensionally poor, but also live in severe poverty, while an appalling 66 percent are considered destitute. Furthermore, of the non-multidimensionally poor population (13 percent), 8.1 percent is vulnerable to poverty.

Table 1.1 Multidimensional poverty in Chad

Characteristics of national poverty in Chad based on multidimensional measure of poverty using data from MICS 2010

Percentage of poor people (H)	87.2%
Average intensity across the poor (A)	63.5%
Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI=H x A)	0.554
Percentage of people vulnerable to poverty (k = 20.0 - 33.3%)	8.1%
Percentage of people in severe poverty (k = 50.0%)	68.3%
Percentage of people in destitution	65.8%
Inequality among the poor	0.273

Note 1: The results of MPI Chad is based on data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of 2010; Note 2: Table reproduced from original data published at: http://www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/mpi-2015/mpi-country-briefings/

The composition of multidimensional poverty in Chad can be seen in Figure 1.1. The Global MPI uses 10 indicators to measure poverty in three dimensions: education, health and living standards (as detailed in Box 1). Figure 1.2 reports the proportion of the population that is poor and deprived in each indicator in Chad. As can be observed, the largest levels of deprivations are related to living standards, where over 80 percent of poor people experience deprivations in electricity, sanitation, flooring and use harmful cooking fuel, and over 50 percent of them experience deprivations in the other two indicators used to assess their situation regarding living standards. The situation is not much better for the poor population with respect to the other areas of life assessed: around 50 percent of the poor population live in dwellings where no household member has completed five years of schooling, or where no child is attending school up to the age at which they should finish class 6. Furthermore, over 30 percent experience malnutrition or live in households where at least one child has died.

Figure 1.2: Censored Deprivations in Each Indicator
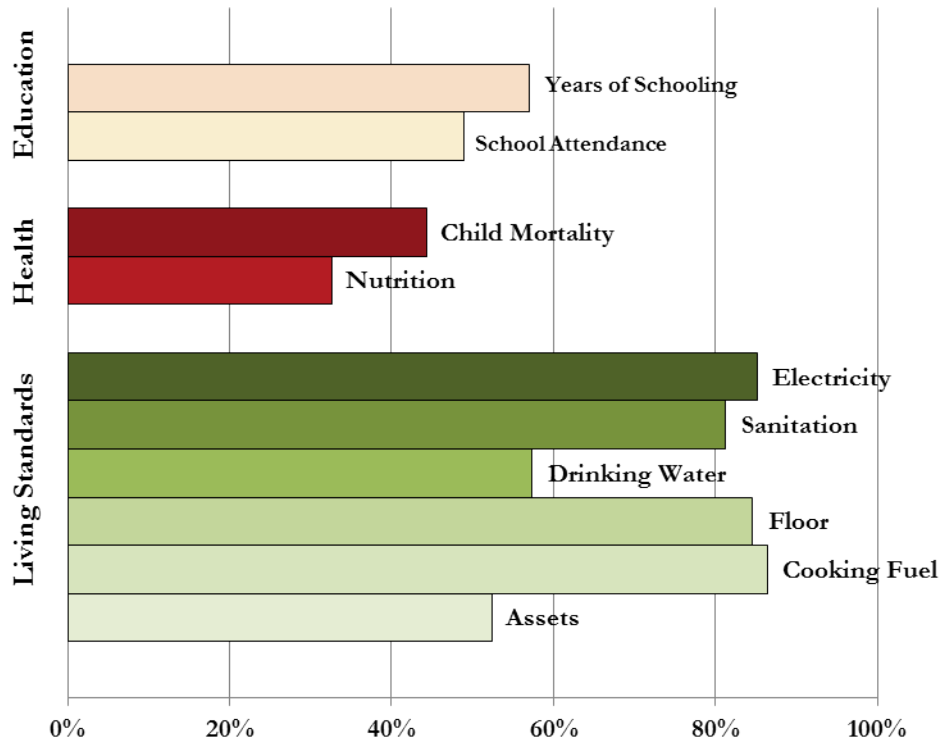
Percentage of the Population who are MPI poor and deprived in each indicator

Note: Original source of figure: http://www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/mpi-2015/mpi-country-briefings/

As with MPI levels, the composition of poverty exhibits important variations between urban and rural areas – see Figure 1.3. For example, deprivation in access to safe drinking water can vary from 17 percent in urban areas to 70 percent in rural settings.

Recall that i) a person is considered poor if he or she is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators and ii) the intensity of poverty denotes the proportion of weighted indicators in which he or she is deprived. A person who is deprived in 90 percent of the weighted indicators has a greater intensity of deprivation than someone deprived in 40 percent of the weighted indicators. Figure 1.4 breaks the poor population into groups based on the intensity of their deprivations. For example, the first slice shows deprivation intensities of greater than 33.33 percent but strictly less than 40 percent. It shows the proportion of poor people whose intensity (the percentage of indicators in which they are deprived) falls into each group. For example, 7 per cent of the MPI poor are deprived in 90 to 100 percent of the weighted indicators (nine or all of the indicators discussed in Box 1).

Figure 1.3: Percentage of the Population Who are MPI Poor and Deprived

Note: Original source of figure: http://www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/mpi-2015/mpi-country-briefings/
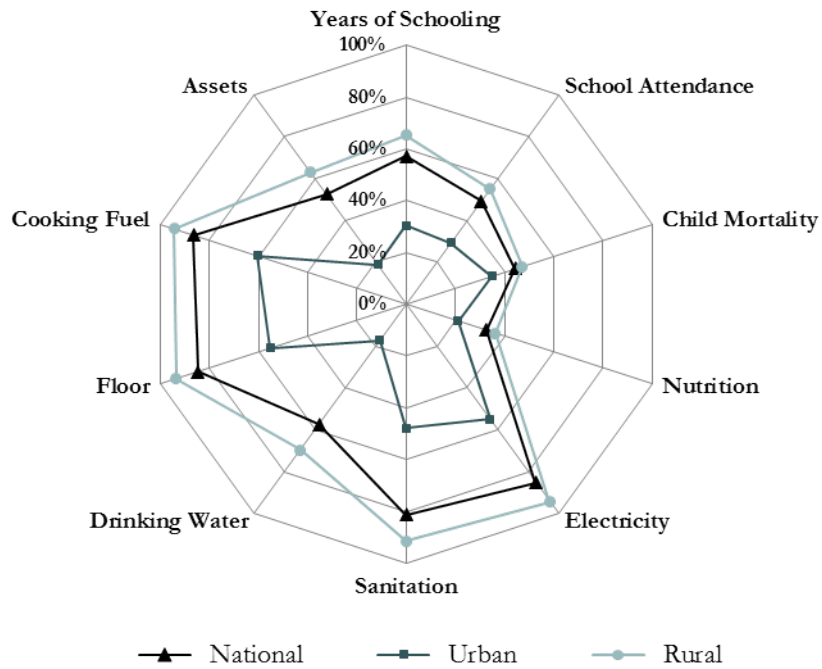
Figure 1.4: Intensity of Deprivation among MPI Poor

Note: Original source of figure: http://www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/mpi-2015/mpi-country-briefings/
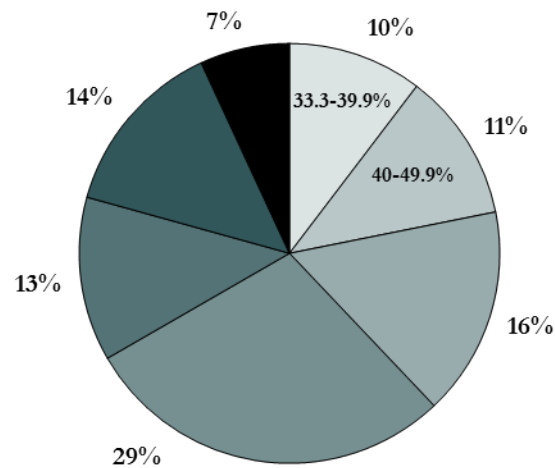
Figure 1.5 reports the proportion of the population in Chad that is poor in that percentage of indicators or more (note that Figure 1.5 shows the total population and not only the poor population, as in the analysis presented in Figure 1.4). For example, the number over the 40 percent + bar represents the percentage of people who are deprived in 40 percent or more weighted indicators. In this case, 78

percent of the total population of Chad experience deprivations in four or more of the indicators assessed.

Figure 1.5: Percentage of the People Deprived in X% or More of the Weighted Indicators

Note: Original source of figure: http://www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/mpi-2015/mpi-country-briefings/
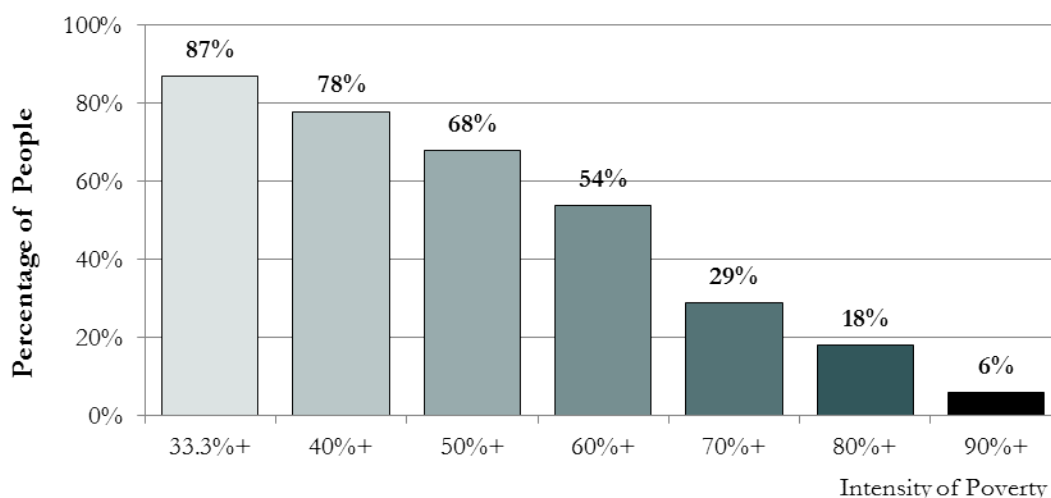
In both Figure 1.4 and Figure 1.5, those people who are deprived in 50 percent or more of the indicators are identified as in 'Severe Poverty'. In other words, everyone are identified as severely poor except those who fall into the first two categories (33.3-39.9 percent and 40-49.9 percent in Figure 1.4, 33.3 percent + and 40 percent+ in Figure 1.5).

There are important regional variations of multidimensional poverty levels. Figure 1.6 shows visually how the MPI varies across regions; red indicates a higher MPI and therefore greater poverty, while green indicates a lower MPI, and therefore lesser poverty. The Salamat region exhibits the highest level of MPI (0.715), while Ndjaména the lowest (0.237). A detailed result by region is presented in Table 1.2.

Salamat is also the poorest region of all the 884 regions around the world studied by the Global MPI 2015. [4] Salamat, in south-east Chad, is a landlocked region just south of the Sahel, bordering the Central African Republic. Some 98 percent of Salamat's 354,000 inhabitants are identified as multidimensionally poor. On average, each poor person in Salamat is deprived in nearly 75 percent of the MPI dimensions, which also makes it the region in the world with the highest intensity of poverty. In fact, three of the five

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[4] The Global MPI 2015 is built using DHS, MICS and national survey data, 2004-2014. The subnational analyses at the global level covers 101 countries and 884 subnational regions. For each country and region, OPHI posts the MPI value plus the percentage of poor people (headcount ratio) and intensity (average share of deprivations poor people experience) for each subnational region, as well as the percentage of people who are poor and deprived in each of the ten component indicators, the weighted contribution of each indicator, and other related measures. All data can be obtained at: www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/mpi-data-bank/.

Figure 1.6: Map that Illustrates Poverty Rates at the Subnational Level
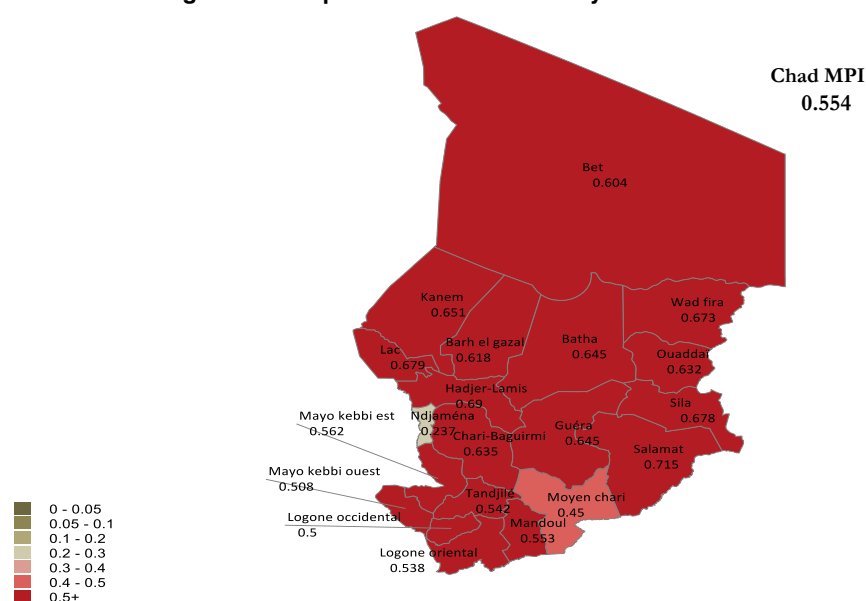
Note 1: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by OPHI or the University of Oxford. This map is intended for illustrative purposes only.
Note 2: Original source of map: http://www.dataforall.org/dashboard/ophi/index.php/mpi/country_briefings .

poorest regions analysed by the Global MPI 2015 are in Chad. It is important to note that Salamat is the poorest region because it shows consistently high rates of deprivation *in many different indicators at the same time*.

Table 1.2 Multidimensional poverty across subnational regions of Chad

Characteristics of subnational poverty in Chad based on multidimensional measure of poverty using data from MICS 2010

| Regions | MPI (H x A) | H (Incidence) k ≥ 33.3% | A (Intensity) | Percentage of Population: | | | Inequality among the MPI poor | Population share |
				Vulnerable to Poverty (k = 20-33.3%)	In Severe Poverty (k ≥ 50%)	Destitute		
Chad	**0.55**	**87.2%**	**63.5%**	**8.1%**	**68.3%**	**65.8%**	**0.27**	**100%**
Urban	**0.33**	**62.9%**	**53.1%**	**18.7%**	**35.4%**	**-**	**-**	**23.5%**
Rural	**0.62**	**94.7%**	**65.6%**	**4.9%**	**78.4%**	**-**	**-**	**76.5%**
Barh el gazal	0.62	95.6%	64.6%	3.3%	79.4%	-	0.23	0.8%
Batha	0.65	94.8%	68.0%	3.6%	80.0%	-	0.26	5.6%
Bet	0.60	92.9%	65.1%	5.8%	79.5%	-	0.25	0.7%
Chari-Baguirmi	0.64	94.6%	67.1%	3.8%	77.4%	-	0.28	4.9%
Guéra	0.65	95.0%	67.9%	4.5%	80.3%	-	0.27	4.6%
Hadjer-Lamis	0.69	97.8%	70.5%	1.8%	87.0%	-	0.25	5.8%
Kanem	0.65	96.5%	67.4%	2.8%	84.4%	-	0.23	4.4%
Lac	0.68	97.0%	70.0%	1.6%	83.7%	-	0.29	3.8%
Logone occidental	0.50	86.4%	57.8%	11.0%	61.4%	-	0.23	5.2%
Logone oriental	0.54	92.0%	58.5%	7.3%	68.9%	-	0.20	6.5%
Mandoul	0.55	90.3%	61.2%	8.5%	69.9%	-	0.25	6.7%
Mayo kebbi est	0.56	90.5%	62.2%	9.0%	69.8%	-	0.26	8.0%
Mayo kebbi ouest	0.51	86.2%	59.0%	12.5%	60.8%	-	0.23	5.3%
Moyen chari	0.45	82.2%	54.8%	13.8%	50.3%	-	0.20	5.6%
Ndjaména	0.24	48.4%	48.9%	21.4%	22.8%	-	0.16	11.3%
Ouaddaï	0.63	93.4%	67.6%	3.9%	83.5%	-	0.23	7.1%
Salamat	0.72	97.8%	73.1%	1.7%	90.6%	-	0.25	2.9%

Sila	0.68	95.5%	70.9%	3.8%	88.1%	-	0.24	1.6%
Tandjilé	0.54	88.8%	61.1%	9.3%	61.8%	-	0.30	5.7%
Wad fira	0.67	97.2%	69.2%	2.1%	89.9%	-	0.21	3.7%

Note: Table reproduced from original data published at: http://www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/mpi-2015/mpi-country-briefings/

The MPI can be also broken down to reveal what percentage of the population who are both MPI poor (because they experience multiple deprivations) and are deprived in each *particular* indicator. By this level of disaggregation, the region in the world with the highest rates of people who are multidimensionally poor and simultaneously deprived in drinking water, electricity and years of schooling is the region of Wad Fira in Chad. The case of Salamat can be used to illustrate how the MPI can be unfolded to show different patterns of interlocking deprivations in the country. Consider the composition of poverty in Salamat in comparison with that of the neighbouring region of Moyen Chari shown in Figure 1.7. The overall contribution of educational deprivations - the top light boxes - is much larger in Salamat than Moyen Chari. This suggests different subnational policy intervention between both regions. The national average obscures this information.

1.2   Objectives of the EPMVT Survey

The Chad Multidimensional Deprivation and Vulnerability Survey (henceforth known as the EPMVT 2012 survey or EPMVT survey) was designed to provide information on standard socio-economic variables and five additional 'missing dimensions' of poverty data, namely, dimensions that people living under poverty continue to mention as constituent parts of their experience yet for which there are no comparable international data (Alkire 2007). Specifically, the EPMVT collected information on the characteristics of the household's dwelling unit, education, employment, disabilities, fertility levels and mortality, breastfeeding and infant feeding practices, early child marriage, and hand-washing practices. In addition, data were collected on the missing dimensions: work quality, physical safety, empowerment, dignity and psychological wellbeing.

The EPMVT survey was designed with the following aims:

- To understand the levels of deprivations in multiple aspects of wellbeing and their overlap at the household level in the context of Chad.
- To identify the key factors conditioning selected outcomes in health, education and physical safety (i.e., the social determinants of each), and how these interact with the determinants that are already well-documented.
- To identify the key factors conditioning the uptake of proven interventions promoted by UNICEF (e.g., hand-washing, exclusive breastfeeding, early child marriage), that are focused on improving health and education outcomes and reducing the incidence of violence, especially that aimed at women and girls.

**Figure 1.7: Percentage Contribution of Each Indicator to the MPI:
Comparison between the Subnational Regions of Moyen Chari and Salamat**
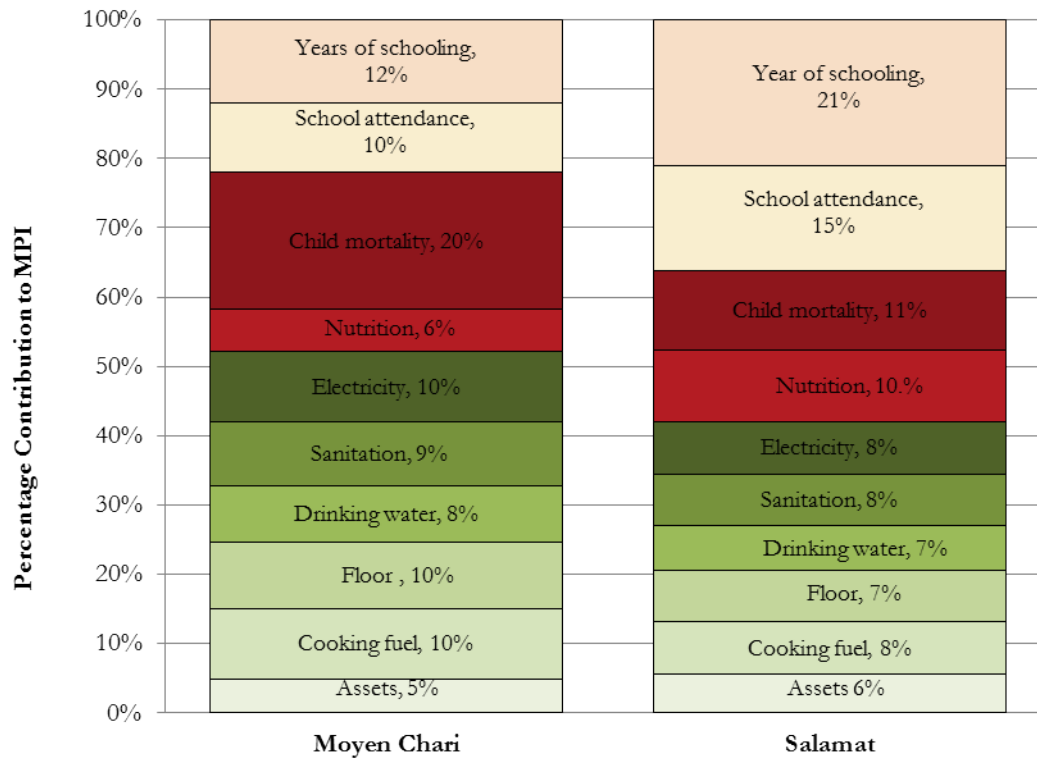
Note: Original source of figure: http://www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/mpi-2015/mpi-country-briefings/

- To identify the key factors conditioning selected outcomes in health, education and physical safety (i.e., the social determinants of each), and how these interact with the determinants that are already well-documented.

- To identify the key factors conditioning the uptake of proven interventions promoted by UNICEF (e.g., hand-washing, exclusive breastfeeding, early child marriage), that are focused on improving health and education outcomes and reducing the incidence of violence, especially that aimed at women and girls.

- To understand better the value of subjective indicators – relating to empowerment, dignity and self-respect, and psychological wellbeing – and their relationship with objective conditions and behaviours.

- To identify key policy actions and levers relevant to the Government of Chad, as well as to UNICEF in order to make programming more effective.

1.3 Organisation of the Survey

The EPMVT 2012 survey was primarily administered by the National Institute of Statistics, Economic Research and Demographic Chad (or INSEED in its local acronym). Three other organizations provided technical support that facilitated the implementation of the EPMVT 2012 survey. These are: the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) at the University of Oxford, Sistemas Integrales and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Chad.

OPHI was primarily responsible for designing the EPMVT 2012 questionnaire, training the enumerators on the Missing Dimensions modules of the questionnaire and preparing the final report of the EPMVT

2012 survey outcome. Sistemas Integrales provided technical assistance on the sampling design of the EMPVT survey that was based on the sampling frame of the National Household Consumption and the Informal Sector Survey of Chad 2011 (or ECOSIT III in its local acronym). As a result, the households covered under the EPMVT 2012 typically constitute a sub-sample of households covered under the ECOSIT III. In other words, this allowed the merging of household data from the EPMVT survey with that of the households that matched under the ECOSIT III survey. This merger facilitates having household consumption data that was collected under the ECOSIT III survey alongside the data collected under the EMPVT 2012. The merger between both surveys was performed by a technical group led by Sistemas Integrales and members from INSEED, with Sistemas Integrales providing guidance on the quality control of the dataset. A description of the merging process can be found in Annex 2. The EPMVT 2012 survey was funded by UNICEF.

1.4   Sample Design

The ECOSIT III covered a total sample of 9,259 households in 480 clusters (an average of 19.3 households per cluster). The national survey recorded information on a wide variety of topics including household consumption. A year later, the EPMVT visited 218 of the clusters with the intention of recording additional information for the same households. All of the selections were conducted randomly and with well-documented probabilities.

The ECOSIT III sample is drawn using a multi-stage stratified random sampling design. The sample is stratified into urban and rural stratum for each of the country's 20 regions, in addition to the 10 municipal *arrondissements* in the city of N'djamena. Within each stratum, the census enumeration areas (*zones de dénombrement*, or ZDs) is the primary sampling unit, followed by selection of households within each clusters (*grappes*) as the second stage sampling. The EPMVT 2012 covered 218 clusters with a total of 4,426 households visited as part of the survey. Of this, 3,727 or 84 percent of the EPMVT households matched with the ECOSIT III households; while the remaining 699 households are replacements.

1.5   Questionnaires

Two types of questionnaires were used in the EPMVT: the Household Questionnaire and the Individual Questionnaire. These questionnaires were modelled based on the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and OPHI's Missing Dimensions of Poverty survey modules. The intent was to reflect key socioeconomic data, alongside new data that are relevant to Chadians. All partner institutions were involved in the discussion and development of the questionnaires. Specific modules were consulted with leading agencies or experts on the matter of the module. The questionnaires were translated into French and Arabic.

The Household Questionnaire was used to list all the usual members and visitors who had spent the previous night in the selected households. This questionnaire was administered to the head of the household or, if not found in two different attempts, to the best-informed member available. Basic information was collected on the characteristics of each person listed, including his or her age, sex, education, relationship to the head of the household and survival status of the parents of children under age eighteen. In addition, the Household Questionnaire collected information on the religion and mother tongue of the respondent, the physical safety of the members of the household, as well as the characteristics of the household's dwelling unit, such as:

- source of water
- type of fuel used for cooking
- type of toilet facilities
- materials used for the floor, walls and roof of the house
- types of lighting
- method use to remove garbage and evacuating wastewater
- ownership of various durable goods
- distance from the closest health institution
- hand-washing facilities and implements

The Individual Questionnaire was used to collect information from the head of the household (or respondent of the Household Questionnaire) and all eligible women age 15 and older. The following topics were included in the Individual Questionnaire:

- Background characteristics such as age and education
- Employment characteristics such as being employed or unemployed (employment status), primary employment, employment benefits, occupational related morbidity, safety in the workplace and decision-making regarding employment activities
- Autonomy
  - decision-making regarding household activities and major household purchases
  - changing aspects of one's life
  - perceptions on empowerment
- Psychological and subjective wellbeing
  - life and domain specific satisfaction
  - happiness
  - meaning of life
  - 'basic psychological-needs' of autonomy, competence, and relatedness
- Shame, humiliation and isolation
  - poverty related stigma
  - shame-proneness
  - perceptions of unjust and unfair treatment
  - discrimination
  - loneliness
- Group participation
- Health of the members of this household
  - disabilities
  - birth history and childhood mortality

- breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- decision-making regarding breastfeeding activities
- media exposure and awareness of breastfeeding best-practices.
- Marriage and Early Child Marriage, including media exposure and awareness of child marriage-related problems
- Hand-washing, including media exposure and awareness of hand-washing best-practices

1.6   Pre-Test

Before the start of fieldwork, a pilot survey was conducted. This survey took place between 23rd and 27th of February 2012 in Mandelia (mainly rural), situated 50 km from the capital city of N'Djamena. The survey technical team and the supervisors formed three working teams, each composed of 5 people: a controller, a team leader and three enumerators. Each team was appointed to two enumeration areas composed of 21 households each. This pilot survey was designed to achieve the following objectives: (1) to provide a 'real world' space for supervisors to practice the knowledge and skills acquired during the training, to increase ownership and ensure high quality supervision during the actual survey; (2) to facilitate a pre-test of the questionnaires particularly on the missing dimensions of poverty; (3) to detect problematic questions and identify alternatives to correct them; and (4) to assess the feasibility of connecting the EPMVT 2012 survey to the ECOSIT III that was completed in July 2011.

Despite challenges at the field level, there were definitive lessons learned from the pilot survey. This includes the increased awareness on the actual time it takes to complete a questionnaire, the continuous absence of household heads meant slower data collection, linguistic skills must be rigorously taken into account when appointing enumerators, the performances of enumerators improved with increased experience in administering the questionnaires, the welcoming and keen to be interviewed attitude from the general population, and that the awareness visits conducted by INSEED prior to the pilot survey proved to be useful.

1.7   Main Training

Two trainings were conducted between February and May 2012: one for supervisors and the other for enumerators. The Supervisor Training was held 15-20 February 2012. The training was meant to equip supervisors with skills and knowledge on missing dimensions of poverty that will enable them to support the pilot survey; as well as to be able to train and coach enumerators to ensure high quality data collection. In a series of workshops, supervisors and members of the survey technical team were instructed on each question listed in the questionnaires. The purpose of this is to ensure overall understanding of the main questions, as well as how to translate the concepts into local languages. Subsequent workshops used methods including presentations, plenary discussions, and practical exercises to practice administering questionnaires.

The second training was held between 25ᵗʰ of April to 4ᵗʰ of May 2012. In this workshop, 259 enumerators were recruited and trained on the core modules (Household and Individual questionnaires). In addition, enumerators were also trained on the missing dimensions of poverty that are found in almost all of the modules, as well as stand-alone missing dimension modules (psychological wellbeing, quality of employment, etc.). The training was conducted by members of OPHI, as well as the supervisors trained by the INSEED technical team. This workshop was instructive but it provided space for questions, answers and interactive discussions.

The following words/concepts were carefully translated into local languages and dialects: vulnerability, deprivation, autonomy, exclusion, put down, discounted, cruelly criticized, respect, embarrassed, self-consciousness, humiliated, freedom of action, as well as levels of agreement or disagreement: agree, do not agree, totally agree, and do not agree at all.

1.8   Response Rates

Table 1.3 shows the response rates among all household and population who was covered through the Household Questionnaire of the EPMVT survey. A total of 25,845 individuals representing 4,426 households were visited. Of this, interviews were successfully completed for 24,587 individuals (non-weighted). Of the 13,226 men and 12,619 women visited, 96 percent were successfully interviewed. In the non-weighted sample, a higher number of households and respondents residing in urban areas were interviewed than those in rural areas. However, by applying the sampling weight, the trend indicates that only some 19 percent of the population live in urban areas, while a significant majority live in rural areas. As discussed above, the EPMVT 2012 survey sampling is replicated from the ECOSIT III sampling frame, where the latter is a national socioeconomic survey. Given that the focus of the ECOSIT III is on household consumption expenditure and employment, the survey naturally oversampled the urban population. To address this biased estimate, the sampling weight was developed and applied consistently during the analysis of the results.

The Individual Questionnaire was only applied on men holding the status of household head, while it was applied on *all* women age fifteen years and older. In other words, despite having a total 6,235 men age fifteen years and older in the sample, questions from the Individual Questionnaire was only collected from 3,362 men in this age group. In contrast, the Individual Questionnaire was administered on all 6,229 women age fifteen years and older. This is because the Individual Questionnaire covered specific subjects such as breastfeeding, early child marriage and other indicators in order to fulfil the specific objectives stated in Section 1.2.

Table 1.3 Survey response of EPMVT 2012, Chad
Interview response rates among all household members, men and women by residence (non-weighted and weighted sample), Chad 2012

	Non-weighted sample			Weighted sample		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Household						
Households visited	2,781	1,645	4,426	830	3,596	4,426
Completed interviews	2,639	1,612	4,251	783	3,531	4,314
Partially completed / refused	142	33	175	47	65	112
Response rate	94.9%	98.0%	96%	94.4%	98.2%	96%
Population						
Household members	16,306	9,539	25,845	4,791	21,054	25,845
Completed interviews	15,291	9,296	24,587	4,473	20,638	25,111
Partially completed / refused	1,015	243	1,258	318	416	734
Response rate	93.8%	97.5%	96%	93.4%	98.0%	96%
Men (all age)						
Men visited	8,384	4,842	13,226	2,475	10,751	13,226
Completed interviews	7,877	4,718	12,595	2,313	10,538	12,851
Partially completed / refused	507	124	631	161	213	375
Response rate	94.0%	97.4%	96%	93.5%	98.0%	96%
Women (all age)						
Women visited	7,922	4,697	12,619	2,316	10,303	12,619
Completed interviews	7,414	4,578	11,992	2,160	10,100	12,260
Partially completed / refused	508	119	627	157	202	359
Response rate	93.6%	97.5%	96%	93.2%	98.0%	96%
Men (15 years and older)						
Men visited	4,170	2,065	6,235	1,370	4,865	6,235
Completed interviews	3,904	2,016	5,920	1,274	4,768	6,042
Partially completed / refused	266	49	315	96	97	193
Response rate	93.6%	97.6%	96%	93.0%	98.0%	96%
Women (15 years and older)						
Women visited	3,999	2,230	6,229	1,220	5,009	6,229
Completed interviews	3,736	2,168	5,904	1,136	4,901	6,038
Partially completed / refused	263	62	325	84	107	191
Response rate	93.4%	97.2%	95%	93.1%	97.9%	95%

2.   Household Characteristics and Household Population

Key findings

- 51 percent of individuals living in households surveyed reported use of improved water sources. More than half of all rural householders reported use of unimproved sources, whereas a large majority of urban householders (81 percent) reported use of improved water sources.

- 63 percent of the population practises open defecation (73 percent of rural, and 17 percent of urban residents).

- Four fifth of households do not have electricity.

- The bicycle is the most prevalent method of household-owned transportation, both in rural and urban areas.

- 55 percent of female and 38 percent of male age 6 years and older have never ever attended or completed formal schooling.

- 84 percent of men have voted in the last election, while 72 percent of women reported doing the same.

- Some 36 percent of the interviewed women and 50 percent of the interviewed men are engaged as member in at least one community group.

The focus of this chapter is to summarise demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of individuals living in households selected in the EPMVT. Information was collected from the usual household residents of a selected household. The chapter provides information on the source of drinking water, availability of electricity, sanitation facilities, building materials, possession of household durable goods, hand washing facilities and educational attainment. Data from the 2012 ECOSIT were merged to create a wealth quintile index based on per capita household expenditure, a unique advantage of this dataset as it followed the NFHS's ECOSIT sampling frame, and thus provides richer analysis than that possible with only a consumption index (as is normally used in nationally representative surveys). The background information presented in this chapter is intended to provide an overview of individual's living condition. The demographic, socioeconomic and health data are presented in later chapters.

2.1   Household Environment

More than often, household characteristics such as the type of construction, ownership of assets and location of a household, shape the socioeconomic and health status of its members. Decisions about health, education, and general welfare are made and acted upon within the context of the household. The EPMVT contains a wealth of information about householder's source of drinking water, type of sanitation facility and access to electricity and materials used in their household construction.

2.1.1 Drinking Water

Increased access to improved drinking water is among the key policy goal for both the Government of Chad and UNICEF Chad. Unimproved water sources are known to increase the risk of contracting waterborne diseases and exacerbate the burden on health service delivery through increased demand for health care. Table 2.1 presents the percentage of distribution of households and population by source of drinking water, time to obtain drinking water, and treatment of drinking water, according to the rural and urban division. Improved water sources include piped water into the dwelling, yard, or plot; a public tap/stand pipe or borehole; a protected well or protected spring water, and rainwater.

Table 2.1 shows that in Chad, close to half of the population use unimproved source of drinking water. A large proportion of individuals in rural households (46 per cent) get their drinking water from an unimproved borehole. Only less than twenty per cent of individuals in rural households have access to clean piped water. Among those in rural households that have access to improved water sources, the most common source of drinking water is a protected well to which 23 per cent of rural individuals have access. By contrast, 81 per cent of individuals in urban areas have access to improved water sources compared to only 44 per cent of individuals in rural areas. The most common sources of improved

drinking water in urban areas are public piped water, to which some one fifth of individuals living in urban households have access. Over half of urban dwellers have access to clean piped water.

When water needs to be fetched from a source that is not immediately accessible to the household, it may get contaminated during transportation or storage even if the water is obtained from an improved source. Another factor that influences access to a water source is the burden of fetching water, which often falls disproportionately on female members of the household. Table 2.1 shows that, on average, 32 per cent of the population have access to water on their premises. Individuals living in urban households are 2.7 times more likely than those in rural households to have a water source in their house or yard (64 per cent and 24 per cent, respectively). Households that did not have water on their premises were asked how long it took for a round trip to and from the water source to fetch water. Some 40 percent of rural households take around 30 minutes to fetch drinking water, while 24 per cent of urban households take similar time. On average, 17 per cent of the households have members who travel between 30 and 60 minutes to fetch their drinking water, 19 per cent of which in rural and close to 8 per cent in urban areas. Some 8 percent of households go through the ordeal of spending sixty minutes or more for a roundtrip to get to their water source. Among these households, the majority (10 percent) live in rural areas and some 1.5 percent are urban dwellers.

Table 2.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and population by source of drinking water, time to obtain drinking water, and treatment of drinking water, according to residence, Chad 2012

	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	**79.3**	**45.2**	**51.6**	**80.7**	**44.0**	**50.8**
Piped into dwelling	10.9	0.2	2.2	11.8	0.1	2.3
Piped on plot	8.2	0.0	1.5	8.4	0.0	1.6
Piped at neighbor's	12.6	0.8	3.0	12.6	0.6	2.9
Public tap (piped)	22.6	17.7	18.6	22.2	17.1	18.0
Tube well/borehole	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Protected well	22.0	23.0	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8
Protected spring	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.7	1.9
Rain water	0.4	1.5	1.3	0.5	1.6	1.4
Bottled water	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Improved source	**17.4**	**52.2**	**45.7**	**16.4**	**53.9**	**46.9**
Borehole / well (unprotected)	13.4	45.9	39.8	13.1	46.4	40.3
Unprotected spring	0.8	2.7	2.3	0.9	3.3	2.9
Tanker truck / vendor	1.6	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.3
Surface water	1.5	3.6	3.2	1.0	4.1	3.5
Other source	**2.6**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**2.5**	**1.8**	**1.9**
Missing	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises	63.8	24.4	31.8	64.4	24.4	31.8
Less than 30 minutes	23.7	40.2	37.1	23.5	38.3	35.6
Between 30 and 60 minutes	7.6	19.4	17.2	7.4	20.4	18.0
Over 60 minutes	1.5	10.2	8.6	1.5	10.3	8.7
Missing	3.4	5.8	5.4	3.2	6.5	5.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Water treatment prior to drinking

Boiled	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Added chlorine	11.7	5.6	6.7	13.1	5.9	7.3
Strained through water cloth	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Ceramic, sand or other filter	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4
Solar desinfection	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Let it stand and settle	1.4	2.9	2.6	1.4	2.8	2.5
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Missing	3.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.2
No treatment	81.9	87.4	86.4	81.1	87.6	86.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[1]	13.4	7.2	8.4	14.6	7.6	8.9
Number	830	3,596	4,426	4,791	21,054	25,845

[1]Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, adding waterguard, bleaching, straining, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

The EPMVT also asked all householders whether they treated their water to ensure that it is safe for drinking. Water treatment is essential when drinking from unprotected or off-site water sources and is shown to drastically reduce water borne diseases and associated gastrointestinal and lower respiratory infections. Water treatment however is quite rare in the Republic of Chad, as 86 per cent of interviewed households reported not to treat their drinking water. Less than one per cent of the urban and rural population consume boiled drinking water. The most popular form of water treatment is the addition of *eau de javel* or chlorine, which is reported by fewer than 7 percent of the sampled households. Among those that treat their water with chlorine, the vast majority (12 per cent) reside in cities whereas some 6 percent live in rural areas. Only some 9 percent of the population live in households that reported using an appropriate method of water treatment, with just under 15 percent of urban population and just over 7 percent of rural population reporting water treatment with an appropriate method.

2.1.2 Household Sanitation Facilities

Adequate sanitation facilities are instrumental in the promotion of public health. For all Chadian households, availability of proper hygienic sanitation facilities reduces the risk of exposure to illnesses and further lightens the burden on the public health delivery system. Adequate sanitation facilities include an improved toilet and method of waste disposal that separates waste from human contact. Following UNICEF and WHO (2010) guidelines, a household is classified as having an improved toilet facility if the toilet is used only by household members (i.e. the toilet is not shared), and if the toilet separates the waste from human contact. Flush/pour toilets that flush to a piped sewer system, and ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets (which separate solid waste from water) are also classified as improved toilets.

Table 2.2 show that only some 6 per cent of the population in Chad use improved toilet facilities that are not shared with other households. The numbers are substantially different between rural and urban areas. Some 23 per cent of the urban population use improved and non-shared facility, while it is just

over 2 percent among the rural population. The most common type of improved toilet in both rural and urban areas is a pit latrine with a slab. On the other hand, the vast majority of the Chad population (87 percent) use non-improved toilet facilities, of which 95 percent live in rural areas and 53 percent in urban areas. Moreover, close to 63 percent of individuals live in households who report open defecation.

Table 2.2 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, according to residence, Chad 2012

	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved latrine, not shared facility	**20.8**	**2.3**	**5.8**	**22.6**	**2.2**	**6.0**
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	3.5	0.9	1.4	3.1	0.8	1.2
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	1.3	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.4
Pit latrine with slab	15.1	1.0	3.6	17.1	1.0	4.0
Composting toilet / Ecosan	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4
Shared latrine facility[1]	**23.5**	**2.1**	**6.1**	**23.1**	**1.9**	**5.9**
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	2.8	0.7	1.1	3.3	0.6	1.1
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2
Pit latrine with slab	19.0	0.8	4.2	17.8	0.7	3.9
Composting toilet / Ecosan	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.7
Non improved latrine facility	**54.5**	**94.6**	**87.1**	**53.3**	**94.9**	**87.2**
Pit latrine without slab / open pit	29.7	16.5	19.0	30.1	18.2	20.4
Buckets	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Hanging toilet / latrine	4.3	1.7	2.2	4.8	1.9	2.4
No facility / bush / field	19.3	74.7	64.3	17.3	72.8	62.5
Other	0.7	1.6	1.4	0.6	2.0	1.7
Missing	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of individuals	830	3,596	4,426	4,791	21,054	25,845

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

2.1.3 Housing Characteristics

Housing characteristics reflect the household's socioeconomic status in society. Amongst other things, lack of adequate housing facilities determines the magnitude of exposure to risks associated with ill health. Table 2.3 shows that only some 4.5 percent of the households in Chad have electricity. There is a large disparity between urban and rural areas: 22 percent of urban households have access to electricity, while only some 1 percent of rural households have similar facility.

An overwhelming 95 percent of households have floor that is made of natural material, which is, either earth, sand, or dung. Cement is the most popular man-made material for floors, especially in urban areas. Some 16 percent urban households reported cement as the flooring material compared to just 1 percent rural households.

Table 2.3 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households by physical characteristics and percentage using solid fuel for cooking according to residence, Chad 2012

	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity			
Yes	20.8	0.7	4.5
No	78.6	98.8	95.0
Missing	0.6	0.5	0.5
Total	100	100	100
Flooring material			
Natural material	81.0	98.2	94.9
Planks (wood)	0.3	0.3	0.3
Palm / bamboo	0.0	0.4	0.3
Parquet or polished wood	0.6	0.0	0.1
Vinyl or asphalt	0.1	0.0	0.0
Mosaic or tiles	0.3	0.0	0.1
Cement	16.5	0.8	3.7
Carpet	0.3	0.0	0.1
Other	0.2	0.3	0.3
Missing	0.7	0.2	0.3
Total	100	100	100
Rooms used for sleeping			
No rooms	0.0	0.2	0.2
One	26.9	28.7	28.4
Two	26.3	32.4	31.3
Three or more	44.5	37.8	39.0
Missing	2.2	0.9	1.1
Total	100	100	100
Separate room for cooking			
Separate room in the house	15.2	14.8	15.1
In a separate building outside	51.2	57.2	52.3
No separate room for cooking	32.0	26.7	31.0
Missing	1.6	1.4	1.5
Total	100	100	100
Cooking fuel			
Electricity	0.6	0.0	0.1
LPG/natural gas/biogas	8.2	0.3	1.8
Kerosene	0.5	0.0	0.1
Coal/Lignite	1.0	0.1	0.2
Charcoal	11.1	6.9	7.7
Wood	75.9	90.2	87.5
Straw/shrubs/grass /animal dung /crop	0.4	1.5	1.3
No food cooked in household	1.0	0.5	0.6
Other	0.4	0.2	0.3
Missing	1.0	0.3	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[1]	**88.3**	**98.7**	**96.7**
Number	**830**	**3,596**	**4,426**

LPG = Liquid petroleum gas
[1]Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood/straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung

The number of rooms used for sleeping in relation to the number of household members is an indicator of crowding and can increase the risk of contracting communicable diseases. Overall, 28 percent of the households use only one room for sleeping. Another 31 percent use two rooms and 39 percent use three or more rooms for sleeping. Urban households are more likely to use three or more rooms for sleeping than rural households.

Cooking in poorly ventilated areas, especially with solid fuels can lead to high levels of smoke and respiratory infections as well as carbon monoxide poisoning. Having a well-ventilated room to cook in greatly reduces this risk. Table 2.3 indicate that slightly more than half of the households in Chad live in households that cook in a building separate from the house (52 percent). However, there is no sufficient data to inform us whether the separate building/space is well ventilated. Yet, the large share of households that have separate areas for cooking and sleeping suggest that health risks based on exposure to solid fuels is potentially limited to few members within those households. In most cases, it is the women who are are likely to be affected given that they are the ones who spend most time preparing meals.

The effects are potentially worst of for women living in rural areas. Over one third of rural households have no separate room for cooking (31 percent) compared to some 27 percent of urban households. In Chad, the use of solid fuels is widespread. Close to 97 percent of households use solid fuel for cooking. This includes coal, charcoal, wood, straw, shrubs, grass, agricultural crops and animal dung. This practice is nearly universal for rural households (over 99 percent), followed by urban households (over 88 percent). Wood is the most prevalent type of fuel in both rural and urban households.

2.1.4 Household Possessions

Household assets in terms of durable consumer goods are a good indicator of a household's welfare status. Moreover, particular goods have specific benefits. For instance, a radio, a mobile phone, or a television can be a source of information and new ideas for household members; a refrigerator prolongs the expiry of foods; and a means of transport can increase access to markets and services that are beyond walking distance. Table 2.4 shows that almost half of the households have radios (43 per cent) and mobile telephones (45 percent). The high level of urban households reporting mobile phone ownership indicates substantial penetration of the mobile phone industry in urban areas (77 percent of urban households). Rural areas however lag behind, as only 38 percent of rural households reported owning one or more mobile phones. Radio, televisions and refrigerators are also more readily available in urban than rural households.

Table 2.4 Household possessions
Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land and livestock/farm animals by residence, Chad 2012

	Urban	Rural	Total
Household assets			
Radio	68.4	37.4	43.2
Television	26.8	1.2	6.0
Mobile telephone	77.2	37.9	45.3
Non-mobile telephone	2.9	0.8	1.2
Refrigerator	6.9	0.6	1.7
Generator	17.4	1.4	4.4
Grain mill	4.2	2.1	2.5

Ventilator	14.9	0.7	3.3
Sewing machine	4.3	2.7	3.0
Gas stove	8.2	3.1	4.0
Watch	61.7	38.7	43.0
Laptop	7.7	1.8	2.9
Ownership of land	37.8	76.4	69.2
Means of transport			
Bicycle	29.4	24.8	25.6
Motorcycle / scooter	27.6	7.6	11.3
Pull cart for animal	5.6	10.5	9.6
Car / truck	5.5	1.4	2.1
Boat	2.7	1.7	1.9
Rickshaw (Pousse-pousse)	11.3	6.0	7.0
Ownership of farm animals			
Horses, donkeys or mules	8.3	30.1	26.0
Cattle	11.3	34.2	29.9
Sheep / goats	19.7	51.2	45.3
Poultry	23.2	51.6	46.3
Pigs	3.3	8.0	7.1
Dromedaries and camels	2.7	4.8	4.4

Transportation is essential for it enables access to markets too far away to reach on foot to buy and sell goods and access services when needed. A quarter of households surveyed possess a bicycle as a means of transport (see Table 2.4). Urban households are slightly more likely to possess bicycles (29 percent) than urban households (25 percent). Eight percent of rural households own a motorcycle compared to 28 per cent of urban households. In rural households, pull carts for animals (11 percent), motorcycles or scooters (8 percent) and rickshaws (*pousse-pousse*) (6 percent) are most commonly owned besides bicycles. These assets are equally popular in urban households, but at different distributions, with 28 percent reporting ownership of a motorcycle or scooter, 11 percent for pousse-pousse and 6 percent for a pull cart for an animal. Some two-thirds of all households reported ownership of agricultural land (76 percent of rural households and 38 percent of urban households). Among those that own farm animals, poultry (46 percent) and sheep or goats (45 percent) are the most commonly owned. As would be expected, rural households are at least twice as likely to own animals compared to urban households.

2.2   Per Capita Household Expenditure Quintiles

Household expenditure is commonly regarded as the standard for measuring welfare and overall standard of living. The Chad 2012 EPMVT survey did not specifically collect data on household expenditure. However, the EPMVT survey used the exact same sampling framework of the nationally representative socio-economic survey known as the ECOSIT 3 survey, developed by the National Institute for Statistics of Chad. In other words, the EPMVT survey covered majority of the households that were also visited by the ECOSIT 3. This enabled data merging between the ECOSIT 3 and EPMVT surveys, in particular with household expenditure data that was collected through the ECOSIT 3 survey.

Table 2.5 shows that majority of the urban population are associated with the fourth and highest expenditure quintiles. In contrast, the majority of the rural population are associated with the lower

household expenditure quintiles. There is substantial variation in distribution of household expenditure per quintile across regions. More than 40 percent of the population in Ville de N'Djamena and Kanem is associated with the highest household expenditure quintile, while in other regions the proportion is as low as 2 percent such as in Logone Occidental. About 60 percent of the population in Guera have per capita household expenditure that is in the lowest quintile, followed by those in Mandoul and Logone Occidental (41 and 35 percent respectively). However, in the case of Chad, the population's welfare based on household expenditure quintiles must be interpreted cautiously given that some 14 percent of the population have missing household expenditure data.

Table 2.5 Household expenditure quintile

Percent distribution of population by per capita household expenditure quintiles, according to residence and region, Chad 2012

Residence / region	Per capita household expenditure quintile					Missing	Total	Population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban	6.4	11.2	13.5	22.0	35.9	11.1	100	4,202
Rural	21.9	20.8	20.1	18.4	14.8	4.1	100	18,015
Region								
Batha	8.2	27.0	27.8	15.9	17.0	4.2	100	1,011
Borkou	16.5	18.9	13.4	14.9	30.2	6.1	100	292
Chari Baguirmi	11.4	14.4	23.0	33.1	12.7	5.5	100	1,181
Guera	60.6	14.0	5.6	8.9	6.1	4.9	100	720
Hadjer Lamis	9.8	15.4	30.2	22.1	22.4	0.2	100	1,201
Kanem	16.5	8.8	17.8	15.6	41.2	0.3	100	767
Lac	14.4	20.0	22.6	26.8	14.1	2.1	100	770
Logone Occidental	34.7	28.0	12.4	11.6	1.6	11.7	100	2,204
Logone Oriental	13.7	15.7	28.5	17.7	17.1	7.3	100	2,113
Mandoul	41.2	24.4	18.2	9.3	5.5	1.5	100	1,499
Mayo Kebbi Est	11.2	14.7	19.1	20.9	31.1	3.1	100	1,312
Mayo Kebbi Ouest	7.3	24.7	21.2	20.5	24.4	1.9	100	1,070
Moyen Chari	29.0	25.9	18.8	9.9	14.2	2.3	100	1,068
Ouaddai	15.4	12.4	15.9	24.2	28.6	3.6	100	1,450
Salamat	20.3	14.7	21.2	22.7	18.3	2.8	100	397
Tandjile	29.8	22.7	15.6	21.2	6.7	4.0	100	1,108
Wadi Fira	20.9	26.9	16.7	23.6	8.8	3.2	100	966
Ville de N'Djamena	1.2	6.3	10.1	21.0	44.0	17.4	100	1,868
Barh El Gazel	1.7	19.1	13.9	20.3	36.2	8.8	100	355
Ennedi	5.0	15.9	13.1	30.7	35.3	0.0	100	112
Sila	9.9	27.9	21.8	28.1	12.3	0.0	100	753
Total	18.9	19.0	18.9	19.1	18.8	5.4	100	22,217

2.3   Population by Age and Sex

Age and sex are important variables that are the primary basis for demographic classification in vital statistics, censuses, and surveys. They are also important variables for the study of mortality, fertility, and marriage and influence social status and opportunity structure. Table 2.6 shows the distribution of the population in the 2012 Chad EPMVT by sex and urban-rural residence by five-year age groups. The total population in the survey is 25,845. The total male population is 13,226 (male urban + male rural). On the

other hand, the total female population is 12,619 (female urban + female rural). The broad age base is evident from the large number of children under the age 15 in urban and rural areas, which characterizes a population with high fertility. Children under the age of 15 account for close to two third of the rural population (64 percent of the cumulative percentage of population under the age of fourteen years, total rural) and 59 percent of the urban population (cumulative percentage of population under the age of fourteen years, total urban).

Table 2.6 Household population by age, sex and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by five-year age groups, according to sex and residence (weighted), Chad 2012

	Male				Female				Total				N
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	
Age group													
<5	17.1	424	19.8	2,131	16.0	371	18.7	1,926	16.6	794	19.3	4,056	4,850
5-9	17.5	433	22.2	2,391	17.9	414	20.5	2,112	17.7	847	21.4	4,502	5,349
10-14	14.3	353	16.2	1,739	14.6	339	13.3	1,366	14.4	692	14.7	3,104	3,796
15-19	10.1	249	8.9	955	10.9	253	8.5	874	10.5	502	8.7	1,829	2,331
20-24	8.9	220	5.6	604	8.8	204	6.9	710	8.8	424	6.3	1,315	1,739
25-29	6.9	172	5.0	537	8.1	188	8.1	830	7.5	360	6.5	1,369	1,729
30-34	5.6	140	4.3	465	5.9	137	6.5	673	5.8	276	5.4	1,140	1,416
35-39	4.8	119	4.3	465	5.2	121	5.2	536	5.0	241	4.8	1,002	1,243
40-44	3.8	94	3.7	393	3.5	81	4.1	417	3.7	175	3.9	810	985
45-49	3.0	75	2.4	262	2.6	61	2.4	249	2.8	136	2.4	510	647
50-54	2.6	63	2.2	238	2.0	46	2.1	220	2.3	109	2.2	457	566
55-59	1.7	43	1.5	156	1.3	30	0.8	87	1.5	73	1.2	243	316
60-64	1.4	33	1.5	160	1.1	25	1.2	119	1.2	58	1.3	278	336
65-69	0.9	21	1.0	104	0.6	14	0.4	45	0.8	36	0.7	149	185
70-74	0.6	15	0.8	89	0.7	16	0.6	57	0.6	30	0.7	146	177
75-79	0.4	10	0.3	27	0.4	8	0.3	26	0.4	18	0.3	52	71
80+	0.5	11	0.3	35	0.3	8	0.5	52	0.4	19	0.4	88	107
Missing	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	4
Total	100%	2,475	100%	10,751	100%	2,316	100%	10,303	100%	4,791	100%	21,054	25,845

2.4   Household Composition

Table 2.7 show that about one quarter of the households in Chad are headed by women (21 percent). The average household size in Chad is 5.9 persons. Households with 4 to 7 members are the most prevalent type of household composition found in Chad. Some 51 percent of households in urban areas have between 4 to 7 householders, while 53 percent of households in rural areas have similar number of household members. Single-person households are more common in urban areas (7 percent) than in rural areas (5 percent).

Table 2.7 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of headship and by household size; mean size of household; and percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18, according to residence, Chad 2012

	Urban	Rural	Total
Household headship			
Female	23.7	20.1	20.8
Male	76.3	79.9	79.2
Total	100	100	100
Number of household members			
1	7.1	5.1	5.4
2	7.7	6.2	6.5
3	8.9	9.7	9.6
4	12.0	13.3	13.0
5	15.2	15.0	15.0
6	12.4	14.8	14.3
7	11.6	10.4	10.6
8	7.9	9.4	9.1
9	5.0	4.7	4.8
10	3.6	3.5	3.5
11	3.6	2.8	3.0
12+	5.2	5.2	5.2
Total	100	100	100
Numbers	830	3,596	4,426

2.5   Educational Attainment of the Household Population

Education is a key determinant of human capital. Studies have consistently shown that educational attainment strongly affects reproductive behaviour, fertility, infant and child morbidity and mortality, attitudes and awareness related to family health, use of family planning, and sanitation. The EPMVT collected information on educational attainment of all persons age five and older. Table 2.8 and Table 2.9 show the percent distribution of the female and male population age 5 years and older by the highest level of education completed. Some 15 percent of women and 26 percent of men surveyed in Chad have completed primary or higher levels of education. The large majority - 56 percent of females and 40 percent of males lack formal education. The trends in educational attainment suggest that those lacking formal education are predominantly older and live in rural areas of the country.

Table 2.8 Educational attainment of the female population

Percent distribution of the female household population age six years and older by highest level of schooling attended or completed, according to background characteristics, Chad 2012

	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	Higher	Others[3]	Missing	Total	Number
Age										
6-9	42.2	51.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.7	100	1,976
10-14	31.8	50.7	6.3	5.7	0.0	0.1	1.8	3.7	100	1,732
15-19	45.8	22.3	7.8	18.6	0.8	0.2	1.8	2.7	100	1,146
20-24	52.0	20.7	7.2	11.0	2.7	1.5	2.1	2.9	100	929
25-29	66.9	18.6	4.6	4.6	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	100	1,034
30-34	70.0	16.3	2.3	3.4	0.9	1.4	3.0	2.7	100	822
35-39	69.2	20.2	2.4	2.8	0.8	0.9	2.8	1.0	100	668
40-44	77.8	13.4	2.7	1.1	0.3	0.3	2.0	2.5	100	506
45-49	75.8	12.0	3.7	2.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	3.8	100	315
50-54	86.1	7.2	1.8	1.9	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.5	100	270
55-59	73.8	17.8	2.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	100	119
60-64	92.7	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	2.9	100	146
65+	89.6	3.4	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.8	4.3	100	230
Missing	65.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.2	100	3
Residence										
Urban	36.1	30.4	6.3	14.8	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.9	100	1,895
Rural	59.1	29.9	3.3	3.2	0.1	0.0	1.5	2.9	100	8,000
Region										
Batha	62.0	26.4	2.0	1.8	0.1	0.2	4.8	2.7	100	456
Borkou	66.1	23.2	1.7	2.7	0.3	0.2	4.3	1.5	100	124
Chari Baguirmi	79.1	14.2	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.0	1.4	3.2	100	531
Guera	55.7	31.9	3.3	2.6	0.8	0.1	0.5	5.3	100	314
Hadjer Lamis	72.1	21.9	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	100	476
Kanem	78.8	7.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	10.5	2.0	100	310
Lac	84.3	11.1	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.8	100	349
Logone Occidental	49.6	38.3	6.4	3.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.5	100	1,034
Logone Oriental	30.2	53.1	7.9	5.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	2.8	100	882
Mandoul	42.8	44.2	4.6	6.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.5	100	699
Mayo Kebbi Est	55.1	29.9	3.0	6.1	0.4	0.3	1.1	4.2	100	628
Mayo Kebbi Ouest	29.7	41.6	8.7	15.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	4.2	100	501
Moyen Chari	43.1	47.2	3.3	3.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.4	100	423
Ouaddai	67.2	18.3	1.7	4.7	0.3	0.3	2.0	5.6	100	609
Salamat	69.7	17.4	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.0	4.1	6.0	100	173
Tandjile	49.4	36.1	5.5	6.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.4	100	520
Wadi Fira	80.4	12.2	1.2	1.7	0.0	0.7	1.9	1.9	100	474
Ville de N'Djamena	34.0	26.0	7.2	16.1	4.3	4.6	3.7	4.1	100	841
Barh El Gazel	50.5	37.4	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	6.3	3.1	100	157
Ennedi	61.0	25.0	2.5	4.1	0.4	0.0	4.1	3.0	100	55
Sila	74.8	8.9	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.0	3.7	10.1	100	339
Expenditure quintile										
Lowest	57.5	33.2	2.5	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.6	100	1,777
Second	61.1	28.7	4.3	3.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.6	100	1,782
Middle	53.7	32.1	2.8	4.5	0.2	0.2	2.3	4.3	100	1,684
Fourth	52.8	29.8	4.4	6.2	0.6	0.4	2.9	3.1	100	1,689
Highest	50.3	27.5	5.0	8.3	1.3	1.3	2.6	3.7	100	1,583
Missing	51.7	28.0	4.6	7.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	3.7	100	1,380
Total	**54.7**	**30.0**	**3.9**	**5.4**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**1.7**	**3.1**	**100**	**9,895**

[1]Completed cours moyen 2 (CM2) at the primary level; [2]Completed terminale at the secondary level; [3]Includes Ecole coranique

Table 2.9 Educational attainment of the male population

Percent distribution of the male household population age 6 years and older by highest level of schooling attended or completed according to background characteristics, Chad 2012

	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	Higher	Others[3]	Missing	Total	Number
Age										
6-9	41.2	52.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	3.7	100	2,233
10-14	22.4	55.4	8.2	6.1	0.1	0.1	3.2	4.7	100	2,127
15-19	21.3	29.5	12.9	28.6	1.0	0.2	2.2	4.4	100	1,224
20-24	34.3	13.9	7.6	27.3	6.7	2.4	2.3	5.6	100	837
25-29	35.1	19.7	7.4	17.3	6.6	5.7	2.4	5.7	100	721
30-34	41.5	20.8	7.5	13.9	4.7	5.0	1.9	4.7	100	615
35-39	47.6	23.4	6.9	12.0	2.7	2.9	1.2	3.2	100	594
40-44	49.6	21.6	9.5	9.3	1.5	3.1	4.0	1.4	100	495
45-49	50.0	25.7	5.1	6.9	1.1	3.1	4.9	3.2	100	342
50-54	59.9	16.1	8.7	6.0	1.2	2.0	2.1	4.2	100	306
55-59	53.6	22.9	7.2	6.6	0.8	2.6	4.3	2.1	100	203
60-64	74.0	9.7	8.8	2.5	0.5	0.6	3.0	0.9	100	196
65+	80.9	7.8	3.2	2.1	0.7	0.2	3.9	1.2	100	317
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	1
Residence										
Urban	22.7	29.8	7.5	18.8	5.7	7.2	2.4	5.9	100	1,988
Rural	41.3	36.1	6.5	8.9	0.8	0.1	2.8	3.6	100	8,223
Region										
Batha	42.0	38.2	4.0	6.4	1.6	0.5	3.5	3.8	100	473
Borkou	51.1	24.6	4.3	11.2	1.6	0.9	2.3	3.9	100	126
Chari Baguirmi	61.1	19.3	1.4	5.4	0.1	0.0	4.1	8.6	100	561
Guera	39.4	44.3	4.8	5.6	0.6	0.4	0.9	3.9	100	337
Hadjer Lamis	57.9	25.0	1.9	5.3	0.5	0.0	8.1	1.4	100	548
Kanem	61.2	18.9	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	14.2	3.3	100	390
Lac	84.3	8.3	1.7	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.7	100	360
Logone Occidental	22.1	48.7	10.3	14.4	2.0	0.2	0.1	2.3	100	928
Logone Oriental	12.6	49.2	14.0	17.2	2.6	0.1	0.2	4.1	100	1,030
Mandoul	22.1	52.9	10.0	10.7	2.1	0.2	0.0	2.0	100	729
Mayo Kebbi Est	28.5	39.9	6.7	17.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	4.1	100	547
Mayo Kebbi Ouest	17.2	35.3	11.1	26.9	4.0	1.1	0.0	4.5	100	480
Moyen Chari	28.3	45.7	7.6	14.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	2.7	100	465
Ouaddai	60.7	18.6	5.0	5.7	0.3	1.0	5.2	3.6	100	631
Salamat	43.5	29.9	4.4	8.6	0.7	0.4	4.9	7.7	100	172
Tandjile	21.2	55.2	10.0	10.2	1.3	0.2	0.0	2.1	100	482
Wadi Fira	66.0	21.7	4.1	2.7	0.4	0.2	3.2	1.8	100	486
Ville de N'Djamena	21.3	25.6	6.2	18.9	6.9	12.2	2.4	6.5	100	919
Barh El Gazel	45.6	36.5	2.1	1.7	0.6	1.8	5.0	6.7	100	153
Ennedi	38.4	42.7	6.7	7.3	0.5	1.6	1.1	1.7	100	50
Sila	62.8	17.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	8.4	11.0	100	343
Expenditure quintile										
Lowest	36.8	43.6	5.9	7.3	0.7	0.1	1.6	4.0	100	1,789
Second	44.5	35.9	7.4	7.4	0.7	0.2	1.3	2.6	100	1,778
Middle	37.2	38.2	6.7	8.6	1.5	0.5	2.8	4.5	100	1,720
Fourth	38.7	29.2	6.9	13.2	1.6	1.2	5.6	3.5	100	1,737
Highest	35.1	30.9	7.1	14.5	3.1	3.0	2.4	3.9	100	1,684
Missing	32.9	30.6	5.8	14.6	3.4	4.4	2.4	6.0	100	1,503
Total	**37.7**	**34.9**	**6.7**	**10.8**	**1.8**	**1.5**	**2.7**	**4.0**	**100**	**10,211**

[1]Completed cours moyen 2 (CM2) at the primary level; [2]Completed terminale at the secondary level; [3]Includes Ecole coranique

2.6   Physical Safety

Safety from violence is clearly inherently valuable. In addition to the direct costs of violence, the indirect costs and the threat of violence are also very significant. Parents, for example, may decide not to send their children to school if they fear for their safety, resulting in deprivation in education for these children and un-utilised resources in terms of provision of infrastructure and teachers. In addition, violence undermines development gains, sustains poverty traps, and impedes human freedom to live together safely and securely.

Table 2.10 Household security

Household security in Chad, 2012 (N=25,845)

In the last 12 months did someone get into your house, flat or dwelling without permission and steal or try to steal something?

	n	%
Yes	5,268	20.4
No	20,344	78.7
Don't know	234	0.9

In the last 12 months did someone steal something from you or a member of your household (not stored in the dwelling such as vehicles, parts of vehicles, motorbikes, pumps, bicycles and so on?

	n	%
Yes	4,048	15.7
No	21,533	83.3
Don't know	264	1.0

In the past five years, were you or a member of your household assaulted (hit, slapped, shoved, punched, pushed or kicked) without any weapon either inside or outside your home?

	n	%
Yes	3,948	15.3
No	21,106	81.7
Don't know	791	3.1

Results for particular aspects of violence against property and people are shown in Table 2.10.[5] As observed, 20 percent of the population has been subject of property-related crimes within their household in the 12 months prior to the interview, while 16 percent of the population has experienced property-related crimes outside their homes in the same period. Some 15 percent of the population has

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[5] These are self-reported figures that do not necessarily reflect reported crimes to the police.

been assaulted (without any weapon) within or outside their home in the five-year period before the interview.

2.7 Household Tasks

Questions related to household tasks were collected from all women age fifteen years and older (N=6,229), as well as from men who are household heads (N=3,362). Table 2.11 shows the percentage and total number of men and women who participate in household tasks. There are some tasks that are significantly skewed by sex. Preparing meals, for example, is predominantly a female task, with 87 percent of women participating, and only 21 percent of men participating. Laundry is another example, with 86 percent of women participating and 40 percent of men participating. Cleaning follows the same pattern, with 86 and 28 percent of women and men, respectively, participating. Finally, paying the bills and keeping the budget is also a sex-skewed task, with 82 percent of men and 35 percent of women participating.

Table 2.11 Household tasks
Percent distribution of participation in household tasks by women and men age 15 years and older, Chad 2012

	Participate in household tasks		Missing	Total	N
	Yes	No			
Preparing meals					
Female	86.9	6.4	6.8	100	6,229
Male	20.5	76.3	3.2	100	3,362
Shopping					
Female	64.6	28.4	7.0	100	6,229
Male	64.4	32.5	3.1	100	3,362
Cleaning					
Female	86.4	6.8	6.8	100	6,229
Male	27.6	69.4	3.1	100	3,362
Laundry					
Female	85.5	7.7	6.8	100	6,229
Male	40.0	56.8	3.2	100	3,362
Home improvement					
Female	39.7	52.4	7.9	100	6,229
Male	55.9	40.3	3.8	100	3,362
Paying bills and keeping the budget					
Female	35.2	57.5	7.4	100	6,229
Male	82.0	14.6	3.4	100	3,362
Children's health when they are ill					
Female	73.9	19.3	6.9	100	6,229
Male	77.1	19.7	3.2	100	3,362
Taking care of the old or the sick					
Female	65.5	27.2	7.3	100	6,229
Male	71.6	25.0	3.4	100	3,362
Taking care of the children					
Female	78.2	14.7	7.1	100	6,229
Male	64.2	32.4	3.4	100	3,362

There are some tasks, however, in which men and women both participate. For example, both women and men do household shopping, 65 and 64 percent respectively. Also, 40 percent of women and 56 percent of men are involved in home improvement tasks. When it comes to taking care of others, men and women are both involved. Some 74 percent of women and 77 percent of men reported of helping to take care of a sick child, and 65 percent of women and 72 percent of men will take care of the old or the sick. When it comes to taking care of the children on a day-to-day basis, 78 percent of women and 64 per cent of men participate.

2.8   Major Household Purchases

The percentage of male household head and all women age fifteen years and older that make large or important household purchases is shown in Table 2.15. In general, some 18 percent of the sample of eligible men and women has responded as having made large or important purchases in the past year. In other words, some 1,726 individuals of the 9,591 eligible individuals are empowered in making and carrying out such decision for their household. However, significant gender differences exist: only some 10 percent of women say that they make large or important purchases, compare to 32 percent of men who is involved in similar decision-making.

Table 2.12 Important purchases

Percent distribution of important or large household purchases made by individuals age 15 years and older, Chad 2012

	Have made large purchases		Missing	Total	N
	Yes	No			
Gender					
Female	9.6	82.6	7.9	100	6,229
Male	31.6	65.3	3.2	100	3,362
Residence					
Urban	18.7	72.3	9.0	100	1,827
Rural	17.2	77.3	5.5	100	7,764
Education					
No education	12.7	81.6	5.7	100	5,763
Primary	25.8	69.3	4.8	100	2,326
Secondary +	25.8	64.5	9.7	100	1,122
Others	13.0	84.7	2.3	100	234
Missing	17.7	57.7	24.6	100	146
Total	**17.5**	**76.4**	**6.2**	**100**	**9,591**

There is very little difference in decision making of large or important purchase between individuals living in rural and urban location. 19 percent of adults in urban areas and 17 percent of adults in rural areas are engaged in making decisions related to purchasing important household related items. Having education is positively associated with individual's ability to make large and important purchases; those

with education are more likely to make a purchase than those with no education (13 percent of people with no education versus 26 percent of people with primary education and secondary education or higher, respectively).

Table 2.13 shows the percentage of first, second and third type of large purchases acquired in the past year. Animals/cattle/poultry, means of transportation and food crops, were some of the most important first purchases made by households (31 percent, 17 percent, and 8 percent, respectively). These three items were also important second (23 percent, 16 percent, and 13 percent, respectively) and third (24 percent, 16 percent, and 18 percent, respectively) choice-purchases for many households. Purchases that were less prominent first choices included crops (8 per cent), clothing (5 per cent), utensils (4 per cent), real estate (4 per cent), tools (2 per cent), construction materials (2 per cent), jewellery (less than 1 per cent), and food (less than 1 per cent).

Table 2.13 Types of important purchases
Percentage and total number of first, second and third large purchases acquired in past 12 months, Chad 2012

	First	Second	Third
Applicances	7.6	12.7	9.7
Clothing	7.0	12.0	10.9
Means of transportation	16.7	15.8	16.2
Utensils	4.5	4.4	6.7
Food crops	7.6	13.5	17.7
Real estate	3.9	3.0	0.8
Aimals / cattle / poultry	30.9	22.9	23.3
Jewelry	0.6	2.5	0.3
Construction material	1.5	2.5	3.7
Tools	2.0	4.8	2.8
Foods	0.3	1.9	1.5
Other	2.5	1.6	3.3
Missing	15.0	2.4	3.1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
N	**1,726**	**615**	**431**

2.9   Political Participation

Table 2.14 presents the percentage of individuals age fifteen years and older (specifically men who are household heads and all women) who have voted in the last communal, legislative or presidential election. Majority of the adult population (77 percent) have voted in either of the last election. A higher proportion of men (84 percent) voted compared to women (72 percent). Interestingly, individuals living in rural areas recorded higher participation of voting than those in urban areas. Across the education spectrum, those with lower levels of education showed higher participation in voting than those with secondary education.

Table 2.14 Political participation

Percent distribution of political participation among individuals age 15 years and older, Chad 2012

	Voted in the last elections		Missing	Total	N
	Yes	No			
Gender					
Female	72.3	17.2	10.6	100	6,229
Male	84.2	8.4	7.4	100	3,362
Residence					
Urban	71.0	16.4	12.6	100	1,827
Rural	77.9	13.5	8.7	100	7,764
Education					
No education	75.9	15.5	8.6	100	5,763
Primary	81.0	10.4	8.6	100	2,326
Secondary +	72.4	13.5	14.1	100	1,122
Others	81.0	14.1	4.9	100	234
Missing	59.0	16.1	24.9	100	146
Total	76.6	14.0	9.4	100	9,591

2.10 Group Membership and Participation

Table 2.15 presents the percentage of group membership reported by eligible men and women. In general, some 36 percent of the interviewed women and 50 percent of the interviewed men have membership in at least one of the 11 listed community groups. A higher share of male than female respondents are engaged in group membership. Both women and men are more likely to participate in the producer's groups (19 and 36 percent respectively), followed by religious groups (16 and 19 percent, respectively).

Table 2.15 Membership in various groups

Percent distribution of membership in various groups among women and men age 15 years and older, Chad 2012

	Member of the following groups		Missing	Total	Total respondents who said 'Yes'
	Yes	No			
All women, 15 years & older (N =6,229)					
Producer's group	18.5	74.7	6.8	100	1,154
Water users' group	2.7	90.6	6.8	100	165
Forest users' group	2.3	90.9	6.9	100	141
Credit or microfinance group	2.7	90.4	6.9	100	170
Other women's group	9.7	83.6	6.8	100	601
Mutual help or insurance group	4.0	89.2	6.8	100	251
Trade and business association	3.2	89.9	6.9	100	201
Civic or charitable groups	3.4	89.6	7.0	100	211
Local government	1.7	91.3	7.0	100	104
Religious group	16.2	76.9	6.9	100	1,007
Other groups	3.2	81.8	15.0	100	199

Women are member in at least one of the groups above	**29.2**	**70.9**	**0.0**	**100**	**1,816**
Men, household heads (N =3,362)					
Producer's group	35.5	61.0	3.5	100	1,195
Water users' group	4.4	92.1	3.5	100	147
Forest users' group	4.5	92.0	3.5	100	150
Credit or microfinance group	2.5	94.0	3.5	100	84
Other women's group	1.9	94.4	3.7	100	63
Mutual help or insurance group	5.0	91.5	3.5	100	169
Trade and business association	4.2	92.3	3.5	100	141
Civic or charitable groups	8.7	87.7	3.6	100	292
Local government	3.9	92.6	3.6	100	131
Religious group	18.8	77.7	3.6	100	631
Other groups	5.1	82.5	12.4	100	172
Men are member in at least one of the groups above	**42.9**	**57.1**	**0.0**	**100**	**1,443**

Table 2.16 presents the participation characteristics among women and men who hold membership in the groups. The most active participation is observed for the producer's group, followed by the religious group for both female and male. However, participation rates differ with the perception of capacity to influence decisions within the group. Only some 35 percent was ever involved in a leadership position, with more men than women holding leadership position. Furthermore, only 24 percent of respondents claim they can provide input to all or most decisions, while 53 percent believe they can provide very little or no input at all to most decisions. In terms of the characteristics of these groups, a larger number of participants belong to mixed groups (57 percent) than to same-sex groups (40 percent). Also, these groups meet quite often, with 40 percent of interviewees belonging to groups that meet at least once a week. Participation is active, with 48 percent of members attending at least four of the last five meetings.

Table 2.16 Participation characteristics in group memberships

Percent distribution of participation characteristics among women and men age 15 years and older in groups where they hold membership, Chad 2012

	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage	n	Percentage	n	Percentage	n
If you are member of more than one group, which one are you most actively involved in?						
Producer's group (agricultural/livestock/fisheries)	33.8	613	60.7	875	45.5	1,482
Water users' group	1.3	23	1.4	21	1.4	44
Forest users' group	0.2	3	0.4	6	0.3	9
Credit or microfinance group	3.8	70	1.5	21	2.8	92
Other women's group	17.4	316	0.9	13	10.2	334
Mutual help or insurance group	1.5	27	1.7	24	1.6	51
Trade and business association	3.7	67	2.1	30	3.0	98
Civic or charitable groups	2.9	53	7.6	109	5.0	161
Local government	0.2	3	1.2	18	0.6	21
Religious group	32.0	581	20.1	290	26.8	875
Others	3.2	58	2.4	34	2.8	93
Do you have or ever had a leadership role in this group?						
Yes	26.2	476	46.9	677	35.2	1,149
No	66.3	1,204	47.3	682	58.0	1,891

Missing	7.5	135	5.8	84	6.7	220
How much input do you have in decision-making in this group?						
No input	24.5	445	13.0	188	19.5	636
Input in very few decisions	39.4	715	26.5	383	33.8	1,101
In put into some decisions	16.6	302	24.8	358	20.2	658
Input into most decisions	11.0	200	19.2	276	14.6	475
Input into all decisions	5.3	96	14.7	212	9.4	306
Missing	3.2	58	1.9	27	2.6	85
Is it a mixed group (men and women?)						
Yes	52.1	946	64.3	928	57.4	1,871
No	44.4	805	33.8	487	39.8	1,295
Missing	3.6	64	1.9	28	2.8	92
How often does the group meet?						
More than once a week	22.5	408	24.5	354	23.4	762
Once a week	43.5	790	34.5	497	39.6	1,290
Once every two weeks	10.0	181	12.9	185	11.2	366
Once a month	21.0	382	26.3	379	23.3	760
Missing	3.0	55	1.9	27	2.5	82
Of the five last meetings, how many did you attend?						
1	12.1	219	10.1	146	11.2	366
2	15.7	285	13.7	198	14.8	483
3	21.8	395	21.7	313	21.7	708
4	16.0	291	15.2	220	15.7	510
5	29.3	532	35.9	518	32.2	1,048
Missing	5.1	93	3.4	49	4.4	143
Total	**100**	**1,816**	**100**	**1,443**	**100**	**3,259**

3.   Employment Characteristics

Key findings

- 73 percent of men and 47 percent of women age fifteen years and older are employed in Chad.
- Some two third of the employed men and women are engaged in self-employment.
- Women in the Mandoul region are more likely to be employed (82 percent) than women in any other regions, while women in the Mayo Kebbi Ouest have the lowest rates of women's employment in the country (13 percent).
- 96 percent of working women and 87 percent of working men has no access to any of these employment entitlements - a formal work contract, paid sick-leave, maternity leave, health insurance or free medical care, paid vacation leave or retirement pension.
- At least 95 percent of employed men and women have experienced either one of these poor working conditions in relation to their employment – lack of drinking water or toilet, standing long hours, exposure to high-powered tools, loud noises, extreme temperatures or chemicals, carrying heavy loads and exposure to other work-related hazards.

The availability of employment opportunities is a central aspect for the wellbeing of people for many reasons, including its instrumental importance as a generator of income, providing the feeling of competence and dignity, and as an important space to generate and maintain social connectivity. The quality of employment is also central for this analysis as the risks involved in some of these opportunities may undermine its potential for achieving the wellbeing of people.

3.1   Employment Status

The 2012 EPMVT asked respondents who are eligible to be part of the labour market regarding their employment statuses, including whether they worked in the seven days preceding the survey and, if not, whether they had worked in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. It also includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation or any other such reason. Overall, some 47 percent of the female and 73 percent of the male labour force are employed in Chad. The specific results by age, residence, region, education level, and wealth quintile, for eligible female and male labour force, are presented in Table 3.1 and Table 3.2.

Table 3.1 shows that the employment rates among women is the lowest among those age 65 years and older (32 percent) and highest among those age 45-49 (67percent). Rural women are more likely to be working than urban women (49 percent versus 37 percent). Women in the Mandoul region are more likely to be employed (82 percent) than women in any other regions, while women in the Mayo Kebbi Ouest have the lowest rates of employment in the country (13 percent).

Table 3.1 Employment status of women

Percent distribution of employment statuses among women age 15 years and older according to background characteristics, Chad 2012

	Employed	Not employed	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age					
15-19	34.5	49.4	16.2	100	1,154
20-24	41.9	47.6	10.5	100	936
25-29	53.5	39.9	6.6	100	1,042
30-34	53.9	39.9	6.2	100	828
35-39	49.9	44.0	6.1	100	673
40-44	49.0	45.3	5.7	100	509
45-49	56.6	37.0	6.4	100	317
50-54	49.0	47.0	4.0	100	272
55-59	53.8	40.7	5.5	100	120
60-64	51.3	36.7	11.9	100	147
65+	31.7	59.8	8.5	100	232
Residence					
Urban	37.1	49.4	13.5	100	1,220
Rural	48.9	43.4	7.7	100	5,009
Region					
Batha	13.6	77.1	9.3	100	282
Borkou	27.1	62.5	10.4	100	80
Chari Baguirmi	49.1	44.6	6.3	100	319
Guera	55.8	34.9	9.3	100	188
Hadjer Lamis	64.4	28.1	7.5	100	277
Kanem	20.1	73.8	6.0	100	205
Lac	26.7	69.4	4.0	100	211
Logone Occidental	60.4	34.4	5.2	100	701
Logone Oriental	71.6	21.6	6.8	100	569
Mandoul	82.0	12.5	5.6	100	434
Mayo Kebbi Est	47.1	36.6	16.3	100	408
Mayo Kebbi Ouest	13.0	71.8	15.2	100	322

Moyen Chari	71.2	22.4	6.4	100	262
Ouaddai	24.4	67.0	8.6	100	358
Salamat	34.0	52.0	14.0	100	112
Tandjile	79.4	12.0	8.6	100	317
Wadi Fira	21.9	70.3	7.8	100	303
Ville de N'Djamena	25.2	60.5	14.3	100	549
Barh El Gazel	38.7	54.1	7.2	100	84
Ennedi	30.3	59.5	10.2	100	34
Sila	35.6	55.5	8.9	100	214
Education					
No education	45.1	47.2	7.7	100	4,067
Primary	58.4	33.3	8.3	100	1,359
Secondary +	33.5	50.2	16.3	100	574
Others	31.2	61.8	6.9	100	124
Missing	43.6	36.7	19.7	100	106
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	58.1	33.9	8.0	100	1,067
Second	50.8	42.0	7.2	100	1,110
Middle	45.3	44.2	10.5	100	1,043
Fourth	43.6	46.7	9.7	100	1,061
Highest	38.3	52.6	9.1	100	1,059
Missing	42.8	48.6	8.6	100	888
Total	**46.6**	**44.5**	**8.8**	**100**	**6,229**

Table 3.1 also shows that those with less education are more likely to be employed: some 45 percent of women with no education and 58 percent of women with primary education are currently employed compared to 33 percent of women with a secondary or higher education. Numbers also reveal that the proportion of women currently employed decreases with levels of wealth. For example, those in the lowest quintile (58 percent) are more likely to be employed than those in the second, middle, fourth or highest quintiles (51 percent, 45 percent, 44 percent and 38 percent, respectively).

Table 3.2 presents the employment statuses of men age fifteen years and older and who are household heads. Men between fifteen and sixty-four years are employed at a rate between 90-65 percent, with employment rates declining after the age of 65 (53 percent for those 65+). Men living in urban areas are more likely to be in employment than those living in rural areas (78 percent and 71 percent respectively). This stands in contrast with women, where women in rural areas were most likely engaged in active employment than women in urban areas (see Table 3.1 on women's employment status).

The descriptive numbers on men's employment status also suggest that adult men in Mandoul have the highest rate of employment (96 percent), just as women in that region. However, the male labour force in Wadi Fira has the lowest rate of employment (20 percent). Across the education spectrum, men with higher levels of education are more likely to be employed than those lacking formal education. Some 82 percent of men with some or completed primary education and 83 percent of men with secondary or higher education are actively engaged in the labour market, while only 64 percent of men lacking formal education are in similar position. Interestingly, the association between levels of education and

employment also differs between men and women. In Table 3.1, it was observed that women with secondary or higher education recorded lower engagement rates in the labour market than those lacking formal education or have only primary education. Finally, men in the top most and bottom most of the household expenditure quintiles are more likely to be actively engaged in the labour market than those in the middle quintiles. 74 percent of men from the poorest household expenditure quintile and the wealthiest quintile, respectively, are in current employment compared to some 69 percent of men from the middle expenditure quintile.

Table 3.1 and Table 3.2 also show that some 45 percent of the female labour force and close to one fourth of the male labour force interviewed in the EPMVT 2012 are not in active employment.

Table 3.2 Employment status of men

Percent distribution of employment statuses among men age fifteen years and older according to background characteristics, Chad 2012

	Employed	Not employed	Missing	Total	Number of men
Age					
15-19	90.1	9.9	0.0	100	21
20-24	76.6	23.4	0.0	100	193
25-29	77.6	19.4	3.0	100	468
30-34	76.1	19.8	4.1	100	471
35-39	76.3	20.7	3.0	100	531
40-44	77.9	19.0	3.1	100	452
45-49	71.3	24.9	3.8	100	313
50-54	66.8	29.6	3.6	100	281
55-59	67.8	32.1	0.1	100	189
60-64	65.2	31.6	3.2	100	173
65+	53.2	42.5	4.4	100	270
Residence					
Urban	78.5	18.6	2.9	100	608
Rural	71.3	25.6	3.1	100	2,754
Region					
Batha	46.5	36.0	17.5	100	116
Borkou	89.7	9.9	0.4	100	43
Chari Baguirmi	78.6	19.7	1.8	100	235
Guera	64.1	18.7	17.3	100	108
Hadjer Lamis	91.2	5.6	3.2	100	210
Kanem	58.4	41.4	0.3	100	123
Lac	43.7	56.3	0.0	100	153
Logone Occidental	87.9	12.1	0.0	100	301
Logone Oriental	92.6	7.0	0.4	100	307
Mandoul	96.1	3.8	0.1	100	252
Mayo Kebbi Est	68.8	18.9	12.3	100	188
Mayo Kebbi Ouest	46.3	48.4	5.3	100	158
Moyen Chari	85.0	14.8	0.2	100	162
Ouaddai	37.8	58.5	3.7	100	212
Salamat	53.9	38.3	7.8	100	59
Tandjile	99.3	0.7	0.0	100	161
Wadi Fira	20.2	79.3	0.5	100	101
Ville de N'Djamena	77.8	20.2	2.0	100	282
Barh El Gazel	82.8	15.8	1.4	100	57
Ennedi	88.8	11.2	0.0	100	12
Sila	52.0	48.0	0.0	100	122
Education					

No education	64.1	32.6	3.4	100	1,709
Primary	82.4	16.2	1.4	100	961
Secondary +	83.3	13.1	3.7	100	542
Others	74.1	24.5	1.5	100	109
Missing	54.2	21.1	24.8	100	40
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	73.9	23.3	2.7	100	541
Second	66.9	29.8	3.3	100	565
Middle	68.9	27.5	3.7	100	564
Fourth	74.9	23.5	1.6	100	601
Highest	73.9	21.7	4.4	100	609
Missing	77.6	19.7	2.7	100	482
Total	**72.6**	**24.3**	**3.1**	**100**	**3,362**

3.2   Employment by Socio-Professional Category

Table 3.3. is an extension of Table 3.1, where the employment statuses of women are further disaggregated by their socio-profession for those in employment. While some 47 percent of the female labour force is currently employed, the question is what type of profession are women mostly engaged in? Table 3.3 reveals that women in the labour force are primarily engaged as self-employed worker (28 percent) followed by as unpaid family worker (12 percent). Less than 1 percent of women in the labour market in Chad hold a job at the senior executive and middle-managerial level.

While some 73 percent of men who were interviewed in the EPMVT 2012 are in employment, the large majority are primarily engaged as self-employed workers (51 percent, Table 3.4). Only some 4 percent of those in the labour market are engaged in white-collar jobs (senior executive and middle-managerial level).

3.3   Employment Benefits

Table 3.5 show the percentage distribution of employment benefits received by employed women in Chad. Women were asked to respond if they had entitlement benefits to each of the 6 listed benefits: formal work contract, maternity leave, health insurance, paid vacation leave, retirement pension and paid sick leave. Majority of employed women did not receive any employment benefits. On average only some 2 percent of the employed female labour force responded that they received at least one of the 6 listed employment benefits (Table 3.5). Table 3.6 show the percentage distribution of employment benefits received by men. Men were asked to respond if they had entitlement benefits to a list of benefits that are similar to women excluding maternity leave. Some 8 percent of the interviewed male labour force has responded as receiving some employment benefit.

The rather low access towards employment benefits may be explained by the nature of women's and men's employment. The large majority of the female and male workforce in Chad is engaged in self-employment (as shown in Table 3.3 and Table 3.4). Given the informal nature of self-employment, it is

not surprising that those engaged in this form of employment lack any employment related benefits.

Table 3.5 and Table 3.6 also show that that employment benefits are more prevalent in urban than rural areas of the country. It is also observed that increasing levels of educations lead to a greater chance of employment benefits. Finally, the chances of receiving employment benefits are higher in the wealthier expenditure quintiles. This suggests that those in the wealthier quintiles are more likely to be associated with white-collar jobs, that is, job that are more likely to come with employment benefits and perks.

Table 3.7 summarises the type of employment benefits that are entitled by employed women and men in Chad in 2012. By specifically focusing among the employed population, we find that women face disadvantage on all types of employment entitlement benefits than men do. The benefit received by men in employment is largely driven by them receiving a formal work contract. Some 8 percent of the employed male workforce has a formal contract in contrast to 2 percent of the female workforce. Men are more likely entitled to paid leave, pension and health benefits than women, although both sexes have recorded low levels of entitlements. Women's poor benefit entitlement status is further emphasized by the fact that only some 2 percent of employed women are entitled to maternity leave.

3.4   Aspects of Quality of Employment

Table 3.8 describes the levels of occupational morbidity experienced by women and men in employment. As can be seen, men are more likely than women to be incapacitated by work-related accidents or diseases (21 percent versus 12 percent, respectively). Employed workers in rural areas have slightly higher incidences of employment related morbidity than their urban counterparts (17 versus 14 percent, respectively). Across the education spectrum, the risk of employment related morbidity seems to be similar for all levels of education. Interestingly, those in the middle expenditure quintile face higher incidences of occupational related morbidity than individuals in the poorest or wealthiest expenditure quintiles.

Table 3.3 Employment of women by socio-professional category

Percent distribution of socio-profession among women age 15 years and older according to background characteristics, Chad 2012

	Employed										Not employed	Missing	Total	Number of women
	Senior executive	Middle managerial	Skilled worker	Semi-skilled	Unskilled worker	Employer	Self-employed	Family work	Apprentice	Other				
Age														
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	18.5	13.2	1.5	0.2	49.4	16.2	100	1,154
20-24	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	20.9	15.3	2.1	2.3	47.6	10.5	100	936
25-29	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.1	1.5	0.3	30.1	15.6	2.2	2.3	39.9	6.6	100	1,042
30-34	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	31.4	11.2	3.8	5.3	39.9	6.2	100	828
35-39	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	29.1	11.0	2.1	4.1	44.0	6.1	100	673
40-44	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	32.4	10.7	1.9	2.1	45.3	5.7	100	509
45-49	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	43.7	8.5	2.3	0.3	37.0	6.4	100	317
50-54	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	37.4	7.9	1.7	0.9	47.0	4.0	100	272
55-59	0.0	0.5	2.1	0.0	4.2	0.5	27.7	18.0	0.3	0.6	40.7	5.5	100	120
60-64	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	37.7	8.4	1.4	1.5	36.7	11.9	100	147
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	26.3	2.5	1.9	0.8	59.8	8.5	100	232
Residence														
Urban	0.5	2.0	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.3	22.5	4.6	2.8	1.7	49.4	13.5	100	1,220
Rural	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	29.1	14.2	2.0	2.3	43.4	7.7	100	5,009
Education														
No education	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	28.2	11.0	2.2	2.2	47.2	7.7	100	4,067
Primary	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.2	33.2	18.6	2.0	2.8	33.3	8.3	100	1,359
Secondary+	0.8	3.1	2.2	0.9	0.0	1.0	15.4	6.7	2.1	1.3	50.2	16.3	100	574
Others	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	7.0	3.9	0.5	61.8	6.9	100	124
Missing	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	20.0	19.1	0.0	2.9	36.7	19.7	100	106
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	41.2	11.3	1.5	2.4	33.9	8.0	100	1,067
Second	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	32.0	13.5	3.2	1.3	42.0	7.2	100	1,110
Middle	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	26.4	13.2	2.0	2.1	44.2	10.5	100	1,043
Fourth	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	24.1	13.9	1.0	2.7	46.7	9.7	100	1,061
Highest	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.1	18.0	11.3	3.0	2.9	52.6	9.1	100	1,059
Missing	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	24.5	10.5	2.1	1.9	48.6	8.6	100	888
Total	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**27.8**	**12.3**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**44.5**	**8.8**	**100**	**6,229**

Table 3.4 Employment of men by socio-professional category

Percent distribution of socio-profession among men age 15 years and older according to background characteristics, Chad 2012

	Employed										Not employed	Missing	Total	Number of men
	Senior executive	Middle managerial	Skilled worker	Semi-skilled	Unskilled worker	Employer	Self-employed	Family work	Apprentice	Other				
Age														
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	85.9	1.0	1.7	0.0	9.9	0.0	100	21
20-24	0.0	0.6	1.0	3.2	5.7	0.1	59.4	5.4	0.0	1.3	23.4	0.0	100	193
25-29	1.6	1.2	3.3	0.5	7.0	0.4	56.5	1.3	3.5	2.3	19.4	3.0	100	468
30-34	0.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	1.7	1.2	53.7	3.3	1.9	4.4	19.8	4.1	100	471
35-39	1.5	2.4	4.5	2.7	2.2	0.8	49.0	7.2	2.4	3.8	20.7	3.0	100	531
40-44	1.2	5.0	3.0	1.1	1.8	0.6	54.6	2.5	0.9	7.1	19.0	3.1	100	452
45-49	0.7	4.3	3.3	2.2	5.1	1.0	47.5	2.8	1.0	3.4	24.9	3.8	100	313
50-54	2.0	1.6	3.9	0.6	1.2	0.8	51.8	0.8	3.2	1.1	29.6	3.6	100	281
55-59	4.3	1.4	2.4	5.0	1.1	0.4	47.7	0.4	3.9	1.3	32.1	0.1	100	189
60-64	1.1	3.0	1.6	1.3	0.2	1.2	44.1	5.2	3.2	4.3	31.6	3.2	100	173
65+	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.0	2.1	0.5	40.7	2.0	2.3	1.8	42.5	4.4	100	270
Residence														
Urban	4.8	9.2	10.2	4.7	3.7	2.5	35.7	1.7	2.4	3.6	18.6	2.9	100	608
Rural	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.4	2.8	0.3	54.8	3.6	2.1	3.4	25.6	3.1	100	2,754
Education														
No education	0.9	0.9	2.3	0.9	2.6	0.7	45.5	4.3	2.6	3.3	32.6	3.4	100	1,709
Primary	0.7	1.0	2.0	2.6	2.9	0.5	67.2	2.4	1.2	2.0	16.2	1.4	100	961
Secondary +	3.9	10.1	7.2	4.5	3.9	1.3	42.9	1.6	2.2	5.6	13.1	3.7	100	542
Others	0.7	2.6	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.0	57.4	2.4	0.8	7.4	24.5	1.5	100	109
Missing	1.9	3.2	6.1	0.7	10.7	1.1	19.9	0.0	9.8	0.8	21.1	24.8	100	40
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.0	2.9	0.2	58.6	3.6	1.3	3.6	23.3	2.7	100	541
Second	0.9	0.2	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	54.6	3.2	2.7	2.0	29.8	3.3	100	565
Middle	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	3.8	0.9	51.3	2.9	2.2	3.3	27.5	3.7	100	564
Fourth	0.7	2.3	1.8	2.5	2.1	0.7	53.2	4.9	2.3	4.4	23.5	1.6	100	601
Highest	2.3	3.6	4.4	3.2	5.1	1.2	44.0	2.5	2.8	4.8	21.7	4.4	100	609
Missing	3.1	7.4	8.0	3.0	3.1	0.8	46.7	2.0	1.5	1.9	19.7	2.7	100	482
Total	**1.3**	**2.5**	**3.0**	**2.0**	**2.9**	**0.7**	**51.4**	**3.2**	**2.2**	**3.4**	**24.3**	**3.1**	**100**	**3,362**

Table 3.5 Employment benefits among women

Percent distribution of employment benefits among women age 15 years and older according to background characteristics, Chad 2012

	Employed		Not employed	Missing	Total	Number of women
	Has no employment benefit	Has some employment benefit				
Age						
15-19	34.0	0.4	49.4	16.2	100	1,154
20-24	41.0	1.0	47.6	10.5	100	936
25-29	49.8	3.7	39.9	6.6	100	1,042
30-34	51.9	2.0	39.9	6.2	100	828
35-39	47.6	2.2	44.0	6.1	100	673
40-44	47.4	1.7	45.3	5.7	100	509
45-49	53.0	3.6	37.0	6.4	100	317
50-54	47.4	1.6	47.0	4.0	100	272
55-59	52.4	1.4	40.7	5.5	100	120
60-64	50.6	0.8	36.7	11.9	100	147
65+	31.3	0.4	59.8	8.5	100	232
Residence						
Urban	32.0	5.1	49.4	13.5	100	1,220
Rural	48.0	1.0	43.4	7.7	100	5,009
Education						
No education	44.1	1.0	47.2	7.7	100	4,067
Primary	56.6	1.8	33.3	8.3	100	1,359
Secondary +	25.7	7.7	50.2	16.3	100	574
Others	29.5	1.8	61.8	6.9	100	124
Missing	42.1	1.5	36.7	19.7	100	106
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	58.0	0.1	33.9	8.0	100	1,067
Second	49.9	0.9	42.0	7.2	100	1,110
Middle	44.3	1.0	44.2	10.5	100	1,043
Fourth	41.8	1.8	46.7	9.7	100	1,061
Highest	34.6	3.7	52.6	9.1	100	1,059
Missing	39.2	3.6	48.6	8.6	100	888
Total	**44.8**	**1.8**	**44.5**	**8.8**	**100**	**6,229**

Table 3.6 Employment benefits among men

Percent distribution of employment benefits among men age 15 years and older according to background characteristics, Chad 2012

	Employed		Not employed	Missing	Total	Number of men
	Has no employment benefit	Has some employment benefit				
Age						
15-19	89.4	0.7	9.9	0.0	100	21
20-24	72.1	4.5	23.4	0.0	100	193
25-29	68.7	8.9	19.4	3.0	100	468
30-34	68.8	7.3	19.8	4.1	100	471
35-39	66.9	9.4	20.7	3.0	100	531
40-44	66.2	11.6	19.0	3.1	100	452
45-49	60.5	10.8	24.9	3.8	100	313
50-54	58.6	8.2	29.6	3.6	100	281
55-59	59.5	8.3	32.1	0.1	100	189
60-64	60.7	4.5	31.6	3.2	100	173
65+	49.3	3.9	42.5	4.4	100	270
Residence						
Urban	52.8	25.7	18.6	2.9	100	608
Rural	66.9	4.4	25.6	3.1	100	2,754

Education

No education	60.7	3.4	32.6	3.4	100	1,709
Primary	75.1	7.3	16.2	1.4	100	961
Secondary +	58.0	25.3	13.1	3.7	100	542
Others	69.3	4.8	24.5	1.5	100	109
Missing	34.4	19.8	21.1	24.8	100	40
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	68.5	5.5	23.3	2.7	100	541
Second	63.8	3.1	29.8	3.3	100	565
Middle	62.6	6.3	27.5	3.7	100	564
Fourth	68.6	6.3	23.5	1.6	100	601
Highest	62.3	11.6	21.7	4.4	100	609
Missing	59.6	18.0	19.7	2.7	100	482
Total	**64.3**	**8.3**	**24.3**	**3.1**	**100**	**3,362**

Table 3.7 Type of employment benefits

Percent distribution of employment benefits among employed women and employed men age 15 years and older, Chad 2012

	Entitled to these benefits		Missing	Total	Total respondents who said 'Yes'
Type of employment benefit	Yes	No			
Employed women (N =2,533)					
Formal work contract	1.7	90.6	7.7	100	42
Maternity leave	2.4	77.1	20.5	100	61
Health insurance	1.0	91.2	7.9	100	24
Paid vacation leave	1.4	91.0	7.6	100	35
Retirement pension	1.3	90.9	7.8	100	33
Paid sick leave	1.7	90.2	8.1	100	42
Total women in employment who received at least one of the benefits mentioned above	**3.9**	**96.1**	**0.0**	**100**	**98**
Employed men (N=2,524)					
Formal work contract	8.1	87.7	4.3	100	203
Health insurance	3.5	91.5	5.0	100	88
Paid vacation leave	5.3	90.3	4.4	100	133
Retirement pension	5.4	89.6	5.0	100	137
Paid sick leave	6.0	89.5	4.6	100	150
Total men in employment who received at least one of the benefits mentioned above	**11.4**	**88.6**	**0.0**	**100**	**288**

Table 3.8 Occupational morbidity

Percent distribution of occupational morbidity reported over the last 12 months among employed men and women age 15 years and older, Chad 2012

	Experienced occupational morbidity		Missing	Total	N
	Yes	No			
Gender					
Female	11.7	82.7	5.6	100	2,533
Male	21.1	75.9	2.9	100	2,524
Residence					
Urban	13.7	80.8	5.5	100	882
Rural	16.6	79.3	4.1	100	4,175
Education					
No education	15.8	79.4	4.9	100	2,762
Primary	16.6	80.0	3.4	100	1,502
Secondary+	16.3	80.4	3.4	100	615

Others	19.2	73.8	7.1	100	114
Missing	10.6	80.4	9.0	100	64
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	16.1	81.0	3.0	100	963
Second	12.0	83.3	4.7	100	889
Middle	22.4	75.1	2.5	100	813
Fourth	16.2	79.2	4.7	100	865
Highest	17.1	75.9	7.1	100	812
Missing	12.8	82.7	4.5	100	715
Total	16.1	79.6	4.4	100	5,057

Occupational morbidity includes the occurrence of any work-related physical or psychological accident or disease

Table 3.9 Lack of facilities at work place and hazardous working conditions

Percent distribution of poor working conditions experienced among employed women and employed men age 15 years and older, Chad 2012

Working conditions	Experienced these negative working conditions		Missing	Total	Total respondents who said 'Yes'
	Yes	No			
Employed women (N =2,533)					
Lack of drinking water	87.49	7.57	4.94	100	2,216
Lack of toilets	88.32	5.75	5.93	100	2,237
Standing long hours	34.01	58.78	7.21	100	861
Exposed to power tools	6.78	85.44	7.78	100	172
Exposed to loud noise	5.88	86.53	7.59	100	149
Exposed to extreme temperatures	30.25	62.17	7.59	100	766
Exposed to chemicals	23.60	68.98	7.42	100	598
Exposed to carrying heavy loads	22.80	69.47	7.74	100	578
Exposed to other hazards	30.32	63.19	6.49	100	768
Total women in employment who experienced at least one of the negative working conditions above	**94.10**	**5.90**	**0.00**	**100**	**2,383**
Employed men (N =2,524)					
Lack of drinking water	82.10	15.35	2.55	100	2,072
Lack of toilets	85.66	10.29	4.05	100	2,162
Standing long hours	44.74	51.55	3.71	100	1,129
Exposed to power tools	13.73	82.91	3.35	100	347
Exposed to loud noise	8.35	88.49	3.16	100	211
Exposed to extreme temperatures	34.48	61.24	4.27	100	870
Exposed to chemicals	23.63	72.77	3.61	100	596
Exposed to carrying heavy loads	24.14	71.59	4.28	100	609
Exposed to other hazards	35.63	60.69	3.68	100	899
Total men in employment who experienced at least one of the negative working conditions above	**95.25**	**4.75**	**0.00**	**100**	**2,404**

Table 3.9 presents the lack of facilities at work place and the hazardous work condition experienced by women and men in employment. More than four fifth of the population are engaged in workplaces that lack facilities such as drinking water and toilets. This may be associated with the fact that most women and men in Chad are not engaged in the formal sector that requires them to sit in an office, but are predominantly engaged in the informal sector such as farming. More men than women are engaged in employment that is associated with hazardous working conditions. Men are more likely to stand for long hours at work, are more exposed to electric or cutting machinery, loud noise, extreme temperatures,

chemicals and more likely to carry heavy loads. However, one may argue that similar share of women face exposure to chemicals and carry heavy loads as their male counterparts.

4.   Marriage, Union and Early Child Marriage

Key findings

- 42 percent of women age fifteen to nineteen are in union, compared with only 7 percent of men in the same age group, indicating that early marriage is highly gendered in Chad.

- Some 18 percent of women age fifteen to nineteen years is already in a polygynous union.

- However, the proportion of women in union by age fifteen has declined over time, from 41 percent among women currently age forty-five to forty-nine to 26 percent among women currently age fifteen to nineteen.

- A large proportion of daughters married under the age of nineteen were not involved in choosing their husband.

- Radio is the most common source of information from where respondents have heard about the problems associated with early child marriage.

In Chad, a large proportion of girls are still being married before their eighteenth birthday, depriving them of their right to complete their education and to enjoy their childhood and adolescence. UNICEF defines child marriage as any formal marriage or informal union where one or both spouses is under the age of eighteen (UNICEF 2012). The international legal definition of who constitutes a child is included in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, as well as recommendations made by both the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child that the minimum age for marriage should be set at eighteen.[6] Likewise, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (Article 21) and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Article 6) state that minimum legal age for marriage should be set at eighteen.[7] In addition, women who marry early are more likely to have poorer health outcome over their lifetimes because they are more exposed to health complications arising from early childbearing.

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[6] In its General Comment No.21 (1994), the Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women 'considers that the minimum age for marriage should be 18 years for both man and woman' (http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/recommendations/recomm.htm - accessed 17 June 2013). The General Comment No. 4 (2003) of the Committee on the Rights of the Child calls on states party to set 18 as the legal minimum age for marriage for women and men (http://tb.ohchr.org/default.aspx?Symbol=CRC/GC/2003/4 – accessed 17 June 2013).

[7] African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (http://www.childinfo.org/files/fgmc_AfricanCharterontherightsandwelfareofthechild.pdf - accessed 17 June 2013). Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (www.achpr.org/instruments/women-protocol/ - accessed 17 June 2013). Chad has signed and ratified the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and has signed but not ratified the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa.

4.1   Marital Status

Information related to marriage was collected in two modules of the EPMVT 2012 survey. In the HL (Household Composition) module, current marital status was collected from men and women age twelve years and older. In the EC (Early Marriage) module, current and past marital information was collected from women age fifteen years and older. Information from the EC module was seen as more reliable since women were directly asked about their marital status. On the other hand, information in the HL module was provided by the household head or household representative. So for accuracy purpose, where there is mismatch in information between both modules, we have followed responses in the EC module since it was directly from the respondent. Of course, data check was only possible among the female population since the EC module does not cover the male population.

Table 4.1 provides an overview of the current marital status of the eligible population, that is, all men and women age fifteen years and older in Chad. Since the focus of this chapter is on child marriage, the age groups of fifteen to nineteen are of special interest. Table 4.1 indicate that an overwhelming 42 percent of girls in the age group of fifteen to nineteen are in some form of union (either married or cohabiting). By contrast, the proportion age fifteen to nineteen who have never been married is notably higher among men than among women (92 percent versus 55 percent).

A significant proportion of men marry when they are age twenty-five or older, in contrast to women, who tend to marry by the age of twenty-four. For example, 72 percent of women age twenty to twenty-four are in union, compared with only 30 percent of men in the same age group. The descriptive numbers suggest that early marriage is highly gendered in Chad, with women facing far higher risk of child marriage. In addition, the incidence of widowhood is also prevalent among older women than older men, particularly those who are in the age group of fifty-five years and older. Given that women in general have longer life expectancy and are married to older men, it is not surprising to observe higher prevalence of widowhood among women. In general separation and divorce rates are low in Chad, with only some 1 percent of the eligible population reporting either form of marital dissolution.

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15 years and older by current marital status, according to age group, Chad 2012

Age	Married	Cohabiting	Unmarried	Widow	Separated	Divorced	Missing	Total	N
Women									
15-19	37.5	4.3	55.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.4	100	1,154
20-24	68.1	3.9	22.5	0.5	2.3	0.3	2.5	100	936
25-29	84.7	3.7	6.1	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	100	1,042
30-34	86.3	3.9	2.8	2.3	1.1	2.9	0.6	100	828
35-39	84.3	3.8	2.9	3.6	2.3	2.4	0.7	100	673
40-44	73.7	2.8	4.1	10.9	1.1	6.3	1.1	100	509
45-49	76.6	2.3	1.6	13.6	1.2	2.8	1.9	100	317
50-54	62.8	4.3	5.4	17.0	4.4	3.9	2.2	100	272
55-59	37.0	8.2	5.8	38.7	4.7	4.4	1.3	100	120
60-64	48.9	5.3	9.8	27.2	6.5	0.3	2.1	100	147
65+	19.2	0.2	18.9	54.6	1.6	3.8	1.8	100	232

Total	67.2	3.8	17.0	6.7	1.7	2.0	1.6	100	6,229
Men								
15-19	6.2	0.7	92.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	100	1,304
20-24	29.3	0.7	68.9	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	100	892
25-29	72.5	0.9	24.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	100	768
30-34	82.9	1.0	10.8	0.8	1.9	2.2	0.4	100	656
35-39	93.7	0.4	3.3	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.1	100	633
40-44	95.7	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	100	528
45-49	95.1	0.2	0.6	1.7	1.2	1.3	0.0	100	365
50-54	95.5	0.0	1.6	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.1	100	326
55-59	92.9	0.1	2.7	1.6	0.5	1.9	0.4	100	216
60-64	94.9	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	3.4	0.1	100	209
65+	86.5	0.9	0.5	10.9	0.8	0.3	0.2	100	338
Total	62.4	0.7	34.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.4	100	6,235

4.2   Polygyny

The EPMVT survey did not collect individual information on the extent of polygyny among female and male respondents. Hence, we have adopted an alternative approach in determining the extent of polygyny practises in Chad. We determined the number of households headed by men and the number of female spouses within those households. A total of 3,362 male household head and 3,315 female spouses were identified in the EPMVT survey. Using these variables, we were able to produce descriptive statistics on the number of spouses that male heads have, as well as the number of female co-spouses. However, these numbers may well under-report the extent of polygyny practises in Chad. This is because there may be cases of men with multiple wives/partners who are living outside of the men's core household. Our approach is only limited to identifying spouses that live under the same roof.

Table 4.2 presents the distribution of male household head age fifteen years and older by number of spouses. Some 11 percent of male headships are in a polygyny union, that is, they have 2 or more wives/partners.

Middle-aged male headships are more likely to have more than one wife/partner while those in their early adulthood are less likely to do so. Household heads living in rural areas are more likely to be in polygyny union (13 percent) than their counterparts in urban areas (6 percent). Male headships with primary schooling and those in the lowest expenditure quintile are more likely to be in polygynous unions than other men.

Table 4.2 Number spouses that male heads have

Percent distribution of male household head age fifteen years and older by number of spouses, according to background characteristics, Chad 2012

Background characteristic	Number of spouse present in household			Total	Number of male headship
	0	1	2+		
Age					
15-19	27.2	66.6	6.2	100	21
20-24	16.1	80.0	3.9	100	193
25-29	8.6	84.5	6.9	100	468
30-34	9.5	78.8	11.7	100	471
35-39	5.5	79.6	14.8	100	531

40-44	4.1	82.1	13.9	100	452
45-49	5.6	79.7	14.7	100	313
50-54	5.6	81.4	13.1	100	281
55-59	6.0	82.2	11.8	100	189
60-64	1.7	90.5	7.7	100	173
65+	9.7	79.2	11.1	100	270
Residence					
Urban	14.1	79.9	6.0	100	608
Rural	5.7	81.6	12.7	100	2,754
Education					
No education	5.2	88.8	5.9	100	1,709
Primary	6.7	70.6	22.7	100	961
Secondary+	13.2	77.2	9.6	100	542
Others	5.1	86.7	8.2	100	109
Missing	30.6	55.3	14.2	100	40
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	3.2	78.5	18.3	100	541
Second	6.0	80.5	13.5	100	565
Middle	5.6	84.1	10.3	100	564
Fourth	6.1	83.4	10.5	100	601
Highest	8.3	82.8	8.9	100	609
Missing	15.1	77.6	7.3	100	482
Total	**7.2**	**81.3**	**11.5**	**100**	**3,362**

Table 4.3 demonstrates the prevalence of polygyny status among female spouses. Majority (76 percent) of the female spouses in Chad are engaged in a monogamous relationship, that is, they are the only wife or partner for their husbands. However, close to one fourth of the women in Chad are in a polygamous union, with 17 percent having 1 co-spouse and 8 percent having 2 or more co-spouses.

The percentage of female spouses in polygynous unions increases from 18 percent among women age fifteen to nineteen to 25 percent among women age 45-49 to 43 percent among women age sixty-five and more. Rural female spouses are twice more likely to be in polygynous unions (26 percent) than their urban counterparts (13 percent). The proportion of female spouses in a polygynous union decreases

Table 4.3 Number of women's co-spouses

Percent distribution of women's co-spouses age 15 years and older, by their background characteristics, Chad 2012

Background characteristic	Number of co-spouses			Total	Number of female spouse
	0	1	2+		
Age					
15-19	82.4	12.3	5.3	100	337
20-24	82.3	11.2	6.5	100	494
25-29	75.5	17.2	7.4	100	696
30-34	68.2	20.4	11.4	100	593
35-39	67.9	24.6	7.5	100	471
40-44	79.8	13.1	7.2	100	284
45-49	75.4	15.5	9.1	100	186
50-54	90.5	9.4	0.1	100	135
55-59	67.4	27.4	5.3	100	42
60-64	82.4	9.8	7.8	100	55
65+	57.3	3.0	39.6	100	22
Residence					
Urban	87.2	11.8	1.0	100	513
Rural	73.6	17.5	9.0	100	2,802

Education					
No education	77.1	14.7	8.1	100	2,367
Primary	68.8	23.2	8.0	100	682
Secondary+	86.7	10.5	2.8	100	158
Others	84.4	15.6	0.0	100	60
Missing	54.6	34.8	10.6	100	47
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	64.4	22.8	12.9	100	605
Second	71.1	17.1	11.8	100	580
Middle	79.2	17.0	3.8	100	557
Fourth	79.0	16.7	4.4	100	583
Highest	80.5	13.4	6.2	100	573
Missing	82.7	10.5	6.8	100	416
Total	**75.7**	**16.6**	**7.7**	**100**	**3,315**

from 23 percent among women with no education to 13 percent among women with more than secondary education. There also are substantial differences in the prevalence of polygyny among female spouses in different wealth quintiles. Female spouses in the lowest wealth quintile are the most likely to be in a polygynous union (36 percent), compared with 20 percent of their counterparts in the highest wealth quintile.

4.3 Mean Age of Husband or Partner

In the EPMVT survey, information on husband's / partner's age was obtained from all women age fifteen years and older who was *currently* in a union. A total of 4,125 women reported as currently married or living in with their partner. However, reliable information on husband's or partner's age was only available for 2,809 women. In other words, some 32 percent of the women had missing information on their husband's/partner's age. Table 4.4 presents the mean age of husband/partner of women currently in union by women's age group. In general, women marry men who are older. However, the numbers should be interpreted carefully given the substantial missing information on husband's/partner's age.

Table 4.4 Mean age of husband/partner of women currently in union		
Percent distribution of women currently married or cohabiting by mean age of her husband/partner, according to women's current age group, Chad 2012		
N of women currently in some form of union	N of age of husband/partner that is available	Mean husband's/partner's age (based on available data, in years)
Age		
15-19 450	295	27.6
20-24 628	478	31.3
25-29 860	565	35.2
30-34 698	463	42.1
35-39 554	374	45.0
40-44 364	248	53.0
45-49 234	162	53.8
50-54 170	108	61.0
55-59 50	44	63.9
60-64 74	39	70.3
65+ 42	33	82.0
Total **4,125**	**2,809**	**41.1**

4.4   Age at First Union (Marriage/Cohabiting)

In the EPMVT survey, interviewers obtained information on first age of marriage/union by asking all women age fifteen years and older who was *ever* in a union the age at which they started living with their first spouse/partner. The exploration of data among women who was *ever* in a union will allow us to draw a better inference on the trend of women entering marital union at an early age.

Table 4.5 shows the percentage of women who have ever married or lived with a partner by specific exact ages, according to current age. For women in Chad, first age of union takes place at an early age. Among women age twenty to forty-nine, 62 percent are in union by age eighteen and 73 percent by age twenty. The median age at first union among women age twenty to forty-nine is 16.4. The proportion of women in union by age fifteen has declined over time, from 41 percent among women currently age forty-five to forty-nine to 27 percent among women currently age fifteen to nineteen.

Table 4.5 Age at first union

Percent distribution of women age 15 years and older who was first ever in union (marriage or cohabiting) by specific exact ages, according to current age group, Chad 2012

	Percentage first union by age:						Percentage never ever in union	N women	Median age at first union
Current age	15	18	20	22	25	Not sure /Missing			
Age									
15-19	27.1	37.6	na	na	na	6.1	55.2	1,154	a
20-24	33.9	59.6	66.3	67.3	na	9.9	22.5	936	16.9
25-29	38.0	63.5	74.6	79.1	81.5	12.1	6.1	1,042	16.3
30-34	43.3	69.0	77.7	81.2	82.6	13.9	2.8	828	15.5
35-39	36.5	59.7	74.4	78.5	81.2	14.8	2.9	673	16.6
40-44	32.0	54.6	72.3	76.9	83.5	11.0	4.1	509	17.5
45-49	40.5	62.9	74.7	81.4	83.6	10.4	1.6	317	16.2
50-54	38.5	61.7	75.2	75.9	78.8	12.9	5.4	272	16.6
55-59	38.7	55.0	68.7	69.5	69.9	21.9	5.8	120	16.9
60-64	28.9	61.9	76.3	78.0	79.3	9.5	9.8	147	16.8
65+	22.7	44.7	62.0	64.2	67.0	9.7	18.9	232	19.0
Total 15 - 96	34.8	56.7	66.2	68.9	70.7	11.1	17.0	6,229	17.0
Total 20 - 49	37.4	62.0	73.1	76.8	79.0	12.1	8.0	4,197	16.4

na: Not applicable due to censoring
a: Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

4.5   Meeting Husband or Partner before Union

In addition to age at first union, the EPMVT survey also obtained information on the length of time women had known their husband or partner before the union. Table 4.6 presents the percentage of women who knew their husband or partner by selected time period, according to current age.

Among those who have ever been in a union, the majority (22 percent) met their husbands or partners only on the day of the union. A further 9 percent reported knowing their spouse or partners for less than

a month. The figures suggest that majority of the women in Chad did not know or barely knew their life partners before getting into the union. The percentage of women who did not know or barely knew their life partner increases from 31 percent among women age twenty to twenty-four to 46 percent among women age forty-five and forty-nine. This suggests that in the recent years, women are more likely to get to know their partners before union compared to the earlier years.

Table 4.6 Length of time woman knew husband/partner before union

Percent distribution of women age 15 years and older by time period she knew husband/partner before union, according to current age group, Chad 2012

	Length of time knew husband/partner:					Percentage never had husband/ partner	Missing	Total	N women
	Met on day of union	Less than a month	1-12 months	Over a year	Other				
Age									
15-19	9.6	4.8	9.5	7.7	7.5	55.2	5.7	100	1,154
20-24	22.2	8.4	15.7	16.2	8.4	22.5	6.7	100	936
25-29	26.1	9.2	20.2	26.0	5.4	6.1	7.0	100	1,042
30-34	24.9	9.0	21.4	23.0	9.6	2.8	9.3	100	828
35-39	24.9	8.3	22.1	23.8	10.3	2.9	7.7	100	673
40-44	31.6	10.6	23.9	19.0	7.1	4.1	3.7	100	509
45-49	28.1	17.5	19.0	25.1	5.6	1.6	3.2	100	317
50-54	24.0	13.2	21.1	28.3	2.2	5.4	5.8	100	272
55-59	24.3	8.2	19.1	23.3	11.8	5.8	7.7	100	120
60-64	23.1	14.9	16.0	28.8	4.7	9.8	2.8	100	147
65+	23.9	9.1	12.1	28.5	4.6	18.9	2.9	100	232
Total	**22.5**	**9.0**	**17.8**	**20.1**	**7.4**	**17.0**	**6.3**	**100**	**6,229**

4.6   Freedom to Choose Husband or Partner

The EPMVT 2012 survey included the question on 'who chose your (current/last) husband/partner?' The original variable consisted of 6 categorical responses: (1) women's choice; (2) women and husband/partner chose each other; (3) women with someone else chose; (4) women's family chose; (5) husband/partner or his family chose; and (6) someone else chose. For women whose response fell under the categories of 4, 5 and 6, they were further queried if their consent was sorted on whether they wanted to marry or live with the men or not. Table 4.7 shows the percentage of women who had the freedom to choose her husband or partner, according to current age. The initial tabulation resulted in categories 4, 5 and 6 being disaggregated individually by women's consent and non-consent. However, for simplicity of presentation, we have merged several categories, as explained in the footnote of Table 4.7.

Some one third of the women in the sample had the freedom to choose their husband by solely making the decision or making it in consensus with their life partners or other individuals. One sixth of the women had their partners chosen by others but they gave their consent for the union. This suggests that half of the women in the sample had the freedom to select their life partners either on their own or by others, but with their consent. However, 27 percent of the women who was ever in a union did not have the freedom to choose their husband or partner and neither did they provide consent. The percentage of

women who did not have any choice or voice in choosing their life partner increases from 27 percent among women age 20-24 to 39 percent among women age 45-49. This suggests that in the more recent times, women are more likely to have a say on the matters of choosing husbands or partners.

Table 4.7 Women's freedom to choose her husband/partner

Percent distribution of women age 15 years and older who had the freedom to choose her husband/partner, according to current age group, Chad 2012

	Women herself	Women & husband/ partner/ others[1]	Others but with women's consent[2]	Others without women's consent[3]	Percentage never had husband/ partner	Missing	Total	N women
Age								
15-19	7.8	11.0	6.0	14.2	55.2	5.7	100	1,154
20-24	12.0	18.3	13.6	26.9	22.5	6.7	100	936
25-29	20.1	20.4	18.9	27.5	6.1	7.0	100	1,042
30-34	23.0	18.2	16.5	30.2	2.8	9.3	100	828
35-39	21.6	27.1	15.4	25.3	2.9	7.7	100	673
40-44	15.0	20.1	24.8	32.3	4.1	3.7	100	509
45-49	18.9	19.1	18.1	39.2	1.6	3.2	100	317
50-54	11.8	19.8	23.4	33.7	5.4	5.8	100	272
55-59	16.4	8.8	30.1	31.2	5.8	7.7	100	120
60-64	25.8	9.8	21.4	30.4	9.8	2.8	100	147
65+	5.0	18.7	13.1	41.5	18.9	2.9	100	232
Total	**15.8**	**18.1**	**15.7**	**27.0**	**17.0**	**6.3**	**100**	**6,229**

[1]Merged from 2 separate categories: 'Women & husband/partner' and 'Women & others'

[2]Merged from 3 separate categories: 'Women's family with her consent' & 'Husband/partner/his family with women's consent' and 'Others with women's consent'

[3]Merged from 3 separate categories: 'Women's family without her consent' & 'Husband/partner/his family without women's consent' and 'Others without women's consent'

4.7   Number of Daughters and Daughter's Marital Status

Table 4.8 presents the distribution of ever married or cohabiting women by the number of daughters they have, according to five-year age groups. The results show that 75 percent of women age fifteen to nineteen have no daughters. This proportion declines rapidly to 11 percent for women age forty-five to forty-nine. On average, Chadian women attain a parity of 2.5 daughters per woman by the end of their childbearing years, that is, by age forty-five to forty-nine. Women age fifty-five or older have much higher parities, with substantial proportions having 5 or more daughters. For example, 19 percent of women age sixty to sixty-four have five or more daughters. As expected, the mean number of daughters rises with increasing age among women of child-bearing age that is between fifteen to forty-nine years.

Table 4.8 Women who have daughter/daughters

Percent distribution of women age 15 years and older by number of daughters and mean number of daughters, according to women's current age group, Chad 2012

| | Number of daughters | | | | | | | | | | Mean |
Age	0	1	2	3	4	5+	Missing	Total	N women	number of daughters
Age										
15-19	74.5	8.8	3.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	12.5	100	1,154	0.20
20-24	41.9	24.9	15.2	3.4	0.4	0.6	13.6	100	936	0.84
25-29	20.6	22.7	20.4	14.4	4.5	4.6	12.8	100	1,042	1.79
30-34	10.6	19.2	24.1	15.2	7.7	7.7	15.4	100	828	2.27
35-39	9.1	18.0	23.7	16.0	11.7	7.7	14.0	100	673	2.41
40-44	13.8	17.7	16.5	17.5	13.8	10.1	10.7	100	509	2.48
45-49	10.9	20.4	18.2	24.6	10.2	9.8	6.0	100	317	2.51
50-54	14.2	15.4	19.7	20.6	10.4	11.9	7.9	100	272	2.48
55-59	14.5	14.7	21.5	12.5	9.6	19.0	8.1	100	120	2.93
60-64	22.1	23.7	13.3	5.7	9.4	18.7	7.1	100	147	2.55
65+	36.5	15.0	10.7	11.9	7.1	11.3	7.5	100	232	1.81
Total	**30.4**	**18.2**	**16.4**	**11.1**	**5.9**	**5.8**	**12.2**	**100**	**6,229**	**1.65**

Note: Women who were ever not in union was assumed to have 0 daughters.

Table 4.9 Daughters in union

The percentage distribution of women with daughters in union (marriage or cohabiting) according to women's current age, Chad 2012

	Among women ever in union and have daughters			Total	N women
	Daughters in union	Daughters not in union	Not sure		
Age					
15-19	2.29	85.37	12.34	100	137
20-24	2.42	92.67	4.91	100	381
25-29	1.66	96.33	2.01	100	634
30-34	15.23	81.44	3.32	100	560
35-39	19.06	77.52	3.42	100	473
40-44	38.07	60.73	1.21	100	351
45-49	45.84	52.91	1.25	100	241
50-54	55.09	39.70	5.21	100	193
55-59	76.07	23.93	0.00	100	85
60-64	71.87	26.61	1.52	100	95
65+	85.09	13.18	1.72	100	119
Total	**23.95**	**72.87**	**3.18**	**100**	**3,269**

The EPMVT 2012 survey further queried women who were ever in union and with daughters on whether any of their daughters were currently in union (married/living with a man) and wether those daughters in union were living in the household. Results are shown in Table 4.9 and Table 4.10. A total of 3,269 women in union and with daughters were identified in the sample. Overall, only 24 percent of all women with daughters reported that at least one of their daughters was currently in union. The results show that fewer than 2 percent of women age 25-29 have daughters in union. Unsurprisingly, this proportion increases rapidly to 15 percent among women age 30-34 and to 38 percent or higher for women age 40 and older. Table 4.10 shows that overall only some 6 percent of daughters in union live in

the same household. The majority of daughters in union (18 percent) live away from their mother's household.

Table 4.10 Daughters in union and living at home

The percentage distribution of women with daughters in union (marriage or cohabiting) and who are living at home according to women's current age, Chad 2012

	Daughters in union		Daughters not in union	Not sure	Total	N women
	Living at home	Living away				
Age						
15-19	0.2	2.1	85.4	12.3	100	137
20-24	0.0	2.4	92.7	4.9	100	381
25-29	0.2	1.5	96.3	2.0	100	634
30-34	2.5	12.7	81.4	3.3	100	560
35-39	6.7	12.3	77.5	3.4	100	473
40-44	15.1	23.0	60.7	1.2	100	351
45-49	12.4	33.4	52.9	1.3	100	241
50-54	11.2	43.9	39.7	5.2	100	193
55-59	19.2	56.9	23.9	0.0	100	85
60-64	6.8	65.0	26.6	1.5	100	95
65+	22.9	62.2	13.2	1.7	100	119
Total	**6.2**	**17.8**	**72.9**	**3.2**	**100**	**3,269**

Following their daughter's living arrangement, women were also queried on the age of union for up to the first four of their daughters. A total of 758 women reported as having at least a daughter who is in a union. However, there is only 207 reliable responses to the the age of union of any daughter. Hence the mean age at which daughter enters union that has been computed and presented in Table 4.11 must be interpreted cautiously. Based on data that is available, the results indicate that majority of the daughters who do enter into a union, enter it before the age of eighteen. Overall, the mean age at which daughters enter into union is at seventeen. Younger mothers tend to have daughters with lower mean age at which they entered into union. For example, the mean age at which daughter entered into union among women age 40-44 is 16 years and this increases to nineteen years among women age fifty to fifty-four. This may mean that younger mothers have less voice in their daughter's future compared to older mothers.

Table 4.11 Mean age at which daughter entered union

Percent distribution of women with daughters in union by mean age when daughter entered union (based on available data), according to women's current age group, Chad 2012

	N cases of women with daughter in union	N cases where age of daughter entered union is available	Mean age of daughter entered union (based on available data, in years)
Age			
15-19	3	0	-
20-24	9	0	-
25-29	10	1	16.00
30-34	83	11	14.62
35-39	87	24	16.99
40-44	129	33	15.63
45-49	107	28	15.87
50-54	103	33	18.88
55-59	62	27	18.02

60-64	66	16	16.70
65+	98	34	18.33
Total	**758**	**207**	**17.07**

4.8   Knowledge on Child Marriage

The EPMVT 2012 survey followed up on women with daughters in union before the age of eighteen by asking whether in the past year they have heard, seen or received information about the disadvantage of marrying daughters before the age of eighteen. To begin with, only a small number of women had provided information on the age of their daughter's union. So naturally the number of respondents is also low for knowledge related to child marriage among those with daughters who entered union before the age of eighteen. Given the small number of observation, we have presented the results by two major age groups of women. Table 4.12 presents the results based on 149 observations. Some 50 percent of women who responded to this question claimed that they did not hear, see or receive information related to the disadvantages of child marriage. Across the age group, older women are more likely to have knowledge on child marriage than younger age women. As noted in Table 4.11, the mean age of daughter's union is also higher among older women, suggesting a positive association between knowledge on child marriage and the age at which daughters are married off.

Table 4.12 Knowledge on child marriage
Percent distribution of women with daughters in union before age of 18 who in the past year, have heard, seen or received information about the disadvantage of marrying before the age of 18, Chad 2012

	Among women with daughters in union before age 18				
	Women have knowledge on child marriage	Women have no knowledge on child marriage	Not sure/ Missing	Total	N
Women younger than 49 years	18.9	56.0	25.2	100	78
Women older than 50 years	25.7	43.4	30.9	100	71
Total	21.9	50.5	27.7	100	149

Table 4.13 presents the source from which women received information on the disadvantages of child marriage. A total of 32 women responded as having heard, seen or receiving information on child marriage. The most common source from which they received information is the radio (44 percent), followed by community meeting (34 percent) or a conversation with a health worker in a clinic (23 percent). Respondents were least likely to have heard about child marriage from brochures (6 percent), newspapers (7 percent) or posters (8 percent). 42 percent had heard about it from a combination of the sources listed.

Table 4.13 Sources of information on child marriage
Percent distribution of women with daughters in union before age of 18, by source of information on child marriage, Chad 2012

	Women who received information on child marriage through these sources			Total	Total respondents who said 'Yes'
	Yes	No	Not sure/ Missing		
Women who have heard, seen or received information on child marriage (N=32)					
Television	12.0	88.0	0.0	100	4
Radio	43.9	31.4	24.7	100	14
Newspaper	6.8	68.5	24.7	100	2
Brochure	5.6	69.7	24.7	100	2
Posters	7.5	67.8	24.7	100	2
Community meeting	33.8	41.5	24.7	100	11
Community health worker home call	10.4	64.9	24.7	100	3
In clinic by health worker	22.5	52.8	24.7	100	7
Several of the above	10.5	64.8	24.7	100	3
Combination of the above	42.4	32.9	24.7	100	14
Others (parents, friends, neighbours)	20.3	49.8	29.9	100	6

5.   Empowerment

Key findings

- 51 percent of women who made a major household purchase made the decision by themselves. This figure reaches 77 percent for men.
- Male participants tend to score consistently higher than women on average for autonomy in all studied aspects of life.
- 40 percent of the eligible mothers reported as having solely made the decision on breast-feeding their child.
- 75 percent of men and 58 percent of women would like to change something in their lives.
- 31 percent of women and 40 percent of men consider the government to be the key actor in contributing to the ability to change aspects of one's life.
- 51 percent of respondents perceive themselves to be completely coerced or powerless.

Empowerment can be understood as the expansion of agency, which, in turn, is 'what a person is free to do and achieve in pursuit of whatever goals or values he or she regards as important'[8] Being empowered is a crucial aspect to overcome poverty as it enhances the capacity of people to influence decisions that affect their lives. The EPMVT tested different exercises of agency whose increase could lead to empowerment. In particular, decision-making and autonomy with respect to specific areas of life, power from within (the ability to induce change in one's life), and perceptions of empowerment (overall empowerment with respect to one's personal life and one's community).

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[8] Sen, A. K. (1985). "Well-being, agency and freedom: The Dewey lectures 1984", *The Journal of Philosophy* 82 (4), p. 206. For a discussion on defining empowerment and agency, see Ibrahim, S. and Alkire, S. (2007). "Agency and empowerment: A proposal for internationally comparable indicator". *OPHI Working Paper* 04, University of Oxford.

5.1 Decision Making

Understanding who usually makes decisions in the household, and if the respondent could influence this decision if he or she wanted underlines two empowerment levels, namely the existence of choice in the household, and the actual use of this choice. The EPMVT enquired about the ability of respondents to make decisions in three distinctive areas - major household purchases, breastfeeding, and choosing a wedding partner (if under the age of eighteen). In section 2.8, we showed that across the full sample interviewed (9,591), majority of the women (83 percent) never made any large or important household purchases while 65 percent of men were in similar position. Among those who did make important or large household purchases in the past 12 month of the survey (N=1,726), who was the key decision-maker? The results are presented in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Decision making regarding important household purchases

Percent distribution of who makes decisions about important or large household purchases, according to background characteristics of individuals age 15 years and older, Chad 2012

	Large/important household purchasing decision were made by						Total number who made large purchases	Percentage who never made any large purchases
	Respondent solely	Respondent with spouse/ partner/others	Others, but respondent may participate	Others, and respondent cannot participate	Missing	Total		
Gender								
Female	50.9	42.9	2.7	1.6	1.9	100	667	82.6
Male	77.4	20.5	0.9	0.0	1.2	100	1,059	65.3
Residence								
Urban	67.8	26.8	2.2	0.3	2.9	100	351	72.3
Rural	68.2	28.7	1.4	0.6	1.1	100	1,375	77.3
Education								
No education	66.7	29.9	0.8	1.2	1.4	100	752	81.6
Primary	66.6	29.7	2.6	0.0	1.1	100	619	69.3
Secondary+	72.9	22.8	1.7	0.2	2.4	100	298	64.5
Others	76.3	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	31	84.7
Missing	80.3	18.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	100	27	57.7
Total	**68.1**	**28.3**	**1.6**	**0.6**	**1.4**	**100**	**1,726**	**76.4**

When it comes to female decision-makers, 51 percent made the decisions by themselves and 42 percent did so in consultation with their spouse or partner or someone else. A minority of women who made the purchases did so based on the decision of others but some 3 percent could take part in these decisions if they would like to do so, while another 2 percent did not have the voice or power to do so. When it comes to men, 77 percent make decisions by themselves, 21 percent do so in consultation with their spouse/partner or others, while less than 1 percent has others making the decision on their behalf.

The difference between rural and urban dwellers is minimal. However, close to one percent of rural folks do not have any decision making power. Across the education spectrum, educated individuals are more likely to make their own decision in household purchases. In all, it seems that while most decisions about important household purchases are made by individuals, it is still the case that women are less empowered than men when it comes to making such decisions.

Table 5.2 describes the ability of mothers to make decisions about feeding her child during the first 6 months after giving birth. The total eligible sample, that is, those who had one or more live births two years preceding the survey and who has breastfed is 1,201 mothers. On the whole, majority of the mothers make sole decision regarding feeding their children (40 percent), followed by shared decision between the mother and her husband or partner (34 percent). Only in one percent of the cases, the decision on how a child is fed is made by others and excludes the mothers' involvement. A slightly higher proportion of women in rural than urban areas are empowered in making sole decision regarding how their child should be fed. In addition, women with higher levels of education are more likely to decide on feeding their child than women with lower level of qualification.

Table 5.2 Decision making regarding breastfeeding

Percent distribution of who makes decision on how child is fed according to background characteristics of women age 15-49 years, Chad 2012

	Among women whose last-born children were born 2 years precceding the EPMVT 2012 survey who ever breastfed. Who made the decision on how the child is fed?							
	Women solely	Women with husband/ partner	Women with mother/ stepmother	Others, but women may participate	Others, and women cannot participate	Missing	Total	Total number of eligible mothers
Age								
15-19	41.3	33.4	11.9	1.4	1.4	10.6	100	160
20-24	34.6	36.6	7.1	3.9	1.9	15.8	100	310
25-29	41.2	30.7	9.1	0.2	0.8	18.0	100	338
30-34	41.4	38.5	9.6	1.3	0.0	9.2	100	227
35-49	43.4	32.7	8.8	1.0	0.3	14.0	100	166
Residence								
Urban	38.6	31.7	6.5	2.4	1.3	19.6	100	198
Rural	40.1	34.8	9.5	1.5	0.9	13.2	100	1,003
Education								
No education	38.1	33.2	9.4	1.9	1.3	16.2	100	718
Primary	41.7	38.6	7.6	1.0	0.3	10.8	100	364
Secondary +	47.5	23.1	15.3	1.7	1.5	10.9	100	76
Others	26.2	63.6	3.0	3.1	0.0	4.1	100	24
Missing	56.9	3.2	5.8	2.2	0.0	31.9	100	19
Total	**39.9**	**34.3**	**9.0**	**1.6**	**1.0**	**14.2**	**100**	**1,201**

As highlighted in section 0, while a total of 758 women reported as having at least a daughter who is in a union, only 207 of them responded reliably to the age of union of their daughters. From these, 149 of them reported having daughters who entered into a union by the age of 18. Table 5.3 shows who were primarily involved in choosing the husband/partner for daughters who entered into early union. Some 23 percent of women along with their husband or partner chose their daughter's life partner. In 28 percent of the cases, women were directly not involved in the process of choosing her daughter's life partner, but she could have been involved in the decision, if she wished. However, some 22 percent of women reported of not being involved in the decision, as well as not having the freedom to participate in the decision making even if they wish to do so. Due to the small number of observation, the tabulation results were presented by two major age groups of the women respondent. The results

indicate that younger mothers are more actively involved in choosing a life partner for their daughters. However, in cases where the daughter herself or others are primarily involved in the process, older women have higher probability of being involved in the process, if she wishes to, compared to younger mothers.

Table 5.3 Choice of husband for daughters that enter into union under 18 years old

Percent distribution of who chose the husband/partner for daughters who entered into early union, according to women's age group, Chad 2012

	Respondent with husband/ partner/ others	Respondent may participate		Respondent cannot participate		Missing /Not sure	Total	N respondent
		Daughter herself/with her partner	Others	Daughter herself/with her partner	Others			
Respodent younger than 49 years	26.3	13.5	7.2	10.0	17.8	25.2	100	78
Respondent older than 50 years	19.3	17.9	18.1	7.2	7.8	29.6	100	71
Total	**23.2**	**15.5**	**12.0**	**8.8**	**13.4**	**27.1**	**100**	**149**

5.2   Autonomy with Respect to Specific Areas of Life

People's behaviour is driven by different types of motivations: one can, for example, be coerced to act in a certain way, act to please others or respond to values that are deeply held. According to Self-determination Theory, these types of motivations can be placed on a self-determination continuum.[9] On one extreme, motivations that are driven by the enjoyment of an activity in itself are considered to be perfect examples of autonomous behaviour, followed (in decreasing order) by motivations where the person's actions are shaped based on his or her own system of values, goals and identities, or those that reflect conscious valuing of self-selected goals and activities. These last two are considered relatively autonomous forms of motivation. On the other extreme, actions that are effectively coerced - by another person, by force of circumstances, or by the need to please others or to avoid blame – regardless of whether or not a person values this particular course of action, constitute relatively controlled forms of motivation.

As empowerment occurs in different areas of people's lives, the EPMVT enquired about autonomy in eight domains of decision making, namely partaking in household activities such as cleaning the house or doing laundry; employment, defined as paid work; not being employed; making major household purchases; not making major household purchases; participation in groups; no participation in any group; and feeding infants (women only). Levels of autonomy are measured through the Relative Autonomy Index. This index varies between -9 and 9, with positive scores indicating that the individual's

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[9] See Deci, E. L., and Ryan, R. M. (1985). *Intrinsic motivation and self-determination in human behaviour.* New York: Plenum Publishing Co.; and Ryan, R. M., and Deci, E. L. (2000). "Self-determination theory and the facilitation of intrinsic motivation, social development, and well-being," *American Psychologist*, 55(1): 68-78.

motivation for his or her behaviour in that specific domain tends to be relatively autonomous, while negative scores indicate a relatively controlled motivation.

Table 5.4 shows the average results for autonomy of participants in the EPMVT for different aspects of life. Male participants tend to score slightly higher than women across all domains with the largest differences being observed in employment (with a difference in the means of 0.86) and household activities (difference of 0.73). The exception is the domain of making major household purchases, in which men and women have approximately the same level of autonomy.

Table 5.4 Autonomy averages in different domains by gender						
Indicators	**Male sample**			**Female sample**		
	Mean	Std. Dev.	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	N
RAI - Household Activities	2.91	2.63	3,077	2.18	2.60	5,485
RAI - Employment	3.72	2.72	2,344	2.86	2.97	2,197
RAI - No Employment	0.77	1.81	706	0.32	1.93	2,970
RAI - Household Purchases	4.03	2.54	1,031	4.05	2.71	629
RAI - No Household Purchases	0.46	0.79	2,088	0.25	0.71	4,559
RAI - Group Membership	4.06	2.69	1,394	3.77	2.72	1,717
RAI - No Group Membership	1.11	2.26	1,679	0.73	2.24	3,505
RAI - Nutrition (women only)	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.02	2.88	1,094

Note: The standard RAI is a weighted sum of 3 different types of motivations (external, introjected and autonomous). However, validity analysis did not provide evidence of a distinction between external and introjected motivations in the context of this study. Hence the Relative Autonomy Index (RAI) presented here was computed based on only two broad types of motivation: controlled and autonomous. The score of controlled motivation corresponds to the average of the items aimed at capturing external and introjected motivations. Hence the RAI applied here is the weighted sum of the score of the controlled motivation, with a weight of -3, and the score of the autonomous motivation, with a weight of 3. For further details, please refer to the published paper: http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13545701.2015.1108991

There are, however, some differences by domain if the results are disaggregated. For example, younger men by age groups tend to score higher in household activities than older men (3.07 for younger than 26, 2.89 for group between 26 and 55, and 2.90 for group older than 55), while the opposite is the case for women, where the youngest group scores 1.94 while the eldest is relatively more autonomous with 2.99. Results for these differences can be seen in Table 5.5. When compared, men tend to score higher than women in household activities, but only for age groups younger than 55 (with men younger than 26 scoring a considerable higher difference with women than the groups between 26 and 55), while women older than 55 have, on average, higher scores than men 26 or older, and exhibit almost the same results as the youngest cohort of men. In turn, employment exhibits exactly the opposite tendency for men, with younger respondents scoring lower than the other age groups.

Table 5.5 Indicators' average by gender and age group

Indicators	Sample of men						Sample of women					
	Age<26		26 ≤Age≤ 55		Age>55		Age<26		26 ≤Age≤ 55		Age>55	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
RAI - Household Activities	3.07	246	2.89	2,292	2.90	539	1.94	2,191	2.25	2,929	2.99	365
RAI – Employment	3.38	190	3.78	1,820	3.61	334	2.39	656	3.01	1,369	3.84	172
RAI - No Employment	0.83	55	0.71	434	0.88	217	0.11	1,347	0.50	1,397	0.33	226
RAI - Household Purchases	4.34	86	4.00	800	3.94	145	4.52	167	3.86	410	3.91	52
RAI - No Household Purchases	0.52	162	0.44	1,493	0.47	433	0.21	1,841	0.28	2,371	0.28	347
RAI - Group Membership	4.00	110	4.03	1,030	4.23	254	3.67	554	3.76	1,027	4.34	136
RAI - No Group Membership	1.13	127	1.07	1,232	1.29	320	0.58	1,488	0.81	1,759	0.93	258
RAI - Nutrition (women only)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.93	520	3.09	573	2.50	1

Education levels affect the relative autonomy of people in different ways, depending on the domain – see Table 5.6. In some cases, like in employment for women and in household purchases for men, the higher the education level, the more relatively autonomous the respondents are (2.79 for non-educated to 4.20 for women with higher education, in the first case, and increasing from 3.95 to 4.43 in the second case). In other cases, women with primary education have the highest averages, for example in the domains of group membership or household purchases.

Table 5.6 Average RAI by education level

Indicators	Sample of men									
	No education		Primary		Secondary		Higher		Other	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
RAI - Household Activities	2.47	1,414	3.46	706	3.35	579	3.71	222	2.34	126
RAI - Employment	3.32	969	4.26	579	3.68	484	3.95	188	3.35	101
RAI - No Employment	0.82	442	0.46	127	0.83	85	0.59	22	0.97	24
RAI - Household Purchases	3.95	362	4.04	269	4.26	239	4.43	104	2.86	39
RAI - No Household Purchases	0.49	1,096	0.40	445	0.39	335	0.45	106	0.58	92
RAI - Group Membership	3.59	547	4.46	395	4.57	270	4.73	115	2.90	50
RAI - No Group Membership	0.89	890	1.42	310	1.64	296	1.67	98	0.84	71
RAI - Nutrition (women only)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Sample of women									
	No education		Primary		Secondary		Higher		Other	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
RAI - Household Activities	2.10	3,273	2.31	1,081	2.19	778	3.47	116	2.53	165
RAI - Employment	2.79	1,267	3.02	525	3.07	267	4.20	54	2.22	52
RAI - No Employment	0.40	1,838	0.07	471	0.19	465	0.71	58	0.35	107
RAI - Household Purchases	3.78	309	4.52	148	4.29	115	3.82	26	3.77	21
RAI - No Household Purchases	0.27	2,812	0.16	867	0.21	616	0.45	67	0.52	138
RAI - Group Membership	3.74	902	4.03	417	3.36	272	3.65	57	2.40	42
RAI - No Group Membership	0.68	2,260	0.68	603	1.01	444	2.00	46	0.86	114
RAI - Nutrition (women only)	2.87	625	3.32	274	3.06	131	1.52	12	2.90	41

Note 1: There are missing educational attainment information for 122 men and 280 women who have answered the questions related to autonomy. This particular category is not presented in this Table.
Note 2: The category 'Other education' primarily represents those with Islamic education qualification.

5.3   Power from within - Changing Aspects of One's Life

Table 5.7 presents the percentage of adult men and women who have reported on wanting to change something about their lives. Overall, 64 percent of the respondents reported that they would like to change something in their lives, with men reporting this at a slightly higher frequency (75 percent) than women (58 percent).

Table 5.7 Willingness to change aspects of one's life					
Percentage distribution of men and women age 15 years and older who reported on whether they would like to change anything in their lives, Chad 2012					
	Would you change something about your life right now?			Total	Number of respondents
	Yes	No	Do not know/ Missing		
Gender					
Female	57.88	26.08	16.03	100	6,229
Male	74.60	19.06	6.33	100	3,362
Total	63.90	23.55	12.54	100	9,591

Among respondents who responded wanting to change something in their lives, they were further asked to list three aspects of their life that they would like to change. Table 5.8 displays the three most common responses for the most important aspect reported by respondents.

Table 5.8 Aspects to be changed in life by gender		
The top 3 responses for the most important aspect that one would change in their life, by gender, Chad 2012		
Most important aspect to be changed	Percentage	N
Women (N=3,545)		
1 Financial situation	16.5	585
2 Farm equipment/livestock	14.7	522
3 Better job	14.2	504
Men (N=2,442)		
1 Better job	21.7	529
2 Farm equipment/livestock	21.3	521
3 Housing	12.8	312
Note: Respondents were asked to list three aspects of their life that they would like to change. This table displays the three most common responses for the first/most important aspect. The second and third aspects are not reported in this table given that the missing values in those set of responses are high.		

The most important aspect one would like to change as reported by women is their financial situation (17 percent), followed by farming equipment or livestock (15 percent) and better job (14 percent). In turn, men responded as wanting to change better job (22 percent), farming equipment and/or livestock (21 percent), followed by their housing condition (13 percent).

Table 5.9 Who contributes most to change aspects in one's life

Percentage distribution of men and women age 15 years and older by who is most likely to contribute the most to change something in their lives, Chad 2012 (N=9,591)

People/institutions that are most likely to contribute the most	Percentage	N
Women		
Respondent themselves	14.1	877
Respondent's family	15.8	982
Respondent's community	1.8	109
Local government	5.2	325
Central government	31.4	1,956
NGOs	10.5	651
Others	4.8	298
Do not know/Missing	16.5	1,030
Total	100	6,229
Men		
Respondent themselves	28.0	943
Respondent's family	3.3	111
Respondent's community	0.9	29
Local government	3.9	130
Central government	40.3	1,354
NGOs	12.5	420
Others	4.7	158
Do not know/Missing	6.5	219
Total	**100**	**3,362**

Respondents were also prompted to state who they believed is most likely to contribute the most to change something in their lives. Results are presented in Table 5.9. Women think that the central government (31 percent), their family (16 percent) and they themselves (14 percent) are able to bring change to their lives. Interestingly, men also think that the central government (42 percent) is an important institution that is most likely to contribute in changing aspects of their lives. Men have also recorded themselves (28 percent) followed by NGOs or community organizations (12 percent) as important entities to change aspects of their life. Interestingly, twice more men than women see themselves as the best contributor to change.

5.4   Perceptions of Empowerment

Perceptions of empowerment can help explain how people see their situation with respect to empowerment. They are also crucial when it comes to contrasting these perceptions with other relevant pieces of information regarding this dimension of life. In order to grasp perceptions of empowerment, respondents were requested to imagine their situation with respect to a hypothetical ten-step ladder, and answer specific questions regarding i) their perceived current location on that ladder, ii) the location of their neighbours, and iii) their imagined location in five years' time. The ladder depicted stages that ranged from being completely coerced or powerless if one is at the bottom of the steps (step 1) to being able to advance goals that people value in their own homes and in the world if one is at the top of the

steps (step 10). Table 5.10 present the percentage distribution of men and women age fifteen years and older by their perceptions of freedom, represented by the number of steps. For ease of presentation, the number of steps has been grouped into four major categories: (1) 1-2 steps; (2) 3-5 steps; (3) 6-8 steps; and (4) 9-10 steps where steps 1-2 represent the lowest levels of empowerment and steps 9-10 represent the highest level of empowerment. The largest proportion of respondents (51 percent) perceived themselves as being completely coerced or powerless. Perceptions regarding the situation of neighbours were also quite pessimistic, yet less so than the assessment of the respondent's own situation, with 41 percent of respondents claiming that the situation of their neighbours was completely coerced or powerless. Finally, the largest percentage of respondents (35 percent) felt their situation would be in the top of the scale in five years' time (i.e. they will be able to advance goals that they value). A comparison between women and men reveal that a higher proportion of women perceived themselves as being completely coerced or powerless (54 percent) than men (47 percent). Similarly, women are also slightly more likely than men to have pessimistic view of their neighbour's situation. Interestingly, a higher proportion of women perceived a better future in five-year time (13 percent) compared to men (9 percent).

Table 5.10 Perception of empowerment, Chad 2012

Imagine a ten step ladder, where on the bottom, the first step, stand people who are completely coerced or powerless, and on the highest step, the tenth step, stand those with the most ability to advance goals that they value in their own homes and in the world.

	Women		Men		All population	
	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N
On which step are you today?						
1-2	53.5	3,330	47.0	1,581	51.2	4,906
3-5	26.0	1,620	32.3	1,087	28.3	2,712
6-8	6.9	430	9.7	327	7.9	760
9-10	3.3	203	4.3	145	3.6	349
Not sure/Missing	10.4	647	6.6	222	9.0	865
Total	100	6229	100	3362	100	9,591
On which step are most of your neighbours today?						
1-2	41.3	2,575	39.7	1,336	40.8	3,909
3-5	30.0	1,867	33.6	1,131	31.3	3,002
6-8	12.8	795	15.4	518	13.7	1,315
9-10	4.8	300	4.1	137	4.6	436
Not sure/Missing	11.1	692	7.2	241	9.7	929
Total	100	6229	100	3362	100	9,591
On which step do you hope to be in five years time?						
1-2	12.5	779	8.7	292	11.1	1,067
3-5	24.1	1,500	22.1	744	23.4	2,242
6-8	20.6	1,280	23.4	788	21.6	2,070
9-10	32.0	1,995	38.9	1,308	34.5	3,308
Not sure/Missing	10.9	676	6.9	231	9.4	903
Total	100	6,229	100	3,362	100	9,591

Note: For simplification of presentation, the number of steps has been grouped into 4 major categories.

6.   Psychological and Subjective Wellbeing

Key findings

- Close to half of the population age fifteen years and older in Chad (48 percent) have reported being unhappy.
- 53 percent of respondents reported being not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with life overall. Both men and women report being least satisfied with their spiritual, religious or philosophical beliefs.
- Majority of the respondents feel that it is completely true or fairly true that they have autonomy, are competent and relate to people well. However, there are important gender differences: 43 percent of men perceived that it is completely true that they are free to express their ideas and opinions in contrast to only 21 percent of women reporting of being in similar position.

Psychological and subjective wellbeing are extremely relevant aspects for poverty analysis. They provide a richer understanding of human experience and values and may explain behaviour where objective circumstances cannot. This section describes the results of the EMPVT 2012 survey for four distinctive aspects of psychological and subjective wellbeing, namely i) happiness, ii) life satisfaction, iii) meaning of life, and iv) the three basic psychological-needs: autonomy, competence, and relatedness.

6.1   Happiness

Table 6.1 presents the percentage distribution of men and women age 15 years and older by their self-reported happiness. In Chad, some 41 percent of the population reported to be very happy or fairly happy, with women showing higher rates than men (43 per cent versus 38, respectively). Close to half of the population (48 percent) have reported as being not very happy or not at all happy, with more men (54 percent) than women (45 percent) reporting being unhappy.

Table 6.1 Psychological wellbeing: happiness
Percentage distribution of men and women age 15 years and older by self-reported happiness, Chad 2012

	Women		Men		All	
	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N
Would you say you are:						
Very happy	18.0	1,121	13.1	440	16.2	1,556
Fairly happy	24.9	1,553	25.2	847	25.0	2,400
Not very happy	31.4	1,956	36.4	1,223	33.2	3,184
Not at all happy	13.6	850	18.0	605	15.2	1,458
Missing	12.0	750	7.4	247	10.4	993
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**

6.2   Life Satisfaction

Table 6.2 show the percentage distribution of men and women age fifteen years and older by their self-reported satisfaction with life and in 14 different domains of life such as their food, housing, income,

job, to name a few. Over half of the respondents in Chad reported being unsatisfied with life overall (53 percent). Among these, more men than women reported being not very satisfied or not at all satisfied (59 percent of men versus 49 percent of women). Some 40 percent of the eligible respondents reported being very satisfied or fairly satisfied with general life, with more women (41 percent) than men (37 percent) reporting being satisfied with life.

Across the fourteen different domains of life (food to spiritual beliefs) presented in Table 6.2, the top 5 domain in which people have reported being very satisfied or fairly satisfied is income (54 percent), housing (49 percent), work (46 percent), ability to help (44 percent) and food (43 percent). The top 5 domain in which people have reported as being not very satisfied or not at all satisfied is spiritual, religious or philosophical beliefs (88 percent), family (86 percent), friends (84 percent), neighbourhood (81 percent) and self-dignity (81 percent). Men and women show satisfaction as well as dissatisfaction across the same domains reported for the overall population. Some 54 percent of women and 55 percent of men reported being very satisfied or fairly satisfied in the domain of income. On the other hand, some 87 percent of women and 89 percent of men reported being not very satisfied or not at all satisfied in the domain of spiritual, religious or philosophical beliefs.

Table 6.2 Psychological wellbeing: satisfaction with life
Percentage distribution of men and women age 15 years and older by self-reported satisfaction by different domains of life, Chad 2012

	Women		Men		All	
	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N
Life overall						
Very satisfied	16.4	1,019	13.1	439	15.2	1,455
Farily satisfied	24.5	1,525	23.9	804	24.3	2,329
Not very satisfied	37.5	2,338	44.1	1,482	39.9	3,827
Not at all satisfied	11.8	736	14.8	496	12.9	1,235
Missing	9.8	610	4.2	140	7.8	746
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**
Food						
Very satisfied	16.7	1,041	15.6	524	16.3	1,564
Farily satisfied	27.2	1,697	26.1	878	26.8	2,574
Not very satisfied	37.0	2,306	43.7	1,469	39.4	3,781
Not at all satisfied	10.1	626	10.4	350	10.2	977
Missing	9.0	559	4.2	141	7.3	696
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**
Housing						
Very satisfied	22.1	1,375	22.0	739	22.0	2,114
Farily satisfied	26.0	1,620	28.8	967	27.0	2,589
Not very satisfied	33.4	2,079	35.6	1,196	34.2	3,277
Not at all satisfied	9.8	610	9.5	318	9.7	928
Missing	8.7	545	4.3	143	7.1	684
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**
Income						
Very satisfied	28.9	1,797	26.4	888	28.0	2,683
Farily satisfied	24.9	1,553	28.3	952	26.2	2,508
Not very satisfied	27.1	1,685	32.0	1,074	28.8	2,764
Not at all satisfied	7.9	495	8.6	289	8.2	785
Missing	11.2	700	4.7	158	8.9	852
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**

Table 6.2 Psychological wellbeing: satisfaction with life (continued from previous page)

Percentage distribution of men and women age 15 years and older by self-reported satisfaction by different domains of life, Chad 2012

	Women		Men		All	
	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N
Health						
Very satisfied	17.4	1,081	16.6	557	17.1	1,637
Farily satisfied	21.0	1,308	21.9	737	21.3	2,046
Not very satisfied	36.6	2,280	40.0	1,344	37.8	3,627
Not at all satisfied	16.1	1,002	17.3	581	16.5	1,585
Missing	9.0	558	4.3	144	7.3	697
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**
Work						
Very satisfied	23.7	1,477	21.5	721	22.9	2,196
Farily satisfied	23.5	1,463	23.5	789	23.5	2,251
Not very satisfied	30.4	1,896	36.8	1,238	32.7	3,139
Not at all satisfied	10.2	633	12.9	432	11.1	1,068
Missing	12.2	760	5.4	182	9.8	937
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**
Local security level						
Very satisfied	15.5	964	19.3	650	16.9	1,617
Farily satisfied	17.9	1,114	20.0	672	18.6	1,788
Not very satisfied	37.3	2,322	34.3	1,153	36.2	3,472
Not at all satisfied	18.6	1,159	21.2	711	19.5	1,872
Missing	10.8	670	5.2	176	8.8	842
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**
Friends						
Very satisfied	7.1	440	5.3	178	6.4	616
Farily satisfied	10.1	626	9.3	314	9.8	939
Not very satisfied	39.1	2,434	38.2	1,285	38.8	3,719
Not at all satisfied	34.1	2,123	42.1	1,416	37.0	3,547
Missing	9.7	605	5.0	169	8.0	770
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**
Family						
Very satisfied	5.7	355	4.9	165	5.4	519
Farily satisfied	8.7	544	8.0	268	8.5	811
Not very satisfied	36.2	2,256	32.7	1,099	35.0	3,352
Not at all satisfied	40.5	2,521	49.8	1,674	43.8	4,203
Missing	8.9	554	4.6	156	7.4	706
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**
Education						
Very satisfied	22.2	1,384	22.5	757	22.3	2,141
Farily satisfied	14.8	921	15.2	510	14.9	1,431
Not very satisfied	30.5	1,898	31.2	1,049	30.7	2,948
Not at all satisfied	23.0	1,432	26.4	888	24.2	2,323
Missing	9.5	594	4.7	158	7.8	748
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**
Free choice and control over your life						
Very satisfied	13.8	859	10.5	354	12.6	1,210
Farily satisfied	18.7	1,167	16.9	568	18.1	1,734
Not very satisfied	35.4	2,204	39.0	1,312	36.7	3,520
Not at all satisfied	20.3	1,264	28.0	940	23.1	2,210
Missing	11.8	735	5.6	188	9.6	918
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**

(Continued on next page...)

Table 6.2 Psychological wellbeing: satisfaction with life (continued from previous page)

Percentage distribution of men and women age 15 years and older by self-reported satisfaction by different domains of life, Chad 2012

	Women		Men		All	
	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N
Dignity						
Very satisfied	8.1	507	6.0	203	7.4	708
Fairly satisfied	12.6	786	10.5	354	11.9	1,138
Not very satisfied	34.9	2,176	34.3	1,154	34.7	3,329
Not at all satisfied	33.5	2,087	43.0	1,447	36.9	3,542
Missing	10.8	674	6.1	204	9.1	874
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**
Neighbourhood / town / community						
Very satisfied	7.9	492	6.0	202	7.2	692
Fairly satisfied	11.8	733	10.8	362	11.4	1,095
Not very satisfied	39.4	2,453	39.1	1,313	39.3	3,766
Not at all satisfied	31.1	1,940	39.2	1,318	34.1	3,265
Missing	9.8	611	4.9	166	8.1	772
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**
Ability to help others						
Very satisfied	26.3	1,640	26.2	880	26.3	2,520
Fairly satisfied	17.7	1,100	18.3	616	17.9	1,717
Not very satisfied	27.3	1,703	30.0	1,009	28.3	2,715
Not at all satisfied	17.5	1,088	19.9	670	18.4	1,760
Missing	11.2	698	5.6	187	9.2	880
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**
Spiritual, religious or philosophical beliefs						
Very satisfied	6.0	372	4.8	162	5.6	533
Fairly satisfied	6.6	408	6.4	214	6.5	622
Not very satisfied	23.6	1,472	20.8	698	22.6	2,168
Not at all satisfied	52.8	3,291	60.5	2,032	55.6	5,330
Missing	11.0	686	7.6	256	9.8	939
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**

6.3 Meaning of Life

Table 6.3 shows the percentage distribution of men and women age fifteen years and older by their self-reported perceptions of meaning of life. When queried whether their life has a clear meaning, 50 percent of the respondent responded either fairly or completely true. Some 46 percent and 44 percent of individuals reported either fairly or completely true that they have found satisfactory meaning in life and have a clear sense of what gives meaning to their life respectively. On the whole, a higher share of men than women responded positively to the questions related to meaning in life. On the statement "my life has a clear meaning or purpose", 58 percent of men and 46 percent of women responded fairly true or completely true. On the statement "I have found a satisfactory meaning in life", 52 percent of men and 42 percent of women responded fairly true or completely true. Finally, on the statement "I have a clear sense of what gives meaning to my life", 51 percent of men and 40 percent of women responded fairly true or completely true.

Table 6.3 Psychological wellbeing: meaning to one's life

Percentage distribution of men and women age 15 years and older by self-reported perceptions on meaning to one's life, Chad 2012

	Women		Men		All	
	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N
My life has a clear meaning or purpose						
Not at all true	12.1	755	12.2	411	12.2	1,166
Somewhat true	18.9	1,175	19.2	645	19.0	1,820
Fairly true	26.7	1,662	29.0	976	27.5	2,640
Completely true	19.3	1,200	28.6	962	22.6	2,171
Missing	23.1	1,436	11.0	368	18.7	1,793
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**
I have found a satistfactory meaning in life						
Not at all true	12.8	800	14.7	493	13.5	1,295
Somewhat true	23.2	1,445	23.1	776	23.2	2,221
Fairly true	26.3	1,635	32.1	1,080	28.4	2,721
Completely true	16.1	1,005	19.8	667	17.5	1,676
Missing	21.6	1,344	10.3	346	17.5	1,680
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**
I have a clear sense of what gives meaning to my life						
Not at all true	13.1	815	13.7	460	13.3	1,275
Somewhat true	20.9	1,303	20.5	688	20.8	1,990
Fairly true	22.0	1,370	25.5	857	23.3	2,231
Completely true	17.5	1,088	25.6	860	20.4	1,956
Missing	26.5	1,652	14.8	497	22.3	2,139
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**

6.4   Basic Psychological Needs of Autonomy, Competence, and Relatedness

Table 6.4 presents the percentage distribution of men and women age fifteen years and older by their self-reported basic psychological needs of autonomy. Majority of the respondents feel completely or fairly autonomous in three aspects of their life: making decisions to live their life (55 percent), expressing ideas or opinions (54 percent) and being honest on everyday situations (61 percent). However, there are important gender differences in the reported perceptions on autonomy. Some 48 percent of men perceived that it is completely true that he is free to decide for himself on how to live his life. Only 21 percent of women reported being in similar position. Similarly, 43 percent of men perceived that it is completely true that they are free to express their ideas and opinions in contrast to 21 percent of women being in similar position. 46 percent of men perceived that it is completely true that they can be honest with their self on everyday situations, while only 31 percent of women reported being able to do so.

Table 6.4 Psychological Need: Autonomy

Percentage distribution of men and women age 15 years and older by self-reported perceptions on autonomy, Chad 2012

	Women		Men		All	
	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N
I feel free to decide for myself how to live my life						
Not at all true	19.2	1,198	8.8	297	15.5	1,486
Somewhat true	18.4	1,148	13.5	452	16.6	1,596
Fairly true	25.0	1,556	22.5	756	24.1	2,310
Completely true	21.1	1,314	48.2	1,622	30.9	2,961
Missing	16.3	1,012	7.0	235	12.9	1,239
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**
I generally feel free to express my ideas and opinions						
Not at all true	16.6	1,036	9.4	315	14.0	1,344
Somewhat true	22.0	1,372	15.2	510	19.6	1,877
Fairly true	24.8	1,544	25.7	864	25.1	2,408
Completely true	20.5	1,277	42.8	1,438	28.5	2,735
Missing	16.1	1,001	7.0	235	12.8	1,227
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**
I feel I can pretty much be honest with mysef in daily situations						
Not at all true	7.8	486	6.7	226	7.4	711
Somewhat true	16.5	1,025	15.1	507	16.0	1,530
Fairly true	26.8	1,670	22.5	757	25.3	2,422
Completely true	30.5	1,900	46.0	1,548	36.1	3,462
Missing	18.4	1,149	9.7	325	15.3	1,466
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**

Table 6.5 present the percentage distribution of men and women age fifteen years and older by their self-reported basic psychological needs of competence. Majority of the respondents feel that it is completely or fairly true that they are competent because people who know them perceive them as competent (54 percent), they often have a sense of accomplishment from what they do (59 percent) and generally feel able to fulfil their responsibilities (55 percent). Gender differences in the reported perceptions on competence persist. Some 63 percent of men perceived that it is completely true or fairly true that people who know him tell him that he is competent or capable. Only 49 percent of women reported being in similar position. Similarly, 68 percent of men reported that it is true or fairly true that most often they feel a sense of accomplishment from what they do, while 54 percent of women report having similar feelings. 66 percent of men perceived that it is true or fairly true that they are able to carry out their responsibilities well, while 50 percent of women reported being able to do so.

Table 6.5 Psychological Need: Competence

Percentage distribution of men and women age 15 years and older by self-reported perceptions on competence, Chad 2012

	Women		Men		All	
	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N
People who know me tell me I'm competent / capable at what I do						
Not at all true	7.3	456	5.9	199	6.8	654
Somewhat true	17.1	1,062	14.5	488	16.1	1,548
Fairly true	26.4	1,643	27.8	936	26.9	2,580

Completely true	22.5	1,404	35.1	1,181	27.1	2,596
Missing	26.7	1,663	16.6	558	23.1	2,212
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**
Most of the time I feel a sense of accomplishment from what I do						
Not at all true	6.4	397	6.1	205	6.3	602
Somewhat true	20.5	1,280	16.9	568	19.2	1,845
Fairly true	31.0	1,929	31.8	1,069	31.3	2,998
Completely true	23.3	1,450	35.7	1,200	27.8	2,661
Missing	18.8	1,174	9.5	320	15.5	1,485
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**
I generally feel able to do my responsibilities / tasks well						
Not at all true	7.6	475	5.9	200	7.0	673
Somewhat true	17.7	1,101	15.0	506	16.7	1,604
Fairly true	24.6	1,535	27.7	930	25.7	2,467
Completely true	25.0	1,556	38.2	1,283	29.7	2,851
Missing	25.1	1,562	13.2	444	20.8	1,995
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**

Table 6.6 present the percentage distribution of men and women age fifteen years and older by their self-reported basic psychological needs of relatedness. Majority of the respondents feel that it is completely or fairly true that they have positive relatedness, in particular some 71 percent of the respondents get along with people who they come in contact with and some 64 percent consider themselves close to the people they regularly interact with. In the domain related to whether people care for them, some 43 percent feel that it is completely true or fairly true that people in their life care for them, while a substantial share of respondents (38 percent) have also reported that it is somewhat true or not at all true that people care for them. There are some gender differences in the reported perceptions on relatedness. Some 78 percent of men perceived that it is completely true or fairly true that they get along well with people they come in contact with. Some 67 percent of women reported having similar feeling. Similarly, 71 percent of men reported that it is true or fairly true that they consider themselves close to the people whom they regularly interact with, while 61 percent of women report having similar feelings. 45 percent of men perceived that people in their life care for them, while 42 percent of women reported having similar feeling.

Table 6.6 Psychological Need: Relatedness

Percentage distribution of men and women age 15 years and older by self-reported perceptions on relatedness, Chad 2012

	Women		Men		All	
	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N
I get along well with the people I come in contact with						
Not at all true	4.8	300	4.1	138	4.6	437
Somewhat true	13.9	869	11.6	391	13.1	1,258
Fairly true	30.3	1,890	24.0	806	28.0	2,690
Completely true	37.0	2,303	54.0	1,816	43.1	4,134
Missing	13.9	868	6.3	212	11.2	1,073
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**
I consider myself close to the people I regularly interact with						
Not at all true	6.2	385	6.6	222	6.3	607
Somewhat true	18.4	1,143	15.3	515	17.3	1,655
Fairly true	29.4	1,832	32.8	1,102	30.6	2,937
Completely true	31.1	1,934	38.0	1,278	33.6	3,218

Missing	15.0	935	7.3	246	12.2	1,174
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**
People in my life care about me					
Not at all true	20.8	1,298	26.8	900	23.0	2,204
Somewhat true	15.8	981	12.6	425	14.6	1,403
Fairly true	19.9	1,237	19.6	659	19.8	1,896
Completely true	21.7	1,350	25.5	858	23.1	2,212
Missing	21.9	1,363	15.5	519	19.6	1,877
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**

7.   Shame and Humiliation

Key findings

- 31 percent of respondents reported that they would feel ashamed if they were poor.
- 63 percent of respondents believe that people who are not poor make poor people feel bad.
- 13 percent of women and 12 percent of men have been treated in a way they felt was prejudiced. The main source of the prejudiced treatment was a close relative or an unknown person in a public place.
- Overall, the experience of discrimination is low among men and women. However, where there is discrimination, men are more likely to experience it in job related aspects, while women are more likely to experience it in educational related aspects.
- Majority of respondents do not identify with negative social connectedness. However, a higher share of men than women report that they are regularly in tune with people around them and are able to find companionship regularly.

Aspects of shame (such as the stigma of poverty) or humiliation (such as discrimination due to gender or ethnic background) are extremely painful experiences that demean the dignity of people. They may also be a major obstacle for employment opportunities, the delivery of services, and aid.

7.1   Poverty-related Stigma

Table 7.1 present the percentage distribution of men and women age fifteen years and older by their perception of shame and humiliation with regards to poverty. 31 percent of respondents would be ashamed of being poor, 30 percent would be ashamed if someone in their family were poor and 31 percent argue that people living in poverty should be ashamed of themselves. Interestingly, when respondents are asked to state their opinion about other people's attitudes (an indirect question) towards the poor, an overwhelming 63 percent perceived that people who are not poor make people living in poverty feel badly. The responses by gender are very similar, as can be observed in Table 7.1.

7.2   Respectful and Fair Treatment

Perceptions of respectful and fair treatment among men and women age fifteen years and older is reported in Table 7.2. 56 percent of the respondents claim to be treated with respect almost always or often, with a higher share of men than women claiming to be treated respectfully almost always or often (64 percent and 52 percent, respectively). Almost one third of the respondents claimed to be treated with

respect only occasionally, rarely or never, with a higher share of women than men reporting to be treated disrespectfully (25 percent and 13 percent, respectively). In turn, a large majority of respondents (64 percent) felt that people treated them unfairly rarely or never, with a higher share of men than women reporting the favourable circumstances (73 percent of men and 59 percent of women). Some 17 percent of individuals reported being treated unfairly on a regular basis.

Table 7.1 Perceived shame and humiliation of poverty

Percentage distribution of men and women age 15 years and older by perceived shame and humiliation with regards to poverty, Chad 2012 (N Women=6,229; N Men=3,362; N All=9,591)

	Women		Men		All	
	Percentage	n	Percentage	n	Percentage	n
I would be ashamed if I were poor	30.9	1,924	32.4	1,090	31.4	3,015
I would be ashamed if someone in my family were poor	29.6	1,845	31.2	1,049	30.2	2,896
People living in poverty should be ashamed of themselves	30.2	1,881	32.6	1,096	31.1	2,979
People who are not poor make people who are poor feel bad	58.8	3,661	59.0	1,983	58.9	5,645

Table 7.2 Perceptions of respectful and fair treatment

Percentage distribution of men and women age 15 years and older by perceptions of respect and fair treatment, Chad 2012

	Women		Men		All	
	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N
To what extent do you feel that people treat you with respect?						
Almost always	20.9	1,302	31.4	1,056	24.7	2,367
Often	31.0	1,928	32.6	1,097	31.6	3,027
Occasionally	23.0	1,433	23.2	780	23.1	2,213
Rarely or never	8.6	534	6.5	219	7.8	751
Missing	16.6	1,032	6.3	210	12.9	1,233
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**
To what extent do you feel that people treat you unfairly?						
Almost always	3.3	203	3.5	117	3.3	320
Often	14.0	874	12.1	405	13.3	1,277
Occasionally	21.8	1,358	20.7	695	21.4	2,052
Rarely or never	36.8	2,293	52.5	1,765	42.5	4,072
Missing	24.1	1,502	11.3	380	19.5	1,870
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**

7.3   Discrimination

Being subject of prejudiced acts or discrimination is a poignant form of humiliation. The results in Table 7.3 show that some 13 percent of the surveyed population have been treated in a way that they felt was prejudiced always, almost always, often or occasionally, with similar share of men and women experiencing such treatment (12 percent of men and 13 percent of women, respectively). An overwhelming 65 percent of the population have reported of rarely or never experiencing any form of prejudiced act in the past three months. Among the 13 percent who have experienced prejudice treatment, they were further queried on which institution treated them in such a way that made them feel that they were being discriminated against. Both women and men felt that the main source of prejudiced treatment was a close relative or an unknown person in a public place (39 percent and 19 percent, respectively, for women; 43 percent and 16 percent, respectively, for men). When asked about the perceived main reason for these prejudiced acts, the majority of the individuals did not know or did not answer (33 percent) and 22 percent perceived their socio-economic group as the primary reason for the way they have been treated. Men predominantly identified socio-economic group (27 percent) and ethnic, racial or cultural background (20 percent) as the primary reason they faced discrimination. On the other hand, women identified their socio-economic group (19 percent), their gender (18 percent) and ethnic, racial or cultural background (15 percent) as the primary reason they faced discrimination.

Eligible respondents (men who are household heads and all women age fifteen years and older) were queried to what extent do they think that these two factors: (1) people's ethnic, religious, racial, or cultural background; and (2) being women would affect a person's chances of access to key public services and institutions. The results are presented in Table 7.4. In general, some 42 percent of the respondents perceive that people's ethnic or religious background and 41 percent perceive that being women impedes access to important public services and institutions. In particular, close to one third of the male respondents perceive that ethnicity or religious background impedes their chances to public sector jobs, government contracts and private sector jobs, respectively. Perceptions of discrimination due to gender show that a similar share of men and women perceive that being a woman affects chances of educational opportunities to attend school (about 29 percent for each men and women) and educational opportunities at the professional level (close to 29 percent each for men and women). This suggests that women as well as men are aware of the discrimination faced by women in accessing education. Some one third of the men in the sample also perceive that being woman impedes their chances of private sector job. The findings in Table 7.4 suggest that in Chad, ethnoreligious-discrimination is more likely to occur in job related aspects, while gendered-discrimination are more likely to experience in educational related aspects.

Table 7.3 Experience of prejudiced treatment
Percentage distribution of men and women age 15 years and older by frequency of prejudiced treatment and where and why they were discriminated if they have experienced prejudice treatment in the last 3 months, Chad 2012

	Women		Men		All	
	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N
Have you been treated in a way that you felt was prejudiced during the last three months?						
Yes, always or almost always	2.6	162	2.0	66	2.4	227
Yes, often	4.1	254	5.6	187	4.6	442
Yes, occasionally	6.5	407	4.7	156	5.9	562
No, rarely or never	59.8	3,722	73.5	2,472	64.7	6,206
Missing	27.0	1,684	14.3	481	22.5	2,154
Total	**100**	**6,229**	**100**	**3,362**	**100**	**9,591**
In your opinion, which institution treated you in a way that you felt was prejudiced?						
Health care services	9.2	63	9.7	34	9.4	97
School	8.0	55	1.6	6	5.9	60
Work	3.1	21	6.9	24	4.4	46
Police / Judicial System	5.0	34	13.0	45	7.8	80
Social Services	1.6	11	1.0	3	1.4	14
Shops / Restaurants	2.2	15	0.0	0	1.4	15
Bank / Insurance Company	0.6	4	0.0	0	0.4	4
Close Relative	39.4	271	42.9	148	40.6	420
Unknown person in a public place	19.2	132	15.7	54	18.0	186
Other	9.8	67	7.5	26	9.0	93
Missing	1.9	13	1.7	6	1.9	19
Total	**100**	**688**	**100**	**346**	**100**	**1,034**
What is the main reason you were treated in a way that you felt was prejudiced?						
Ethnic, racial or cultural background	15.0	103	20.8	72	17.0	176
Gender	18.2	125	3.7	13	13.2	137
Sexual orientation	1.5	10	0.4	1	1.1	11
Age	4.0	27	4.3	15	4.1	42
Disability	1.8	12	3.6	12	2.4	25
Religion	3.9	27	3.1	11	3.6	37
Socio-economic group	18.9	130	26.7	92	21.5	223
Education	4.3	29	3.2	11	3.9	40
Missing	32.6	224	34.3	119	33.2	343
Total	**100**	**688**	**100**	**346**	**100**	**1,034**

7.4   Accumulated Humiliation

The 'accumulated' humiliation of a person – i.e. the overall impact of successive events of humiliation throughout a person's life - is evaluated through a series of statements depicting specific scenarios. The results for these statements are presented in Table 7.5. In general, most women and men claim to have experienced exclusion, being put down, being ridiculed, being discounted, cruelly criticized or referred to in derogatory terms only 'Very occasionally' or 'Occasionally'. Among those who have reported experiencing these different forms of humiliation on a regular basis, more women than men tend to experience them. Of all the statements, feeling cruelly criticised is the most experienced situation for both men and women. The results also exhibit a high number level of 'Don't know/No answer' responses, invariably higher for women than for men.

7.5   Loneliness

Feelings of loneliness can have severe consequences on a person's psychological and physical wellbeing. Table 7.6 show results for different statements related to the sense of loneliness a person may feel. The more negative responses (or less positive) are associated with feelings of loneliness by the person interviewed. As can be observed, in most cases the majority of respondents do not identify with negative social connectedness. 60 percent of the respondents feel often or always in tune with people around them; 54 percent disagree with the statement that no one really knows them well; 48 percent feel they can often or always find companionship when they want; and 53 percent disagree with the idea that people are around them but not with them. However, there are notable differences in response across gender for specific statements. To start with, around 68 percent men feel that they are regularly in tune with people around them compared with 56 percent of women reporting of similar feeling. More men than women find companionship regularly when they want to (55 percent of men and 45 percent of women respectively). But a similar share of men and women have reported feeling no one really knows them well and that people are around them but not with them on a regular basis (almost 20 percent in each case).

Table 7.4 Perceptions of discrimination with regards to access to public services and institutions

Percentage distribution of men and women age 15 years and older by perception that discrimination to access to services is caused by their demographic background, Chad 2012 (N Women=6,229; N Men=3,362; N All=9,591)

| | Perception that someone's ethnic, religious, racial or cultural background impedes their chances of… | | | | | | Perception that being women impedes their chances of… | | | | | |
| | Women | | Men | | All | | Women | | Men | | All | |
	Percentage	n	Percentage	n	Percentage	n	Percentage	n	Percentage	n	Percentage	n
Access to public services / infrastructure	24.5	1,523	29.8	1,001	26.4	2,529	26.1	1,625	25.6	861	25.9	2,486
Public sector jobs	25.3	1,577	30.9	1,038	27.3	2,621	26.1	1,625	27.3	917	26.5	2,542
Government contracts	25.2	1,567	30.3	1,018	27.0	2,590	24.7	1,537	27.8	935	25.8	2,475
Private sector jobs	26.6	1,658	31.3	1,051	28.3	2,713	27.0	1,684	29.9	1,004	28.1	2,690
Educational opportunities to attend school	24.4	1,517	27.5	923	25.5	2,443	29.5	1,834	29.4	989	29.4	2,823
Educational opportunities at the professional level	25.1	1,564	28.1	946	26.2	2,513	28.4	1,771	28.8	967	28.6	2,738
Educational opportunities at the university level	24.1	1,503	27.8	935	25.5	2,442	26.8	1,672	27.8	933	27.2	2,606
Percentage who reported one of the reasons above	**37.3**	**2,325**	**42.0**	**1,412**	**39.0**	**3,741**	**40.9**	**2,546**	**40.6**	**1,364**	**40.8**	**3,910**

Table 7.5 Perceived humiliation

Percentage distribution of men and women age 15 years and older by perceived humiliation, Chad 2012

Throughout your life, how seriously have you felt harmed by being…?	Women		Men		All	
	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N
Excluded						
A lot	12.6	783	11.5	388	12.2	1,170
Fairly a lot	12.8	796	11.4	382	12.3	1,177
Occasionally	16.2	1,008	12.0	402	14.7	1,406
Very occasionally	34.2	2,128	48.7	1,637	39.4	3,778
Don't know / Missing	24.3	1,513	16.5	554	21.5	2,060
Put down						
A lot	11.6	724	9.0	302	10.7	1,024
Fairly a lot	15.7	979	12.6	425	14.6	1,401
Occasionally	16.6	1,033	15.5	521	16.2	1,553
Very occasionally	32.8	2,045	45.6	1,532	37.4	3,588
Don't know / Missing	23.3	1,448	17.3	583	21.1	2,025
Ridiculed						
A lot	9.8	611	8.6	287	9.4	897
Fairly a lot	15.3	956	12.1	406	14.2	1,359
Occasionally	15.7	978	15.0	505	15.5	1,482
Very occasionally	34.6	2,153	46.1	1,550	38.7	3,714
Don't know / Missing	24.6	1,530	18.3	614	22.3	2,139
Discounted						
A lot	10.3	642	7.9	267	9.5	907
Fairly a lot	14.1	875	12.2	411	13.4	1,284
Occasionally	16.2	1,009	13.3	448	15.2	1,454
Very occasionally	31.9	1,986	42.9	1,442	35.8	3,438
Don't know / Missing	27.6	1,717	23.6	794	26.2	2,508
Cruelly criticized						
A lot	14.3	893	12.2	410	13.6	1,301
Fairly a lot	16.1	1,000	13.5	453	15.1	1,450
Occasionally	12.9	806	11.9	400	12.6	1,205
Very occasionally	29.6	1,842	39.3	1,320	33.1	3,171
Don't know / Missing	27.1	1,689	23.2	779	25.7	2,464
Called names/referred to in derogatory terms						
A lot	10.2	638	10.2	344	10.2	982
Fairly a lot	12.3	764	9.9	334	11.4	1,096
Occasionally	10.2	633	10.0	337	10.1	969
Very occasionally	33.8	2,103	41.7	1,402	36.6	3,512
Don't know / Missing	33.6	2,090	28.2	946	31.6	3,032
Total	100	6,229	100	3,362	100	9,591

Table 7.6 Perceived social connectedness

Percentage distribution of men and women age 15 years and older by perceived social connectedness, Chad 2012

How often do you feel …?	Women		Men		All	
	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N
In tune with the people around you						
Never	4.8	301	5.1	173	4.9	474
Rarely	9.6	597	8.5	286	9.2	882
Sometimes	21.8	1,358	14.5	488	19.2	1,839

Often	28.7	1,790	30.3	1,019	29.3	2,810
Always	27.3	1,699	37.9	1,273	31.1	2,982
Don't know / Missing	7.8	484	3.7	124	6.3	604
That no one really knows you well						
Never	21.4	1,331	28.2	947	23.8	2,285
Rarely	29.6	1,846	29.9	1,006	29.7	2,852
Sometimes	21.6	1,344	18.1	609	20.3	1,950
Often	13.3	831	12.1	406	12.9	1,236
Always	6.3	392	7.8	262	6.8	655
Don't know / Missing	7.8	485	3.9	133	6.4	614
That you can find companionship when you want to						
Never	8.7	541	6.7	225	8.0	764
Rarely	13.5	840	12.4	416	13.1	1,255
Sometimes	25.6	1,594	22.3	749	24.4	2,340
Often	26.6	1,656	26.9	903	26.7	2,560
Always	17.9	1,114	28.0	943	21.5	2,066
Don't know / Missing	7.8	483	3.8	126	6.3	605
That people are around you but not with you						
Never	22.1	1,373	26.9	905	23.8	2,283
Rarely	29.0	1,803	29.7	998	29.2	2,802
Sometimes	21.1	1,317	20.3	682	20.8	1,998
Often	13.5	838	12.4	417	13.1	1,255
Always	5.9	370	6.3	213	6.1	583
Don't know / Missing	8.5	528	4.3	146	7.0	670
Total	100	6,229	100	3,362	100	9,591

8.   Health of Women and Infants

Key findings

- Some 22 percent of the adults in Chad suffer from some form of illnesses, impairments or disabilities.
- 1 in every 5 very young mothers age 15 -19 years has experienced child mortality.
- 88 percent of mothers have ever breastfed. However, only 27 percent have breastfed within one hour of birth.
- 59 percent of mothers have given prelacteal feeds to their babies within the first three days of their infant's life, with water being the main liquid provided.
- Only some 8 percent of mothers are exclusively feeding their infant under six months with breastmilk.
- Only 32 percent of women with children under the age of two have heard, seen or received information on the importance of breastfeeding.
- Although, 93 percent of women are aware that children under 6 months should be fed with breastmilk, some 41 percent also perceive that new-borns should be given semi-solid food.
- Some 44 percent of women strongly agree or agree with the idea that a mother should not breastfeed on the first day after delivery in order to recover.

The EMPVT 2012 covers three aspects of people's health: (1) the prevalence of specific illnesses, impairments or disabilities; (2) birth and death of children; and (3) practices and attitudes regarding breastfeeding. Results are reported in the following sections.

8.1   Illnesses, Impairments or Disabilities

Chronic illnesses, impairments, or disabilities are crucial aspects for understanding the wellbeing of people: they affect aspects of life that people value, such as being healthy and capable of performing the same physical tasks as other members of society. They also impose a burden on resources needed to have a functional life, and impact other dimensions of life, such as being able to work or attend school. Table 8.1 presents the incidences of different illnesses, impairments or disabilities that people suffer in life as reported by respondents. Some 22 percent of the respondents reported suffering of at least one of the nine listed illnesses, impairments or disabilities in the EMPVT 2012 survey. A slightly higher share of men (25 percent) than women (21 percent) are inflicted with at least one of these nine sufferings. The most prevalent of these maladies are visual impairment (affecting 9 percent of women and 12 percent of men), difficulty using arms or legs (affecting 7 percent and 8 percent of women and men respectively) and cardiovascular problems (affecting 6 percent of women and 7 percent of men). The most uncommon of these maladies are speech impairment (affecting under 2 percent of the people), mental (both intellectual and psychosocial, affecting about 2 percent of the people), and missing body parts (affecting some 3 percent of the respondents).

Table 8.1 Report of illness, impairments or disabilities
Percentage distribution of men and women age 15 years and older by reports of illness, impairments or disabilities, Chad 2012 (N Women=6,229; N Men=3,362; N All=9,591)

	Women		Men		All	
	Percentage	n	Percentage	n	Percentage	n
Visual (blind or almost blind)	8.7	542	12.1	406	9.9	951
Hearing (deaf or almost deaf)	3.1	195	4.6	155	3.7	352
Speech (mute or severe speech impediment)	1.7	103	1.6	52	1.6	155
Difficulty to use arms or legs	6.7	420	8.2	275	7.3	696
Missing body part	3.4	210	2.6	86	3.1	295
Cardiovascular (heart attack)	6.4	399	7.2	241	6.7	640
Down syndrome / intellectual retardation	2.4	150	2.0	67	2.3	216
Respiratory (severe breathing problems)	5.0	312	5.9	198	5.3	511
Schizofrenia / severe depression	2.3	142	1.5	49	2.0	190
Suffering of at least one illness or disability that is reported above	**20.6**	**1,283**	**24.9**	**837**	**22.1**	**2,124**

8.2   Birth and Loss of Child

Table 8.2 show the incidence of women who ever gave birth by their socioeconomic background. 73 percent of all female respondents age fifteen years and older have given birth at least once in their lives.

Some 17 percent have never given birth. Some 10 percent of the eligible respondent did not provide information on whether they have ever given birth, hence they are listed as missing observations. In general, majority of the women in Chad experience childbirth at an early age. By the age of twenty-four, some two third of the eligible women have already experienced motherhood. The experience of women ever giving birth is more common in rural than urban areas. The share of women who has ever given birth is lower than the national average in only two regions of the country: Wadi Fira and Ville de N'Djamena. The share of women who have never ever given birth increases with level of education, as well as with household expenditure quintile.

Table 8.2 Women who ever gave birth

Percent distribution of women who ever gave birth according to their socioeconomic background, Chad 2012

	Have you ever given birth?				N
	Yes	Never	Missing	Total	women
Age					
15-19	25.9	53.4	20.6	100	1,154
20-24	66.2	20.9	12.9	100	936
25-29	83.6	9.6	6.8	100	1,042
30-34	90.1	5.6	4.4	100	828
35-39	91.4	3.4	5.2	100	673
40-44	90.9	4.2	4.9	100	509
45-49	91.8	4.8	3.4	100	317
50-54	90.7	3.0	6.3	100	272
55-59	90.1	3.5	6.4	100	120
60-64	80.5	10.2	9.3	100	147
65+	82.7	8.0	9.3	100	232
Residence					
Urban	64.8	20.0	15.3	100	1,220
Rural	75.4	16.4	8.2	100	5,009
Region					
Batha	78.5	14.3	7.2	100	282
Borkou	75.2	14.2	10.6	100	80
Chari Baguirmi	74.6	16.1	9.3	100	319
Guera	74.6	13.2	12.2	100	188
Hadjer Lamis	87.0	10.2	2.9	100	277
Kanem	74.0	17.6	8.5	100	205
Lac	69.7	27.5	2.9	100	211
Logone Occidental	77.3	20.9	1.8	100	701
Logone Oriental	78.6	12.9	8.5	100	569
Mandoul	83.3	10.1	6.6	100	434
Mayo Kebbi Est	69.8	13.3	16.9	100	408
Mayo Kebbi Ouest	66.8	21.6	11.7	100	322
Moyen Chari	77.4	17.0	5.5	100	262
Ouaddai	74.8	14.8	10.4	100	358
Salamat	74.2	13.8	12.0	100	112
Tandjile	66.4	20.9	12.7	100	317
Wadi Fira	57.0	28.9	14.1	100	303
Ville de N'Djamena	58.9	21.8	19.3	100	549
Barh El Gazel	83.0	8.2	8.9	100	84
Ennedi	73.2	18.0	8.9	100	34
Sila	77.1	12.1	10.7	100	214
Education					
No education	79.5	13.4	7.2	100	4,067
Primary	69.0	19.8	11.2	100	1,359
Secondary +	41.5	37.9	20.6	100	574

Others	74.2	14.3	11.5	100	124
Missing	65.8	15.2	19.1	100	106
Expenditure quintile					
Lowest	75.8	16.0	8.2	100	1,067
Second	74.1	16.8	9.1	100	1,110
Middle	73.3	15.6	11.1	100	1,043
Fourth	74.5	15.2	10.4	100	1,061
Highest	71.5	19.2	9.3	100	1,059
Missing	70.5	20.2	9.3	100	888
Total	**73.4**	**17.1**	**9.6**	**100**	**6,229**

Table 8.3 Women who ever had a child who died

Percent distribution of mothers who ever had children who have died by mother's socioeconomic background, Chad 2012

	Have you ever given birth to children who were born alive but later died?				N women ever gave birth
	Yes	No	Missing	Total	
Age					
15-19	20.8	74.7	4.6	100	282
20-24	24.3	73.8	1.9	100	583
25-29	33.2	66.1	0.7	100	821
30-34	38.1	60.0	1.9	100	703
35-39	45.6	52.6	1.8	100	579
40-44	44.3	54.5	1.2	100	436
45-49	56.1	43.0	0.9	100	274
50-54	56.2	41.3	2.5	100	232
55-59	64.7	35.1	0.2	100	102
60-64	62.6	33.5	3.9	100	111
65+	70.4	29.3	0.3	100	181
Residence					
Urban	33.7	63.6	2.8	100	745
Rural	42.0	56.6	1.4	100	3,558
Region					
Batha	44.2	52.1	3.8	100	208
Borkou	35.3	56.7	8.1	100	57
Chari Baguirmi	44.3	52.4	3.4	100	224
Guera	55.0	40.2	4.8	100	132
Hadjer Lamis	40.6	58.7	0.7	100	227
Kanem	13.1	83.8	3.1	100	143
Lac	27.2	70.1	2.6	100	138
Logone Occidental	53.7	46.1	0.2	100	510
Logone Oriental	55.0	43.3	1.7	100	421
Mandoul	69.8	29.7	0.5	100	340
Mayo Kebbi Est	34.6	63.3	2.1	100	268
Mayo Kebbi Ouest	34.5	64.8	0.7	100	203
Moyen Chari	49.4	49.1	1.6	100	191
Ouaddai	17.9	81.6	0.4	100	252
Salamat	35.6	59.3	5.1	100	78
Tandjile	44.8	54.9	0.4	100	198
Wadi Fira	4.8	95.2	0.0	100	163
Ville de N'Djamena	28.6	68.6	2.8	100	304
Barh El Gazel	24.1	75.0	0.9	100	66
Ennedi	31.6	65.8	2.6	100	23
Sila	21.0	79.0	0.0	100	155
Education					
No education	41.4	56.9	1.7	100	3,044
Primary	42.4	56.6	1.1	100	883
Secondary+	27.0	71.5	1.6	100	224
Others	19.7	74.4	6.0	100	87
Missing	50.7	47.4	1.9	100	66

Expenditure quintile					
Lowest	43.5	55.3	1.1	100	762
Second	43.6	55.4	1.0	100	774
Middle	43.0	55.3	1.8	100	719
Fourth	32.8	65.3	2.0	100	744
Highest	35.2	62.4	2.4	100	713
Missing	46.0	52.2	1.8	100	590
Total	**40.5**	**57.8**	**1.7**	**100**	**4,303**

Table 8.3 show the incidence of women who ever had children who have died, according to their socioeconomic background. Among the 4,303 sample of women who have ever given birth, 41 percent of them have given birth to a son or daughter who was born alive but later died. Particularly one in every five very young mothers age fifteen to nineteen years have experienced child mortality. In general, women who have lost at least a child are predominantly older and live in rural areas. The share of women who have experienced child mortality also varies quite substantially by region, as low as 5 percent in Wadi Fira and as high as 70 percent in Mandoul. Also, the share of women who have lost a child decreases with increasing level of education. In addition, women belonging to the richest household expenditure quintile report lower child mortality (35 percent) than those in the poorest household expenditure quintile (44 percent).

8.3   Initial Breastfeeding

Early initiation of breastfeeding is a crucial aspect for the health of both mother and child. For children, it reduces the risk of death by aiding their immune system and nutritional status. The EPMVT 2012 survey collected information on women who ever breastfed from those whose last-born children were born two years preceding the survey. In addition, among mothers who ever breastfed, the survey also collected information on how soon children were breastfed after their birth and whether they were fed anything other than breast milk before breast milk was regularly given. As an extension, the survey also queried the reason for those who did not ever breastfeed their babies.

Table 8.4 shows that 88 percent of women whose last-born children were born two years preceding the survey have breastfed. There is some variation by background characteristics. Breastfeeding was more common in rural (89 percent) than urban areas (85 percent). Women with secondary and higher education were less likely to breastfeed than those with primary schooling. The variations in breastfeeding practises between the poorest and wealthiest household expenditure quintile is minimal. Among women who have breastfed, initiation of breastfeeding in the first hour after birth is very low in Chad: only some 27 percent of mothers do so. Some 59 percent of women are more likely to start breastfeeding within one day of birth.

Overall, nearly six mothers in every ten (59 percent) give prelacteal feeds to their babies within the first three days of their infant's life. The practice of prelacteal feeding, that is giving liquids other than breast milk prior to the establishment of regular breast-feeding is discouraged by health experts. This is because

the practise deprives the new-born of valuable nutrients and increases the likelihood of infection among the new-born. Prelacteal feeding is slightly more common in urban (62 percent) than in rural areas (59 percent). Women lacking formal education are less likely to engage in prelacteal feeding than women with formal education. The proportion of women who practised prelacteal feeding does not vary much across the poorest and middle household expenditure quintiles. But there is a slightly lower share of those in the wealthiest household expenditure quintile engaging in prelacteal feeding when compared to those in the poorest and middle household expenditure quintiles.

Table 8.4 Initial breastfeeding
Among women whose last-born children were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage of women who ever breastfed; and among women whose last-born children were born in the two years preceding the survey who ever breastfed, the percentages who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth and the percentage who gave their children a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Chad 2012

	Among women whose last-born children were born 2 years preceding the survey					Among women whose last-born children were born 2 years preceding the survey and who have breastfed			
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage never ever breastfed	Missing	Total	N women with last-born children	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth[1]	Percentage who gave prelacteal feed[2]	N women ever breast-fed
Age									
15-19	90.5	5.2	4.3	100	180	22.4	53.5	64.4	160
20-24	93.0	3.8	3.2	100	339	29.8	64.8	54.4	310
25-29	89.2	5.4	5.4	100	387	25.0	55.8	57.8	338
30-34	86.1	5.8	8.1	100	269	31.5	58.2	62.2	227
35-49	78.0	11.1	10.9	100	217	26.7	61.5	63.5	166
Residence									
Urban	84.8	6.5	8.8	100	238	27.4	61.8	61.6	198
Rural	88.6	5.9	5.5	100	1,154	27.3	58.6	59.0	1,003
Education									
No education	86.9	6.0	7.2	100	843	30.2	61.6	54.3	718
Primary	93.5	3.1	3.5	100	397	21.9	51.5	69.6	364
Secondary+	80.2	13.2	6.6	100	97	14.9	63.8	66.9	76
Others	70.6	23.4	6.0	100	34	49.0	84.3	52.6	24
Missing	91.0	0.0	9.0	100	22	44.6	59.4	35.3	19
Expenditure quintile									
Lowest	89.9	2.8	7.3	100	230	26.4	62.7	65.0	203
Second	81.5	11.0	7.5	100	262	22.2	52.5	65.3	210
Middle	87.0	6.0	7.0	100	258	24.1	56.3	65.6	221
Fourth	92.4	2.9	4.7	100	235	29.5	58.2	50.0	213
Highest	89.6	6.5	3.9	100	247	33.4	63.6	55.4	217
Missing	88.1	6.0	6.0	100	159	29.0	62.4	53.3	137
Total	87.9	6.0	6.1	100	1,392	27.4	59.1	59.4	1,201

Note 1: Table is based on women whose last-born children were born in the two years preceding the EPMVT 2012 survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview.
Note 2: Numbers are not presented by region due to small number of observations across most region;
[1] Includes women who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth;
[2] Mothers who gave children something other than breastmilk during the first three days of life

As observed in Table 8.4, some 6 percent of women whose last-born children were born 2 years preceding the survey have never breastfed. Table 8.5 presents the percentage distribution of reasons for not breastfeeding among these women. Majority of the women report that they did not breastfeed their

baby because of insufficient or absence of breast milk (27 percent), followed by the refusal of their new-born to suckle (25 percent) and that the women have some health problems (21 percent).

Table 8.5 Reasons for not breastfeeding

Among women whose last-born children were born in the two years preceding the survey who never ever breastfed, the percentage distribution by reasons for not breastfeeding, Chad 2012 (N=86)

Reason why child was never breastfed	Percentage	Number of women never ever breastfed
Child refused to suckle	24.5	21
Absence/insufficient breast milk	26.6	23
Mother's health problem	21.3	18
Child's health problem	9.2	8
Mother had to work	0.6	1
Social pressure	3.1	3
Problem with nipple/breast	5.9	5
Started using contraceptive	3.9	3
Others	13.9	12

8.4   Breastfeeding Status

Table 8.6 shows the percent distribution of women's current breastfeeding status and percentage of women who breastfed six or more times in the twenty-four hours preceding the survey by their infant's age group and their socioeconomic background. It is worth to note that the specific sample analysed are women whose last-born children were born two years preceding the survey and who ever breastfed (1,201 women). The proportion of women who are currently breastfeeding is 98 percent for children age 0-5 months and then declines to 84 percent for children age six months and older. The numbers suggest that exclusive breastfeeding is not widely practised in Chad: only some 6 percent of women are exclusively breastfeeding their infants. Of this, only some 8 percent of mothers are exclusively breastfeeding their infants under six months, an age group that is essential to be fed solely with breastmilk for the long-term well-being of the infant.

Table 8.6 also shows that in addition to breastmilk, an overwhelming 34 percent of mothers fed their infant under six months with non-milk liquids such as juice drinks, soup or broth, herbal tea and other liquids. Interestingly this figure drops to 12 percent for mothers with children age 6 months and older. A check on the data reveals that most new-born under six are fed with herbal tea. The practise of feeding very young infants with with various types of non-milk liquid is prevalent among women in their early 30s, those living in rural areas, among women lacking formal education and those in the poorest household expenditure quintile.

Table 8.6 also shows that the practise of feeding solid or semi-solid food is common in Chad: more than one third of mothers feed their 0-5 month old children with complementary food in addition to breastmilk and other milk or non-milk liquid. This goes against the recommended practise by health experts as very young infants should be almost exclusively fed with breastmilk. All children age six months and older, in contrast, should be fed with solid or semi-solid food. However, only slightly more than half of children age 6-23 months (56 percent) was fed with complementary foods the day or night preceding the survey. A closer look at the numbers reveals that 0-5-month babies are more likely to be fed with solid or semi-solid food by very young mothers, women living in rural areas, those with predominantly religious education (categorised as other education) and surprisingly by women from the middle-household expenditure quintiles.

On the whole, the proportion of women who have ever breastfed but currently not breastfeeding is 13 percent (Table 8.6). Only a minority of the women responded as not currently breastfeeding their children age 0-5 months (2 percent), while the figure increases significantly to 16 percent among mothers with children age 6-23 months. In the EPMVT 2012, those who have ever breastfed but currently not breastfeeding were queried on two further important questions: first, the age of their child when they stopped breastfeeding; and (2) why they stopped breastfeeding. Table 8.7 shows the results. Some one third of the women who not currently breastfeeding stopped breastfeeding their infants before they reached the age of twelve months. A total of two third of the women have stopped breastfeeding before their baby reached the age of eighteen months.

Table 8.6 Current breastfeeding status

Percentage distribution of women's current breastfeeding status; and percentage of women who breastfed six or more times in the 24 hours preceding the survey, by their infant's age group, according to their socioeconomic background Chad 2012

		Currently breastfeeding								
	Not currently breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfeeding	Breastfeeding and fed plain water only	Breastfeeding and fed water & or other milk	Breastfeeding and fed non-milk liquids[1]	Breastfeeding and fed solid/semi-solid food	Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Percentage breastfed 6+ times in last 24 hours[2]	Number of women ever breastfed
Women with infant age 0-5 months										
Age										
15-19	0.2	15.9	6.1	5.0	18.0	54.8	100	99.8	91.0	38
20-24	8.3	12.3	15.6	7.2	14.3	42.4	100	91.7	77.4	59
25-29	1.0	6.3	18.2	3.2	41.1	30.2	100	99.0	97.6	71
30-34	0.3	6.7	16.9	1.6	54.6	19.9	100	99.7	94.6	38
35-49	0.9	1.9	11.2	4.9	44.3	36.8	100	99.1	97.0	54
Residence										
Urban	2.5	11.8	16.7	13.1	26.7	29.1	100	97.5	91.8	35
Rural	2.4	7.6	13.8	3.2	35.4	37.6	100	97.6	91.4	224
Education										
No education	2.1	10.5	14.8	4.6	37.7	30.3	100	98.0	94.1	142
Primary	3.4	4.9	12.6	2.5	31.8	44.8	100	96.6	87.6	95
Secondary+	0.0	10.1	16.0	9.2	32.3	32.4	100	100	89.8	14
Others	1.2	2.5	22.7	6.5	6.9	60.2	100	98.8	92.6	7
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	1
Expenditure quintile										
Lowest	8.0	6.6	12.4	2.4	48.5	22.1	100	92.0	92.0	41
Second	0.0	6.6	31.2	4.3	32.1	25.8	100	100	97.7	50
Middle	1.4	19.4	7.3	5.3	21.6	45.1	100	98.7	81.8	53
Fourth	2.6	3.3	7.0	4.0	34.2	49.0	100	97.4	93.8	57
Highest	1.6	6.5	13.0	4.5	40.6	33.9	100	98.4	94.0	37
Missing	0.9	3.0	16.4	8.5	32.6	38.7	100	99.1	89.6	21
Total	2.4	8.2	14.2	4.5	34.3	36.5	100	97.6	91.5	259

Table 8.6 Current Breastfeeding Status (continued from previous page)

Percentage distribution of women's current breastfeeding status; and percentage of women who breastfed six or more times in the 24 hours preceding the survey, by their infant's age group, according to their socioeconomic background Chad 2012

		Currently breastfeeding								
	Not currently breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfeeding	Breastfeeding and fed plain water only	Breastfeeding and fed water & or other milk	Breastfeeding and fed non-milk liquids[1]	Breastfeeding and fed solid/semi-solid food	Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Percentage breastfed 6+ times in last 24 hours[2]	Number of women ever breastfed
				All women (with infant age 0-23 months)						
Age										
15-19	8.8	9.9	5.4	3.5	12.3	60.1	100	91.2	82.9	160
20-24	14.3	8.2	9.0	3.9	11.7	53.0	100	85.7	80.2	310
25-29	14.7	5.2	14.6	3.5	19.0	43.2	100	85.3	81.1	338
30-34	7.9	5.1	7.3	1.8	19.7	58.1	100	92.1	88.2	227
35-49	16.3	1.4	8.0	3.4	25.5	45.4	100	83.7	80.1	166
Residence										
Urban	17.4	5.1	11.7	5.4	13.4	47.0	100	82.6	78.1	198
Rural	11.9	6.2	9.2	2.8	18.0	51.9	100	88.2	83.2	1,003
Education										
No education	13.0	8.1	11.0	3.3	18.6	46.0	100	87.0	84.1	718
Primary	12.1	2.6	6.0	2.8	15.9	60.6	100	87.9	80.8	364
Secondary+	12.9	3.8	9.4	4.4	12.8	56.7	100	87.1	78.5	76
Others	3.7	3.8	34.3	2.2	13.8	42.3	100	96.3	73.0	24
Missing	28.1	4.5	0.0	7.2	13.9	46.3	100	71.9	71.9	19
Expenditure quintile										
Lowest	8.4	5.6	6.4	3.4	25.9	50.3	100	91.6	88.3	203
Second	14.8	4.9	16.5	4.1	13.0	46.9	100	85.2	80.2	210
Middle	12.3	7.8	6.4	4.1	11.2	58.2	100	87.7	79.7	221
Fourth	10.2	6.0	9.0	2.3	21.4	51.1	100	89.8	87.5	213
Highest	15.8	6.2	9.5	2.6	17.9	48.1	100	84.3	80.6	217
Missing	16.1	5.5	10.3	3.0	13.4	51.8	100	83.9	75.4	137
Total	12.8	6.0	9.6	3.3	17.3	51.1	100	87.2	82.3	1,201

[1] Non-milk liquids include soup/broth, juice drinks, other liquid, yoghurt or herbal tea;
[2] Women who not currently breastfeeding are assigned as breastfed 0 (zero) times in last 24 hours

Table 8.8 presents the list of reasons of why women are currently not breastfeeding. The majority of the women have responded that they are weaning their babies (32 percent), followed by the reason that they are pregnant again (25 percent). Some one third of the women have reported that they stopped breastfeeding because their children refused to breastfeed (16 percent).

Table 8.7 Duration of breastfeeding		
Percentage distribution of women by age of child at which they stopped breastfeeding, Chad 2012 (N=170)		
	Percentage	Number of women currently not breastfeeding
Age of child at which women stopped breastfeeding		
0-5 months	13.0	22
6-11 months	17.6	30
12-17 months	35.2	60
18-23 months	34.2	58
Total	**100**	**170**

Table 8.8 Reason for not breastfeeding		
Among women who currently not breastfeeding, the percentage distribution by reasons for not currently breastfeeding, Chad 2012 (N=170)		
	Percentage	Number of women currently not breastfeeding
Reason why women are not currently breastfeeding		
Weaning the child	31.5	54
Child refused to drink	15.5	26
Insufficient or absence of milk	9.2	16
Mother had health problems	8.8	15
Child had health problems	2.9	5
Nipple/breast problem	4.3	7
Social pressure	4.7	8
Pregnancy	25.0	42
Contraceptive use	0.03	0
Other	13.2	22

8.5   Knowledge on Breastfeeding

Information regarding the importance of breastfeeding is crucial for changing long-held assumptions about detrimental infant feeding practices. Table 8.9 presents the percent distribution of women who have heard, seen or received information on benefits of breastfeeding in the past six months; proportion of women based on the perception of the length of time a baby should be breastfed; and percentage of women based on their perception on the main benefits of breastfeeding by their socioeconomic status.

The sample covered are all women of fertile age (15-49 years) whose last-born children were born two years preceding the survey and who have ever breastfed.

Table 8.9 Breastfeeding awareness

Percentage of women who received information on benefits of breastfeeding in the past 6 months; percentage of women based on the perception of the length of time a baby should be breastfed; and percentage of women by main benefits of breastfeeding according to their socioeconomic background, Chad, 2012

	Percentage who have heard, seen or received information on the importance of breastfeeding	Percentage who think a mother should breastfeed her child[1]			Percentage who think the main benefit of breastfeeding is			Number of women ever breastfed
		Up to 6 months	Up to 1 year	Up to 2 years	To protect & strengthen the immune system of the child	Other reasons[2]	No advantages	
Age								
15-19	35.4	2.8	17.3	80.3	80.6	16.0	3.4	160
20-24	30.5	3.3	15.5	75.4	75.3	18.7	6.0	310
25-29	39.2	0.9	10.5	75.0	77.3	20.9	1.8	338
30-34	25.3	1.1	9.9	85.3	83.0	13.2	3.8	227
35-49	25.7	2.0	10.0	79.1	83.5	13.3	3.1	166
Residence								
Urban	36.9	3.1	10.2	79.0	79.8	18.0	2.3	198
Rural	31.0	1.8	13.0	78.2	79.1	17.0	3.9	1,003
Education								
No education	23.5	2.0	12.5	79.2	75.3	20.9	3.7	718
Primary	45.2	1.9	11.5	77.9	85.4	11.2	3.4	364
Secondary+	41.9	2.8	17.2	81.7	84.5	10.7	4.8	76
Others	31.7	1.8	5.2	56.9	85.8	14.2	0.0	24
Missing	57.0	24.6	24.6	68.5	75.3	20.2	4.5	19
Expenditure quintile								
Lowest	25.4	2.0	16.3	82.0	75.7	17.2	7.2	203
Second	20.9	1.7	17.7	85.6	83.2	12.9	4.0	210
Middle	33.5	3.7	9.7	76.2	79.5	16.1	4.4	221
Fourth	40.7	2.4	10.8	73.4	79.6	16.6	3.7	213
Highest	35.8	1.3	7.5	73.7	74.6	24.6	0.8	217
Missing	36.6	0.3	14.2	80.3	84.3	14.8	0.9	137
Total	32.0	2.0	12.5	78.3	79.2	17.2	3.6	1,201

[1] Percentage presented is cumulative percentage, that is, up to 1 year includes all responses between 0-12 months; up to 2 years includes all responses between 0-24 months

[2] Other reasons include: Delays mother exposure to risk of pregnancy, able to breastfeed, decreases the chances of breast cancer, promotes weight loss, strengthens bond between mother & baby, better than formula feeding, and other/unknown reasons.

The results in Table 8.9 show that in the past 6 months, only 32 percent of women with children under age of two have heard, seen or received information on the importance of breastfeeding. Women in their late 30's, those living in rural areas, women lacking formal education and those in the poorest household expenditure quintile are less likely to have heard, seen or received information on the benefits of breastfeeding. 78 percent of mothers perceive that infants should be breastfed up to two years from their birth. It is interesting to note the variation across the level of education: some 82 percent of women with secondary or higher levels of education perceive that a mother should breastfeed her child up to two years, compared to 57 percent of mothers with other types of education background (this category is predominantly made up of mothers with Islamic education background). Table 8.9 also show that

among women whose last-born children were born two years preceding the survey and who have ever breastfed, a significant majority of them (79 percent) identify the main benefits of breastfeeding is to protect children against illness and strengthening their immune system. On the whole, some 4 percent of the eligible female population perceive that there is no advantage to breastfeeding.

Among the eligible female who have reported as having seen, heard or received information on breastfeeding benefits in the past 6 months, they were further queried on the main sources or mediums through which they have seen, heard or received such information. Table 8.10 presents the results. 61 percent of the women have received information on breast-feeding benefits from facility-based health workers, followed by hearing the information through the radio (54 percent). Interestingly, 46 percent of the respondents who have received information on benefits of breastfeeding did so through their husbands, followed by relatives, friends or neighbours (42 percent). This suggests that dissemination of knowledge on breastfeeding and its benefits must extend beyond women group, to include men and teenagers in the course of health related knowledge development.

Table 8.10 Source of information on breastfeeding

Percent distribution of women who have seen, heard or received information on the benefits of breastfeeding in the past 6 months by different channels, Chad, 2012 (N=404)

	Have heard, seen or received information on the importance of breastfeeding through one of these channels	
	Percentage	Number of women who responded 'Yes'
Source of information		
Television	10.3	42
Radio	53.5	216
Newspaper / magazine	6.6	27
Pamphlet/brochure	5.2	21
Poster	11.5	46
Community meeting	30.8	124
Home visit health worker	37.9	153
Facility based health worker	60.5	244
Spouse	46.3	187
Relatives, friends/neighbors	41.9	169
Other sources	13.0	53
Have seen, heard or received information on breastfeeding through at least one of the channels listed above (excludes other sources)	**90.6**	**366**

The EPMVT 2012 survey also asked women whose last-born children were born two years preceding the survey and who have ever breastfed on their perception of the type of liquid or food that infants below six months should be given. The results are presented in Table 8.11. Although most respondents are aware that children under 6 months should be fed with breastmilk (93 percent), other liquids and foods, such as water (86 percent) and baby cereal (62 percent) are also identified as appropriate feed for new-borns. Worryingly, 41 percent of the women perceive that new-borns should be given semi-solid

food. This does correspond with numbers that are presented in Table 8.6 where we have observed that some 37 percent of mothers who currently fed their new-borns age 0-5 months with solid or semi-solid food. On the whole, as shown in Table 8.11, less than 1 percent of the women in Chad perceive that babies should be exclusively fed with breastmilk during the first six months.

Table 8.11 Perception on type of feed infants should be given

Percent distribution of women who think the type of liquid or food that infants below 6 months should be given, Chad, 2012 (N=1,201)

	Percentage	Number of women who responded 'Yes'
Breastmilk	92.9	1,116
Formula	41.9	504
Other type of milk	32.5	390
Water	85.8	1,031
Baby cereal	61.9	743
Other semi solid food	41.1	494
Women who think that infants below 6 months should exclusively be fed breastmilk	0.4	5

Table 8.12 shows the percent distribution of women on their breastfeeding knowledge among those whose last-born children were born two years preceding the survey and who have ever breastfed. More than half of the respondents (56 percent) either strongly agree or agree that a baby should be put on his or her mother's breast immediately after delivery. Interestingly in Table 8.4, we observe that in practise, only 27 percent of women started breastfeeding within one hour of birth. Similarly, Table 8.12 show that 60 percent of women perceive that a baby should be exclusively breastfed during the first six months. Correspondingly, 63 percent of women disagree or strongly disagree that milk formulas are better than mother's milk. However, these numbers to some extent contradict the findings presented in Table 8.11, where we find only less than 1 percent of women who perceive that babies should be exclusively fed with breastmilk during the first six months. To some extent, the conflicting results suggest that mothers may have a mix understanding on the concept of 'exclusive breastfeeding'. Finally, on perception of initial breastfeeding, 44 percent of women strongly agree or agree with the idea that a mother should not breastfeed on the first day after delivery in order to recover. This particular result corresponds to what is practised in Chad - as observed in Table 8.4 - where only some 59 percent of mothers started breastfeeding within one day of birth.

Table 8.12 Knowledge on breastfeeding

Percent distribution of women on knowledge of breastfeeding, Chad, 2012 (N=1,201)

	Percentage	Number of women ever breastfed
A baby should be put on his or hers mother's breast immediately after delivery		
Strongly agree	28.3	340
Agree	27.2	327
Neutral	9.6	115
Disagree	24.5	294
Strongly Disagree	6.4	77
Missing	4.0	48
A baby should be exclusively breastfed during the first 6 months		
Strongly agree	36.0	433
Agree	24.4	293
Neutral	5.9	71
Disagree	21.7	261
Strongly Disagree	8.2	98
Missing	3.8	46
New milk formulas are better for the baby than mother's milk		
Strongly agree	8.7	104
Agree	15.0	180
Neutral	9.4	113
Disagree	37.3	448
Strongly Disagree	25.5	307
Missing	4.2	50
A newbord that cries after being breastfed should be given formula		
Strongly agree	11.5	138
Agree	20.3	244
Neutral	11.5	138
Disagree	37.9	455
Strongly Disagree	14.7	176
Missing	4.1	50
A mother should not breastfeed on the first day after delivery in order to recover		
Strongly agree	22.0	264
Agree	22.1	265
Neutral	11.5	138
Disagree	26.2	314
Strongly Disagree	13.4	160
Missing	5.0	60
Total	**100**	**1,201**

9.   Handwashing

Key findings

- 97 percent of households lack a specific place for washing hands within their households.
- One third of the eligible population in Chad reported as having never ever washed their hands with soap and water after defecating.
- 52 percent of the eligible population reported as having not heard, received or seen information related to handwashing benefits.

- Among those who have heard, received or seen information related to handwashing benefits, they predominantly heard it through the radio (65 percent) followed by receiving the information through health workers in health based facilities (52 percent).

Frequent handwashing with soap at key occasions is among the most effective and inexpensive ways to improve public health, particularly in preventing diarrhoea and pneumonia - the leading causes of child mortality. Handwashing with a detergent ensures that the transmission of germs is restricted. This suggest that washing hands with water alone is not enough, particularly after using the toilet, while cleaning a child and before handling food. However, the vast majority of the population in low and middle income countries rarely follow the practise of handwashing with soap despite the established fact that handwashing with soap reduces disease.

9.1   Handwashing Facilities

The EPMVT 2012 survey queried household heads on whether they had a place in their house for washing hands after using the toilet and whether those places had water and soap. Table 9.1 shows that only some two percent of households reported having a place to wash their hands with the presence of water and soap. Another one percent of the households reported having a place to wash hands which either had water or soap. The trend of having a place for handwashing that had water and soap or either one was more apparent in urban than rural households, among households headed by individuals with secondary or higher education than individuals with primary or no education and households in the wealthier than poorer household expenditure quintile. Similarly, some 8 percent of households in the region of Sila have handwashing facilities with water and soap, followed by Salamat (6 percent) and Lac (5 percent). On the whole, the results in Table 9.1 show that the vast majority of the households in Chad (98 percent) lack a specific place for handwashing.

Table 9.1 Handwashing place with soap and water

Percent distribution of households with place for handwashing by availability of water and soap, according to residence, region, household head's education and household expenditure quintile, Chad 2012

Background characteristic	Among households with place for handwashing[1]		Percentage of households with place for handwashing	Percentage of households without place for handwashing	Total	Number of households
	Water and soap[2]	Water only or soap only				
Residence						
Urban	2.8	2.3	5.1	94.9	100	830
Rural	1.4	0.7	2.1	97.9	100	3,596
Region						
Batha	0.1	0.2	0.3	99.7	100	203
Borkou	1.7	1.0	2.6	97.4	100	63
Chari Baguirmi	0.7	0.8	1.5	98.5	100	269
Guera	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100	140
Hadjer Lamis	0.1	1.3	1.4	98.6	100	248
Kanem	0.0	0.1	0.1	99.9	100	174
Lac	4.7	0.8	5.5	94.5	100	178
Logone Occidental	1.5	0.1	1.5	98.5	100	427
Logone Oriental	2.0	4.9	6.9	93.1	100	370
Mandoul	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100	314

Mayo Kebbi Est	0.3	0.0	0.3	99.7	100	264
Mayo Kebbi Ouest	0.1	0.1	0.2	99.8	100	199
Moyen Chari	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100	195
Ouaddai	3.8	0.2	4.0	96.0	100	283
Salamat	5.7	1.1	6.8	93.2	100	74
Tandjile	1.4	1.3	2.7	97.3	100	189
Wadi Fira	0.3	0.1	0.4	99.6	100	192
Ville de N'Djamena	3.7	2.2	6.0	94.1	100	363
Barh El Gazel	0.4	0.0	0.4	99.6	100	75
Ennedi	0.2	0.8	1.0	99.0	100	26
Sila	8.1	2.7	10.8	89.3	100	180
Household head's education						
No education	1.7	0.7	2.4	97.6	100	2,468
Primary	1.5	1.2	2.7	97.4	100	1,148
Secondary+	2.1	1.7	3.7	96.3	100	614
Others	1.1	0.9	2.0	98.0	100	145
Missing	0.8	0.0	0.8	99.2	100	51
Expenditure quintile						
Lowest	0.2	0.1	0.3	99.7	100	684
Second	2.3	0.5	2.9	97.1	100	750
Middle	1.9	1.0	2.9	97.1	100	760
Fourth	2.7	0.6	3.4	96.6	100	788
Highest	1.7	2.0	3.7	96.3	100	799
Missing	0.8	1.6	2.4	97.6	100	645
Total	**1.7**	**1.0**	**2.6**	**97.4**	**100**	**4,426**

[1]There are 45 cases in which households have responded as having a specific location in which household members wash their hands most of the time but it lacks water as well as soap. Hence, in this Table, these cases have been grouped as 'households without place for washing hands'.

[2]Includes detergent in bar, liquid, powder or paste form. The EPMVT 2012 also contained an answer option of using locally available materials such as ash, mud or sand as soap but no households reported using these.

9.2   Handwashing Behaviour

Through EPMVT 2012, all household heads and women age fifteen years and older in the sample were asked about two specific handwashing behaviour. These are: (1) did you wash your hands with soap and water before preparing food?; (2) did you wash your hands with water and soap after defecation? Respondents either responded 'always', 'often' or 'never'. Table 9.2 presents the results. The categories of 'always' and 'often' are grouped as a single category for the purpose of simplifying presentation of results.

More than two third of the population (71 percent) reported that they regularly wash their hands with soap and water before preparing food. The reported incidence is similar across men and women. However, individuals living in urban (82 percent) than rural areas (68 percent) are more likely to wash their hands on a regular basis with soap and water before preparing food. In the Mayo-Kebbi Est region, less than half of the eligible population reported washing their hands on a regular basis before preparing food. Not surprisingly, higher levels of education are positively associated with higher incidence of washing hands before preparing meals. 79 percent of individuals with secondary schooling or higher reported washing their hands always or often before preparing food compare to only 67 percent of individuals with no formal education who reported doing so. Similarly, individuals from the wealthier

household expenditure quintile are more likely to wash their hands on a regular basis before preparing meals (76 percent) compare to those from the poorer household expenditure quintile (63 percent).

When queried whether they washed their hands with water and soap after defecating, some two third of the eligible population responded as doing so 'always' or 'often'. Some 67 percent of men and women respectively reported washing their hands after defecating, suggesting that there is no difference between men and women when it comes to handwashing behaviour. However, there is association between handwashing behaviour after defecating with urban-rural residence, education and household expenditure quintile. Individuals living in urban areas, those with secondary or higher levels of education as well as those with religious education background and those from the wealthier household expenditure quintile are more likely to wash their hands on a regular basis after defecating, compared to all others. Significant regional variations are noted in handwashing behaviour after defecating, with the lowest proportion (37 percent) in Mayo-Kebbi Est region and highest (92 percent) in Ennedi region. In general, the results in Table 9.2 show that close to one third of the eligible population in Chad has never washed their hands with soap and water after defecating.

Table 9.2 Handwashing behaviour

Percent distribution of individuals age 15 years and older who washed their hands with soap and water before preparing food and percent distribution of individuals age 15 years and older who washed their hands with soap and water after defecating according to their socioeconomic background, Chad 2012

	Percentage who washed their hands always or often with water and soap before preparing food	Percentage who washed their hands always or often with water and soap after defecating	Number of individuals
Gender			
Female	71.0	67.1	6,229
Male	70.6	67.0	3,362
Residence			
Urban	82.3	81.9	1,827
Rural	68.2	63.6	7,764
Region			
Batha	74.9	64.7	396
Borkou	73.3	68.2	123
Chari Baguirmi	61.2	56.0	556
Guera	52.3	48.9	296
Hadjer Lamis	78.5	72.6	489
Kanem	78.8	87.5	328
Lac	74.5	79.7	365
Logone Occidental	71.0	63.2	1,000
Logone Oriental	78.3	74.8	876
Mandoul	69.0	60.1	686
Mayo Kebbi Est	46.3	37.3	596
Mayo Kebbi Ouest	66.8	53.8	480
Moyen Chari	61.1	45.2	424
Ouaddai	57.0	63.4	570
Salamat	72.8	77.7	171
Tandjile	85.6	84.8	478
Wadi Fira	80.7	76.9	402
Ville de N'Djamena	85.6	86.0	830
Barh El Gazel	80.6	91.0	142
Ennedi	93.4	92.4	46

Sila	66.8	71.6	336
Education			
No education	67.4	64.8	5,763
Primary	75.8	68.2	2,326
Secondary+	79.4	76.0	1,122
Others	68.6	76.2	234
Missing	65.6	58.7	146
Expenditure quintile			
Lowest	63.4	59.9	1,607
Second	63.5	59.1	1,675
Middle	71.8	70.4	1,606
Fourth	73.1	68.4	1,663
Highest	75.5	71.0	1,669
Missing	79.0	75.1	1,371
Total	**70.9**	**67.1**	**9,591**

9.3 Handwashing Knowledge

The EPMVT 2012 collected information from all household heads and women age fifteen years and older on their perception and knowledge related to handwashing. The results are presented in Table 9.3. An overwhelming 83 percent of the eligible population concur that it is important to wash their hands with soap and water to reduce the risk of diarrhea. Similarly, 83 percent of the eligible population also agreed that washing hands is important to reduce the risk of contracting other diseases. Interestingly, more than half of the population (55 percent) also perceived that handwashing is important as it is part of their religious belief. There are no significant differences in the responses provided by men and women.

Table 9.3 Perception on the importance of handwashing					
Percent distribution of men and women age 15 years and older by reasons to wash one's hands with soap, Chad 2012 (N Women=6,229; N Men=3,362; N All=9,591)					
	Women		Men		All
	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N
To reduce the risk of diarrhoea	82.2	5,121	84.3	2,834	83.0	7,957
To reduce the risk of contracting other diseases	81.9	5,098	84.9	2,854	82.9	7,955
To keep one's hands clean	83.6	5,209	88.2	2,967	85.3	8,180
To reduce stomache aches	75.4	4,695	78.2	2,628	76.4	7,326
For religious beliefs	54.4	3,386	55.8	1,874	54.9	5,262
For other reasons	47.7	2,969	48.7	1,637	48.0	4,607

The EPMVT 2012 also collected information on whether individuals have received, heard or received about the benefits of handwashing with soap and water in the last six months. Table 9.4 shows the results. Some 52 percent of the eligible population reported as having not heard, received or seen information related to benefits of handwashing. Only some 41 percent of the respondents reported having heard, received or seen such information. Disaggregated data indicate that there is significant gender difference: men are more likely than women to have heard, seen or received information on the

benefits of handwashing with soap and water. Similarly, individuals living in urban (58 percent) than rural areas (37 percent) are aware of handwashing benefits. There are significant regional variations with as low as 9 percent of the population having awareness related to handwashing benefits in the Sila region to as high as 75 percent in Logone Oriental region. Finally, individuals with higher levels of education as well as individuals from wealthier household expenditure quintile reported as being aware of information on handwashing benefits than all others.

Table 9.4 Handwashing awareness

Percentage of individuals age 15 years and older who received information on benefits of handwashing in the past 6 months according to their socioeconomic background, Chad, 2012

	Have heard, seen or received information on the importance of handwashing				Number of individuals
	Yes	No	Mising	Total	
Gender					
Female	38.6	53.0	8.4	100	6,229
Male	45.7	49.3	5.0	100	3,362
Residence					
Urban	57.5	32.5	10.0	100	1,827
Rural	37.3	56.1	6.6	100	7,764
Region					
Batha	21.4	68.6	10.0	100	396
Borkou	14.9	78.1	7.0	100	123
Chari Baguirmi	26.9	70.0	3.1	100	556
Guera	36.6	48.6	14.8	100	296
Hadjer Lamis	52.3	44.7	3.0	100	489
Kanem	39.2	55.7	5.2	100	328
Lac	24.4	72.7	2.9	100	365
Logone Occidental	45.7	52.3	2.1	100	1,000
Logone Oriental	74.7	18.3	7.0	100	876
Mandoul	44.0	50.0	6.0	100	686
Mayo Kebbi Est	35.5	48.1	16.4	100	596
Mayo Kebbi Ouest	49.6	38.1	12.3	100	480
Moyen Chari	40.0	54.3	5.8	100	424
Ouaddai	35.8	55.2	9.0	100	570
Salamat	40.7	44.2	15.1	100	171
Tandjile	33.6	61.3	5.1	100	478
Wadi Fira	12.5	80.9	6.7	100	402
Ville de N'Djamena	56.7	32.4	10.9	100	830
Barh El Gazel	58.3	35.3	6.4	100	142
Ennedi	28.4	66.4	5.2	100	46
Sila	9.2	89.4	1.4	100	336
Education					
No education	33.4	60.7	5.9	100	5,763
Primary	50.8	41.7	7.5	100	2,326
Secondary+	61.9	26.3	11.8	100	1,122
Others	38.5	54.6	6.9	100	234
Missing	38.4	42.1	19.5	100	146
Expenditure quintile					
Lowest	38.0	56.4	5.7	100	1,607
Second	35.3	58.0	6.7	100	1,675
Middle	43.1	48.9	8.0	100	1,606

Fourth	41.6	51.7	6.7	100	1,663
Highest	45.2	45.7	9.1	100	1,669
Missing	44.4	48.7	7.0	100	1,371
Total	41.2	51.6	7.2	100	9,591

Among the eligible individuals who have reported as having seen, heard or received information on handwashing benefits in the past six months, they were further queried on the main sources or mediums through which they have seen, heard or received such information. Table 9.5 presents the results. 65 percent of the respondents received information on handwashing benefits by hearing the radio, followed by receiving it from health workers when they visited some health based facility (52 percent). Some 42 percent of the respondents also reported as having received information on benefits of handwashing through their relatives, friends or neighbours. The least popular form of channel for information dissemination on handwashing benefits is through pamphlets and brochures which had reached only some 7 percent of the eligible population.

Table 9.5 Source of information on handwashing

Percent distribution of men and women age 15 years and older who have seen, heard or received information on the benefits of handwashing in the past 6 months by different channels, Chad, 2012 (N= 4,374)

	Have heard, seen or received information on the benefits of handwashing through one of these channels	
	Percentage	Number of individuals who responded 'Yes'
Source of information		
Television	12.6	549
Radio	64.5	2,819
Newspaper / Magazine	10.7	469
Pamphlet / Brochure	7.0	305
Poster	16.0	700
Community meeting	29.2	1,277
Home visit by health worker	36.7	1,604
Facility-based health worker	51.6	2,259
Spouse	35.6	1,555
Other relatives, friends, neighbors	41.8	1,829
Other sources	14.7	641
Have seen, heard or received information on handwashing benefits through at least one of the channels listed above (excludes other sources)	**95.4**	4,173

10.   Annex 1:   Indicators used for the Global MPI

Dimension	Indicator	Deprived if…	Relative weight
Education	Years of schooling	No household member has completed five years of schooling.	1/6
	Child school attendance	No child is attending school up to the age at which they should finish class 6.	1/6
Health	Child mortality	Any child has died in the family.	1/6
	Nutrition	Any adult or child (for whom there is nutritional information) is malnourished.	1/6
Living Standard	Electricity	The household has no electricity.	1/18
	Improved sanitation	The household's sanitation facility has not improved (according to MDG guidelines); or it is improved but shared with other households.	1/18
	Safe drinking water	The household does not have access to safe drinking water (according to MDG guidelines) or safe drinking water is more than a 30 minute walk from home, roundtrip.	1/18
	Flooring	The household has a dirt, sand or dung floor.	1/18
	Cooking fuel	The household cooks with dung, wood or charcoal.	1/18
	Assets	The household does not own more than one radio, TV, telephone, bike, motorbike or refrigerator and does not own a car or truck.	1/18

11.   Annex 2:   Process to Consolidate the EPMVT and ECOSIT3 Datasets

11.1   Introduction and Background

A team comprised by members of the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) of the University of Oxford Department of International Development, an international consultant, and three senior staff members of the National Statistical Institute of Chad (Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économique et Démographiques, INSEED), met in Oxford from October 6 to 11, 2013, with the objective of consolidating the databases of two recent nationwide household surveys conducted by the INSEED: the Third Consumption and Informal Sector Survey (Troisième Enquête sur la Consommation et le Secteur Informel au Tchad, ECOSIT3) of 2011 and the Mutidimensional Deprivation and Vulnerability Survey (Enquête sur les Privations Multidimensionnelles et la Vulnérabilité au Tchad, EPMVT) of 2012.

The ECOSIT3 visited a total sample of 9,259 households in 480 clusters (an average of 19.3 households per cluster), recording information on a wide variety of topics, including income and consumption. A year later, the EPMVT visited 218 of the clusters, with the intention of recording additional information

for the same households. All of the selections were conducted randomly and with well documented probabilities.[10] Both surveys used consistent numeric codes to identify the clusters and the households.

However, when the EPMVT field workers were unable to contact all of the households previously visited by the ECOSIT3, they choose other households in the same clusters as replacements, but conserved the numeric code of the original household as an identifier.

The main goal of the meeting was to flag the households in this condition in the EPMVT datasets, to prevent analysts from mistakenly attributing to an EPMVT household the income and consumption of a different household. In addition, we were able to merge the EPMVT and ECOSIT3 datasets, and to compute the sampling weights to be used for various kinds of analyses. The rest of this note describes the details.

11.2   Matching ECOSIT3 and EPMVT Households

The ECOSIT3 and EPMVT datasets became available only a few weeks before this meeting, but hinted that the EPMVT field workers might not have always visited the corresponding ECOSIT3 households appeared earlier this year, when data on the demographic characteristics (gender and age) of household members, as reported by the ECOSIT3, could be compared with those reported by the EPMVT in some of the regions. This was revealed by putting side by side the demographic footprints[11] of households with the same identifiers in the two datasets. Annex Figure 1 below shows as an example the case of Cluster 450. Even accounting for the dynamism of household compositions in Africa, and for the well-known difficulties in the recording of ages in the continent, visual inspection of Figure 1 suggests that some of the EPMVT households in Cluster 450 are indeed the same households visited by the ECOSIT3 one year before, whereas other are probably different. The same was the case in all other clusters, with an apparent tendency for more replacements in N'djamena and other regions.[12]

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[10] The ECOSIT3 sample was stratified into urban and rural areas in each of the country's 20 regions, plus 10 N'djamena districts (*arrondissements*), and selected in two stages within each stratum, with census enumeration areas (*zones de dénombrement*, or ZDs) in the first stage, and clusters (*grappes*) of households in the second stage. Both were equal probability selections. The 218 clusters to be re-visited by the EPMVT were also chosen randomly, with unequal probabilities intended to facilitate estimates for groups of regions.

[11] A household's demographic footprint is a string of a hundred dashes ("-"), with some of them replaced by the letters "m" or "f" (depending on the gender, male or female), in the position defined by each member's age. For instance, the footprint of the household composed of Peter (34 years old), Alice (30 years), and their children Sylvie (5 years) and Charles (3 years) starts as

"---M-F----------------------F---M---". (Positions are numbered starting from zero, to accommodate babies less than a year. This explanation omits some technical rules that apply when two members have the same age).

[12] For more details on our findings of early 2013 see Muñoz, J., *Note technique sur l'appariement des bases de données des enquêtes ECOSIT3 et EPMVT* (April 2013).

Annex Figure 1: Demographic Footprints of the EPMVT and ECOSIT3 Households in Cluster 450

```
House |                     EPMVT                              |                   ECOSIT3
hold  |0----+----1----+----2----+----3----+----4----+----5----+---|0----+----1----+----2----+----3----+----4----+----5----+---
450 01|--f----mm-m-f-----f---------F-----------------M------------|---------------------------m------------m------M------------
450 02|--------m-fm-m-------------------F--------------------------|----f---m-m--------m----m--Ffm------F--------------------N
450 03|---fmmf---------------F-------------------------------------|-m---f---m----------------F---------------------------------
450 04|---f-m-m---------------F----------M-------------------------|
450 05|--------m---f--fmmf-f-f----------------F-----------M--------|---------m-f----fm-m--f--f----------------------F-------
450 06|----mmfff-----------------------------F--------------------|f-------m----m-------------------F--------------------------
450 07|---mmm--f--f-f-------------F--------------------------------|-mf------f----------m-m-F---m-------------------------------
450 08|---f-----f----mmm----m-----------------------F-----M----|------m----f--f-f----m--m------------------F---M----
450 09|--------------mm------------------F----M-------------------|--m-f-fff--m--m--------------------------F----M---------
450 10|------------------m-m-f-f----------------------------------|----m-f-m-f--------F--------------------M-------------------
450 11|--------ff--m-m---m-----------m------------F----------M|--------f--------------------F---------M--------------
450 12|---mm-mmf---f------------------------F---------------------|--f-m--------------------------F----------------------------
450 13|----f-f-----m----F-----------------------M----------------|---f------f-m-------------F---------M-----------------------
450 14|----mm-m--f---m-------------F----------------M------------|-f-fm-ffff----------------F----F-----------M---------------
450 15|----------------------FM-----------------------------------|-------------F--------M------------f----------------------
450 16|---------------f-m----------------------------------F---|----------f-mmf-m-mf--------------------------------F---
450 17|------m-f-f-m---m---m--------------------------F--------N|-------ffm---f-m-f-f---------------------F---------------
450 18|---fmf-f---------------------F----------M------------------|-f-f-f-f--mm-----f---mmm--------------F--------------------
450 19|--m-mm---------m-mm--F--------------M----------------------|-m-mm-------------F-----------------------------------------
450 20|---f-f--m--mm---------------F----------M-------------------|------m-m-f--------F--------------M---------------------
450 21|---f--f-mm---fm---m--m----------------------F--------M---|-----f-mm--fmf----m-m--------------------F-------M---
```

Before the beginning of the meeting, we expected to achieve its objective – deciding which EPMVT households were genuine ECOSIT3 households and which were not – by way of developing a measure of "distance" between households, based on their demographic composition, and possibly on other household-level variables, such as religion, dwelling characteristics, etc. The task appeared to be a difficult one, and the result would have been at best a good approximation to an unknown reality.

Fortunately, the Chadian team brought along additional information that radically changed our strategy – a set of cluster-level tracking sheets where the required data had been recorded on a household-by-household basis. Annex Figure 2 below shows as an example the tracking sheet of Cluster 450 (the same cluster presented in Annex Figure 1). Replacement households are flagged with a "2" in the last column.

The tracking sheets contained the information needed, but they were hand-filled paper documents that had to be first transferred to a computer dataset. An ad-hoc data entry program was quickly developed, and the team was able to enter the data for all 4,426 households in a short time. What would have been a week of brain work thus became a day of muscle work. This was not just more efficient and faster, but also much more reliable, as can be seen by comparing Annex Figure 1 and Annex Figure 2: Even the best algorithmic definition of distance is unlikely to have correctly flagged households 01, 09, 10 and 18 as the only true replacements in Cluster 450.

According to the tracking sheets, 3,727 (84 percent) of the EPMVT households were effectively visited by the ECOSIT3; the remaining 699 households are replacements.

Annex Figure 2: Tracking Sheet for Cluster 450

11.3 Merging the EPMVT and ECOSIT3 Datasets

All subsequent data management operations were conducted with Stata.

The EPMVT raw data were organized into two files:

- **epmvt_menage**, with 69 household-level variables and 4,426 observations uniquely identified through variables **GRAPPE** (cluster) and **MENAGE** (serial number of the household in the cluster), and

- **epmvt_membre**, with 456 individual-level variables and 28,845 observations, uniquely identified through variables **GRAPPE** (cluster), **MENAGE** (serial number of the household in the cluster), and **HL1** (serial number of the individual in the household).

The variable names in both files consistently refer to the EPMVT questionnaire modules and question numbers. The ECOSIT3 data were organized in one single individual-level file: **ECOSIT3INDIVIDUCOMPLET**, with 49,985 observations and 372 individual- and household-level variables, uniquely identified through variables **GRAPPE** (cluster), **MENAGE** (serial number of the household in the cluster), and **M0101** (serial number of the individual in the household). The household-level variables were repeated for each household member. Variable names referred to the ECOSIT3 questionnaire modules and question numbers. A subset of this file, named **ecosit3_menage**, was extracted by selecting only the records corresponding to the household heads from the 218 clusters in the EPMVT subsample. Variable names were then prefixed with the characters "EC_", to emphasize their origin, and then appended as additional variables to the **epmvt_menage** and **epmvt_membre**

datasets. Finally, a dummy variable named **ecosit3** was added to both datasets, to flag the households that were effectively visited by the two surveys. Notice that:

- Some of the ECOSIT3 variables appended to the EPMVT datasets are deliberately redundant. For instance, variables **EC_M0103** and **EC_SEXECM** both represent the gender of the household head – the first, as an individual attribute of that person; the second, as an attribute of the household. Keeping both variables seemed safer in this first version of the datasets, but analysts may decide to drop one of them in the future to reduce their size.

- Three of the appended ECOSIT3 variables (**EC_CEXINDIV**, **EC_CEXEMPLOI** and **EC_CEXFEMME**) are the sampling weights used for the analysis of the original **ECOSIT3INDIVIDUCOMPLET** dataset. They were kept in the EPMVT datasets as reference, but they are meaningless for the analysis of the EPMVT. The **epmvt_menage** and **epmvt_membre** datasets should be analysed with the **Weight_a** and **Weight_b** variables explained below.

11.4   EPMVT Sampling weights

Two weight variables were added to the **epmvt_menage** and **epmvt_membre** datasets:

- **Weight_a** is to be used in the analyses that <u>only</u> use data from the EPMVT survey, with no reference to any of the appended ECOSIT3 variables.

- **Weight_b** is to be used in the analyses that use variables from both the EPMVT and ECOSIT3 surveys. **Weight_b** is equal to zero for the EPMVT replaced households, so using this weight automatically excludes them from the analyses.

Both **Weight_a** and **Weight_b** were computed as the inverse of each household's selection probability, under the assumption that the replacement households were randomly chosen from the households in their respective clusters. To avoid giving excessively high weights to very few households, in the clusters where less than 5 households were visited by both surveys, **Weight_b** was replaced by the average weight of the other household in the corresponding EPMVT stratum.

12.   Annex 3:   Household and Main Questionnaire

REPUBLIQUE DU TCHAD

MINISTERE DU PLAN, DE L'ECONOMIE ET DE LA COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE

INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE, DES ETUDES ECONOMIQUES ET DEMOGRAPHIQUES

INSEED

ENQUETE SUR LES PRIVATIONS MULTIDIMENSIONNELLES ET LA VULNERABILITE AU TCHAD

2012

Confidentiel suivant la loi 013/PR/99 du 15 Juin 1999 portant réglementation des activités statistiques au Tchad

Région : _____ |__|__|__|

NB PERS. DANS LE MENAGE	NB PERS. 5 ANS ET +	NB. FEMMES 15 ANS +
|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|

Département : _____

Sous-préfecture / Arrdt pour N'Djaména : _____

Canton / Qtier pour N'Djaména / Arrdt pour villes secondaires : _____

Résultat de la collecte |__|

1. Refus partiel   *2. Refus total*   *3. Enquête complète*

Strate : _____ |__|

Grappe : _____ |__|__|__|

Structure (concession) : _____ |__|__|__|

Ménage sélectionné : _____ |__|__|__|

Date de début de collecte	Date de fin de collecte
|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|

IDENTIFICATION DU MENAGE	NOM ET PRENOMS DU CHEF DE MENAGE
|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	

NOM ET PRENOMS DE L'ENQUETEUR	CODE DE L'ENQUETEUR	NOM ET PRENOMS DU CONTROLEUR	CODE DU CONTROLEUR
	|__|__|__|__|__|		|__|__|__|__|__|

Vérification		Saisie		Correction	
Date	Agent	Date	Agent	Date	Agent
|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|

HL. COMPOSITION DU MENAGE

(Interroger le chef du ménage ou son représentant)

TOUT D'ABORD, DONNEZ-MOI, S'IL VOUS PLAIT, LE PRENOM DE CHAQUE PERSONNE QUI VIT HABITUELLEMENT ICI, EN COMMENÇANT PAR LE CHEF DE MENAGE.

Enregistrez le nom du chef de ménage sur la ligne 01. Enregistrez tous les membres du ménage , leur relation avec le chef de ménage (HL2) et leur sexe (HL3)

Demandez ensuite : Y A-T-IL D'AUTRES PERSONNES QUI VIVENT ICI, MEME SI ELLES NE SONT PAS ACTUELLEMENT A LA MAISON ?

Si oui, complétez la liste pour les questions HL1-HL3. Posez ensuite toutes les questions en commençant par HL4A pour chaque personne à la fois. Utilisez un questionnaire supplémentaire si toutes les lignes de la feuille ménage ont été utilisées.

HL1. Numéro d'ordre	Nom et prénom	HL2. Lien de parenté avec le chef de ménage *(Voir la liste en bas de page)*	HL3. Sexe *1. Masculin* *2. Féminin*	HL4A. Date de naissance HL4A1. Mois	HL4A2. Année	HL4B. Age *(en années révolues)*	HL5. Statut matrimonial (pour les personnes âgées de 12 ans et plus) *(Voir la liste en bas de page)*
01		|_|_|	|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|
02		|_|_|	|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|
03		|_|_|	|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|
04		|_|_|	|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|
05		|_|_|	|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|
06		|_|_|	|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|
07		|_|_|	|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|
08		|_|_|	|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|
09		|_|_|	|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|
10		|_|_|	|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|
11		|_|_|	|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|
12		|_|_|	|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|
13		|_|_|	|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|
14		|_|_|	|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|
15		|_|_|	|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|

HL2 - Lien de parenté avec le chef de ménage			HL5 - Statut matrimonial	
01. Chef de ménage	*06. Père, mère*	*11. Gendre, belle fille*	*1. Marié*	*4. Veuf (ve)*
02. Epoux (se)	*07. Petit fils, petite fille*	*12. Grand-père, grand-mère*	*2. Union libre*	*5. Séparé(e)*
03. Enfant	*08. Neveu, nièce*	*13. Autre parent*	*3. Célibataire*	*6. Divorcé(e)*
04. Enfant adoptif	*09. Beau père, belle mère*	*14. Non apparenté*		
05. Frère, soeur	*10. Beau frère, belle soeur*			

HL. COMPOSITION DU MENAGE

(Interroger le chef du ménage ou son représentant)

TOUT D'ABORD, DONNEZ-MOI, S'IL VOUS PLAIT, LE PRENOM DE CHAQUE PERSONNE QUI VIT HABITUELLEMENT ICI, EN COMMENÇANT PAR LE CHEF DE MENAGE.
Enregistrez le nom du chef de ménage sur la ligne 01. Enregistrez tous les membres du ménage , leur relation avec le chef de ménage (HL2) et leur sexe (HL3)
Demandez ensuite : Y A-T-IL D'AUTRES PERSONNES QUI VIVENT ICI, MEME SI ELLES NE SONT PAS ACTUELLEMENT A LA MAISON ?
Si oui, complétez la liste pour les questions HL1-HL3. Posez ensuite toutes les questions en commençant par HL4A pour chaque personne à la fois. Utilisez un questionnaire supplémentaire si toutes les lignes de la feuille ménage ont été utilisées.

HL1. Numéro d'ordre	Nom et prénom	HL2. Lien de parenté avec le chef de ménage *(Voir la liste en bas de page)*	HL3. Sexe *1. Masculin* *2. Féminin*	HL4A. Date de naissance — HL4A1. Mois	HL4A. Date de naissance — HL4A2. Année	HL4B. Age *(en années révolues)*	HL5. Statut matrimonial (pour les personnes âgées de 12 ans et plus) *(Voir la liste en bas de page)*
16		|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|
17		|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|
18		|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|
19		|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|
20		|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|
21		|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|
22		|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|
23		|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|
24		|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|
25		|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|
26		|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|
27		|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|
28		|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|
29		|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|
30		|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|

HL2 - Lien de parenté avec le chef de ménage			HL5 - Statut matrimonial	
01. Chef de ménage	06. Père, mère	11. Gendre, belle fille	1. Marié	4. Veuf (ve)
02. Epoux (se)	07. Petit fils, petite fille	12. Grand-père, grand-mère	2. Union libre	5. Séparé(e)
03. Enfant	08. Neveu, nièce	13. Autre parent	3. Célibataire	6. Divorcé(e)
04. Enfant adoptif	09. Beau père, belle mère	14. Non apparenté		
05. Frère, soeur	10. Beau frère, belle soeur			

ED. EDUCATION DES MEMBRES DU MENAGE											
Pour les membres du ménage âgés de 5 ans et plus						*Pour les membres du ménage âgés de 5-24 ans*					
ED01	ED02	ED03	ED04	ED05	ED06	ED07	ED08	ED09	ED10	ED11	ED12
Numéro d'ordre	AGE DE \<PRENOM\> *(Reporter du module HL, seulement pour les membres du ménage qui ont 5 ANS ET PLUS)*	\<Prénom\> est-il/elle allé(e) à l'école ou à l'école maternelle?	Pourquoi \<Prénom\> n'est-il/elle jamais allé(e) à l'école ou l'école maternelle ? *(Voir liste des codes en bas de page)* 1. Oui 2. Non *Si oui, allez à ED05*	Quel est le niveau le plus élevé atteint par \<Prénom\>? Quelle est la dernière classe achevée à ce niveau?	\<Prénom\> fréquente-t-il/elle actuelle l'école? 1. Oui 2. Non *Si oui, aller à ED08 (si la personne a moins*	Au cours de cette année scolaire (2011-2012), \<Prénom\> est-il/elle allé(e), à un certain moment, à l'école ou l'école maternelle ? 1. Oui 2. Non *Si non, aller à ED9*	Au cours de cette année scolaire, à quel niveau et dans quelle classe est \<Prénom\>?	Au cours de l'année scolaire précédente, (2010-2011), \<Prénom\> est-il/elle allé(e), à un certain moment, à l'école ou l'école 1. Oui 2. Non 9. NSP *Si non, aller à ED11* *Si NSP, allez à ED12*	Durant l'année scolaire précédente (2010-2011), à quel niveau et dans quelle classe était \<Prénom\>? *Aller à ED12*	Pourquoi \<Prénom\> ne fréquente-t-il/elle plus l'école ?	Au cours de la semaine dernière, \<Prénom\> a-t-il/elle fait un travail quelconque? 1. Pour quelqu'un en dehors du ménage 2. Dans le ménage 3. N'a fait aucun travail
			allez à ED12	ED05A. Niveau / ED05B. Classe	*Si plus de 25 ans, aller à ED12*		ED08A. Niveau / ED08B. Classe		ED10A. Niveau / ED10B. Classe		
01	|__|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|__|	|__| |__|	|__|	|__|	|__| |__|__|	|__|	|__| |__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|
02	|__|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|__|	|__| |__|	|__|	|__|	|__| |__|__|	|__|	|__| |__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|
03	|__|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|__|	|__| |__|	|__|	|__|	|__| |__|__|	|__|	|__| |__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|
04	|__|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|__|	|__| |__|	|__|	|__|	|__| |__|__|	|__|	|__| |__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|
05	|__|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|__|	|__| |__|	|__|	|__|	|__| |__|__|	|__|	|__| |__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|
06	|__|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|__|	|__| |__|	|__|	|__|	|__| |__|__|	|__|	|__| |__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|
07	|__|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|__|	|__| |__|	|__|	|__|	|__| |__|__|	|__|	|__| |__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|
08	|__|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|__|	|__| |__|	|__|	|__|	|__| |__|__|	|__|	|__| |__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|
09	|__|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|__|	|__| |__|	|__|	|__|	|__| |__|__|	|__|	|__| |__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|
10	|__|__|__|	|__|	|__|__|__|	|__| |__|	|__|	|__|	|__| |__|__|	|__|	|__| |__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|

ED4 - Raison de non fréquentation(pour les 5 ans et plus)

01. Impossibilité financière	08. Handicap/maladie
02. Encore jeune	09. L'école n'est pas pour les filles
03. Enseignement médiocre	10. L'école n'est pas pour lui/elle
04. Refus de la famille	11. Les gens échouent à l'école
05. Décision du parent/tuteur	12. L'école n'est pas importante
06. Inutile/pas d'intérêt	13. Autre (à préciser)
07. Ecole éloignée	

ED05A, ED08A, ED10A - Niveau d'éducation

1. Maternelle
2. Primaire
3. Secondaire
4. Supérieur
5. Ecole coranique
6.Autres

ED05B, ED08B, ED10B - Classe suivie

00 Sans Niveau	11. 6ème	21. EP1
01. CP1	12. 5ème	22. EP2
02. CP2	13. 4ème	23. EP3
03. CE1	14. 3ème	24. Université
04.CE2	15. 2nde	25. Ecole coranique
05.CM1	16. 1ère	26. Autre
06.CM2	17.Terminale	

ED11 - Raison de non fréquentation (pour les 5-24 ans)

01. Impossibilité financière	08. Ecole très éloignée
02. Inutile/pas d'intérêt	09. Grossesse
03. Préfére un type spécifique d'apprentissage	10. Mariage
04. Pas d'accès au niveau cycle suivant	11. A trouvé un emploi
05. Handicap/maladie	12. Aide à la maison
06. Echec scolaire	13. A terminé ses études
07. Enseignants de niveau bas	14. Autre (à préciser)

ED. EDUCATION DES MEMBRES DU MENAGE

		Pour les membres du ménage âgés de 5 ans et plus					*Pour les membres du ménage âgés de 5-24 ans*					
ED01	ED02	ED03	ED04	ED05		ED06	ED07	ED08		ED09	ED10		ED11	ED12
Numéro d'ordre	AGE DE <PRENOM> *(Reporter du module HL, seulement pour les membres du ménage qui ont 5 ANS ET PLUS)*	<Prénom> est-il/elle allé(e) à l'école ou à l'école maternelle? 1. Oui 2. Non *Si oui, allez à ED05*	Pourquoi <Prénom> n'est-il/elle jamais allé(e) à l'école ou l'école maternelle ? *(Voir liste des codes en bas de page)* *allez à ED12*	Quel est le niveau le plus élevé atteint par <Prénom>? Quelle est la dernière classe achevée à ce niveau?		<Prénom> fréquente-t-il/elle actuelle l'école? 1. Oui 2. Non *Si oui, aller à ED08 (si la personne a moins* *Si plus de 25 ans, aller à ED12*	Au cours de cette année scolaire (2011-2012), <Prénom> est-il /elle allé(e), à un certain moment, à l'école ou l'ecole maternelle ? 1. Oui 2. Non *Si non, aller à ED9*	Au cours de cette année scolaire, à quel niveau et dans quelle classe est <Prénom>?		Au cours de l'année scolaire précédente, (2010-2011), <Prénom> est-il/elle allé(e), à un certain moment, à l'école ou l'école 1. Oui 2. Non 9. NSP *Si non, aller à ED11* *Si NSP, allez à ED12*	Durant l'année scolaire précédente (2010-2011), à quel niveau et dans quelle classe était <Prénom>? *Aller à ED12*		Pourquoi <Prénom> ne fréquente-t-il/elle plus l'école ?	Au cours de la semaine dernière, <Prénom> a-t-il/elle fait un travail quelconque? 1. Pour quelqu'un en dehors du ménage 2. Dans le ménage 3. N'a fait aucun travail
				ED05A. Niveau	ED05B. Classe			ED08A. Niveau	ED08B. Classe		ED10A. Niveau	ED10B. Classe		
11	⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋
12	⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋
13	⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋
14	⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋
15	⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋
16	⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋
17	⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋
18	⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋
19	⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋
20	⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋

ED4 - Raison de non fréquentation(pour les 5 ans et plus)

01. Impossibilité financière	08. Handicap/maladie
02. Encore jeune	09. L'école n'est pas pour les filles
03. Enseignement médiocre	10. L'école n'est pas pour lui/elle
04. Refus de la famille	11. Les gens échouent à l'école
05. Décision du parent/tuteur	12. L'école n'est pas importante
06. Inutile/pas d'intérêt	13. Autre (à préciser)
07. Ecole éloignée	

ED05A, ED08A, ED10A - Niveau d'éducation

1. Maternelle
2. Primaire
3. Secondaire
4. Supérieur
5. Ecole coranique
6.Autres

ED05B, ED08B, ED10B - Classe suivie

00 Sans Niveau	11. 6ème	21. EP1
01. CP1	12. 5ème	22. EP2
02. CP2	13. 4ème	23. EP3
03. CE1	14. 3ème	24. Université
04.CE2	15. 2nde	25. Ecole coranique
05.CM1	16. 1ère	26. Autre
06.CM2	17.Terminale	

ED11 - Raison de non fréquentation (pour les 5-24 ans)

01. Impossibilité financière	08. Ecole très éloignée
02. Inutile/pas d'intérêt	09. Grossesse
03. Préfère un type spécifique d'apprentissage	10. Mariage
04. Pas d'accès au niveau cycle suivant	11. A trouvé un emploi
05. Handicap/maladie	12. Aide à la maison
06. Echec scolaire	13. A terminé ses études
07. Enseignants de niveau bas	14. Autre (à préciser)

HC. CARACTERISTIQUES DU MENAGE

(Interroger le chef du ménage ou son représentant)

HC01	**Religion du chef de ménage**				
	1. Animiste	3. Musulman	5. Autre		
	2. Catholique	4. Protestant	6. Sans religion		

HC02	**Type de logement (principal) occupé par ce ménage**			
	1. Maison/case isolée	4. Villa		
	2. Maison à plusieurs logements	5. Concession		
	3. Immeuble à appartements	6. Autre (préciser_____)		

HC03	**Matériau principal des murs extérieurs**				
	Matériel Naturel	*Matériau rudimentaire*	*Matériau fini*		
	11. Pas de murs	21. Bambou avec boue	31. Ciment	96. Autres (précisez_____)	
	12. Canne / Palmes / troncs	22. Pierre avec boue	32. Pierre avec chaux/ciment		
	13. Mottes de terre	23. Adobe non recouvert	33. Briques		
		24. Contre-plaqué	34. Blocs de ciment		
		25. Carton	35. Adobe recouvert		
		26. Bois de récupération	36.Planches de bois/shingles		

HC04	**Matériau principal du toit**				
	Matériel Naturel	*Matériau rudimentaire*	*Matériau fini*		
	11.Pas de toit	21. Natte	31. Métal/Tôle	96. Autres (précisez_____)	
	12.Chaume/paille	22. Palmes / Bambou	32. Bois		
	13. Feuilles (palmier et autres arbre	23. Planches en bois	33. Zinc / Fibre de ciment		
	14.Terre battue	24. Carton	34. Tuiles		
			35. Ciment		
			36. Shingles		

HC05	**Matériau principal du sol**				
	Matériel Naturel	*Matériau rudimentaire*	*Matériau fini*		
	11.Terre/sable	21. Planche en bois	31.Parquet ou bois ciré	96. Autres (précisez_____)	
		22.Palmes/bambou	32.Vinyle ou asphalte		
			33.Carrelage		
			34.Ciment		
			35.Moquette		

HC06	**Dans ce logement, combien de pièces sont utilisées pour dormir?**		
HC07	**Y a t-il une pièce pour faire la cuisine?**		
	1. Oui, à l'intérieur	2. Oui, à l'extérieur	3. Non

HC08	**Quel combustible utilise-t-on principalement pour la cuisine?**		
	01. L'électricité	06. Charbon / Lignite	95. Pas de repas préparé dans le ménage
	02. Le gaz propane liquéfié (GPL)	07. Charbon de bois	96. Autre (à préciser_____)
	03. Gaz naturel	08. Bois	
	04. Biogaz	09. Paille/branchages/herbes	
	05. Kérosène	10. Bouse	
		11.Résidus agricoles	

HC09	**Quels sont les principales sources d'éclairage?**		
	(Indiquer jusqu'a 2 modalités)		
	1. Electricité STEE	4. Elec. groupe électrogéne	PRINCIPAL
	2. Lampe à pétrole	5. Elec. panneau solaire	
	3. Lampe à pile	6. Autre (spécifier_____)	2EME

HC10	**Statut d'occupation du logement**	
	1. Propriétaire	3. Logement de fonction
	2. Locataire	4. Logé gratuitement

HC11	**Combien de temps faut-il pour aller à l'établissement sanitaire le plus proche?**	
		MINUTES

HC12	**Votre ménage a-t-il de ...?**	1.	HC13	**Un membre de votre ménage possède-t-il de ...?**	
	1. Oui 2. Non			1. Oui 2. Non	
a.	Electricité		a.	Montre	
b.	Radio		b.	Téléphone mobile	
c.	Télévision		c.	Bicyclette	
d.	Téléphone fixe		d.	Motocyclette/Scooter	
e.	Réfrigérateur		e.	Charrette tirée par un animal	
f.	Groupe électrogène		f.	Voiture/camion	
g.	Moulin à grain		g.	Pirogue/Bâteau à moteur	
h.	Ventilateur		h.	Pousse-pousse	
i.	Machine à coudre		i.	Ordinateur portable	
j.	Foyer à gaz		j.	terre cultivable	
k.	Chevaux, ânes ou mules				
l.	Bœufs				
m.	Moutons/chèvres				
n.	Poulets/volaille				
o.	Porcs				
p.	Dromadaires/chameaux				

HC14	**Si un membre du ménage perd son travail, votre ménage aurait-il assez d'épargne pour vivre trois mois sans qu'un autre membre du ménage n'obtienne du travail ?**		
	1. Oui	2. Non	9. NSP

WS. EAU ET ASSAINISEMENT

(Interroger le chef de ménage ou son représentant)

WS1. D'où provient principalement l'eau que boivent les membres de votre ménage ?

Robinet	*Puits à pompe, forage, puits cre*	*Eau de source*	51.Eau de pluie	96.Autre (à préciser)		
11.Dans le logement	31.Puits protégé	41.Source protégée	61.Camion-citerne			
12.Dans concession, cour ou parcelle	32.Puits non protégé	42.Source non protégée	71. Charrette avec petite citerne/tonneau			|_|_|
13. Robinet du voisin			81.Eau de surface (rivière, ruisseau, barrage, lac, mare, canal, rigole d'irrigation)			
14. Robinet public/borne fontaine			91. Eau en bouteille			

Si modalités 11, 12, 13 ou 14, aller à WS4; si modalité 91, aller à WS4

WS2. Où est-elle située?				|_|
1. Dans le logement	2. Dans la concession, cour ou parcelle	3. Ailleurs	***(Si modalités 1 ou 2, allez à WS4)***	

WS3. Combien de temps faut-il pour aller chercher de l'eau et revenir? (Marquer 999, si NSP)			*(MINUTES)*	|_|_|_|

WS4. D'où provient principalement l'eau utilisée par votre ménage pour d'autres finalités comme pour cuisiner et vous laver les mains ?

Robinet	22. Puits à pompe, Forage	*Puits creusé*	*Eau de source*	51.Eau de pluie	96.Autre (à préciser)
11.Dans le logement		31. Puits protégé	41.Source protégée	61.Camion-citerne	
12.Dans concession, cour ou parcelle		32.Puits non protégé	42.Source non protégée	71. Charrette avec petite citerne/tonneau	|_|_|
13. Robinet du voisin				81.Eau de surface (rivière, ruisseau, barrage, lac, mare, canal, rigole d'irrigation)	
14. Robinet public/borne fontaine				91. Eau en bouteille	

WS5. Faites-vous quelque chose pour rendre l'eau plus propre avant de la boire ?				|_|
1. Oui	2. Non	9. NSP	***(Si modalités 2 ou 9, allez à WS7)***	

WS6. Habituellement, que faites-vous pour rendre l'eau que vous buvez plus saine ?

1. La faire bouillir		4. Utiliser un filtre (céramique, sable, composite, etc.)	7. Autre (précisez)	|_|_|_|
2. Y ajouter de l'eau de Javel ou du chlore		5. Désinfection solaire	9. NSP	
3. La filtrer à travers un linge		6. La laisser reposer		

WS7. Habituellement, quel type de toilettes les membres de votre ménage utilisent-ils?

Chasse d'eau avec ou sans réservoir d'eau	*Fosses/latrines*			
11. Connectée à système d'égouts	21. Latrines améliorées ventilées (LAV)	31. Toilettes à compostage	95. Pas de toilettes, nature	
12. Connectée à fosse septique	22. Latrines à fosses avec dall	41. Seaux/tinettes	96. Autre (à préciser_____)	|_|_|
13. Reliée à des latrines	23. Latrines à fosses sans dalle/trou ouvert	51.Toilettes/latrines suspendues		
14. Reliée à autre chose				
15. Reliée à endroit inconnu/pas sûr/ NSP où			***(Si modalités 95, allez à WS9)***	

WS8. Partagez-vous ces toilettes avec d'autres personnes qui ne font pas partie de votre ménage ?			|_|
1. Oui	2. Non	9. NSP	

WS9. Quel moyen utilise-t-on principalement pour évacuer les ordures ménagères?

1. Bac de la Mairie/sac à ordures	3.Alentours des concessions	5. Incinération	|_|
2. Comite d'assainissement	4 Abord des rues	6. Autre (préciser : _____)	

HW. LAVAGE DES MAINS

(Interroger le chef de ménage ou son représentant)

HW01. Avez-vous un endroit spécifique dans lequel les membres du ménage se lavent les mains la plupart du temps?				|_|
1. Oui	2. Non	9. NSP	***(Si modalités 2 ou 9, aller au module PS)***	

HW02. Avez-vous de l'eau dans cet endroit?			|_|
1. Oui	2. Non	9. NSP	

HW03. Avez-vous du savon ou d'autres produits nettoyants dans votre ménage pour le lavage des mains?			|_|
1. Oui	2. Non	9. NSP	

(Si modalité 2, aller à HW05; si modalité 9, aller au module PS)

HW04. Quel type de savon ou de produit nettoyant utilisez-vous principalement?			|_|
1. Savon en barre	3. Savon liquide	9. NSP/NR	
2. Détergent (en poudre, liquide ou pâte)	4. Cendres, boue, sable	***(Aller au module PS)***	

HW05. Pourquoi n'utilisez-vous pas du savon?				|_|
1. Manque d'argent	2. Pas important	3. N'utilise pas du savon	4. Autre (Specifiez_____)	

PS. SECURITE

(Interroger le chef de ménage ou son représentant)

PS1. Durant les 12 DERNIERS MOIS, quelqu'un est-t-il entré dans votre maison, appartement ou logement sans permission et a volé ou essayé de voler quelque chose ?				|_|
	1. Oui	2. Non	9. NSP/NRP	

PS2. Durant les 12 DERNIERS MOIS, quelqu'un a-t-il volé quelque chose vous appartenant ou appartenant à un autre membre de votre ménage (non gardé dans le logement) tel que véhicules, motos, machines, pompes, bicyclettes, … ?				|_|
	1. Oui	2. Non	9. NSP/NRP	

PS3. Durant les CINQ DERNIERES ANNEES, avez-vous ou un autre membre de votre ménage été attaqué (frappé, giflé, poussé,…) sans arme dans ou en dehors de votre domicile ?				|_|
	1. Oui	2. Non	9. NSP/NRP	

RE. FICHE RECAPITULATIVE DES FEMMES DE 15 ANS ET PLUS HABITANT DANS LE MENAGE

RE1. Numéro d'ordre	NOM ET PRENOM	RE2A. DATE DE NAISSANCE		RE2B. AGE	RE3. <PRENOM> EST-T-IL/ELLE ALLE(E) A L'ECOLE OU A L'ECOLE MATERNELLE?	RE4. QUEL EST LE NIVEAU LE PLUS ELEVE ATTEINT PAR <PRENOM>? QUELLE EST LA DERNIERE CLASSE ACHEVEE A CE NIVEAU?		RE5. DATE DE L'ENTRETIEN		RE6. ENVIRONNEMENT DE L'INTERVIEW
				(en années révolues)	1. Oui 2. Non, aller à RE5					Indiquer si la personne qui repond est: 1. Seule 2. Est la seule personne adulte dans le ménage (avec ou sans enfant) 3. Avec une ou plusieurs femmes 4. Avec un homme ou un groupe mixte
		RE2A1. Mois	RE2A2. Année			RE4A. Niveau	RE4B. Classe	RE5A. Jour	RE5B. Mois	
01		|__|	|____|	|__|	|_|	|_|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|_|
02		|__|	|____|	|__|	|_|	|_|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|_|
03		|__|	|____|	|__|	|_|	|_|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|_|
04		|__|	|____|	|__|	|_|	|_|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|_|
05		|__|	|____|	|__|	|_|	|_|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|_|
06		|__|	|____|	|__|	|_|	|_|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|_|
07		|__|	|____|	|__|	|_|	|_|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|_|
08		|__|	|____|	|__|	|_|	|_|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|_|
09		|__|	|____|	|__|	|_|	|_|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|_|
10		|__|	|____|	|__|	|_|	|_|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|_|
11		|__|	|____|	|__|	|_|	|_|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|_|
12		|__|	|____|	|__|	|_|	|_|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|_|
13		|__|	|____|	|__|	|_|	|_|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|_|
14		|__|	|____|	|__|	|_|	|_|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|_|
15		|__|	|____|	|__|	|_|	|_|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|_|

RE2A - Date de naissance

RE2A1. Mois; 99 correspond à NSP/NR
RE2A2. Année; 9999 correspond à NSP/NR

RE4A - Niveau d'éducation

| 1. Maternelle | 3. Secondaire | 5. Ecole coranique |
| 2. Primaire | 4. Supérieur | 6.Autres |

RE4B - Classe suivie

00 Sans Niveau	04.CE2	11. 6ème	15. 2nde	21. EP1	25. Ecole coranique
01. CP1	05.CM1	12. 5ème	16. 1ère	22. EP2	26. Autre
02. CP2	06.CM2	13. 4ème	17.Terminale	23. EP3	
03. CE1		14. 3ème		24. Université	

EM. EMPLOI					
(Interroger le chef de ménage ou son représentant, et toutes les femmes membres du ménage âgées de 15 ans et plus)					

EM01. Numéro d'ordre			|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
EM02. Durant la semaine dernière, avez-vous travaillé au moins une heure, en dehors des tâches familiales ?			|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Oui	2. Non	*(Si modalité 1, aller à EM 09)*				
EM03. Même si vous n'avez pas travaillé pendant la semaine dernière, avez-vous effectué une activité …			|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
01. En travaillant dans une affaire personnelle	06. Comme apprenti rémunéré ou non					
02. En fabriquant un produit pour la vente	07. Comme étudiant qui réalise un travail					
03. En travaillant à la maison pour un revenu	08. En travaillant pour un autre ménage					
04. En délivrant un service	09. N'importe quelle autre activité pour un revenu					
05. En aidant dans une entreprise familiale	10. Aucune activité de ce genre	*(Si modalités 1 à 9, aller à EM 09)*				
EM04. Bien que vous n'ayez pas travaillé pendant les 7 derniers jours, avez-vous un emploi?			|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Oui	2. Non	*(Si non, aller à EM 07)*				
EM05. Pourquoi n'avez-vous pas travaillé pendant les 7 derniers jours ?			|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Vacances ou jours fériés	5. Fin de campagne / saison agricole					
2. Maladie	6. Licenciement ou fin de contrat					
3. Grève	7. Autre					
4. Arrêt provisoire du travail		*(Si modalités 1 à 5, aller à EM 09)*				
EM06. Dans combien de temps allez-vous reprendre le travail ou commencer à travailler ?			|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Moins de 4 semaines	9. NSP					
2. Plus de 4 semaines		*(Si modalité 1, aller à EM 09)*				
EM07. Avez-vous cherché un emploi au cours des 7 derniers jours?			|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Oui	2. Non	*(Si Oui, aller à EM 36, à la page 12)*				
EM08. Avez-vous cherché un emploi au cours des 4 dernières semaines ?			|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Oui	2. Non	*(Aller à EM 36, à la page 12)*				
Je vais maintenant vous interroger sur votre EMPLOI PRINCIPAL (soit celui que vous avez exercé les 7 derniers jours, soit celui que vous avez l'habitude d'exercer)						
EM09. Quel est le nom du métier, de la profession, du poste, de la tâche, de l'emploi principal que vous avez exercé pendant les 7 derniers jours ou que vous avez l'habitude d'exercer?			-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------
			-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------
(Ecrire la réponse en toutes lettres et laisser les cases pour la codification au bureau)			|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
EM10. Quelle est l'activité de l'entreprise dans laquelle vous exercez votre emploi principal, ou quel type de produit fabrique-t-elle ?			-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------
			-------	-------	-------	-------
(Ecrire la réponse en toutes lettres et laisser les cases pour la codification au bureau)			|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
EM11. Quelle est votre catégorie socio-professionnelle?			|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
01. Cadre supérieur, ingénieur et équivalent	05. Manœuvre	09. Apprenti				
02. Cadre moyen, agent de maîtrise	06. Employeur	10. Inclassable (Décrivez)				
03. Employé/ouvrier qualifié	07. Travailleur pour compte propre					
04. Employé/ouvrier semi qualifié	08. Aide-familial					
EM12. Avez-vous un contrat?			|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Oui	2. Non	9. NSP				
EM13. Avez-vous droit à des congés de maternité ? (Ne concerne que les femmes âgées de 15 à 49 ans)			|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Oui	2. Non	9. NSP				
EM14. Avez-vous droit à une assurance maladie ou à des soins médicaux gratuits?			|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Oui	2. Non	9. NSP/NR				
EM15. Avez-vous droit à des congés payés?			|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Oui	2. Non	9. NSP/NR				
EM16. Ce travail vous donne-t-il droit à une pension de retraite?			|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Oui	2. Non	9. NSP/NR				
EM17. Avez-vous droit à des congés de maladie payés?			|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Oui	2. Non	9. NSP/NR				
EM18. Avez-vous en plus de votre occupation principale une autre activité ou occupation secondaire?			|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Oui	2. Non	9. NSP/NR				
EM19. Nombre d'activités sécondaires			|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

EM. EMPLOI (SUITE)						
(Interroger le chef de ménage ou son représentant, et toutes les femmes membres du ménage âgées de 15 ans et plus)						

EM01. Numéro d'ordre				|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|

EM20. Avez-vous souffert d'une blessure accidentelle, d'une maladie, d'une incapacité ou d'un autre problème de santé physique ou mentale causé par votre travail au cours des douze derniers mois ?

1. Oui	2. Non	9. NSP/NR	*(Si modalités 2 ou 9, aller à EM 25)*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

EM21. A combien de mois cela remonte-t-il?		*Indiquez le mois:*	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|

EM22. Est-ce que ces incidents ont causé la perte d'emploi pour un jour ou plus?

1. Oui	2. Non	9. NSP/NR	*(Si modalités 2 ou 9, aller à EM 25)*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

EM22a. Combien de jours avez-vous cessé de travailler?	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|

EM23. Quel était l'effet de l'incident (le plus sérieux)?

1. N'a pas eu d'effet permanent				
2. A eu un effet permanent, mais vous êtes capable de continuer avec la même occupation	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
3. A eu un effet permanent, mais vous êtes capable de travailler, même si ce n'est plus possible dans la même occupation				
4. A eu un effet permanent qui vous empêche de travailler				
9. NSP/NR				

EM24. Décrivez le plus important de ces problèmes de santé

01. Problème d'os, d'articulation ou de muscle qui peut affecter (ou qui est plus relatif à) les bras, les mains, le cou ou les épaules	*06. Problème auditif*	*11. Autre*				
02. Problème d'os, d'articulation ou de muscle qui peut affecter (ou qui est plus relatif aux) hanche s , les jambes ou les pieds	*07. Stress, dépression ou anxieté*	*99. NSP/NR*	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
03. Problème d'os, d'articulation ou de muscle qui peut affecter (ou qui est plus relatif à) le dos	*08. Maux de tête ou problème de vision*					
04. Problèmes respiratoires ou pulmonaires	*09. Maladie/attaque cardiaque, ou autre problème du système de circulation sanguine*					
05. Problème de la peau	*10. Maladie contagieuse*					

EM25. Dans votre lieu de travail principal, disposez-vous d'eau potable ?

1. Oui	2. Non	9.NSP/NR	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

EM26. Dans votre lieu de travail principal, disposez-vous de toilettes adéquates ?

1. Oui	2. Non	9.NSP/NR	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

EM27. Dans votre lieu de travail principal, avez-vous à vous tenir inconfortablement ou à passez de longues heures debout ?

1. Oui	2. Non	9.NSP/NR	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

EM28.Lorsque vous excercez votre occupation principale, travaillez-vous avec des outils electriques ou avec des machines qui coupent o

1. Oui	2. Non	9.NSP/NR	*(Si modalités 2 ou 9, aller à EM 29)*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

EM28a. Portez-vous la protection adéquate?

1. Oui	2. Non	9.NSP/NR	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

EM29. Dans votre lieu de travail, êtes-vous exposé à des bruits qui vous empêchent de parler normalement?

1. Oui	2. Non	9.NSP/NR	*(Si modalités 2 ou 9, aller à EM 30)*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

EM29a. Portez-vous la protection adéquate?

1. Oui	2. Non	9.NSP/NR	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

EM30. Dans votre lieu de travail, êtes-vous exposé à des températures extrêmes (hautes ou basses)?

1. Oui	2. Non	9.NSP/NR	*(Si modalités 2 ou 9, aller à EM 31)*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

EM30a. Portez-vous la protection adéquate?

1. Oui	2. Non	9.NSP/NR	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

EM31. Dans votre lieu de travail, êtes-vous exposé à des produits chimiques nocifs, à la poussière, à la fumée, à des gaz ou à des vapeurs ?

1. Oui	2. Non	9.NSP/NR	*(Si modalités 2 ou 9, aller à EM 32)*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

EM31a. Portez-vous la protection adéquate?

1. Oui	2. Non	9.NSP/NR	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

EM32. Dans votre lieu de travail, portez-vous des charges lourdes?

1. Oui	2. Non	9.NSP/NR	*(Si modalités 2 ou 9, aller à EM 33)*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

EM32a. Portez-vous la protection adéquate?

1. Oui	2. Non	9.NSP/NR	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

EM33. Dans votre lieu de travail, êtes-vous exposé à tout autre danger relatif au travail?

1. Oui (spécifier)	2. Non		|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

EM34. Quel est votre degré de préoccupation (si vous l'êtes) que votre occupation puisse vous causer des dommages physiques ou mentaux?

1. Très préoccupé	2. Plutôt préoccupé	3. Pas vraiment préoccupé	4. Pas du tout préoccupé	9. NSP	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

EM. EMPLOI (SUITE)								
(PRISE DE DECISION CONCERNANT LE TRAVAIL)								
INTERROGER LES ENQUETES QUI TRAVAILLENT								

La plupart du temps, on a plusieurs raisons de faire quelque chose. Nous allons vous demander si une ou plusieurs de ces raisons sont les vôtres . Il se peut qu'elles soient toutes exactes, toutes inexactes, ou un peu des deux. Vous n'avez pas besoin de faire un choix entre ces raisons – évaluez-les seulement indépendamment . Il est possible par exemple que vous fassiez quelque chose parce que vous êtes obligé. Également , il est possible que vous le fassiez aussi, en partie, pour faire plaisir aux autres, ou parce que c'est important pour vous. Il n'y a pas de bonne ou de mauvaise réponse. On se rend compte bien souvent qu'on a plusieurs raisons pour faire ce que l'on fait.

Je vais vous demander à présent d'exprimer votre niveau d'accord ou de désaccord en ce qui a trait aux affirmations suivantes, où 1 correspond à absolument pas d'accord et 4 à tout à fait d'accord, à propos de la raison pour laquelle vous travaillez , [en permettant à l'interviewé(e) de dire "je ne sais pas" ou de ne pas répondre]

EM0. Numéro d'ordre					|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
EM35a. Vous faites ce travail parce que vous devez le faire, vous n'avez pas le choix								
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
EM35b. Vous faites ce travail parce que vous auriez des problèmes avec les autres si vous ne le faites pas								
1. Pas du tout d'accord	3. D'accord	9. NSP/NR			|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
2. Pas d'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord		*(Si modalités 1, 2 ou 9, aller à EM 35c)*					
EM35b1. Avec qui auriez-vous ces problèmes?								
1. Quelqu'un au sein de votre ménage	2. Un membre de votre communauté	3. Un parent en dehors de votre ménage	4. Votre patron ou vos collègues	5. Un autre individu ou groupe	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
EM35c. Vous faites ce travail pour éviter qu'on ne pense du mal de vous								
1. Pas du tout d'accord	3. D'accord	9. NSP/NR			|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
2. Pas d'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord		*(Si modalités 1, 2 ou 9, aller à EM 35d)*					
EM35c1. Qui penserait du mal de vous?								
1. Quelqu'un au sein de votre ménage	*2. Un membre de votre communauté*	*3. Un parent en dehors de votre ménage*	*4. Votre patron ou vos collègues*	*5. Un autre individu ou groupe*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
EM35d. Vous faites ce travail parce que vous en tirez une récompense ou des avantages								
1. Pas du tout d'accord	3. D'accord	9. NSP/NR			|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
2. Pas d'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord		*(Si modalités 1, 2 ou 9, aller à EM 35e)*					
EM35d1. De qui obtiendriez-vous une récompense ou des avantages?								
1. Quelqu'un au sein de votre ménage	*2. Un membre de votre communauté*	*3. Un parent en dehors de votre ménage*	*4. Votre patron ou vos collègues*	*5. Un autre individu ou groupe*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
EM35e. Vous faites ce travail parce que c'est important pour vous.								
1. Pas du tout d'accord	*2. Pas d'accord*	*3. D'accord*	*4. Tout à fait d'accord*	*9. NSP/NR*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
EM35f. Vous faites ce travail parce que c'est ce que les autres vous disent de le faire								
1. Pas du tout d'accord	*2. Pas d'accord*	*3. D'accord*	*4. Tout à fait d'accord*	*9. NSP/NR*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
EM35g. Vous faites ce travail parce que vous pensez personnellement que c'est ce qu'il faut faire, que les autres soient d'accord ou pas								
1. Pas du tout d'accord	*2. Pas d'accord*	*3. D'accord*	*4. Tout à fait d'accord*	*9. NSP/NR*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
EM35h. Vous faites ce travail parce que ça vous plaît								
1. Pas du tout d'accord	*2. Pas d'accord*	*3. D'accord*	*4. Tout à fait d'accord*	*9. NSP/NR*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
EM35i. Vous faites ce travail pour que les autres ne se fâchent contre vous								
1. Pas du tout d'accord	*2. Pas d'accord*	*3. D'accord*	*4. Tout à fait d'accord*	*9. NSP/NR*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
EM35j. Vous faites ce travail parce que vous voulez que les autres vous apprécient								
1. Pas du tout d'accord	*2. Pas d'accord*	*3. D'accord*	*4. Tout à fait d'accord*	*9. NSP/NR*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
ALLER AU MODULE SUR LA PRISE DE DECISION CONCERNANT LES TACHES MENAGERES (A LA PAGE 13)								

EM. EMPLOI (FIN)
(PRISE DE DECISION CONCERNANT LE TRAVAIL)
INTERROGER LES ENQUETES QUI NE TRAVAILLENT PAS

La plupart du temps, on a plusieurs raisons de faire quelque chose. Nous allons vous demander si une ou plusieurs de ces raisons sont les vôtres. Il se peut qu'elles soient toutes exactes, toutes inexactes, ou un peu des deux. Vous n'avez pas besoin de faire un choix entre ces raisons – évaluez-les seulement indépendamment. Il est possible par exemple que vous fassiez quelque chose parce que vous êtes obligé. Également, il est possible que vous le fassiez aussi, en partie, pour faire plaisir aux autres, ou parce que c'est important pour vous. Il n'y a pas de bonne ou de mauvaise réponse. On se rend compte bien souvent qu'on a plusieurs raisons pour faire ce que l'on fait.

Je vais vous demander à présent d'exprimer votre niveau d'accord ou de désaccord avec les affirmations suivantes, où 1 correspond à absolument pas d'accord et 4 à tout à fait d'accord, à propos de la raison pour laquelle <u>vous ne travaillez pas,</u> [en permettant à l'interviewé(e) de dire "je ne sais pas" ou de ne pas répondre].

EM0. Numéro d'ordre						|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|
EM36a. Vous ne travaillez pas pour des raisons hors de votre contrôle (ex. santé ou autres)								
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
EM36b. Vous ne travaillez pas parce que vous auriez des problèmes si vous le faites								
1. Pas du tout d'accord	3. D'accord	9. NSP/NR			|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
2. Pas d'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord		**(Si modalités 1, 2 ou 9, aller à EM36c)**					
EM36b1. Qui vous causerait ces problèmes?								
1. Quelqu'un au sein de votre ménage	2. Un membre de votre communauté	3. Un parent en dehors de votre ménage	4. Un autre individu ou groupe		|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
EM36c. Vous ne travaillez pas pour éviter qu'on ne pense du mal de vous								
1. Pas du tout d'accord	3. D'accord	9. NSP/NR			|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
2. Pas d'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord		**(Si modalités 1, 2 ou 9, aller à EM36d)**					
EM36c1. Qui penserait du mal de vous?								
1. Quelqu'un au sein de votre ménage	2. Un membre de votre communauté	3. Un parent en dehors de votre ménage	4. Un autre individu ou groupe		|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
EM36d. Vous ne travaillez pas parce que vous pourriez être puni si vous le faisiez								
1. Pas du tout d'accord	3. D'accord	9. NSP/NR			|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
2. Pas d'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord		**(Si modalités 1, 2 ou 9, aller à EM36e)**					
EM36d1. Qui pourrait vous punir?								
1. Quelqu'un au sein de votre ménage	2. Un membre de votre communauté	3. Un parent en dehors de votre ménage	4. Un autre individu ou groupe		|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
EM36e. Vous ne travaillez pas parce que vous tirez une récompense ou des avantages du fait de ne pas travailler (par exemple des allocations chômage)								
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
EM36f. Vous ne travaillez pas parce que vous ne trouvez pas le travail valorisant								
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
EM36g. Vous ne travaillez pas parce que les autres ne veulent pas que vous le fassiez								
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
EM36h. Vous ne travaillez pas parce que vous pensez que c'est ce qu'il faut faire, que les autres soient d'accord ou pas								
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
EM36i. Vous ne travaillez pas parce que ça ne vous n'aimer pas travailler								
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
EM36j. Vous ne travaillez pas parce que les autres pourraient se fâcher si vous le faisiez								
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
EM36k. Vous ne travaillez pas parce que vous voulez que les autres vous apprécient								
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
EM36l. Vous ne travaillez pas parce que vous ne trouvez pas ça important, personnellement, de travailler								
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
EM36m. Vous ne travaillez pas parce que vous essayez de faire plaisir à d'autres								
1. Pas du tout d'accord	3. D'accord	9. NSP/NR			|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
2. Pas d'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord		**(Si modalités 1, 2 ou 9, aller au module TM)**					
EM36m1. A qui voulez-vous faire plaisir?								
1. Quelqu'un au sein de votre ménage	2. Un membre de votre communauté	3. Un parent en dehors de votre ménage	4. Un autre individu ou groupe		|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
Indiquez si, durant cette dernière question, EM36, si la femme interviewée était :								
1. Seule								
2.La seule personne présente, mais des enfants étaient avec elle						|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
3. Avec une autre femmes ou d'autres femmes								
4. Avec un homme, des hommes, ou une groupe qui comprenait au moins un homme								

TM. PRISE DE DECISION CONCERNANT LES TACHES MENAGERES				
(Interroger le chef de ménage ou son représentant, et toutes les femmes membres du ménage âgées de 15 ans et plus)				
TM1. Numéro d'ordre	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|

Mise à part votre travail et vos autres activités, la vie d'un ménage implique de nombreuses tâches, telles que faire le ménage, la lessive, ou faire les courses. Cela peut aussi vouloir dire s'occuper des enfants ou de personnes âgées habitant le foyer. Parfois, ces tâches sont prises en charge par une personne spécifique du ménage, mais dans d'autres cas, ces tâches sont accomplies par plusieurs membres du ménage.

TM2. Au sein de votre famille, avez-vous l'habitude d'accomplir les tâches suivantes?				
1. Oui 2. Non 9. NSP/NR				
TM2a. Préparer le repas	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
TM2b. Faire les courses	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
TM2c. Faire le ménage	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
TM2d. Faire la lessive	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
TM2e. Bricoler et rénover	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
TM2f. S'occuper du budget et payer les factures	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
TM2g. S'occuper des enfants lorsqu'ils sont malades	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
TM2h. S'occuper d'une personne âgée ou malade	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
TM2i. Etre avec et s'occuper des enfants	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
Si le répondant répond non à toutes les modalités, aller au module suivant (AI)				

La plupart du temps, on a plusieurs raisons de faire quelque chose. Nous allons vous demander si une ou plusieurs de ces raisons sont les vôtres. Il se peut qu'elles soient toutes exactes, toutes inexactes, ou un peu des deux. Vous n'avez pas besoin de faire un choix entre ces raisons – évaluez-les seulement indépendamment. Il est possible par exemple que vous fassiez quelque chose parce que vous êtes obligé. Également, il est possible que vous le fassiez aussi, en partie, pour faire plaisir aux autres, ou parce que c'est important pour vous. Il n'y a pas de bonne ou de mauvaise réponse. On se rend compte bien souvent qu'on a plusieurs raisons pour faire ce que l'on fait.

Je vais à présent vous demander d'exprimer votre niveau d'accord ou de désaccord avec les affirmations suivantes, où 1 est pas du tout d'accord et 3 tout à fait d'accord, à propos de la raison pour laquelle vous faites des tâches ménagères et vous occupez des enfants et personnes agées (en général, pas sur des activités spécifiques)

	1. Pas du tout d'accord	*2. Pas d'accord*	*3. D'accord*	*4. Tout à fait d'accord*	*9. NSP/NR*			
TM3a. Vous le faites parce que vous y êtes obligé, ils doivent être faits					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
TM3b. Vous le faites parce que vous auriez des problèmes si vous ne le faites pas					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
TM3c. Vous le faites pour éviter qu'on ne pense du mal de vous					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
TM3d. Vous le faites parce que vous en tirez une récompense ou des avantages					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
TM3e. Vous le faites parce que vous pensez que ces activités sont importantes.					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
TM3f. Vous le faites parce que c'est ce que les autres vous disent de faire					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
TM3g. Vous le faites parce que vous pensez personnellement que c'est ce qu'il faut faire, que les autres soient d'accord ou pas					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
TM3h. Vous le faites parce que vous aimez le faire					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
TM3i. Vous le faites pour que les autres ne se fâchent pas contre vous					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
TM3j. Vous le faites parce que vous voulez que les gens vous aiment ou vous apprécient					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
TM3k. Vous le faites parce que c'est important pour vous, personnellement					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
TM3l. Vous le faites pour faire plaisir aux autres					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

AI. ACHATS IMPORTANTS

(Interroger le chef de ménage ou son représentant, et toutes les femmes membres du ménage âgées de 15 ans et plus)

AI1. Numéro d'ordre				|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|

Maintenant, nous souhaiterions en savoir plus sur qui, au sein de votre ménage, prend les décisions en ce qui a trait aux achats les plus importants. Ce genre d'achat est d'un montant élevé, qui n'est pas inclus dans votre budget habituel, comme l'achat d'une maison, des travaux importants, l'achat d'équipement électroménager ou encore l'achat de bétail .[Permettre à l'interviewé(e) de dire "je ne sais pas" ou de ne pas répondre].

AI2. Au cours des douze derniers mois, avez-vous fait un achat important (ou plusieurs), d'un montant élevé qui n'est pas habituel dans votre budget?

1. Oui	2. Non		*(Si non, aller à AI7)*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

AI3. De quels achats s'agit-il? (permettre plusieurs réponses)

				___	___	___	___
				___	___	___	___

AI4. En général, qui prend les décisions concernant les achats importants?

1. Vous	5. Autre, ni vous ni votre conjoint(e)/partenaire						
2. Vous et votre conjoint(e) ou partenaire	6. La communauté / une organisation sociale / le conseil de quartier		|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
3. Vous et quelqu'un d'autre que votre conjoint(e)/partenaire	9. NSP/NR						
4. Votre conjoint(e)/partenaire	*(Si modalités 1 à 3, Allez à AI6)*						

AI5. Si vous le souhaitiez, pourriez-vous prendre part à ces décisions?

1. Oui	2. Non	*(Si modalité 2, Allez à AI7a)*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

Cette série de questions qui suit est très importante. Je vais vous donner quelques raisons sur la manière dont vous participez aux dépenses et achats importants du ménage. Vous pouvez avoir plusieurs raisons. Indiquez votre dégré d'accord ou de désaccord avec les affirmations suivantes, en permettant à l'interviewé(e) de dire "je ne sais pas" ou de ne pas répondre.

AI6a. Vous n'avez pas le choix, vous devez faire les achats importants de cette manière pour des raisons hors de votre contrôle

1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

AI6b. Vous faites les achats importants de cette manière parce que vous auriez des problèmes si vous ne le faites pas

1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
			(Si modalités 1, 2 ou 9, aller à AI6c)					

AI6b1. Avec qui auriez-vous des problèmes?

1. Quelqu'un au sein de votre ménage	2. Un membre de votre communauté	3. Un parent en dehors de votre ménage	4. Un autre individu ou groupe	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

AI6c. Vous faites des achats importants pour éviter qu'on ne pense du mal de vous

1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
			(Si modalités 1, 2 ou 9, aller à AI6d)					

AI6c1. Qui penserait du mal de vous?

1. Quelqu'un au sein de votre ménage	2. Un membre de votre communauté	3. Un parent en dehors de votre ménage	4. Un autre individu ou groupe	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

AI6d. Vous faites des achats importants de cette manière parce qu'autrement vous seriez puni

1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
			(Si modalités 1, 2 ou 9, aller à AI6e)					

AI6d1. Qui pourrait vous punir?

1. Quelqu'un au sein de votre ménage	2. Un membre de votre communauté	3. Un parent en dehors de votre ménage	4. Un autre individu ou groupe	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

AI6e. Vous faites des achats importants de cette manière parce que vous en tirez une recompense ou des avantages

1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

AI6f. Vous faites des achats importants de cette manière parce que vous pensez que c'est important de le faire ainsi

1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

AI6g. Vous faites des achats importants de cette manière parce que d'autres personnes vous disent de le faire

1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

AI6h. Vous faites des achats importants de cette manière parce que vous pensez personnellement que c'est ce qu'il faut faire, que les autres soient d'accord ou pas

1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

AI6i. Vous faites des achats importants de cette manière parce que vous aimez le faire ainsi

1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

AI6j. Vous faites des achats importants parce que les autres peuvent se fâcher contre vous, si vous ne le faites pas

1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

AI6k. Vous faites des achats importants de cette manière pour faire plaisir à d'autres

1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
		(Si modalités 1, 2 ou 9, aller au module BS à la page 16)						

AI6k1. A qui voulez-vous plaire?

1. Quelqu'un au sein de votre ménage	2. Un membre de votre communauté	3. Un parent en dehors de votre ménage	4. Un autre individu ou groupe	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

ALLER AU MODULE BS A LA PAGE 16

AI. ACHATS IMPORTANTS (SUITE)								
(Interroger les enquêtés qui ont répondu n'avoir pas fait un achat important au cours des douze derniers mois, à la question AI2)								

Je vais vous donner quelques raisons pourquoi vous ne participez pas aux dépenses et achats importants du ménages. Vous pouvez avoir plusieurs raisons. Indiquez votre dégré d'accord ou de désaccord avec les affirmations suivantes, en permettant à l'interviewé(e) de dire "je ne sais pas" ou de ne pas répondre.

AI7a. Vous n'avez pas le choix, vous n'êtes pas impliqué dans les décisions sur les achats importants pour des raisons hors de votre contrôle					|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR				
AI7b. vous n'êtes pas impliqué dans les décisions sur les achats importants parce que vous auriez des problèmes si vous ne le faites pas					|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR				
			(Si modalités 1, 2 ou 9, aller à AI7c)					
AI7b1. Avec qui auriez-vous des problèmes ?					|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
1. Quelqu'un au sein de votre ménage	2. Un membre de votre communauté	3. Un parent en dehors de votre ménage	4. Un autre individu ou groupe					
AI7c. Vous n'êtes pas impliqué dans les décisions sur les achats importants pour éviter qu'on ne pas qu'on pense du mal de vous					|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR				
			(Si modalités 1, 2 ou 9, aller à AI7d)					
AI7c1. Qui penserait du mal de vous ?					|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
1. Quelqu'un au sein de votre ménage	2. Un membre de votre communauté	3. Un parent en dehors de votre ménage	4. Un autre individu ou groupe					
AI7d. Vous n'êtes pas impliqué dans les décisions sur les achats importants parce que vous seriez puni si vous le faites					|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR				
			(Si modalités 1, 2 ou 9, aller à AI7e)					
AI7d1. Qui pourrait vous punir ?					|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
1. Quelqu'un au sein de votre ménage	2. Un membre de votre communauté	3. Un parent en dehors de votre ménage	4. Un autre individu ou groupe					
AI7e. Vous n'êtes pas impliqué dans les décisions sur les achats importants parce que vous en tirez une récompense ou des avantages du fait de ne					|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR				
AI7f. Vous n'êtes pas impliqué dans les décisions sur les achats importants parce que vous pensez que c'est important de le faire ainsi					|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR				
AI7g. Vous n'êtes pas impliqué dans les décisions sur les achats importants parce que d'autres personnes vous disent de le faire					|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR				
AI7h. Vous n'êtes pas impliqué dans les décisions sur les achats importants parce que vous pensez personnellement que c'est ce qu'il faut faire, que les autres soient d'accord ou pas					|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR				
AI7i. Vous n'êtes pas impliqué dans les décisions sur les achats importants parce que vous aimez le faire					|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR				
AI7j. Vous n'êtes pas impliqué dans les décisions sur les achats importants parce que les autres peuvent être fachés contre vous, si vous le faites					|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR				
AI7l. Vous n'êtes pas impliqué dans les décisions sur les achats importants pour plaire à d'autres					|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR				
AI7m. Vous n'êtes pas impliqué dans les décisions sur les achats importants parce que vous voulez que les autres vous apprécient					|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR				
			(Si modalités 1, 2 ou 9, aller au module CH)					
AI7n. A qui voulez-vous plaire ?					|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
1. Quelqu'un au sein de votre ménage	2. Un membre de votre communauté	3. Un parent en dehors de votre ménage	4. Un autre individu ou groupe					

BS. BIEN-ETRE PSYCHOLOGIQUE							
(Interroger le chef de ménage ou son représentant, et toutes les femmes membres du ménage âgées de 15 ans et plus)							
BS01. Numéro d'ordre				|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
Maintenant j'aimerais vous poser des questions au sujet de votre niveau de satisfaction par rapport à votre vie							
BS02. Voudriez-vous changer un aspect de votre vie en ce moment ?				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Oui	*2. Non*	*9. NSP*	*(Si modalités 2 et 9, allez à BS04)*				
BS03. En ce moment, nommez trois éléments que vous voudriez changer dans votre vie?							
				1.---------------- 2.---------------- -- 3.----------------	1.---------------- 2.---------------- -- 3.----------------	1.--------------- 2.--------------- -- 3.---------------	1.--------------- 2.--------------- -- 3.---------------
BS04. A votre avis qui pourra contribuer le plus à changer quelque chose dans votre vie?				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Vous-même		*5. Le gouvernement central*					
2. Votre famille		*6. ONG/Organisme communautaire*					
3. Votre communauté		*7. Autre: LEQUEL_____*					
4. Le gouvernement local		*9. Ne sait pas*					
BS05. Globalement, diriez-vous que vous êtes :				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Très heureux	*2. Assez heureux*	*3. Pas vraiment heureux*	*4. Pas du tout heureux*				
BS06. En général, quel est votre degré de satisfaction en ce qui a trait à:							
1. Très satisfait	*2. Assez satisfait*	*3. Pas très satisfait*	*4. Pas du tout satisfait*	*9. NSP/NR*			
BS06a. La vie en général				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS06b. Votre alimentation				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS06c. Votre logement				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS06d. Votre revenu				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS06e. Votre santé				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS06f. Votre travail				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS06g. Le niveau de sécurité local				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS06h. Vos amis				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS06i. Votre famille				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS06j. Votre éducation				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS06k. Le libre choix et la maîtrise sur votre vie				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS06l. Votre dignité				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS06m. Votre voisinage, ville, communauté				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS06n. Votre capacité d'aider les autres				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS06o. Vos croyances spirituelles, religieuses ou philosophiques				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS07. SVP, prenez quelques minutes pour penser à ce qui donne de l'importance à votre vie. A quel degré les affirmations suivantes sont-elles vraies pour vous ?							
1. Pas du tout vrai	*2. Plutôt vrai*	*3. Assez vrai*	*4. Tout à fait vrai*	*9. NSP/NR*			
BS07a. Votre vie a un sens ou un objectif clair				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS07b. Vous avez trouvé un sens satisfaisant en votre vie				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS07c. Vous avez une idée claire de ce qui donne du sens à votre vie				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS08. A quel degré les affirmations suivantes sont-elles vraies pour vous ?							
1. Pas du tout vrai	*2. Plutôt vrai*	*3. Assez vrai*	*4. Tout à fait vrai*	*9. NSP/NR*			
BS08a. Vous êtes libre de décider comment mener vous-même votre vie				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS08b. En général, vous êtes libre d'exprimer vos idées et opinions				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS08c. Vous êtes vraiment honnête avec vous-même dans les situations quotidiennes				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS09. A quel degré les affirmations suivantes sont-elles vraies pour vous ?							
1. Pas du tout vrai	*2. Plutôt vrai*	*3. Assez vrai*	*4. Tout à fait vrai*	*9. NSP/NR*			
BS09a. Les personnes que vous connaissez vous disent que vous êtes compétent (vous avez la capacité) dans ce que vous faites				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS09b. Souvent, vous avez un sentiment de satisfaction de ce que vous faites				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS09c. En général, vous vous sentez compétent				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS10. A quel degré ces énoncés suivants sont-ils vrais pour vous ?							
1. Pas du tout vrai	*2. Plutôt vrai*	*3. Assez vrai*	*4. Tout à fait vrai*	*9. NSP/NR*			
BS10a. Vous vous entendez bien avec les personnes avec qui vous êtes en contact				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS10b. Vous vous sentez proche des personnes avec qui vous interagissez régulièrement				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
BS10c. Les gens qui font partie de votre vie font attention à vous				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

CH. CHANGER DES ASPECTS DE SA VIE

(Interroger le chef de ménage ou son représentant, et toutes les femmes membres du ménage âgées de 15 ans et plus)

Je voudrais commencer par vous poser des questions sur les groupes, associations, réseaux ou organisation auxquelles vous participez. Il peut s'agir d'organisations formelles, ou simplement de groupes de gens se rencontrant de façon régulière pour faire une activité ou pour discuter de certains sujets

CH01. Numéro d'ordre					|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|

CH02. Etes-vous membre actif de l'un des groupes suivants (groupes, organisations, associations, etc)? *(Enregistrez tout les groupes)*

1. Oui   2. Non

CH02a. Producteurs (agriculture, pêche, bétail,etc)	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH02b. Utilisateurs d'eau	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH02c. Utilisateurs de forêts	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH02d. Crédit ou microfinance	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH02e. Groupe de femmes (seulement s'il ne tombe pas dans une des categories sus-mentionnées)	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH02f. Mutuelle ou assurance (y compris pour les funérailles)	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH02g. Commerce ou marchand	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH02h. Groupe communataire ou caritatif	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH02i. Gouvernement local	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH02j. Groupe religieux	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH02k. Autre (precisez)_____	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

CH03. INDIQUEZ SI L'ENQUETE APPARTIENT A AU MOINS UN GROUPE (A vérifier par l'agent enquêteur à partir des question CH02a à CH02k)

1. Oui   2. Non   Si Non, aller à CH12a

|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

Je vais maintenant vous intérroger sur les activités du groupe dans lequel vous êtes le plus actif

CH04. Parmi les groupes que vous avez cité, quel est celui dans lequel vous participez le plus/actif (Si l'individu appartient à plusieurs groupes à la fois)

01. Producteurs (agriculture, pêche, bétail,etc)	06. Mutuelle ou assurance	
02. Utilisateurs d'eau	07. Commerce ou marchand	
03. Utilisateurs de forêts	08. Groupe communautaire ou caritatif	
04. Crédit ou microfinance	09. Gouvernement local	
05. Groupe de femmes	10. Groupe religieux	

|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|

CH05. Occupez-vous une position dirigeante au sein de [GROUPE]?

1. Oui   2. Non   **Si Oui, allez à CH07**

|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

CH06. Avez-vous déjà occupé une position dirigeante dans [GROUPE] par le passé?

1. Oui   2. Non

|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

CH07. Quelle est votre contribution à la prise de décisions au sein de [GROUPE] ?

1. Pas de contribution   *2. Contribution à très peu de décisions*   *3. Contribution à quelques décisions*   *4. Contribution à la majorité de décisions*   *5. contribution à toutes les décisions*

|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

CH08. Est-ce que c'est un groupe mixte (hommes et femmes y participent)?

1. Oui   2. Non

|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

CH09. A quelle fréquence se réunit ce groupe?

1. Plus d'une fois par semaine   *2. Une fois par semaine*   *3. Une fois toutes les deux semaines*   *4. Une fois par mois*

|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

CH10. Parmi les cinq dernières réunions, à combien étiez-vous présent(e) ?

|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

CH. CHANGER DES ASPECTS DE SA VIE (SUITE)				
CH01. Numéro d'ordre	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|

INTERROGER LES ENQUETES QUI PARTICIPENT A UN GROUPE

Je vais vous demander à présent d'exprimer votre niveau d'accord ou de désaccord avec les affirmations suivantes, où 1 correspond à absolument pas d'accord et 4 à tout à fait d'accord, à propos de la raison pour laquelle vous participez au groupe [GROUPE]. [Permettez à l'interviewé(e) de dire "je ne sais pas" ou de ne pas répondre]

	1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR
CH11a. Vous participez parce que vous en tirez profit et vous en avez besoin; vous ne pourrez pas vous en sortir sans cela	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH11b. Vous participez parce que vous aurez des problèvouss avec les autres si Vous ne le faites pas	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH11c. Vous participez pour éviter qu'on ne pense du mal de vous	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH11d. Vous participez parce que vous en tirez un profit ou une récompense	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH11e. Vous participez parce que vous pensez que c'est valorisant	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH11f. Vous participez parce que c'est ce que les autres vous disent de faire	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH11g. Vous participez parce que vous pensez personnellement que c'est ce qu'il faut faire, que les autres soient d'accord ou pas	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH11h. Vous participez parce que ça vous plaît	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH11i. Vous participez pour éviter que les autres ne se fâchent contre vous	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH11j. Vous participez parce que vous voulez que les autres vous apprécient	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH11k. Vous participez parce que c'est important pour vous, personnellement	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH11l. Vous participez pour faire plaisir à d'autres	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

Aller à CH13				

INTERROGER LES ENQUETES QUI NE PARTICIPENT A AUCUN GROUPE

Je vais vous demander à présent d'exprimer votre niveau d'accord ou de désaccord avec les affirmations suivantes, où 1 correspond à absolument pas d'accord et 4 à tout à fait d'accord, à propos de pourquoi vous participez au groupe (nom du groupe). Permettez à l'interviewé(e) de dire "je ne sais pas" ou de ne pas répondre]

	1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR
CH12a. Vous ne participez à aucun groupe parce qu'il n'y a aucun groupe là où vous habitez ou vous n'avez pas le temps	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH12b. Vous ne participez à chacun groupe parce que vous auriez des problèmes avec les autres si vous le faisiez	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH12c. Vous ne participez à aucun groupe pour éviter qu'on ne pense du mal de vous	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH12d. Vous ne participez à aucun groupe parce que vous recevez une récompense si vous n'y participez pas	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH12e. Vous ne participez à aucun groupe parce que vous pensez que c'est valorisant de ne pas le faire	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH12f. Vous ne participez à aucun groupe parce que c'est ce que les autres veulent que vous fassiez	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH12g. Vous ne participez à aucun groupe parce que vous pensez personnellement que c'est ce qu'il faut faire, que les autres soient d'accord ou pas	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH12h. Vous ne participez à aucun groupe parce que vous n'aimez pas participer à des groupes	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH12i. Vous ne participez à aucun groupe pour éviter que les autres ne se fâchent contre vous	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH12j. Vous ne participez à aucun groupe parce que vous voulez que les autres vous aiment	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH12k. Vous ne participez à aucun groupe parce que c'est important pour vous, personnellement, de ne pas le faire	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
CH12l. Vous ne participez à aucun groupe pour faire plaisir à d'autres	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

CH13. Avez voté durant les dernières élections (communales , législatives, présidentielles) 1. Oui 2. Non	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

Imaginez un escalier avec dix marches. Sur la première marche, en bas de l'escalier, se trouvent les personnes qui n'ont aucune liberté d'action et aucun pouvoir, et sur la dixième marche, en haut de l'escalier, se trouvent celles qui sont totalement en contrôle de leur destin et capables de réaliser leurs objectifs

CH14a. Sur quelle marche vous trouvez-vous aujourd'hui?	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
CH14b. Sur quelle marche se trouvent vos voisins aujourd'hui?	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
CH14c. Sur quelle marche souhaitez-vous vous trouvez dans 5 ans?	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|

SH. HONTE, HUMILIATION ET ISOLATION				
(Interroger le chef de ménage ou son représentant, et toutes les femmes membres du ménage âgées de 15 ans et plus)				
Je vais maintenant vous poser des questions sur des aspects de la vie qui pourraient concerner ou affecter votre dignité				
SH01. Numéro d'ordre	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
SH02. Que pensez-vous des affirmations suivantes?				
1. Oui 2. Non 9. NSP/NR				
SH02a. Vous auriez honte si vous étiez pauvre	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SH02b. Vous auriez honte si quelqu'un dans votre famille était pauvre	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SH02c. Les personnes vivant dans la pauvreté devraient avoir honte d'eux-mêmes	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SH02d. Ceux qui ne sont pas pauvres mettent les pauvres mal à l'aise	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SH03. A quel fréquence pensez-vous que les gens vous traitent avec respect? *1. Jamais ou rarement 2. Occasionnellement 3. Souvent 4. Presque toujours 9 . NSP/NRP*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SH04. A quel fréquence pensez-vous que les gens vous traitent injustement? *1. Toujours 2. Souvent 3 . Occasionnellement 4. Rarement ou jamais 9. NSP/NR*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SH05. Durant les trois derniers mois,pensez-vous que vous avez-vous été l'objet de préjugés? *1. Oui, toujours ou presque toujours 2. Oui, souvent 3. Oui, occasionnellement 4. Non, rarement ou jamais 9. NSP/NR* *(Si modalité 4 ou 9, aller à SH08)*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SH06. À votre avis, qui, quelle institution a eu des préjugés contre vous? *01. Les services de santé 02. L'école 03. Le travail 04. La police, la système de justice* *05. Les services sociaux 06. Une boutique, un restaurant 07. Une banque, une entreprise d'assurance* *08. Des proches parents 09. Une personne inconnue sur une place publique 10. Autre*	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
SH07. Pourquoi avez-vous été victime de préjugés? (SVP, donner la principale raison) *1. L'appartenance ethnique ou culturelle 2. Le sexe (masculin/feminin)* *3. L'orientation sexuelle 4. L'âge 5. Un handicap 6. La religion* *7. Le groupe socio-économique 8. L'éducation 9. NSP/NR*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SH08. Pensez-vous que l'appartenance ethnique, religieuse ou culturelle d'une personne affecte ses chances d'accéder à: *1. Oui 2. Non 9. NSP/NR*				
SH08a. Des services publics/infrastructures publiques (par exemple: santé, égoûts, ponts, routes bitumées)	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SH08b. Un emploi dans le secteur public	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SH08c. Des contrats avec le gouvernement	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SH08d. Un emploi dans le secteur privé	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SH08e. Des opportunités d'aller à l'école	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SH08f. Des opportunités d'éducation technique, normale, militaire, policière	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SH08g. Des opportunités d'éducation supérieure	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SH09. Pensez-vous que le fait d'être femme affecte les chances de quelqu'un d'accéder à : *1. Oui 2. Non 9. NSP/NR*				
a. Des services publics/infrastructures publiques (par exemple: santé, égoûts, ponts, routes bitumées)	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
b. Un emploi dans le secteur public	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
c. Des contrats avec le gouvernement	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
d. Un emploi dans le secteur privé	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
e. Des opportunités d'aller à l'école	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
f. Des opportunités d'éducation technique, normale, militaire, policière	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
g. Des opportunités d'éducation supérieure	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SH10. Indiquez la fréquence à laquelle vous resentez les énoncés suivants? *1. Jamais 2. Rarement 3. Parfois 4. Souvent 5. Toujours*				
a. Je me sens en harmonie avec ceux qui m'entourent	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
b. Personne ne me connais vraiment	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
c. Je peux trouver de la compagnie quand je le souhaite	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
d. Les gens sont autour de moi mais pas avec moi	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SH11. Au cours de votre vie, , à quel degré êtes-vous senti blessé d'avoir été: *1. Beaucoup 2. Assez 3. Occasionnellement 4. Très peu 9. NSP/NR*				
a. Exclu	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
b. Rabaissé	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
c. Ridiculisé	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
d. Discrédité	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
e. Cruellement critiqué	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
f. Interpellé par un nom péjoratif (nom insultant, autre que le votre)	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

SA. SANTE						
(Interroger le chef de ménage ou son représentant, et toutes les femmes membres du ménage âgées de 15 ans et plus)						
SA01. Numéro d'ordre				|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
SA02.Souffrez vous d'une invalidité ou d'un handicap du type suivant?						
1. oui	2. non	9. NSP/NR					
SA02a. Handicap visuel (aveugle ou presque aveugle)				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA02b. Handicap auditif (sourd ou presque sourd)				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA02c. Handicap de la parole (muet ou atteint de problèmes sévères de la parole)				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA02d. Difficulté d'utiliser les bras ou les jambes				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA02e. Amputation (bras, pied, oreille, doigts, etc)				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA02f. Problème cardiovasculaire (attaque cardiaque)				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA02g. Handicap mental/déficience intellectuel (Trisomie, déficience intellectuelle)				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA02h. Problèmes respiratoires aigüs				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA02i. Problèmes mentaux ou psycho-sociaux (dépression sévère)				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SI LE CHEF DE MENAGE EST UN HOMME, ALLER AU MODULE HW, A LA PAGE 26						
Maintenant j'aimerais vous posez quelques questions sur toutes les naissances que vous avez eu durant toute votre vie.						
SA03. Avez-vous déjà donné naissance? (*même si cet enfant n'est plus vivant ou si son père n'est plus votre conjoint actuel*)				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. oui	2.non	*9 NSP/NR*	*(Si non, aller au module EC, à la page 25)*				
SA04. Quelle est la date de votre premier accouchement?			**Mois**	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
(La toute première fois que vous avez accouché; même si l'enfant n'est plus vivant ou si son père n'est plus votre conjoint actuel)			**Année**	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|
SA05. Depuis combien d'années avez-vous eu votre premier accouchement? (nombre d'années révolues)				|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
SA06. Avez-vous des enfants auxquels vous avez donné naissance et qui vivent avec-vous?				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. oui	2.non		*(Si non, aller à SA08)*				
SA07a. Combien de fils vivent avec vous ?				|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
SA07b. Combien de filles vivent avec vous ?				|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
SA08. Avez-vous des enfants (fils et filles) vivants à qui vous avez donné naissance mais qui vivent ailleurs?				|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
1. oui	2.non		*(Si non, aller à SA10)*				
SA09a. Combien de fils ne vivent pas avec vous ?				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA09b. Combien de filles ne vivent pas avec vous ?				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA10. Avez-vous déjà eu des enfants nés vivants, mais décédés plus tard?				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Oui	2. Non	9. NSP/NR					
Si non: vérifier en posant la question: je veux dire donner naissance à un enfant qui avait respiré, crié ou montré un autre signe de vie même s'il n'a vécu que quelques minutes. Si non ou pas de réponse (9), allez à SA8.						
SA11. Parmi les enfant décédés :		**SA11a. Combien étaient des garçons ?**	*(Si aucun, enregistrer 00)*	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
		SA11b. Combien étaient des filles?	*(Si aucun, enregistrer 00)*	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
SA12. Faire la somme de SA07a, SA07b, SA09a, SA09b, SA11a, SA11b				|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
SA13. Je voudrais juste m'assurer que vous avez eu au total [SA09] naissances vivantes dans votre vie, est-ce exact ?				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
	1. Si Oui. Cochez ci-dessous:						
	2. Si aucune naissance vivante, aller au module Mariage précoce						
	3. S'il y a une ou plus des naissances vivantes continuez avec SA14						
	4. Non, vérifiez les réponses SA07, SA09 et SA11, et faire les corrections nécessaires avant de procéder à SA						
SA14. De ces naissances que vous avez eues (calculé à partir de SA12), quand est-ce-que vous avez eu la dernière? (*même si le nouveau né est décédé*)			**Mois**	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
			Année	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|
SA15. Vérifiez SA14: la dernière naissance a eu lieu durant les 2 dernières années, c'est-à-dire après mai 2010?				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
	1 : Pas de naissances dans les deux (2) dernières années, (aller au module EM)?						
	2 : Une ou plusieurs naissances vivantes dans les deux (2) dernières années, demandez le prénom du dernier						
			Prénom de l'enfant	_____	_____	_____	_____
			Age de l'enfant (en années révolues)	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
Utilisez le prénom de l'enfant dans les questions qui suivent. Si l'enfant est décédé, faites preuve de tact quand vous vous référez à l'enfant par son prénom dans les questions suivantes.						

SA. SANTE (SUITE)								
(Interroger toutes les femmes membres du ménage âgées de 15 ans et plus qui ont ont accouchés durant les deux dernières années)								
SA01. Numéro d'ordre					|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
SA16. Avez-vous allaité [Prénom] ?					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Oui	2. Non			*(Si oui, aller à SA18)*				
SA17. Parmi les raisons suivantes, quelles sont celles pour lesquelles [Prénom] n'a pas été allaité ?								
1. Oui	2. Non							
SA17a. Refus de l'enfant de têter					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA17b. Insuffisance ou absence de lait maternel					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA17c. Problème de santé de la mère					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA17d. Problème de santé de l'enfant					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA17e. Travail de la mère					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA17f. Pression sociale					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA17g. Problème de sein ou de mamelon					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA17h. Utilisation de contraceptifs					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA17i. Autre, spécifiez:					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
Aller au module sur le mariage précoce (EC), à la page 25								
SA18. Combien de temps après l'accouchement avez-vous commencé à allaiter [Prénom]?					|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
Si c'est moins d'une heure, inscrire le code "000"; si c'est plus d'une heure mais moins de 24 heures, inscrire 1 suivi du nombre d'heures; si c'est plus d'un jour, inscrire 2 suivi du nombre de jours; si ne sait pas ou ne se rapelle pas, inscrire le code "999"								
SA19. Dans les trois premiers jours après la naissance, avez-vous donné à [Prénom] quelque chose à boire autre que le lait maternel?					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Oui	2. Non			*(Si modalité 2, aller à SA20)*				
SA19a. Qu'est-ce que vous avez donné à boire à [Prénom]?								
01. Lait (autre que le lait maternel et le lait maternisé)	03. Sucre ou eau glucosée	05. Jus de fruit	07. Infusion de thé	09. Miel	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
02. Eau plate	04. SRO (Sel de réhydratation orale)	06. Lait maternisé	08. Tisane	10. Autre, spécifiez:				
SA20. Allaitez-vous actuellement [Prénom]?					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Oui	2. Non			*(Si modalité 1, aller à SA27)*				
SA21. Jusqu'à quel mois (d'age) avez-vous allaité [Prénom]?			Numéro du mois		|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
SA22. Parmi les raisons suivantes, quelles sont celles pour lesquelles vous avez cessé d'allaiter [Prénom]?								
1. Oui	2. Non							
SA22a. Sevrage					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA22b. Enfant a refusé de boire					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA22c. Absence ou insuffisance du lait maternel					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA22d. Problème de santé de la mère					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA22e. Problème de santé de l'enfant					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA22f. Problème de sein					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA22g. Pression sociale					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA22h. Grossesse					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA22i. Utilisation de contraceptif					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA22j. Autre					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
Poser les questions suivantes seulement si le bébé a arrêté l'allaitement après 6 mois; vérifier SA21, si [Prénom] a arrêté l'allaitement avant 6 mois, aller à SA25								
SA23. Durant les six premiers mois après l'accouchement, à t-on donné à [Prénom] quelque chose à boire ou manger autre que le lait maternel?					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Oui	2. Non	9. NSP, Ne se rapelle pas	*(Si modalités 2 et 9, aller à SA25)*					
SA24. Pourquoi a-t-on donné autre chose que du lait à [Prénom] durant les 6 premiers mois?								
1. Problèmes de santé	3. Problèmes de travail	5.Croit que l'enfant a besoin d'aliments spécifiques pour une bonne santé	7. Autre, spécifiez:		|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
2. Pression sociale	4. Croit que l'enfant a besoin d'eau	6. Croit que l'enfant a besoin de tisane pour une bonne santé						
SA25. Avez-vous donné de la tisane à [Prénom] quand il/elle avait 6 mois ou moins?					|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Oui	2. Non							
SA26. Etes-vous allé chez le guérisseur ou le marabout avec des questions ou besoins liés à la nutrition ou l'allaitement de [Prénom] pendant ces 6 premiers mois?								
1. Oui	2. Non							
Aller à SA32								
SA27. Combien de fois avez-vous allaité [Prénom] hier soir entre le coucher et lever du soleil?			(Nombre de têtées de la nuit)		|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
SA28. Combien de fois avez-vous allaité [Prénom] hier pendant les heures de la journée?			(Nombre de têtées de la journée)		|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|

SA. SANTE (SUITE)							
(Interroger toutes les femmes membres du ménage âgées de 15 ans et plus qui ont accouchés durant les deux dernières années)							
SA01. Numéro d'ordre					⊔⊔	⊔⊔	⊔⊔	⊔⊔

SA29. *J' aimerais vous interroger au sujet des liquides qu'a pu prendre [Prénom] hier pendant le jour ou la nuit. J'aimerais savoir s'il a pris un liquide même s'il a été combiné avec un autre aliment*

SA29a. [Prénom] a-t-il/elle pris de l'eau plate hier, durant le jour ou la nuit ?					⊔	⊔	⊔	⊔
1. Oui	2. Non							
SA29b. [Prénom] a-t-il/elle pris du lait maternisé hier, durant le jour ou la nuit ?					⊔	⊔	⊔	⊔
1. Oui	2. Non			*(Si non, aller à SA29c)*				
SA29b1. Combien de fois [Prénom] a-t- pris du lait maternisé hier, durant le jour ou la nuit?					⊔	⊔	⊔	⊔
SA29c. [Prénom] a-t-il/elle pris du lait, tel que du lait évaporé, ou du lait animal en poudre ou frais hier, durant le jour ou la nuit ?					⊔	⊔	⊔	⊔
1. Oui	2. Non			*(Si non, aller à SA29d)*				
SA29c1. Combien de fois [Prénom] a-t- pris du lait, tel que du lait évaporé, ou du lait animal en poudre ou frais hier, durant le jour ou la nuit?					⊔	⊔	⊔	⊔
SA29d. [Prénom] a-t-il/elle pris de la soupe ou du bouillon hier, durant le jour ou la nuit ?					⊔	⊔	⊔	⊔
1. Oui	2. Non							
SA29e. [Prénom] a-t-il/elle pris du jus de fruit ou des boissons à base de jus hier, durant le jour ou la nuit ?					⊔	⊔	⊔	⊔
1. Oui	2. Non							
SA29f. [Prénom] a-t-il/elle pris des vitamines, des compléments alimentaires ou des médicaments hier, durant le jour et la nuit?					⊔	⊔	⊔	⊔
1. Oui	2. Non							
SA29g. [Prénom] a-t-il/elle pris du SRO (Sel de réhydratation orale) hier, durant le jour ou la nuit?					⊔	⊔	⊔	⊔
1. Oui	2. Non							
SA29h. [Prénom] a-t-il/elle pris tout autre liquide hier, durant le jour ou la nuit?					⊔	⊔	⊔	⊔
1. Oui	2. Non							
SA29i. [Prénom] a-t-il/elle pris du yaourt hier, durant le jour ou la nuit ?					⊔	⊔	⊔	⊔
1. Oui	2. Non			*(Si non, aller à SA29j)*				
SA29i1. Combien de fois [Prénom] a-t- pris du yaourt enfant hier, durant le jour ou la nuit?					⊔	⊔	⊔	⊔
SA29j. [Prénom] a-t-il/elle pris de la bouillie (ou du gruau) hier, durant le jour ou la nuit?					⊔	⊔	⊔	⊔
1. Oui	2. Non							
SA29k. [Prénom] a-t-il/elle pris de la nourriture solide ou semi-solide (mou, ramolli) hier, durant le jour ou la nuit ?					⊔	⊔	⊔	⊔
1. Oui	2. Non			*(Si non, aller à SA29l)*				
SA29k1. Prénom] a-t-il/elle bu à l'aide d'un biberon hier, durant le jour ou la nuit?					⊔	⊔	⊔	⊔
1. Oui	2. Non							
SA29l. Avez-vous été chez un guérisseur ou un tradipraticien pour un problème lié à la nutrition ou à l'allaitement de [Prénom]?					⊔	⊔	⊔	⊔
1. Oui	2. Non							
SA29m. Donnez-vous de la tisane à [Prénom]?					⊔	⊔	⊔	⊔
1. Oui	2. Non							

Je vais maintenant vous poser des questions au sujet des personnes qui nourrissent votre enfant, et la façon dont il a été nourri pendant les 6 premiers mois de sa vie. Les gens ont souvent plusieurs raisons pour lesquelles ils font certaines choses. Je vais vous demander à quel degré ces raisons s'appliquent à vous. Ces raisons peuvent être vraies pour vous, un peu vrai, ou pas du tout. Vous pouvez jugez les raisons une à une séparément. Par exemple, parfois vous n'avez pas le choix, et vous devez simplement poser une certaine action. Dans d'autres circonstances, vous pouvez faire quelque chose pour faire plaisir à d'autres ou parce que c'est important pour vous. Il n'y a pas de bonne ou de mauvaise réponse. Parfois, vous vous rendrez compte que vous faites quelque chose pour plusieurs raisons.

SA30. Qui prend la décision sur la manière dont votre enfant doit être nourri durant ses premiers 6 mois?					⊔	⊔	⊔	⊔
1. Vous	3. Vous et votre mère	5. Vous avec quelqu'un d'autre que votre mari/partenaire	7. Autre (Ni vous, ni votre mari/partenaire)					
2. Vous et votre mari ou partenaire	4. Vous et votre belle-mère	6. Votre époux/partenaire	8. La communauté /une organisation sociale/un association de voisinage	*(Si modalité 1 à 4, aller à SA31)*				
SA30a. Si vous l'aviez voulu, seriez-vous capable de participer à cette décision?					⊔	⊔	⊔	⊔
1. Oui	2. Non							

SA. SANTE (SUITE)									
(Interroger toutes les femmes membres du ménage âgées de 15 ans et plus qui ont accouchés durant les deux dernières années)									
SA01. Numéro d'ordre						|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|

SA31. *Je vais maintenant vous demander d'exprimer votre niveau d'accord ou de désaccord avec les declarations suivantes, où 1 est absolument pas d'accord, et 4 est tout à fait d'accord, sur le type d'alimentation et les liquides que vous donnez (avez donné) à [Prénom],qu'il s'agisse d'alllaitement maternel exclusif, ou d'allaitement combiné à des aliments solides ou à d'autres liquides. (Permettez au répondant de dire Ne sait pas/Ne répond pas)*

SA31a. Vous nourrissez [Prénom] de la manière dont vous le faites parce que vous n'avez pas le choix						|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR					
SA31b. Vous nourrissez [Prénom] de la manière dont vous le faites par ce que vous auriez de problèmes si vous ne le faites pas ?						|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	*(Si modalités 1, 2 ou 9, aller à SA31c)*				
SA31b1. Avec qui aurez-vous ces problèmes?						|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
1. Quelqu'un au sein de votre ménage	2. Un membre de votre communauté	3. Un parent en dehors de votre ménage	4. Un autre individu ou groupe						
SA31c. Vous nourrissez [Prénom] de la manière dont vous le faites pour qu'on ne pense pas du mal de vous						|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	*(Si modalités 1, 2 ou 9, aller à SA31d)*				
SA31c1. Qui penserait du mal de vous?						|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
1. Quelqu'un au sein de votre ménage	2. Un membre de votre communauté	3. Un parent en dehors de votre ménage	4. Un autre individu ou groupe						
SA31d. Vous nourrissez [Prénom] de la manière dont vous le faites parce que vous en tirez des avantages ou une récompense						|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	*(Si modalités 1, 2 ou 9, aller à SA31e)*				
SA31d1. De qui allez-vous tirer des avantages ou une récompense?						|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
1. Quelqu'un au sein de votre ménage	2. Un membre de votre communauté	3. Un parent en dehors de votre ménage	4. Un autre individu ou groupe						
SA31e. Vous nourrissez [Prénom] de la manière dont vous le faites parce que vous pensez que c'est important						|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR					
SA31f. Vous nourrissez [Prénom] de la manière dont vous le faites parce que qu'on vous demande de faire						|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR					
SA31g. Vous nourrissez [Prénom] de la manière dont vous le faites parce que vous pensez personnellement que c'est ainsi qu'il faut le faire, peu importe ce que les autres disent						|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR					
SA31h. Vous nourrissez [Prénom] de la manière dont vous le faites parce que vous aimez le faire ainsi						|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR					
SA31i. Vous nourrissez [Prénom] de la manière dont vous le faites pour que les autres ne se fâchent pas contre vous						|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR					
SA31j. Vous nourrissez [Prénom] de la manière dont vous le faites parce que vous voulez que les autres vous apprécient						|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
1. Pas du tout d'accord	2. Pas d'accord	3. D'accord	4. Tout à fait d'accord	9. NSP/NR	*(Si modalités 1, 2 ou 9, aller à SA32)*				
SA31j1. À qui voulez-vous plaire?						|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
1. Quelqu'un au sein de votre ménage	2. Un membre de votre communauté	3. Un parent en dehors de votre ménage	4. Un autre individu ou groupe						
Indiquez si durant cette dernière question, SA31, la femme interviewée était :						|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
1. Seule			3. Avec une autre femmes ou d'autres femmes						
2.La seule personne présente, mais des enfants étaient avec elle			4. Avec un homme, des hommes, ou une groupe qui comprenait au moins un homme						

SA. SANTE (SUITE)							
(Interroger toutes les femmes membres du ménage âgées de 15 ans et plus qui ont ont accouchés durant les deux dernières années)							
SA01. Numéro d'ordre				|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
SA32. Au cours des 6 derniers mois, avez-vous entendu, vu ou reçu des informations concerant l'allaitement et ses avantages?				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Oui	2. Non						
SA33. Avez-vous entendu, vu ou reçu des informations concernant l'allaitement et ses avantages par l'un des canaux suivants ?							
1. Oui	2. Non						
SA33a. Télévision				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA33b. Radio				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA33c. Journal/magazine				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA33d. Dépliant/brochure				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA33e. Affiches/Posters				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA33f. Réunion communautaire				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA33g. Lors d'une visite à domicile par un agent de santé				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA33h. Dans un centre de santé par un agent de santé				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA33i. Conjoint				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA33j. Autres parents/amis/voisins				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA33k. Autres, spécifiez				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA34. Pendant combien de temps la mère doit-elle allaiter son enfant ? (Si ne sait pas, noter 99)		**(Nombre de mois)**		|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
SA35. Selon vous, quel est le principal avantage de l'allaitement maternel ?							
1. Protège l'enfant contre les maladies, renforce le système immunitaire de l'enfant	5. Favorise la perte de poids pour la mère	9. Aucun avantage		|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
2. Retarde de risque le grossesse de la mère	6. Assure un lien solide entre la mère et le bébé						
3. Je peux me le permettre	7. C'est mieux que le lait maternisé/formules pour enfant						
4. Réduit les risques de cancer du sein	8.Autre(à preciser)_____						
SA36. Selon vous, quel type d'aliments ou de liquides un bébé devrait consommer avant l'âge de 6 mois?							
1. Oui	2. Non	9. NSP					
SA36a. Lait maternel				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA36b. Lait maternisé/formule pour enfant				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA36c. Autre type de lait				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA36d. Eau				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA36e. Céréales pour bébés				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA36f. Autres aliments semi-solides				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA37. Maintenant je vais vous lire quelques affirmations et vous me dites si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, d'accord, neutre, pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord							
1. Tout à fait d'accord	2. D'accord	3. neutre	4. Pas d'accord	5. Pas du tout d'accord			
SA46a. Un bébé doit être mis au sein de sa maman aussitôt après l'accouchement				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA46b. Un enfant doit être allaité exclusivement au lait maternel durant les 6 premiers mois				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA46c.Les nouveaux laits maternisés sont meilleurs pour le bébé que le lait maternel				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA46d. Si un bébé pleure après d'avoir été allaité, il doit être nourri au lait maternisé				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
SA46e. Une mère ne devrait pas allaiter son bébé pendant le premier jour suivant son accouchement pour qu'elle puisse se rétablir				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|

EM. MARIAGE PRECOCE								
(Interroger toutes les femmes agées de 15 ans et plus)								
EC01. Numéro d'ordre					||__|| ||__|| ||__|| ||__||
EC02. Etes-vous actuellement mariée ou vivez-vous en union avec un homme ?					||__|| ||__|| ||__|| ||__||
1. Oui, actuellement mariée	2. Oui, vit en union avec un homme	3. Non, pas en union		*(Si modalité 3, aller a EC04)*				
EC03. Quel âge a votre mari/partenaire ?			(Age en années)		||__|| ||__|| ||__|| ||__||
(Il s'agit de son âge lors de son dernier anniversaire)			98. ne sait pas	**ALLER A EC06**				
EC04. Avez-vous déjà été mariée ou vécu avec un homme comme si marié ?					||__|| ||__|| ||__|| ||__||
1. Oui, mariée	2. Oui, vécu avec un homme	3. Non		*(Si modalité 3, aller au module HW)*				
EC05. Quel est votre statut matrimonial actuellement?					||__|| ||__|| ||__|| ||__||
1. Veuve	2. Divorcée	3. Separée						
EC06. Combien de fois vous êtes-vous mariée ou avez vécu avec un homme ?					||__|| ||__|| ||__|| ||__||
1. Une seule fois	2. Plus d'une fois							
EC07. Quel âge aviez-vous quand vous aviez commencé à vivre avec votre premier mari/partenaire?			(Age en années)		||_|| ||_|| ||_|| ||_||
EC08. Pour combien de temps aviez-vous connu votre mari/partenaire avant de l'epouser/vivre avec lui (même si vous n'êtes plus ensemble)					||__|| ||__|| ||__|| ||__||
1. Rencontré le jour du mariage	2. Moins d'un mois	3. 1 à 12 mois	4. Plus d'un an	5. Autre (spécfiez)				
EC09. Qui a choisi votre mari/partenaire pour vous? (même si vous n'êtes plus ensemble)					||_|| ||_|| ||_|| ||_||
1. Moi-même	3.Moi et quelqu'un d'autre		5. Mon partenaire/mari ou sa famille					
2. Moi et mon partenaire/mari	4. Ma famille		6. Quelqu'un d'autre	*(Si modalités 1 à 3, aller a EC11)*				
EC10. Quand votre actuel/dernier mari/partenaire a été choisi pour vous, a-ton demandé votre consentement?					||_|| ||_|| ||_|| ||_||
1. Oui	2. Non							
Je vais maintenant vous poser des questions sur vos filles, qu'elles vivent avec vous ou pas								
EC11. Combien de filles avez-vous?				*(Si l'enquêtée n'a aucune fille, aller au module HW)*	||__|| ||__|| ||__|| ||__||
EC12. Avez-vous une fille mariée ou vivant en union avec un homme?					||__|| ||__|| ||__|| ||__||
1. Oui	2. Non			*(Si non, aller au module HW)*				
EC13. Avez-vous une fille marié qui vit avec vous au sein du ménage?					||_|| ||_|| ||_|| ||_||
1. Oui	2. Non							
Vérification: si les enfants vivent encore dans le ménage, enregistrer leur numéro d'ordre; sinon, enregistrer leur nom			Num/Nom					
			Num/Nom					
			Num/Nom					
			Num/Nom					
EC14. A quel âge votre fille (vos filles) a été/ont été mariées ?			Num/Nom					
			Age					
			Num/Nom					
			Age					
			Num/Nom					
			Age					
			Num/Nom					
			Age					
Si toutes les filles ont été mariées après 18 ans, aller au module HW								
Si plusieurs filles ont été mariées avant 18 ans, poser les questions par rapport à celle qui s'est mariée en dernière position								
EC015. Qui a choisi le mari/conjoint de votre fille?					||_|| ||_|| ||_|| ||_||
1. La fille		7. Votre famille						
2. La fille et une autre personne (son mari ou conjoint et sa famille)	4. Vous et votre époux/partenaire							
		8. Le mari ou sa famille						
3. Vous (répondante)	6. Vous et quelqu'un d'autre	9. Quelqu'un d'autre		*(Si modalités 4 à 6, aller à EC17)*				
EC16. Si vous l'aviez voulu, auriez-vous pu participer à la prise de la décision sur le choix de son mari?					||_|| ||_|| ||_|| ||_||
1. Oui	2. Non							
EC17. Au cours de l'année précédente, avez-vous entendu, vu ou reçu des informations sur les inconvénients du mariage précoce (avant 18 ans) ?					||_|| ||_|| ||_|| ||_||
1. Oui	2. Non			*(Si non, aller au module HW)*				
EC18. Avez-vous entendu, vu ou reçu des informations sur les inconvénients du mariage précoce (avant 18 ans) par l'un des canaux suivants ?								
1. Oui	2. Non							
EC18a. Télévision					||_|| ||_|| ||_|| ||_||
EC18b. Radio					||_|| ||_|| ||_|| ||_||
EC18c. Journal/magazine					||_|| ||_|| ||_|| ||_||
EC18d. Dépliant/brochure					||_|| ||_|| ||_|| ||_||
EC18e. Affiche/Posters					||_|| ||_|| ||_|| ||_||
EC18f. Réunion communautaire					||_|| ||_|| ||_|| ||_||
EC18g. Lors d'une visite à domicile par un agent de santé					||_|| ||_|| ||_|| ||_||
EC18h. Dans un centre de santé par un agent de santé					||_|| ||_|| ||_|| ||_||
EC18i. Conjoint					||_|| ||_|| ||_|| ||_||
EC18j. Autres parents/amis/voisins					||_|| ||_|| ||_|| ||_||
EC18k. Autres (Préciser) _____					||_|| ||_|| ||_|| ||_||

HW. LAVAGE DES MAINS							
(Interroger le chef de ménage ou son représentant, et toutes les femmes membres du ménage âgées de 15 ans et plus)							
HW01. Numéro d'ordre				|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
HW05. Vous lavez-vous les mains avec de l'eau et du savon avant de préparer à manger?				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Toujours	2. Souvent	3. Parfois	4.Jamais				
HW06. Vous lavez-vous les mains avec de l'eau et du savon après défécation ?				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Toujours	2. Souvent	3. Parfois	4.Jamais				
HW07. Est-il important de se laver les mains avec de l'eau et du savon pour l'une des raisons suivantes?							
1. Oui	2. Non						
HW07a. Réduire le risque de diarrhée				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
HW07b. Réduire les risques d'attraper d'autres maladies/infections (des yeux, grippe, rhume, etc.)				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
HW07c. Maintenir les mains propres				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
HW07d. Réduire les maux d'estomac				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
HW07e. Croyances religieuses				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
HW07f. Autres				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
Maintenant, je vais lire des affirmations, indiquez SVP le degré de votre accord ou de déssacord							
1. Entièrement d'accord		2. D'accord	3. Neutre	4. Pas d'accord	5. Pas du tout d'accord		
HW08a. Après utlisation de la salle de bain, il est toujours nécessaire de se laver les mains avec de l'eau et du savon				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
HW08b. Si vos mains paraissent propres, vous n'avez pas besoin de les laver avant de manger				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
HW08c. Les personnes qui se lavent les mains ont souvent moins de risque d'avoir la diarrhée				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
HW08d. Vous n'avez pas toujours besoin d'utiliser du savon pour vous laver les mains				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
HW08e. Les excréments des bébés ne posent aucun risque à la santé des personnes				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
HW08f. Les légumes qui paraissent propres n'ont pas besoin d'être lavés avant de les manger				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
HW09. Au cours des 6 derniers mois avez-vous entenu, vu ou reçu des informations sur les bienfaits du lavage des mains avec de l'eau et du savon ?				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
1. Oui	2. Non		**Si non, fin de l'enquête**				
HW10. Avez-vous entendu, vu ou reçu des informations sur les bienfaits du lavage des mains avec de l'eau et du savon par l'un des canaux suivants ?							
1. Oui	2. Non						
HW10a. Télévision				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
HW10b. Radio				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
HW10c. Journal/magazine				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
HW10d. Dépliant/brochure				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
HW10e. Affiches/Posters				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
HW10f. Réunion communautaire				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
HW10g. Lors d'une visite à domicile par un agent de santé				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
HW10h. Dans un centre de santé par un agent de santé				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
HW10i. Conjoint				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
HW10j. Autres parents/amis/voisins				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
HW10k. Autres (Préciser) _____				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
Indiquer si durant tout l'entretien, la femme interrogée était : 1. Seule pendant tout l'entretien 3. Avec un homme pendant des partie de l'entretie 2. Avec une autre femme pendant certaines parties de l'entret 4. Jamais seule, toujours avec un homme				|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|