Table S1. Demographic distribution of participants.

Demographic variable	Participant response	Total
Gender	Female	2098
	Male	1273
Age	16-24.9	491
	25-34.9	1689
	≥35	1154
	Unspecified	37
Marital status	Married	3234
	Divorced	1
	Separated	10
	Single	126
Education level	None/Primary	1104
	Secondary	1744
	Tertiary	493
	Unspecified	30
Employment	Full-time	1500
	Part-time	815
	Unemployed	992
	Unspecified	64
Household size	≤2	515
	3-6	2342
	≥7	476
	Unspecified	38
Distance to healthcare facility	0-5km	1194
	>5-10km	1240
	>10-15km	578
	>15km	316
	Unspecified	43
Area	Rural	2454
	Urban	886
	Unspecified	31

Table S2. Lab-determined sickle cell genotype *vs.* self-reported status of female participants.

Genotype	Self-reported status				No self-report	Total
	AA	AS	SS	Other		
AA	1032	101	1	4	508	1646
AS	154	152	1	1	142	450
SS	1	0	0	0	0	1
AC	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	1187	253	2	5	651	2098

Participant genotype was determined by cellulose acetate electrophoresis on hemolysate from venous blood samples. Shaded cells contain individuals who self-reported their sickle cell status correctly.

Table S3. Lab-determined sickle cell genotype *vs.* self-reported status of male participants.

Genotype	Self-reported status				No self-report	Total
	AA	AS	SS	Other		
AA	433	42	1	0	495	971
AS	81	80	1	0	134	296
SS	2	0	0	0	1	3
AC	1	0	0	0	2	3
Total	517	122	2	0	632	1273

Participant genotype was determined by cellulose acetate electrophoresis on hemolysate from venous blood samples. Shaded cells contain individuals who self-reported their sickle cell status correctly.

Table S4. Observed *vs.* expected genotypes.

Genotype	Observed	Expected
AA	2617	2656
AS	746	669.2
AC	4	3.55
SS	4	42.2
SC	0	0.447
CC	0	0.001

The log-likelihood ratio full-enumeration exact test ("HWxtest" package in R, version 3.3.1) was used to determine if there was a significant difference ($P < 0.05$) between the number of observed SS individuals and the number of SS individuals expected, assuming Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium.