MICS

GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

NAURU

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2023

Survey Findings Report

October 2024

Nauru Bureau of Statistics
Department of Finance
REPUBLIC OF NAURU

NEW ZEALAND
FOREIGN AFFAIRS & TRADE
Aid Programme

Pacific Community
Communauté du Pacifique

UNFPA

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The Nauru Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2023 by the Nauru Bureau of Statistics (NBS) as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Pacific Community (SPC), with funding of the Nauru Government, Government of New Zealand and the financial support of UNICEF.

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

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the Nauru MICS 2023. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied by a Statistical Snapshot of the key findings of the survey.

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

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School students greetings – (picture from Nauru Government Information Office (GIO))

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SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey sample and implementation			
Sample frame - Updated	2021 Nauru Population Census	**Questionnaires**	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing
Interviewer training	7–31 August, 2023	**Fieldwork**	September – November, 2023

Survey sample			
Households		Water Quality Testing	
- Sampled	670	- Sampled[1]	200
- Occupied	597	- Occupied	178
- Interviewed	528	- Response rate (Percent)	
- Response rate (Percent)	88.4	- Household	70.8
		- Source	70.2
Women (age 15-49)		Children under five	
- Eligible for interviews	840	- Eligible	383
- Interviewed	716	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	352
- Response rate (Percent)	85.2	- Response rate (Percent)	91.9
Men (age 15-49)		Children age 5-17	
- Number in interviewed households	867	- Number in interviewed households	1,051
- Eligible for interviews[2]	423	- Eligible[3]	362
- Interviewed	361	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	331
- Response rate (Percent)	85.3	- Response rate (Percent)	91.4

Survey population	
Average household size	6.3
Percentage of population under:	
- Age 5	11.6
- Age 18	43.4
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	21.2

1 The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered in 200 randomly selected households.
2 The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years in half of the sampled households.
3 The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary table of survey implementation and the survey population ii
List of abbreviations x
Foreword xii

1 Introduction 1

2 Survey organisation and methodology 5

2.1 Survey organisation 6
2.2 Sample design 6
2.3 Questionnaires 6
2.4 Ethical protocol 8
2.5 Data collection method 8
2.6 Training 8
2.7 Fieldwork 8
2.8 Fieldwork quality control measures 8
2.9 Data management and editing 9
2.10 Analysis and reporting 9
2.11 Data sharing 9

3 Indicators and definitions 11

4 Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents 23

4.1 Results of interviews 24
Table SR.1.1: Results of household, household water quality testing, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews 25

4.2 Housing and household characteristics 26
Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics 26
Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets 27
Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles 27

4.3 Household composition 28
Table SR.3.1: Household composition 29

4.4 Age structure of household population 30
Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex 30

4.5 Respondents' background characteristics 31
Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics 32
Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics 33
Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics 34
Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17 years' background characteristics 35

4.6 Literacy 36
Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women) 36
Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men) 37

4.7 Migratory status 37
Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (women) 38
Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status (men) 39

4.8 Adult functioning 40
Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years) 41
Table SR.8.1M: Adult functioning (men age 18-49 years) 42

4.9 Mass media and ICT 43
Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media (women) 43
Table SR.9.1M: Exposure to mass media (men) 44
Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet 44
Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women) 45
Table SR.9.3M: Use of ICT (men) 46
Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women) 47
Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men) 48

4.10 Tobacco and alcohol use 49
Table SR.10.1W: Current and ever use of tobacco (women) 50
Table SR.10.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men) 51
Table SR.10.2W: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women) 52
Table SR.10.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men) 53
Table SR.10.3W: Use of alcohol (women) 54
Table SR.10.3M: Use of alcohol (men) 55

4.11 Children's living arrangements 56
Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood 57
Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents 58
Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care 59

5 Survive 61

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates 62

6 Thrive – Reproductive and Maternal Health 63

6.1 Fertility 64
Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates 64

6.2 Early childbearing 65
Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women) 65
Table TM.2.2M: Early fatherhood (young men) 65
Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women) 66
Table TM.2.3M: Trends in early fatherhood (men) 66

6.3 Contraception 67
Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union) 69
Table TM.3.2: Use of contraception (currently unmarried/not in union) 70
Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union) 71
Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/not in union) 72

6.4 Antenatal care 73
Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage 74
Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit 75
Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care 76

6.5 Neonatal tetanus 77
Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection 78

6.6 Delivery care 79
Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery 80
Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section 81

6.7 Birthweight 82
Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth 83

6.8 Post-natal care 84
Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility 85
Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns 86
Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth 87
Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns 87
Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns 88
Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers 89
Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth 90
Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns 90

6.9 HIV 91
Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women) 92
Table TM.11.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men) 93
Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women) 94
Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men) 95
Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women) 96
Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men) 97
Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women) 98
Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men) 99
Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care 100
Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women) 101
Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men) 102

6.10 Women's Nutritional Status AND Dietary diversity 102
Table TM.13.1: Nutritional status 103
Table TM.13.2: Minimum dietary diversity 104

7 Thrive – Child Health, Nutrition and Development 105

7.1 Immunisation 106
Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life 107
Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics 108

7.2 Disease episodes 109
Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes 110

7.3 Diarrhoea 110
Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea 111
Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea 112
Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions and zinc 113
Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments 114

7.4 Household energy use 115
Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking 116
Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking 117
Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting 117
Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting 118

7.5 Symptoms of acute respiratory infection 118
Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever 119
Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever 119

7.6 Infant and young child feeding 119
Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding 122
Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding 123
Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status 124
Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding 124
Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding 125
Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices 126
Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding 127

7.7 Malnutrition 127
Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children 129

7.8 Early childhood development 130
Table TC.10.1: Support for learning 131
Table TC.10.2: Learning materials 132
Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision 133

7.9 Early child development index 134
Table TC.11.1: Early childhood development index (ECDI2030) 135

8 Learn 137

8.1 Early childhood education 138
Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education 139
Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) 139

8.2 Attendance 140
Table LN.2.1: School readiness 142
Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry 142
Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age 143
Table LN.2.3N (National education system): Primary school attendance and out of school children 144
Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of lower secondary school age 145
Table LN.2.5: Age for grade 146
Table LN.2.5N (National education system): Age for grade 147
Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age 148
Table LN.2.6N (National education system): Secondary school attendance and out of school youth 149
Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates 150
Table LN.2.7N (National education system): Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates 151
Table LN.2.8: Parity indices 152
Table LN.2.8N (National education system): Parity indices 153

8.3 Parental involvement 154
Table LN.3.1: Parental involvement in school 155
Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class 156
Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home 157

8.4 Foundational learning skills 158
Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills 160
Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills 161

9 Protected from Violence and Exploitation 163

9.1 Birth registration 164
Table PR.1.1: Birth registration 165

9.2 Child discipline 166
Table PR.2.1: Child discipline 166
Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment 167

9.3 Child labour 168
Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities 169
Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores 170
Table PR.3.3: Child labour 170
Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work 171

9.4 Child marriage 172
Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage (women) 173
Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage (men) 174
Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women) 174
Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men) 175
Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference 175

9.5 Victimisation 175
Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women) 176
Table PR.6.1M: Victims of robbery and assault (men) 177

9.6 Feelings of safety 178
Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women) 179
Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men) 180

10 Live in a Safe and Clean Environment 181

10.1 Drinking water 182
Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources 183
Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services 184
Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water 185
Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water 186
Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed 187
Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water 188
Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water 189
Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services 190
Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment 191

10.2 Handwashing 192
Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises 193

10.3 Sanitation 194
Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities 195
Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services 196
Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities 197
Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities 198
Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces 199
Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders 200

10.4 Menstrual hygiene 201
Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management 202
Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation 203

11 Equitable Chance in Life 205

11.1 Child functioning 206
Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years) 207
Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years) 208
Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years) 209

11.2 Social transfers 209
Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support 211
Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members 212
Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest 40 percent wealth group 213
Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households 214
Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households 215

11.3 Discrimination and harassment 215
Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women) 216
Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men) 217

11.4 Subjective well-being 218
Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women) 219
Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men) 220
Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women) 221
Table EQ.4.2M: Perception of a better life (men) 222

Appendix A Sample design 223

A.1 Sample size and sample allocation 224
A.2 Listing activities 225
A.3 Selection of households 225
A.4 Calculation of sample weights 225

Appendix B List of personnel involved in the survey 227

Appendix C Estimates of sampling errors 231

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample 233
Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample (continued) 234

Appendix D Data quality 235

D.1 Age distribution 236
Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population 236
Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women 237
Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men 237
Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires 238
Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires 238

D.2 Birth date reporting 239
Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population) 239
Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women) 239
Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men) 239
Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births) 240
Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years) 240
Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years) 240

D.3 Completeness and measurements 241
Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing 241
Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (women) 241
Table DQ.3.3M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (men) 241
Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight 242
Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting 242
Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight 242
Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements 243
Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators 244

D.4 Observations 245
Table DQ.4.2: Observation of handwashing facility 245
Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates 245
Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records 245

D.5 School attendance 246
Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age 246

D.6 Birth history 247
Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living 247
Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey 248
Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days 249
Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months 250

Appendix E NAURU MICS, 2023 questionnaires 251

Household Questionnaire 253
Water Quality Testing Questionnaire 277
Questionnaire for Individual Women 282
Questionnaire for Individual Men 339
Questionnaire for Children Under Five 368
Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility 403
Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 406

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANAR	Adjusted Net Attendance Rate
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
BDM	Births, Death, Marriages
BMI	Body Mass Index
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CONFEMEN	Conference of the Ministers of Education of French speaking countries (Conférence des ministres de l'Éducation des Etats et gouvernements de la Francophonie)
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRO	Civil Registration Office
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DIRC	Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (Workshop)
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
E. coli	Escherichia coli
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
ECE	Early Childhood Education
FCT	Field Check Table
g	Grams
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GIO	Government Information Office
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPV	Human papillomavirus
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IFSS	Internet File Streaming System
IPT	Intermittent Preventive Treatment
IPTp	Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria in pregnancy
IPTp-SP	Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine)
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine

IQ	Intelligence quotient
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW	Low birth weight
LLECE	The Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (Laboratorio Latinoamericano de Evaluación de la Calidad de la Educación)
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDD-W	Minimum Dietary Diversity in Women
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
MMRate	Maternal Mortality Rate
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PASEC	Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (Programme d'Analyse des Systèmes Educatifs de la CONFEMEN)
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PNC	Post-natal Care
ppm	Parts Per Million
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPC	Pacific Community
SP	Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nation Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
NBS	Nauru Bureau of Statistics
NEMIS	Nauru Education Management Information System
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategy
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO-MCEE	WHO Maternal Child Epidemiology Estimation

FOREWORD

Group Photo: Nauru MICS 2023 Main Fieldwork Training (picture from NBS)

The Nauru Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2023 is a comprehensive survey that follows up on the Nauru Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) conducted in 2007. Its primary goal is to collect data on important indicators to assess the well-being of children and women. This survey will establish the baseline for future MICS surveys, which will be conducted every five years. The Nauru Bureau of Statistics (NBS) played a crucial role in leading and conducting the survey in collaboration with other government departments, receiving technical and financial support from UNICEF.

We are grateful for the support and contributions of technical experts, SPC members, and various individuals involved in different phases of the survey, including questionnaire adaptation, field staff training, output table review, and finalizing the Survey Findings Report. Special thanks go to the core staff of the NBS, the MICS Survey Coordinator, the Survey Budget Officer, and the MICS Survey Support staff, as well as the MICS Survey Assistant Coordinator.

We also extend our appreciation to the former Secretary for Health, Mrs Chandalene Garabwan and her team; the Director for Public Health, Mr Don Kadir; the current Secretary for Health, Mrs Beryl Scotty; and the Secretary for Finance, Ms Novena Itsimaera, for their valuable assistance.

Our deepest gratitude goes to the MICS fieldwork team, including the interviewers and field supervisor. Their unwavering dedication and hard work were instrumental in the successful completion of the MICS. A special thank you to the selected household respondents for their patience and cooperation during the face-to-face interviews. I hope that people with power and influence can use these results to serve them and contribute to the development and health prosperity of Nauru.

On behalf of the Nauru Government and the NBS, we extend our heartfelt thanks to all for your invaluable support throughout the MICS. The Survey Findings Report, a pivotal document, will guide our planning and reporting towards national priorities, regional key indicators, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Ramrakha Detenamo
Officer in Charge
Nauru Bureau of Statistics

1 INTRODUCTION

DIRC workshop with stakeholders and resource experts (picture from NBS).

This report is based on the Nauru Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2023 by the Nauru Bureau of Statistics (NBS). The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) for the period 2019 to 2030 serves as the country's highest-level policy framework and the key performance indicators (KPIs). The Nauru MICS 2023 results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on 30 global SDG indicators and 17 SDG indicators adopted by the NSDS 2019-2030, either in their entirety or partially.

The Nauru MICS 2023 has as its primary objectives:

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

This report presents the results of the Nauru MICS 2023. Following Chapter 2 on survey organisation and methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in "Indicators and definitions". Prior to presenting the survey results, organized into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in Chapter 4, "Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents". From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations.

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

This is followed by Chapter 6, "Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health", which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraception, unmet need, antenatal care, neonatal tetanus, delivery care, birthweight, and post-natal care, HIV and ends with women's nutritional status and dietary diversity.

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

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

The next chapter, "Protected from violence and exploitation", includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child labour, child marriage victimisation and feelings of safety.

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

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

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

2 SURVEY ORGANISATION AND METHODOLOGY

Main Fieldwork Training session (picture from NBS).

2.1 SURVEY ORGANISATION

The Nauru MICS, 2023 was implemented by a Survey Management Team formed and led by the Nauru Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and supported by UNICEF Pacific Multi- Country Office. Oversight, technical decisions, and processes were guided and supported by a Nauru MICS Technical Committee.[4] The Global MICS Team of UNICEF provided on and off-site support and reviews during key phases of the survey as per the standard Technical Collaboration Framework of the global MICS programme and the Memorandum of Understanding between the NBS and UNICEF.

2.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Nauru MICS, 2023 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level. The sample frame is based on the 2021 Nauru Population and Household Census (NPHC) which reported a total of 2,021 households.

The sample design for Nauru MICS, 2023 is considered as a single stratum and the sample is selected using the systematic simple random sampling method. The 2021 Census household list was used to randomly select the 670 desired households.

A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

2.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Six questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a water quality testing questionnaire administered in 200 randomly selected households 3) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 4) a questionnaire for individual men administered in half of the sample households to all men age 15-49 years; 5) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; and 6) a questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household.[5] The questionnaires included the following modules:

4 Membership of the Survey Management Team and Technical Committee are listed in Appendix B.

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

Household Questionnaire

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

Water Quality Testing Questionnaire

Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men

- Woman's Background[M]
- Mass Media and ICT [M]
- Fertility[M]/Birth History
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Post-natal Health Checks
- Contraception
- Unmet Need
- Victimisation[M]
- Marriage/Union[M]
- Adult Functioning[M]
- HIV/AIDS[M]
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use[M]
- Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women*
- Life Satisfaction[M]
- Anthropometry*

Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years

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

Questionnaire for Children Under 5

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

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

* Survey specific modules and/or questions

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

At the end of each questionnaire, a set of MICS Plus Consent questions were also added to collect consent and phone numbers for a planned Nauru MICS Plus phone survey.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, field workers observed the place for handwashing, measured the weight and height of women age 15-49 years and children age under 5 years, and tested household and source water for E. coli levels. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report. Further, the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years included a reading and mathematics assessment administered to children age 7-14 years.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires.[6] From the MICS6 standard English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Nauruan language and were pre-tested for three days during the training of trainers programme between 28 June to 18 July 2023. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Nauru MICS, 2023 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

6 http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

2.4 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

The survey protocol was approved by the Nauru MICS, 2023 Technical Committee team in May 2023. The protocol included a Protection Protocol which outlines the potential risks during the life cycle of the survey and management strategies to mitigate these.

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

2.5 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs[7] developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Nauru MICS, 2023 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested for field practice for three days during the training of trainers programme between 28 June to 18 July 2023. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.6 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for four weeks from 7 to 31 August 2023. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent one day in field practice and one day on a full pilot survey in Nauru. The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda.[8]

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

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

2.7 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by only one team; comprised of ten field workers, two voluntary drivers, four measurers and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in September 2023 and concluded in November 2023.

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

2.8 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

The Team supervisor was responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Mandatory re-interviewing was implemented on one household every other day. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance was conducted.

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.[9]

7 http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing
8 http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design
9 http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection

2.9 DATA MANAGEMENT AND EDITING

Data were received at the NBS central office via File Transfer Protocol (FTP) integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronisation was daily. The central office communicated application updates to field teams through this system.

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the Data Editing Guidelines, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.[10]

2.10 ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

Background characteristics were computed and added to the final data. Analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.[11]

The Survey Findings Report and accompanying Statistical Snapshot were drafted based on the templates developed by the global MICS Programme[12]. These were presented and reviewed by subject matter experts during the Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (DIRC) Workshop held at the Civic Conference Room 2 (Old Task Force), Top Floor, Civic Centre, Nauru from 29 April to 3 May 2024. Finalisation of the Survey Findings Report and Statistical Snapshot was managed by the Survey Management Team with guidance from the participants in the DIRC Workshop.

2.11 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and personal details collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on https://stats.gov.nr/ and on the MICS website[13] and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

10 http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing
11 http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis
12 http://mics.unicef.org/tools#reporting
13 http://mics.unicef.org/surveys

3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

Public Health - Schools Health Screening (pictures from Nauru Public Health Facebook page).

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[14]	Module[15]	Definition[16]	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS					
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	99.8
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)		WB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education Women Men	 96.9 63.4
SR.3	Exposure to mass media		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television Women Men	 3.9 5.5
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	36.0
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	76.5
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	98.3
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	29.7
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	76.3
SR.9	Use of computer		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months Women Men	 28.1 58.4
SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone Women Men	 88.3 90.9
SR.11	Use of mobile phone		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months Women Men	 95.0 90.0
SR.12a SR.12b	Use of internet	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used the internet Women (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months Men (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	 83.8 68.0 89.5 88.6

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

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

16 Due to small sample size many MICS indicators can't be disaggregated, as recommended by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[14]	Module[15]	Definition[16]	Value
SR.13a SR.13b	ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of women and men who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	 18.1 23.5 55.2 57.3
SR.14a	Use of tobacco	3.a.1	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month Women Men	 39.4 20.8
SR.14b	Non-smokers	3.8.1	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who did not smoke cigarettes or any other smoked tobacco product during the last one month Women Men	 61.2 79.5
SR.15	Smoking before age 15		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 Women Men	 15.4 18.3
SR.16	Use of alcohol		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month Women Men	 10.2 23.3
SR.17	Use of alcohol before age 15		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 Women Men	 6.3 16.9
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	7.7
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	14.9
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	2.8

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
SURVIVE[17]					
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	15
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	10
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	25
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	1
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	26

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	78
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	13.2
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	24.6
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception[18]	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	38.2
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider	 85.5 50.7 34.9
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	74.3
TM.7	Neonatal tetanus protection		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid containing vaccine or had received the appropriate number of doses with appropriate interval[19] prior to the most recent birth	18.4
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	98.7
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	98.0
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	12.5
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	98.7

17 Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 10-year period.
18 See Table TM.3.3 for a detailed description.
19 See Table TM.5.1 for a detailed description.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
TM.12	Post-partum stay in health facility		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	88.7
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	95.4
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	72.4
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	25.0
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	44.1
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions[20]		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received a least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	93.4
TM.20	Post-natal health check for the mother		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth	92.8
TM.29	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV[21], who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission Women Men	 3.1 1.5
TM.30	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means[22] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV Women Men	 9.1 6.9
TM.31	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having heard of HIV who report discriminatory attitudes[23] toward people living with HIV Women Men	 71.4 81.0
TM.32	People who know where to be tested for HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV Women Men	 19.6 13.3
TM.33	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who report having been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results Women Men	 2.0 1.9

20 Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counseling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature,4) Observing/counseling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable).
21 Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner.
22 Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding.
23 Respondents who answered no to either of the following two questions: 1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? 2) Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
TM.35a TM.35b	HIV counselling during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit received (a) counselling on HIV[24] (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	 4.6 2.6
TM.36	HIV testing during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit were offered and accepted an HIV test and received test results	3.9
TM.S1	Nutritional status		WAN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are categorised as overweight/obese.	76.7
TM.S2	Minimum dietary diversity for women		MD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who achieved minimum dietary diversity (≥5 food groups yesterday)	71.5

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	97.5
TC.2	Polio immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received at least one dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and the third/fourth dose of either IPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	89.9
TC.3	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	88.6
TC.4	Hepatitis B immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	88.6
TC.5	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	88.6
TC.6	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	86.1
TC.7	Rotavirus immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the second dose of Rotavirus vaccine (Rota2) at any time before the survey	87.3
TC.8	Rubella immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	82.3
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	87.5
TC.11a TC.11b	Full immunization coverage[25]		IM	Percentage of children who at age a) 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey b) 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	 88.6 23.4
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	28.1

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

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
TC.13a TC.13b	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received a) ORS b) ORS and zinc	 34.4 17.2
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	35.9
TC.15	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	99.5
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	100.0
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[26]	99.5
TC.26	Care-seeking for fever		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	(44.4)
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	87.5
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	69.7
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[27]	(52.8)
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment[28] during the previous day	(61.1)
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	(53.6)
TC.36	Duration of breastfeeding		BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	17.5
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed[29] during the previous day	54.3
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (a) breastfed children (b) non-breastfed children	 22.7 (32.7)
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	(71.4)
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups[30] during the previous day	49.6

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

26 Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator.
27 Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.
28 Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids).
29 Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods.
30 The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times[31] or more during the previous day	47.0
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	58.9
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	 3.8 0.9
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	 15.7 3.6
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	 1.3 0.3
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	 8.2 2.3
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	 92.5 46.3 83.1
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	13.9
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	79.0
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	25.3
TC.53	Early child development index (ECDI2030)	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group	72.6

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
LEARN					
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	20.4
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	78.0
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	79.3

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	69.8
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	 87.7 60.6 67.6
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	 6.7 17.6 29.8
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade		ED	Rate of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	 87.3 75.6
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate		ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	 86.5 84.8 44.5
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	93.0
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	 5.9 1.9
LN.11a	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys (a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) Primary school (c) Lower secondary school (d) Upper secondary school Foundational learning skills for girls divided by foundational learning skills for boys (e) Reading age 7-14 years (f) Numeracy age 7-14 years Foundational learning skills for children with functional difficulties divided by foundational learning skills for children without functional difficulties (g) Reading age 7-14 years (h) Numeracy age 7-14 years	 1.14 1.03 1.22 1.14 1.73 1.06 1.20 1.04
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	70.3
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents	58.9
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	48.3
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	42.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	55.7
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	22.8
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	66.2
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school whose home language is used at school	39.9
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	93.3
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	Children with foundational reading and number skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks (a) Age 7-14 (b) Age for grade 2/3 (c) Attending grade 2/3 Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks (d) Age 7-14 (e) Age for grade 2/3 (f) Attending grade 2/3	 38.9 (27.7) (31.5) 45.1 (38.7) (46.3)

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION					
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	99.1
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	80.6
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour[32]	1.1
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who were first married or in union Women (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18	 0.8 18.2
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union		MA	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who are married or in union Women	 9.8
PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, among women age 20-24 years	5.8
PR.12	Experience of robbery and assault		VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months Women Men	 1.1 0.8
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark Women Men	 86.0 100.0

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT					
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	96.4
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	91.2
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	70.2
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with *E. coli* contamination in source water	79.4
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with *E. coli* contamination in household drinking water	72.0
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS – WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of *E. coli* and available when needed	14.4
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	92.6
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	3.8.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	97.4
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	74.5
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste never emptied or emptied and buried in a covered pit	75.7
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste removed by a service provider for treatment off-site	17.8
WS.12	Menstrual hygiene management		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	88.9
WS.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	41.8

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE					
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	2.3
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST – ED	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	83.9
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households		ST – ED	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth indexes that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	70.3
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers		ST – ED	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	90.4
EQ.6	School-related support		ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	92.0

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
EQ.7	Discrimination	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law Women Men	 4.1 3.9
EQ.9a EQ.9b	Overall life satisfaction index		LS	Average life satisfaction score for women and men Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	 8.4 8.0 7.1 6.9
EQ.10a EQ.10b	Happiness		LS	Percentage of women and men who are very or somewhat happy Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	 96.1 94.4 97.8 97.8
EQ.11a EQ.11b	Perception of a better life		LS	Percentage of women and men whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	 50.0 48.2 87.3 85.6

4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Nauru Secondary School assembly (pictures from the GIO facebook page).

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 670 households selected for the sample, 597 were found occupied. Of these, 528 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 88.4 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 200 randomly selected households. Of these, 178 households were occupied, and 126 were successfully tested for household drinking water, yielding a response rate of 70.8 percent. Also, 125 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality yielding a response rate of 70.2 percent.

In the interviewed households, 840 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 716 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 85.2 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49), but required only a subsample and administered to all men age 15-49 years in half of the sampled households. 423 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 361 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 85.3 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 383 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 352 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 91.9 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5-17. Only one child has been selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 1,051 children age 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 362 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 331, which corresponds to a response rate of 91.4 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 75.4, 75.5, 81.3, 80.9 are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s, and children age 5-17 years, respectively.

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

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Total
Households	
Sampled	670
Occupied	597
Interviewed	528
Household completion rate	78.8
Household response rate	88.4
Water quality testing[A]	
Sampled	200
Occupied	178
Household water quality test	
Completed	126
Completion rate	63.0
Response rate	70.8
Source water quality test	
Completed	125
Completion rate	62.5
Response rate	70.2
Women age 15-49 years	
Eligible	840
Interviewed	716
Women's response rate	85.2
Women's overall response rate	75.4
Men age 15-49 years[B]	
Number of men in all interviewed households	867
Eligible	423
Interviewed	361
Men's response rate	85.3
Men's overall response rate	75.5
Children under 5 years	
Eligible	383
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	352
Under-5's response rate	91.9
Under-5's overall response rate	81.3
Children age 5-17 years[C]	
Number of children in all interviewed households	1,051
Eligible	362
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	331
Children age 5-17's response rate	91.4
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	80.9

[A] The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered in 200 randomly selected households. The response rate within completed households is presented in Table DQ.3.2.

[B] The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years in half of the sampled households

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

4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

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

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household populations are distributed according to household wealth index. Note that due to the small sample size of the Nauru MICS, 2023, which aimed to get only National level estimates, wealth index breakdowns are shown in two groups i.e., for the lowest 40 percent and upper 60 percent.

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Total
Total	**100.0**
Electricity	
Yes, interconnected grid	99.8
No	0.2
Energy use for cooking[A]	
Clean fuels and technologies	98.9
Other fuels	0.6
No cooking done in the household	0.4
DK/Missing	0.2
Internet access at home[B]	
Yes	76.3
No	23.7
Main material of flooring[C]	
Natural floor	0.8
Rudimentary floor	9.9
Finished floor	87.3
Other	2.0
Main material of roof[C]	
Rudimentary roofing	0.4
Finished roofing	98.9
Other	0.6
DK/Missing	0.2
Main material of exterior walls[C]	
Natural walls	0.9
Rudimentary walls	19.7
Finished walls	71.8
Other	7.4
DK/Missing	0.2
Rooms used for sleeping	
1	21.8
2	22.3
3 or more	55.9
Number of households	528
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	**2.52**
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household[1]	**99.8**
Number of household members	3,306

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

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

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

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

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Total
Percentage of households that own a	
Television[A]	76.5
Refrigerator	82.8
Deep freezer	73.3
Rice cooker	89.0
Ceiling fan	91.9
Standing or table fan	65.9
Air condition unit	76.1
Electric kettle	83.9
Portable stereo such as a boom box	66.1
Microwave	46.8
Electric oven	30.7
Percentage of households that own	
Agricultural land	12.9
Farm animals/Livestock	19.3
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a	
Wristwatch	68.6
Bicycle	52.7
Motorcycle or scooter	84.1
Car, truck, or van	57.2
Boat with a motor	15.2
Canoe	8.1
Fishing rod	38.4
Fishing net	26.9
Multi-purpose trailer	10.4
Computer or tablet[A]	29.7
Mobile telephone[A]	96.0
Bank account	97.7
Ownership of dwelling	
Owned by a household member	95.6
Not owned	4.4
Rented	2.3
Other	2.1
Number of households	528

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

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Wealth index quintile						
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Total	Number of household members
Total[A]	**19.9**	**20.2**	**19.9**	**20.1**	**19.9**	**100.0**	**3,306**

[A] We had to merge this background variable to able to present in the tables later in the report

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Table SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, number of household members, education of household head, religion of the household head and ethnicity of household head. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The Nauru MICS, 2023 sample is self-weighting. Therefore, no sampling weights were applied in any tables in this report, except for tables using both under-5 and 5-17 questionnaire datasets in which the 5-17 data is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years in the household.

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

The table also shows the mean household size estimated by the survey.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percent	Number of households
Total	**100.0**	**528**
Sex of household head		
Male	53.0	280
Female	47.0	248
Age of household head		
<18	0.2	1
18-34	17.2	91
35-64	70.5	372
65-84	11.9	63
85+	0.2	1
Education of household head		
ECE or none	4.0	21
Primary	3.0	16
Secondary	86.2	455
Tertiary	3.8	20
DK/Missing	3.0	16
Number of household members		
1	8.1	43
2	9.7	51
3	11.2	59
4	10.0	53
5	11.9	63
6	10.6	56
7+	38.4	203
Religion of household head[A]		
Nauru Congregational	40.5	214
Catholic	32.6	172
Nauru Independent	3.8	20
Assembly of God (AOG)	7.4	39
Pacific Light House	5.3	28
Seventh Day Adventist	2.5	13
Baptist	2.1	11
Other religion	4.7	25
No religion	0.9	5
DK/Missing	0.2	1
Ethnicity of household head[B]		
Nauruan	93.9	496
English	1.9	10
Ikiribati	1.9	10
Tuvaluan	0.6	3
Fijian	0.6	3
Chinese	0.6	3
Other Language	0.6	3
Households with[C]		
At least one child under age 5 years	43.0	227
At least one child age 5-17 years	68.6	362
At least one child age <18 years	75.6	399
At least one woman age 15-49 years	82.0	433
At least one man age 15-49 years	84.8	448
No member age <50	5.7	30
No adult (18+) member	0.2	1
Mean household size	6.3	528

[A] We had to merge this background variable to able to present in the tables later in the report
[B] We had to merge this background variable to able to present in the tables later in the report
[C] Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households

4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a total of 3,306 household members were listed. Of these, 1,663 were males, and 1,643 were females.[33]

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

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population[A] in five-year age groups and child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**1,663**	**100.0**	**1,643**	**100.0**	**3,306**	**100.0**
Age						
0-4	201	12.1	182	11.1	383	11.6
5-9	216	13.0	206	12.5	422	12.8
10-14	221	13.3	200	12.2	421	12.7
15-19	175	10.5	164	10.0	339	10.3
15-17	113	6.8	95	5.8	208	6.3
18-19	62	3.7	69	4.2	131	4.0
20-24	132	7.9	140	8.5	272	8.2
25-29	149	9.0	120	7.3	269	8.1
30-34	117	7.0	106	6.5	223	6.7
35-39	125	7.5	136	8.3	261	7.9
40-44	103	6.2	98	6.0	201	6.1
45-49	66	4.0	76	4.6	142	4.3
50-54	35	2.1	66	4.0	101	3.1
55-59	51	3.1	43	2.6	94	2.8
60-64	31	1.9	41	2.5	72	2.2
65-69	23	1.4	33	2.0	56	1.7
70-74	8	0.5	21	1.3	29	0.9
75-79	3	0.2	6	0.4	9	0.3
80-84	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1
85+	6	0.4	4	0.2	10	0.3
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	751	45.2	683	41.6	1,434	43.4
Adults age 18+ years	912	54.8	960	58.4	1,872	56.6

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

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

4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age, children under age 5 and children age 5-17 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of observations are equal, the Nauru MICS, 2023 sample is self-weighting. Thus, there is no need for sampling weights.

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

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M provide background characteristics of female and male respondents, age 15-49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men according to age, education[34], marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, functional difficulties (for age 18-49), religion of the household head, ethnicity of the household head, and wealth index.[35, 36]

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

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

35 The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. Final factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). The two lowest quintiles are combined to make the poorest 40 percent of the population and the three highest merged to create the highest 60 percent. In Nauru MICS, 2023 the following assets were used in these calculations: number of rooms, main material of the dwelling floor, main material of the roof, main material of the exterior wall, fixed telephone line, radio, dining table, chair, bed, wardrobe, sofa, gas stove, water storage tank, garbage bin, whether household has electricity, television, refrigerator, deep freezer, rice cooker, ceiling fan, standing/ table fan, air-condition unit, electric kettle, portable stereo (boom box), microwave, electric oven, wristwatch, bicycle, motorcycle or scooter, car/ truck /van, boat with a motor, canoe, fishing rod, fishing net, multi-purpose trailer, whether any member has a computer or a tablet, whether any member has a mobile telephone, smartphone, keypad mobile telephone, whether household has access to internet at home, land ownership for agriculture, number of acres of agricultural land, number of chickens, pigs, ducks, whether household has bank account, type of cookstove, type of fuel or energy source for cookstove, whether cooking is usually done in house, in separate building or outdoors, source of light in household, main source of drinking water, main source of water used for other purposes such as cooking and hand-washing, whether there has been time when the household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month prior to the survey, kind of toilet facility, location of toilet, whether the household share toilet facility with others who are not members of household or is open to general public use, households using facility, place of hand washing, presence of water at the place for handwashing, presence of soap at place for handwashing, place where members often wash their hands, whether relationship to the head is servant. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in: Filmer, D., and L. Pritchett. "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India*." *Demography* 38, no. 1 (2001): 115-32. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003.; Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton: ORC Macro, 2004. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf.; Rutstein, S. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas.* Calverton: Macro International, 2008. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/WP60/WP60.pdf.

36 When describing survey results by wealth categories (lower 40% and upper 60%), appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as, for instance, 'women in the upper 60% wealth category,' which can be used interchangeably with 'women in the wealthiest survey population,' 'women living in households in the upper 60% wealth category,' and similar.

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percent	Number of women
Total	**100.0**	**716**
Age		
15-19	18.6	133
15-17	10.2	73
18-19	8.4	60
20-24	16.9	121
25-29	14.2	102
30-34	14.0	100
35-39	16.3	117
40-44	12.0	86
45-49	8.0	57
Education		
ECE or none	2.9	21
Primary	2.5	18
Secondary	92.2	660
Tertiary	2.0	14
DK/Missing	0.4	3
Marital/Union status		
Currently married/in union	59.5	426
Widowed	1.5	11
Divorced	0.4	3
Separated	2.4	17
Never married/in union	36.2	259
Motherhood and recent births		
Never gave birth	31.3	224
Ever gave birth	68.7	492
Gave birth in last two years	21.2	152
No birth in last two years	47.5	340
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	1.7	11
Has no functional difficulty	98.3	632
Religion of household head[A]		
Nauru Congregational	41.8	299
Catholic	33.2	238
Nauru Independent	3.6	26
Assembly of God (AOG)	6.3	45
Pacific Light House	4.6	33
Seventh Day Adventist	1.8	13
Baptist	2.2	16
Other religion	5.2	37
No religion	1.1	8
DK/Missing	0.1	1
Ethnicity of household head[B]		
Nauruan	96.6	692
English	0.7	5
Ikiribati	1.1	8
Tuvaluan	0.6	4
Fijian	0.6	4
Chinese	0.1	1
Other Language	0.3	2
Wealth index		
Lower 40%	37.6	269
Upper 60%	62.4	447

[A] We had to merge this background variable to able to present in the tables later in the report
[B] We had to merge this background variable to able to present in the tables later in the report

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percent	Number of men
Total	**100.0**	**361**
Age		
15-19	21.1	76
15-17	14.4	52
18-19	6.6	24
20-24	16.1	58
25-29	16.9	61
30-34	15.0	54
35-39	13.3	48
40-44	11.9	43
45-49	5.8	21
Education		
ECE or none	15.2	55
Primary	9.1	33
Secondary	74.0	267
Tertiary	1.1	4
DK/Missing	0.6	2
Marital/Union status		
Currently married/in union	55.4	200
Never married/in union	44.6	161
Fatherhood status		
Has at least one living child	49.3	178
Has no living children	49.9	180
DK/Missing	0.8	3
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	1.3	4
Has no functional difficulty	98.7	305
Religion of household head[A]		
Nauru Congregational	39.9	144
Catholic	33.5	121
Nauru Independent	1.7	6
Assembly of God (AOG)	6.1	22
Pacific Light House	7.8	28
Seventh Day Adventist	1.1	4
Baptist	2.2	8
Other religion	6.4	23
No religion	1.4	5
Ethnicity of household head[B]		
Nauruan	94.7	342
English	1.9	7
Ikiribati	1.9	7
Chinese	0.8	3
Other Language	0.6	2
Wealth index		
Lower 40%	44.6	161
Upper 60%	55.4	200

[A] We had to merge this background variable to able to present in the tables later in the report
[B] We had to merge this background variable to able to present in the tables later in the report

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percent	Number of children under-5
Total	**100.0**	**352**
Sex		
Male	52.3	184
Female	47.7	168
Age in months		
0-5	10.2	36
6-11	10.2	36
12-23	22.4	79
24-35	18.2	64
36-47	17.0	60
48-59	21.9	77
Mother's education[A]		
ECE or none	6.8	24
Primary	1.1	4
Secondary	88.9	313
Tertiary	1.1	4
DK/Missing	2.0	7
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire		
Mother	94.0	331
Other primary caretaker	6.0	21
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)[B,C]		
Has functional difficulty	3.0	6
Has no functional difficulty	97.0	195
Mother's functional difficulties[D]		
Has functional difficulty	2.3	8
Has no functional difficulty	94.0	331
No information	3.7	13
Religion of household head[E]		
Nauru Congregational	41.8	147
Catholic	33.2	117
Nauru Independent	4.0	14
Assembly of God (AOG)	6.3	22
Pacific Light House	4.8	17
Seventh Day Adventist	1.1	4
Baptist	1.4	5
Other religion	5.1	18
No religion	2.3	8
Ethnicity of household head[F]		
Nauruan	94.6	333
English	2.6	9
Ikiribati	1.4	5
Tuvaluan	0.6	2
Fijian	0.9	3
Wealth index		
Lower 40%	39.2	138
Upper 60%	60.8	214

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

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

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

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

[E] We had to merge this background variable to able to present in the tables later in the report

[F] We had to merge this background variable to able to present in the tables later in the report

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percent	Number of children age 5-17 years[A]
Total	**100.0**	**935**
Sex		
Male	48.0	449
Female	52.0	486
Age		
5-9	42.9	401
10-14	37.4	350
15-17	19.7	184
Mother's education[B]		
ECE or none	4.0	37
Primary	2.9	27
Secondary	89.5	831
Tertiary	2.3	21
DK/Missing	1.4	13
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire		
Mother	83.2	778
Other primary caretaker	16.1	151
Emancipated[C]	0.6	6
Child's functional difficulties[D]		
Has functional difficulty	2.2	21
Has no functional difficulty	97.8	914
Mother's functional difficulties[E]		
Has functional difficulty	1.4	13
Has no functional difficulty	81.6	763
No information	17.0	159
Religion of household head[F]		
Nauru Congregational	44.0	411
Catholic	33.0	309
Nauru Independent	1.6	15
Assembly of God (AOG)	7.4	69
Pacific Light House	4.2	39
Seventh Day Adventist	1.5	14
Baptist	2.1	20
Other religion	5.6	52
No religion	0.6	6
Ethnicity of household head[G]		
Nauruan	94.5	884
English	1.7	16
Ikiribati	1.6	15
Tuvaluan	1.0	9
Fijian	0.4	4
Other Language	0.7	7
Wealth index		
Lower 40%	42.6	398
Upper 60%	57.4	537

[A] One child is randomly selected in each household with at least one child age 5-17 years. This column is the distribution of randomly sampled children age 5-17 years in sampled households.

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

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

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

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

[F] We had to merge this background variable to able to present in the tables later in the report

[G] We had to merge this background variable to able to present in the tables later in the report

4.6 LITERACY

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

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

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

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

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy						
	None or up to primary		Secondary or higher[A]	DK/Missing	Total	Total percentage literate[1]	Number of women
	Literate	Illiterate		Literate			
Total	**3.6**	**1.8**	**94.1**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**98.2**	**716**
Age							
15-24[1]	2.8	3.1	92.9	1.2	100.0	96.9	254
15-19	3.0	4.5	91.0	1.5	100.0	95.5	133
15-17	4.1	4.1	89.0	2.7	100.0	95.9	73
18-19	1.7	5.0	93.3	0.0	100.0	95.0	60
20-24	2.5	1.7	95.0	0.8	100.0	98.3	121
25-34	4.5	1.0	94.6	0.0	100.0	99.0	202
35-49	3.8	1.2	95.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	260
Religion of household head[B]							
Nauru Congregational	2.3	1.7	95.3	0.7	100.0	98.3	299
Catholic	2.9	1.3	95.4	0.4	100.0	98.7	238
Other religion	7.1	2.9	90.0	0.0	100.0	97.1	170
Wealth index							
Lower 40%	3.7	3.0	92.9	0.4	100.0	97.0	269
Upper 60%	3.6	1.1	94.9	0.4	100.0	98.9	447

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

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

[B] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy							
	None or up to primary		Secondary or higher[A]	DK/Missing		Total	Total percentage literate[1]	Number of men
	Literate	Illiterate		Literate	Illiterate			
Total	**3.3**	**21.1**	**75.1**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**78.7**	**361**
Age[B]								
15-24[1]	5.2	35.8	58.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	63.4	134
15-19	6.6	50.0	42.1	0.0	1.3	100.0	48.7	76
15-17	9.6	53.8	34.6	0.0	1.9	100.0	44.2	52
20-24	3.4	17.2	79.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.8	58
25-34	2.6	16.5	80.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	83.5	115
35-49	1.8	8.0	90.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.0	112
Religion of household head[B]								
Nauru Congregational	4.2	22.2	72.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	77.1	144
Catholic	1.7	24.8	73.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.2	121
Other religion	3.3	15.4	80.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	84.6	91
Wealth index								
Lower 40%	3.1	21.7	73.9	0.6	0.6	100.0	77.6	161
Upper 60%	3.5	20.5	76.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.5	200

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

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

[B] The category of '18-19' in the background characteristic of 'Age' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

4.7 MIGRATORY STATUS

The Background module of the Nauru MICS, 2023 asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women and Men how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth Tables SR.7.1W and 7.1.M present the percentage of women and men who have changed residence according to the time since last move and also compares the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of residence.

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Years since most recent migration							Most recent migration was from:				
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	Number of women	Within Nauru	Outside Nauru	Missing	Total	Number of women who ever migrated
Total	**65.2**	**5.7**	**8.8**	**8.8**	**11.5**	**100.0**	**716**	**85.5**	**9.2**	**5.2**	**100.0**	**249**
Age												
15-19	80.5	3.8	7.5	6.0	2.3	100.0	133	(92.3)	(7.7)	(0.0)	100.0	26
15-17	83.6	2.7	4.1	6.8	2.7	100.0	73	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
18-19	76.7	5.0	11.7	5.0	1.7	100.0	60	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
20-24	67.8	9.1	14.0	6.6	2.5	100.0	121	(87.2)	(7.7)	(5.1)	100.0	39
25-29	61.8	6.9	13.7	11.8	5.9	100.0	102	(79.5)	(15.4)	(5.1)	100.0	39
30-34	49.0	9.0	9.0	14.0	19.0	100.0	100	88.2	5.9	5.9	100.0	51
35-39	63.2	6.0	5.1	7.7	17.9	100.0	117	(88.4)	(7.0)	(4.7)	100.0	43
40-44	60.5	2.3	7.0	9.3	20.9	100.0	86	(76.5)	(14.7)	(8.8)	100.0	34
45-49	70.2	0.0	1.8	7.0	21.1	100.0	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Education[A]												
None or up to primary	(71.8)	(10.3)	(7.7)	(7.7)	(2.6)	100.0	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Secondary+	64.7	5.5	8.9	8.9	12.0	100.0	674	85.3	9.2	5.5	100.0	238
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	55.4	5.9	11.6	11.8	15.3	100.0	457	85.3	9.8	4.9	100.0	204
Never married/in union	82.6	5.4	3.9	3.5	4.6	100.0	259	(86.7)	(6.7)	(6.7)	100.0	45
Religion of household head[A]												
Nauru Congregational	69.6	4.7	7.4	7.0	11.4	100.0	299	92.3	5.5	2.2	100.0	91
Catholic	62.2	6.7	8.4	12.6	10.1	100.0	238	80.0	14.4	5.6	100.0	90
Other religion	62.4	5.9	11.8	7.1	12.9	100.0	170	84.4	7.8	7.8	100.0	64
Wealth index												
Lower 40%	59.5	4.8	8.9	12.3	14.5	100.0	269	86.2	9.2	4.6	100.0	109
Upper 60%	68.7	6.3	8.7	6.7	9.6	100.0	447	85.0	9.3	5.7	100.0	140

[A] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Years since most recent migration								Most recent migration was from:				
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Missing	Total	Number of men	Within Nauru	Outside Nauru	Missing	Total	Number of men who ever migrated
Total	**75.6**	**5.0**	**5.3**	**5.0**	**8.0**	**1.1**	**100.0**	**361**	**85.2**	**8.0**	**6.8**	**100.0**	**88**
Age[A]													
15-19	85.5	2.6	3.9	2.6	5.3	0.0	100.0	76	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
15-17	82.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	5.8	0.0	100.0	52	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
20-24	67.2	8.6	6.9	5.2	10.3	1.7	100.0	58	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
25-29	82.0	4.9	6.6	3.3	3.3	0.0	100.0	61	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
30-34	68.5	7.4	11.1	5.6	3.7	3.7	100.0	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
35-39	(75.0)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(10.4)	(8.3)	(2.1)	100.0	48	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
40-44	(74.4)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(18.6)	(0.0)	100.0	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Education[A]													
None or up to primary	87.5	5.7	1.1	3.4	2.3	0.0	100.0	88	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Secondary+	72.0	4.8	6.6	5.5	10.0	1.1	100.0	271	84.2	9.2	6.6	100.0	76
Marital status													
Ever married/in union	68.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	10.0	1.5	100.0	200	87.5	9.4	3.1	100.0	64
Never married/in union	85.1	2.5	3.1	3.1	5.6	0.6	100.0	161	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
Religion of household head[A]													
Nauru Congregational	72.2	5.6	4.9	5.6	10.4	1.4	100.0	144	(85.0)	(5.0)	(10.0)	100.0	40
Catholic	79.3	4.1	5.0	4.1	7.4	0.0	100.0	121	(88.0)	(8.0)	(4.0)	100.0	25
Other religion	76.9	3.3	6.6	5.5	5.5	2.2	100.0	91	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Wealth index													
Lower 40%	72.7	3.7	6.2	6.2	9.9	1.2	100.0	161	(84.1)	(9.1)	(6.8)	100.0	44
Upper 60%	78.0	6.0	4.5	4.0	6.5	1.0	100.0	200	(86.4)	(6.8)	(6.8)	100.0	44

[A] The category of '18-19' and '45-49' in the background characteristic of 'Age' and category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

4.8 ADULT FUNCTIONING

The Adult Functioning module is based on the "short set" of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) – a UN City Group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission. These questions reflect six domains for measuring disability: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care and communication. This module is recommended for disaggregation of SDG indicators for adults.[37]

The MICS6 standard questionnaires include these questions in the individual questionnaires as specified previously. For women and men age 18-49, data are obtained directly from the respondents themselves.[38]

Information at the individual level can also be obtained through a proxy respondent using a roster approach of these questions in the household questionnaire. This would necessitate a single proxy respondent answering on behalf of all adult household members. A proxy respondent can identify a large proportion of difficulties, but tend to under-identify persons with functional difficulties, either deliberately or inadvertently.[39]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:				Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain[A]	Number of women age 18-49 years
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering		
Total	**14.6**	**1.2**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**1.7**	**643**
Age								
18-19	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	60
20-24	5.8	2.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.7	121
25-29	11.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	102
30-34	9.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100
35-39	8.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	117
40-44	25.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	86
45-49	52.6	1.8	3.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	5.3	57
Education[B]								
None or up to primary	(3.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(6.1)	33
Secondary+	15.3	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.5	609
Religion of household head[B]								
Nauru Congregational	15.4	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.9	267
Catholic	13.8	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	210
Other religion	14.6	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.3	1.9	157
Wealth index quintile								
Lower 40%	10.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	129
Upper 60%	16.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	143

[A] In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

[B] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of men who:		Percentage of men age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:				Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain[A]	Number of men age 18-49 years
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Communication		
Total	**3.6**	**2.9**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**1.3**	**309**
Age[B]								
20-24	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58
25-29	0.0	3.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	61
30-34	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54
35-39	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	48
40-49	(9.3)	(7.0)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(4.7)	43
Education[B]								
None or up to primary	3.6	5.5	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.8	5.5	55
Secondary+	3.6	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	253
Religion of household head[B]								
Nauru Congregational	5.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	123
Catholic	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.8	105
Other religion	3.9	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76
Wealth index								
Lower 40%	2.9	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.2	137
Upper 60%	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	172

[A] In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

[B] The category of '18-19' in the background characteristic of 'Age' and category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

4.9 MASS MEDIA AND ICT

The Nauru MICS, 2023 collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. Information was collected on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women and men age 15-49 years and is presented in Tables SR.9.1W and SR.9.1M.

In Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone[40] and computer) and access to internet.

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who:					
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	Number of women
Total	**10.9**	**19.6**	**60.3**	**3.9**	**67.6**	**716**
Age						
15-19	5.3	8.3	58.6	0.8	61.7	133
15-17	5.5	4.1	52.1	0.0	52.1	73
18-19	5.0	13.3	66.7	1.7	73.3	60
20-24	7.4	14.0	66.1	2.5	71.1	121
25-29	5.9	14.7	62.7	2.9	65.7	102
30-34	13.0	22.0	65.0	7.0	71.0	100
35-39	13.7	29.9	55.6	5.1	67.5	117
40-44	19.8	29.1	53.5	8.1	68.6	86
45-49	17.5	26.3	59.6	1.8	70.2	57
Education[A]						
None or up to primary	(10.3)	(23.1)	(43.6)	(2.6)	(53.8)	39
Secondary+	11.0	19.3	61.4	4.0	68.5	674
Religion of household head[A]						
Nauru Congregational	8.7	21.4	56.9	3.0	63.9	299
Catholic	10.1	14.3	64.7	3.4	70.6	238
Other religion	15.9	24.1	59.4	6.5	69.4	170
Wealth index						
Lower 40%	10.4	16.0	52.8	3.3	60.6	269
Upper 60%	11.2	21.7	64.9	4.3	71.8	447

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

[A] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of men who:					
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	Number of men
Total	**6.1**	**59.6**	**76.7**	**5.5**	**78.9**	**361**
Age[A]						
15-19	2.6	60.5	73.7	2.6	77.6	76
15-17	3.8	63.5	78.8	3.8	80.8	52
20-24	8.6	56.9	86.2	8.6	91.4	58
25-29	4.9	65.6	82.0	4.9	82.0	61
30-34	5.6	55.6	70.4	5.6	70.4	54
35-39	(4.2)	(54.2)	(68.8)	(2.1)	(72.9)	48
40-49	10.9	62.5	78.1	9.4	78.1	64
Education[A]						
None or up to primary	9.1	67.0	75.0	9.1	77.3	88
Secondary+	5.2	56.8	77.1	4.4	79.3	271
Religion of household head[A]						
Nauru Congregational	7.6	70.8	86.8	6.9	88.9	144
Catholic	4.1	44.6	62.8	4.1	66.1	121
Other religion	6.6	63.7	82.4	5.5	83.5	91
Wealth index						
Lower 40%	2.5	56.5	73.3	2.5	75.2	161
Upper 60%	9.0	62.0	79.5	8.0	82.0	200

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

[A] The category of '18-19' in the background characteristic of 'Age' and category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home[5]	Number of households
			Telephone					
	Radio[1]	Television[2]	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any[3]	Computer[4]		
Total	**36.0**	**76.5**	**0.9**	**98.1**	**98.3**	**29.7**	**76.3**	**528**
Education of household head[A]								
None or up to primary	(29.7)	(73.0)	(0.0)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(35.1)	(81.1)	37
Secondary+	37.1	76.8	1.1	98.3	98.5	28.6	76.4	475
Religion of household head[A]								
Nauru Congregational	36.0	75.2	0.9	98.6	98.6	27.6	72.9	214
Catholic	30.2	73.8	0.6	96.5	96.5	29.1	77.3	172
Other religion	43.4	82.4	1.5	99.3	100.0	33.8	80.9	136
Wealth index								
Lower 40%	25.0	57.3	1.2	97.2	97.2	16.1	71.8	248
Upper 60%	45.7	93.6	0.7	98.9	99.3	41.8	80.4	280

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

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

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

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

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

[A] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who:									
	Used a computer				Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2]	During the last 3 months[3]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last 3 months[5]	Number of women
Total	**31.1**	**28.1**	**22.9**	**88.3**	**95.0**	**79.1**	**84.8**	**83.8**	**68.0**	**716**
Age										
15-19	21.8	18.8	14.3	76.7	92.5	72.9	84.2	82.0	64.7	133
15-17	16.4	13.7	11.0	71.2	91.8	69.9	83.6	80.8	57.5	73
18-19	28.3	25.0	18.3	83.3	93.3	76.7	85.0	83.3	73.3	60
20-24	31.4	28.9	22.3	86.0	96.7	77.7	89.3	88.4	71.1	121
25-29	32.4	27.5	22.5	95.1	97.1	85.3	90.2	88.2	79.4	102
30-34	37.0	33.0	26.0	91.0	96.0	84.0	85.0	85.0	69.0	100
35-39	33.3	30.8	25.6	93.2	95.7	81.2	85.5	85.5	70.1	117
40-44	32.6	31.4	25.6	89.5	93.0	76.7	76.7	76.7	58.1	86
45-49	33.3	29.8	29.8	91.2	93.0	75.4	77.2	75.4	57.9	57
Education[A]										
None or up to primary	(20.5)	(15.4)	(10.3)	(84.6)	(89.7)	(61.5)	(74.4)	(71.8)	(53.8)	39
Secondary+	31.9	28.9	23.7	88.4	95.3	80.0	85.3	84.4	68.8	674
Religion of household head[A]										
Nauru Congregational	30.1	27.8	23.4	88.6	95.7	78.3	84.9	84.6	67.9	299
Catholic	29.0	25.2	20.6	84.9	94.1	78.2	82.8	80.7	64.7	238
Other religion	35.3	31.8	26.5	93.5	94.7	82.4	88.8	88.2	74.1	170
Wealth index										
Lower 40%	23.0	19.7	16.7	83.6	93.7	79.6	74.0	72.1	55.8	269
Upper 60%	36.0	33.1	26.6	91.1	95.7	78.7	91.3	90.8	75.4	447

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

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

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

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

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

[A] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of men who:									
	Used a computer				Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2]	During the last 3 months[3]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last 3 months[5]	Number of men
Total	**60.4**	**58.4**	**57.1**	**90.9**	**90.0**	**88.6**	**91.4**	**89.5**	**88.6**	**361**
Age[A]										
15-19	56.6	55.3	53.9	84.2	86.8	86.8	89.5	84.2	81.6	76
15-17	55.8	53.8	51.9	84.6	86.5	86.5	90.4	84.6	80.8	52
20-24	62.1	58.6	56.9	93.1	94.8	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.1	58
25-29	65.6	65.6	65.6	90.2	86.9	85.2	88.5	85.2	85.2	61
30-34	59.3	57.4	57.4	96.3	92.6	92.6	96.3	96.3	96.3	54
35-39	(56.3)	(52.1)	(47.9)	(89.6)	(85.4)	(81.3)	(89.6)	(89.6)	(89.6)	48
40-49	62.5	60.9	59.4	93.8	93.8	92.2	92.2	90.6	89.1	64
Education[A]										
None or up to primary	53.4	52.3	52.3	79.5	81.8	81.8	84.1	83.0	81.8	88
Secondary+	62.4	60.1	58.3	94.5	92.6	90.8	93.7	91.5	90.8	271
Religion of household head[A]										
Nauru Congregational	72.9	71.5	70.8	95.1	94.4	93.8	95.1	93.8	93.8	144
Catholic	40.5	38.8	37.2	80.2	80.2	77.7	84.3	81.0	80.2	121
Other religion	69.2	65.9	63.7	97.8	96.7	95.6	94.5	93.4	91.2	91
Wealth index										
Lower 40%	55.9	54.0	52.2	88.2	89.4	88.2	89.4	88.2	87.6	161
Upper 60%	64.0	62.0	61.0	93.0	90.5	89.0	93.0	90.5	89.5	200

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

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

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

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

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

[A] The category of '18-19' in the background characteristic of 'Age' and category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities[1,2]	Number of women
Total	**19.8**	**19.1**	**18.6**	**14.9**	**14.0**	**9.2**	**10.5**	**17.9**	**6.7**	**23.5**	**716**
Age											
15-24[1]	15.0	13.4	11.4	8.7	8.7	5.5	6.7	13.0	3.9	18.1	254
15-19	11.3	9.0	5.3	3.0	3.0	1.5	3.8	7.5	0.8	14.3	133
15-17	11.0	8.2	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	4.1	0.0	11.0	73
18-19	11.7	10.0	8.3	5.0	5.0	1.7	6.7	11.7	1.7	18.3	60
20-24	19.0	18.2	18.2	14.9	14.9	9.9	9.9	19.0	7.4	22.3	121
25-29	18.6	20.6	21.6	15.7	9.8	6.9	8.8	16.7	5.9	22.5	102
30-34	26.0	24.0	23.0	20.0	19.0	12.0	13.0	26.0	8.0	29.0	100
35-39	23.9	22.2	21.4	19.7	18.8	12.8	12.8	17.9	10.3	26.5	117
40-44	20.9	23.3	23.3	18.6	17.4	12.8	12.8	18.6	7.0	25.6	86
45-49	22.8	21.1	24.6	17.5	21.1	12.3	17.5	26.3	10.5	29.8	57
Education[A]											
None or up to primary	(7.7)	(7.7)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(7.7)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(2.6)	(7.7)	39
Secondary+	20.6	19.9	19.6	15.7	14.4	9.5	11.1	18.5	7.0	24.5	674
Religion of household head[A]											
Nauru Congregational	21.4	19.4	18.4	15.1	13.7	9.7	9.7	19.1	6.7	24.1	299
Catholic	17.2	17.6	16.8	13.4	12.6	7.6	9.2	16.0	5.5	20.6	238
Other religion	20.6	20.6	20.6	16.5	15.9	10.0	12.9	18.2	7.6	25.9	170
Wealth index											
Lower 40%	13.0	13.0	10.8	8.2	7.8	4.5	4.8	12.3	4.1	16.4	269
Upper 60%	23.9	22.8	23.3	19.0	17.7	12.1	13.9	21.3	8.3	27.7	447

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

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

[A] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities[1,2]	Number of men
Total	**53.5**	**52.6**	**53.7**	**48.8**	**52.9**	**44.6**	**39.6**	**33.0**	**25.2**	**57.3**	**361**
Age[A]											
15-24[1]	50.7	51.5	53.0	45.5	52.2	44.0	35.1	31.3	23.1	55.2	134
15-19	48.7	50.0	51.3	47.4	51.3	42.1	30.3	21.1	17.1	53.9	76
15-17	46.2	46.2	50.0	46.2	50.0	40.4	26.9	21.2	21.2	51.9	52
20-24	53.4	53.4	55.2	43.1	53.4	46.6	41.4	44.8	31.0	56.9	58
25-29	60.7	55.7	55.7	50.8	54.1	45.9	44.3	29.5	19.7	65.6	61
30-34	53.7	51.9	53.7	50.0	51.9	44.4	40.7	33.3	29.6	55.6	54
35-39	(45.8)	(47.9)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(52.1)	(41.7)	(39.6)	(37.5)	(25.0)	(52.1)	48
40-49	57.8	56.3	56.3	51.6	54.7	46.9	43.8	35.9	31.3	59.4	64
Education[A]											
None or up to primary	45.5	47.7	48.9	46.6	47.7	40.9	35.2	26.1	25.0	51.1	88
Secondary+	55.7	53.9	55.0	49.1	54.2	45.4	41.0	35.1	25.1	59.0	271
Religion of household head[A]											
Nauru Congregational	67.4	66.7	65.3	60.4	66.0	55.6	48.6	38.9	29.9	70.8	144
Catholic	33.1	33.1	35.5	31.4	33.1	25.6	24.8	21.5	14.9	37.2	121
Other religion	60.4	58.2	61.5	54.9	60.4	53.8	46.2	39.6	33.0	64.8	91
Wealth index											
Lower 40%	47.8	50.9	49.7	44.1	49.1	41.0	35.4	28.0	20.5	52.2	161
Upper 60%	58.0	54.0	57.0	52.5	56.0	47.5	43.0	37.0	29.0	61.5	200

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

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

[A] The category of '18-19' in the background characteristic of 'Age' and category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

4.10 TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.[41] If mentioned, e-cigarettes are included in the other response category of smokeless tobacco product use.

The consumption of alcohol carries a risk of adverse health and social consequences related to its intoxicating, toxic and dependence-producing properties. In addition to the chronic diseases that may develop in those who drink large amounts of alcohol over a number of years, alcohol use is also associated with an increased risk of acute health conditions, such as injuries, including from traffic accidents.[42] Alcohol use also causes harm far beyond the physical and psychological health of the drinker. It harms the well-being and health of people around the drinker. An intoxicated person can harm others or put them at risk of traffic accidents or violent behaviour, or negatively affect co-workers, relatives, friends or strangers. Thus, the impact of the harmful use of alcohol reaches deep into society.[43]

The Nauru MICS, 2023 collected information on ever and current use of tobacco and alcohol and intensity of use among women and men age 15-49 years. This section presents the main results.

Table SR.10.1W presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women age 15-49 years, and Table SR.10.1M presents the corresponding information for men of the same age group.

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

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

41 "Tobacco Key Facts." World Health Organization. March 9, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco.
42 "Alcohol." World Health Organization. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/.
43 "Alcohol Key Facts." World Health Organization. February 5, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/alcohol.

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who never used any tobacco product, percentage who ever used and currently use, by product, and percentage who currently do not use a smoked tobacco product, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of women who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month[2]	Number of women
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product[1]		
Total	**47.9**	**40.1**	**9.8**	**2.0**	**51.8**	**33.4**	**3.2**	**2.8**	**39.4**	**61.2**	**716**
Age											
15-19	58.6	27.1	9.8	4.5	41.4	18.0	3.8	6.0	27.8	73.7	133
15-17	64.4	26.0	4.1	5.5	35.6	19.2	1.4	4.1	24.7	75.3	73
18-19	51.7	28.3	16.7	3.3	48.3	16.7	6.7	8.3	31.7	71.7	60
20-24	42.1	38.8	12.4	6.6	57.9	36.4	5.8	8.3	50.4	53.7	121
25-29	52.9	37.3	7.8	0.0	45.1	27.5	3.9	2.0	33.3	64.7	102
30-34	44.0	46.0	10.0	0.0	56.0	38.0	4.0	0.0	42.0	58.0	100
35-39	40.2	48.7	11.1	0.0	59.8	44.4	2.6	0.0	47.0	53.0	117
40-44	44.2	47.7	8.1	0.0	55.8	38.4	0.0	0.0	38.4	60.5	86
45-49	54.4	38.6	7.0	0.0	45.6	35.1	0.0	0.0	35.1	64.9	57
Education[A]											
None or up to primary	(56.4)	(33.3)	(10.3)	(0.0)	(43.6)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(35.9)	(64.1)	39
Secondary+	47.3	40.5	9.8	2.1	52.4	33.5	3.4	2.8	39.8	60.8	674
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	44.9	42.4	9.9	2.3	54.6	35.0	3.0	2.8	40.8	60.1	434
None	52.5	36.5	9.6	1.4	47.5	30.9	3.5	2.8	37.2	62.8	282
Religion of household head[A]											
Nauru Congregational	46.8	41.1	10.7	1.3	53.2	34.4	2.3	2.0	38.8	61.2	299
Catholic	44.1	44.1	8.8	2.5	55.5	37.0	4.6	3.4	45.0	56.3	238
Other religion	53.5	33.5	10.0	2.4	45.9	27.1	2.9	3.5	33.5	67.1	170
Wealth index											
Lower 40%	40.1	46.8	11.9	1.1	59.9	43.5	2.2	1.5	47.2	52.8	269
Upper 60%	52.6	36.0	8.5	2.5	47.0	27.3	3.8	3.6	34.7	66.2	447

[1] MICS indicator SR.14a - Tobacco use; SDG indicator 3.a.1

[2] MICS indicator SR.14b - Non-smokers; SDG indicator 3.8.1

[A] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who never used any tobacco product, percentage who ever used and currently use, by product, and percentage who currently do not use a smoked tobacco product, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of men who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month[2]	Number of men
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product[1]		
Total	**65.1**	**28.8**	**3.6**	**2.2**	**34.6**	**19.1**	**0.6**	**1.1**	**20.8**	**79.5**	**361**
Age[A]											
15-19	85.5	11.8	1.3	1.3	14.5	6.6	0.0	0.0	6.6	93.4	76
15-17	86.5	11.5	0.0	1.9	13.5	5.8	0.0	0.0	5.8	94.2	52
20-24	51.7	37.9	6.9	1.7	46.6	27.6	1.7	1.7	31.0	69.0	58
25-29	57.4	36.1	1.6	4.9	42.6	14.8	1.6	1.6	18.0	82.0	61
30-34	57.4	37.0	3.7	1.9	42.6	27.8	0.0	0.0	27.8	72.2	54
35-39	(64.6)	(35.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(35.4)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(75.0)	48
40-49	67.2	21.9	7.8	3.1	32.8	18.8	0.0	3.1	21.9	79.7	64
Education[A]											
None or up to primary	67.0	29.5	1.1	2.3	33.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	11.4	88.6	88
Secondary+	64.2	28.8	4.4	2.2	35.4	21.8	0.7	1.5	24.0	76.4	271
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	61.2	32.2	3.3	2.7	38.3	19.7	1.1	1.6	22.4	77.6	183
None	69.1	25.3	3.9	1.7	30.9	18.5	0.0	0.6	19.1	81.5	178
Religion of household head[A]											
Nauru Congregational	65.3	27.1	3.5	3.5	34.0	11.1	1.4	2.8	15.3	85.4	144
Catholic	54.5	38.0	5.8	1.7	45.5	33.1	0.0	0.0	33.1	66.9	121
Other religion	79.1	18.7	1.1	1.1	20.9	12.1	0.0	0.0	12.1	87.9	91
Wealth index											
Lower 40%	64.6	28.0	5.0	1.9	34.8	18.6	0.0	0.6	19.3	81.4	161
Upper 60%	65.5	29.5	2.5	2.5	34.5	19.5	1.0	1.5	22.0	78.0	200

[1] MICS indicator SR.14a - Tobacco use; SDG indicator 3.a.1

[2] MICS indicator SR.14b - Non-smokers; SDG indicator 3.8.1

[A] The category of '18-19' in the background characteristic of 'Age' and category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Number of women who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Total	
Total	**15.4**	**716**	**19.3**	**22.7**	**23.1**	**34.8**	**100.0**	**264**
Age								
15-19	16.5	133	(35.5)	(29.0)	(19.4)	(16.1)	100.0	31
20-24	12.4	121	19.6	39.2	23.5	17.6	100.0	51
25-29	7.8	102	(25.0)	(15.6)	(21.9)	(37.5)	100.0	32
30-34	19.0	100	(23.8)	(19.0)	(19.0)	(38.1)	100.0	42
35-39	21.4	117	10.9	25.5	27.3	36.4	100.0	55
40-44	17.4	86	(18.2)	(9.1)	(24.2)	(48.5)	100.0	33
45-49	10.5	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Education[A]								
None or up to primary	(15.4)	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Secondary+	15.3	674	19.9	22.7	23.1	34.3	100.0	251
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	18.0	434	16.3	25.9	22.3	35.5	100.0	166
None	11.3	282	24.5	17.3	24.5	33.7	100.0	98
Religion of household head[A]								
Nauru Congregational	16.7	299	18.2	16.4	29.1	36.4	100.0	110
Catholic	17.2	238	20.0	23.0	21.0	36.0	100.0	100
Other religion	11.2	170	21.2	34.6	15.4	28.8	100.0	52
Wealth index								
Lower 40%	20.1	269	18.7	19.5	23.6	38.2	100.0	123
Upper 60%	12.5	447	19.9	25.5	22.7	31.9	100.0	141

[1] MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

[A] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	**18.3**	**361**
Age[A]		
15-19	11.8	76
15-17	11.5	52
20-24	24.1	58
25-29	19.7	61
30-34	20.4	54
35-39	(20.8)	48
40-44	(23.3)	43
Education[A]		
None or up to primary	22.7	88
Secondary+	17.0	271
Under-5s in the same household		
At least one	19.7	183
None	16.9	178
Religion of household head[A]		
Nauru Congregational	19.4	144
Catholic	23.1	121
Other religion	11.0	91
Wealth index quintile		
Lower 40%	19.3	161
Upper 60%	17.5	200

[1] MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

[A] The category of '18-19' and '45-49' in the background characteristic of 'Age' and category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who:			
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15[1]	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month[2]	Number of women
Total	**54.7**	**6.3**	**10.2**	**716**
Age				
15-19	66.2	6.8	9.0	133
15-17	76.7	9.6	4.1	73
18-19	53.3	3.3	15.0	60
20-24	46.3	8.3	14.9	121
25-29	52.0	2.9	7.8	102
30-34	50.0	6.0	12.0	100
35-39	57.3	6.8	8.5	117
40-44	53.5	8.1	8.1	86
45-49	56.1	3.5	10.5	57
Education[A]				
None or up to primary	(61.5)	(10.3)	(15.4)	39
Secondary+	54.3	5.9	9.8	674
Religion of household head[A]				
Nauru Congregational	53.2	7.0	10.4	299
Catholic	52.5	6.7	11.3	238
Other religion	61.2	4.1	8.8	170
Wealth index				
Lower 40%	53.5	5.9	7.4	269
Upper 60%	55.5	6.5	11.9	447

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

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

[A] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of men who:			
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15[1]	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month[2]	Number of men
Total	**71.2**	**16.9**	**23.3**	**361**
Age[A]				
15-19	90.8	5.3	6.6	76
15-17	96.2	1.9	3.8	52
20-24	55.2	27.6	41.4	58
25-29	57.4	24.6	32.8	61
30-34	79.6	16.7	14.8	54
35-39	(72.9)	(10.4)	(25.0)	48
40-49	67.2	18.8	23.4	64
Education[A]				
None or up to primary	73.9	20.5	23.9	88
Secondary+	70.1	15.9	23.2	271
Religion of household head[A]				
Nauru Congregational	70.1	19.4	25.0	144
Catholic	68.6	19.0	26.4	121
Other religion	76.9	11.0	15.4	91
Wealth index				
Lower 40%	73.3	15.5	21.7	161
Upper 60%	69.5	18.0	24.5	200

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

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

[A] The category of '18-19' in the background characteristic of 'Age' and category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

4.11 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

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

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

The Nauru MICS, 2023 included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed "children left behind", i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.11.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

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

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

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Living with both parents	Living with mother only			Living with father only				Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead[2]	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Total	**62.1**	**1.1**	**5.1**	**1.5**	**12.3**	**11.5**	**3.6**	**0.7**	**2.2**	**100.0**	**12.3**	**7.7**	**14.9**	**1,434**
Sex														
Male	62.1	1.5	5.6	1.5	11.7	11.2	3.5	0.3	2.8	100.0	12.4	8.5	14.4	751
Female	62.1	0.7	4.5	1.5	12.9	11.9	3.7	1.2	1.6	100.0	12.2	6.7	15.5	683
Age														
0-4	68.4	0.5	2.6	1.6	13.1	10.2	0.5	0.3	2.9	100.0	5.7	4.7	12.5	383
5-9	60.9	0.5	3.8	0.7	12.8	13.0	5.7	0.7	1.9	100.0	11.6	5.0	14.9	422
10-14	62.2	1.0	3.8	1.7	11.6	11.6	4.5	1.0	2.6	100.0	12.4	6.4	15.4	421
15-17	52.4	3.8	14.9	2.4	11.1	10.6	2.9	1.0	1.0	100.0	25.5	21.2	18.3	208
Religion of household head[A]														
Nauru Congregational	62.7	0.3	6.2	1.0	13.5	10.2	4.1	0.2	1.9	100.0	11.7	7.5	11.7	617
Catholic	59.1	2.3	4.9	2.1	12.6	12.3	3.7	1.6	1.4	100.0	15.0	9.3	18.7	486
Other religion	67.4	1.0	2.6	1.6	8.9	13.4	2.6	0.3	2.2	100.0	8.3	5.1	16.3	313
Wealth index														
Lower 40%	60.9	0.5	5.5	0.5	14.1	11.9	2.6	0.5	3.5	100.0	10.3	6.5	13.7	604
Upper 60%	62.9	1.6	4.8	2.2	11.0	11.2	4.2	0.8	1.3	100.0	13.7	8.6	15.8	830

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

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

[A] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								
	Mother living elsewhere[A]	Father living elsewhere[A]	Both mother and father living elsewhere[A]	At least one parent living elsewhere[A]	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years
Total	**4.8**	**12.1**	**5.0**	**21.9**	**0.7**	**2.0**	**0.1**	**2.8**	**1,434**
Sex									
Male	4.9	11.6	5.5	22.0	0.9	2.0	0.3	3.2	751
Female	4.7	12.6	4.5	21.8	0.4	1.9	0.0	2.3	683
Age									
0-4	1.3	12.8	2.6	16.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.8	383
5-9	6.4	12.6	3.8	22.7	0.7	1.7	0.5	2.8	422
10-14	5.5	11.6	3.6	20.7	1.0	2.4	0.0	3.3	421
15-17	6.7	10.6	14.9	32.2	1.4	1.9	0.0	3.4	208
Orphanhood status[B]									
Both parents alive	4.3	14.5	6.1	24.9	0.8	2.4	0.2	3.3	1,190
Only mother alive	8.8	na	na	8.8	0.6	na	na	0.6	181
Unknown	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	32
Religion of household head[B]									
Nauru Congregational	4.4	13.3	6.0	23.7	0.8	1.9	0.3	3.1	617
Catholic	6.0	12.3	4.9	23.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.2	486
Other religion	3.5	8.6	2.6	14.7	0.6	3.2	0.0	3.8	313
Wealth index									
Lower 40%	3.5	14.1	5.5	23.0	0.7	3.3	0.3	4.3	604
Upper 60%	5.8	10.6	4.7	21.1	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.7	830

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

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

[B] The category of 'Only father alive' and 'Both parents deceased' in the background characteristic of 'Orphanhood status' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

na: not applicable

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member[A]	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
Total	**7.7**	**1434**	**92.7**	**110**
Sex				
Male	8.5	751	90.6	64
Female	6.7	683	(95.7)	46
Age				
0-4	4.7	383	(*)	18
5-9	5.0	422	(*)	21
10-14	6.4	421	(96.3)	27
15-17	21.2	208	(88.6)	44
Orphanhood status[B]				
Both parents alive	6.1	1190	91.8	73
Only mother alive	8.8	181	(*)	16
Religion of household head[B]				
Nauru Congregational	7.5	617	(95.7)	46
Catholic	9.3	486	(91.1)	45
Other religion	5.1	313	(*)	16
Wealth index quintile				
Lower 40%	6.5	604	(89.7)	39
Upper 60%	8.6	830	94.4	71

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

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

[B] The category of 'Only father alive', 'Both parents deceased' and 'Unknown' in the background characteristic of 'Orphanhood status' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

5 SURVIVE

Public Health promotion – Nauru Immunization week (picture from Nauru Public Health Facebook page).

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

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

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life[44]
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality ($_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality ($_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

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

Table CS.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the two recent 10-year periods before the survey.

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for 10 year periods preceding the survey, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Years preceding the survey					
0-9	15	10	25	1	26
10-19	12	10	22	(0)	(22)

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

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

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

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

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

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

( ) Figures that are based on 250-499 years of exposure.

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

6 THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

Interview with a mother during MICS data collection (picture from NBS).

6.1 FERTILITY

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

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

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Total
Age[A]	
15-19[1]	78
20-24	168
25-29	149
30-34	146
35-39	77
40-44	(33)
45-49	(*)
TFR (15-49 years)[B]	3.3
GFR[C]	105.2
CBR[D]	25.4

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

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

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

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

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 125 women years of exposure

( ) Figures that are based on 125 to 249 women years of exposure

6.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING

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

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.[45]

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	**11.3**	**1.5**	**12.8**	**1.5**	**133**	**13.2**	**121**
Religion of household head[A]							
Nauru Congregational	10.0	0.0	10.0	1.7	60	(22.2)	45
Catholic	(15.2)	(2.2)	(17.4)	(2.2)	46	(2.6)	38
Other religion	(7.4)	(3.7)	(11.1)	(0.0)	27	(14.7)	34
Wealth index							
Lower 40%	10.0	2.0	12.0	2.0	50	(12.8)	39
Upper 60%	12.0	1.2	13.3	1.2	83	13.4	82

[1] MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing

[A] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have fathered a live birth and who have fathered a live birth before age 15, and percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have:		Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-24 years
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15			
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**76**	**3.4**	**58**

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

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

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, Nauru MICS, 2023

	All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	**0.6**	**716**	**11.7**	**583**
Age				
15-19	1.5	133	na	na
15-17	2.7	73	na	na
18-19	0.0	60	na	na
20-24	0.0	121	13.2	121
25-29	1.0	102	13.7	102
30-34	0.0	100	8.0	100
35-39	0.0	117	12.8	117
40-44	1.2	86	12.8	86
45-49	0.0	57	7.0	57

na: not applicable

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

Percentage of men who have fathered a live birth, by age 15 and 18, Nauru MICS, 2023

	All			
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	**0.6**	**361**	**2.5**	**285**
Age				
15-19	0.0	76	na	na
15-17	0.0	52	na	na
18-19	(*)	24	na	na
20-24	0.0	58	3.4	58
25-29	0.0	61	1.6	61
30-34	0.0	54	0.0	54
35-39	(0.0)	48	(2.1)	48
40-44	(2.3)	43	(4.7)	43
45-49	(*)	21	(*)	21

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

na: not applicable

6.3 CONTRACEPTION

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children.[46]

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

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

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

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

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic[47] and iii) fecund[48] and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).

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

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

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

Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method[49] and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. Summing the met

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

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

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

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

need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):													Number of women currently married or in union
		Modern method						Traditional method						
	No method	Female sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	
Total	**75.4**	**3.5**	**0.7**	**4.7**	**12.0**	**0.2**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**1.6**	**22.5**	**2.1**	**24.6**	**426**
Age[A]														
20-24	65.2	7.2	0.0	7.2	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.8	0.0	34.8	69
25-29	72.0	5.3	0.0	6.7	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	26.7	1.3	28.0	75
30-34	76.4	1.4	0.0	2.8	18.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.6	0.0	23.6	72
35-39	76.4	3.4	1.1	5.6	6.7	1.1	3.4	0.0	1.1	1.1	21.3	2.2	23.6	89
40-49	81.5	0.9	1.9	1.9	6.5	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.0	4.6	13.0	5.6	18.5	108
Number of living children														
0	88.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	11.1	54
1	82.4	2.7	0.0	1.4	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.0	17.6	74
2	65.3	6.9	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	31.9	2.8	34.7	72
3	76.4	4.2	1.4	1.4	13.9	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	22.2	1.4	23.6	72
4+	71.4	2.6	1.3	5.8	11.0	0.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.9	24.7	3.9	28.6	154
Religion of household head[A]														
Nauru Congregational	74.7	5.6	0.0	6.2	10.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	23.0	2.2	25.3	178
Catholic	78.0	1.4	1.4	3.5	9.9	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.7	1.4	19.9	2.1	22.0	141
Other religion	72.5	2.0	1.0	3.9	18.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	25.5	2.0	27.5	102
Wealth index														
Lower 40%	78.8	4.4	0.6	2.5	10.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.9	18.8	2.5	21.3	160
Upper 60%	73.3	3.0	0.8	6.0	13.2	0.4	1.5	0.4	0.0	1.5	24.8	1.9	26.7	266

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

[A] The category of '15-19' in the background characteristic of 'Age' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of women currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Total	**7.2**	**0.3**	**7.6**	**290**
Age				
15-19	2.5	0.0	2.5	120
20-24	13.5	0.0	13.5	52
25-29	(11.1)	(0.0)	(11.1)	27
30-34	(10.7)	(3.6)	(14.3)	28
35-39	(17.9)	(0.0)	(17.9)	28
40-49	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	35
Number of living children[A]				
0	3.5	0.0	3.5	171
1	12.3	1.8	14.0	57
4+	(11.1)	(0.0)	(11.1)	27
Religion of household head[A]				
Nauru Congregational	9.1	0.8	9.9	121
Catholic	7.2	0.0	7.2	97
Other religion	4.4	0.0	4.4	68
Wealth index				
Lower 40%	6.4	0.0	6.4	109
Upper 60%	7.7	0.6	8.3	181

[A] The category of '3' and '2' in the background characteristic of 'Number of living children' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods[1]	
Total	**27.2**	**7.0**	**34.3**	**13.1**	**11.5**	**24.6**	**40.4**	**18.5**	**58.9**	**426**	**41.8**	**38.2**	**251**
Age													
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	10
20-24	44.9	10.1	55.1	21.7	13.0	34.8	66.7	23.2	89.9	69	38.7	38.7	62
25-29	33.3	4.0	37.3	16.0	12.0	28.0	49.3	16.0	65.3	75	(42.9)	(40.8)	49
30-34	29.2	9.7	38.9	18.1	5.6	23.6	47.2	15.3	62.5	72	(37.8)	(37.8)	45
35-39	25.8	6.7	32.6	10.1	13.5	23.6	36.0	20.2	56.2	89	42.0	38.0	50
40-49	8.3	5.6	13.9	5.6	13.0	18.5	13.9	18.5	32.4	108	(57.1)	(40.0)	35
Religion of household head[A]													
Nauru Congregational	24.7	9.0	33.7	11.2	14.0	25.3	36.0	23.0	59.0	178	42.9	39.0	105
Catholic	34.0	6.4	40.4	14.2	7.8	22.0	48.2	14.2	62.4	141	35.2	31.8	88
Other religion	21.6	3.9	25.5	15.7	11.8	27.5	37.3	15.7	52.9	102	51.9	48.1	54
Wealth index													
Lower 40%	28.1	6.3	34.4	8.8	12.5	21.3	36.9	18.8	55.6	160	38.2	33.7	89
Upper 60%	26.7	7.5	34.2	15.8	10.9	26.7	42.5	18.4	60.9	266	43.8	40.7	162

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

[A] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases.

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently unmarried or not in union
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	
Total	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**4.5**	**3.1**	**7.6**	**4.8**	**3.4**	**8.3**	**290**
Age[A]										
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	120
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	5.8	13.5	7.7	5.8	13.5	52
25-29	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(11.1)	27
30-34	(3.6)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(10.7)	(14.3)	(7.1)	(10.7)	(17.9)	28
35-39	(0.0)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(7.1)	(10.7)	(17.9)	(7.1)	(14.3)	(21.4)	28
Religion of household head[A]										
Nauru Congregational	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	4.1	9.9	5.8	4.1	9.9	121
Catholic	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	3.1	7.2	4.1	3.1	7.2	97
Other religion	1.5	1.5	2.9	2.9	1.5	4.4	4.4	2.9	7.4	68
Wealth index										
Lower 40%	0.9	0.9	1.8	3.7	2.8	6.4	4.6	3.7	8.3	109
Upper 60%	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	3.3	8.3	5.0	3.3	8.3	181

[A] The category of '40-44' and '45-49' in the background characteristic of 'Age' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

6.4 ANTENATAL CARE

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

WHO recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.[50] WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

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

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.[6]

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

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

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

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

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Provider of antenatal care[A]				Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel[1,B]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	No antenatal care	Total		
Total	**65.8**	**19.7**	**14.5**	**100.0**	**85.5**	**152**
Age at most recent live birth[C]						
20-34	61.2	23.3	15.5	100.0	84.5	103
35-49	(80.8)	(11.5)	(7.7)	100.0	(92.3)	26
Religion of household head[C]						
Nauru Congregational	67.7	16.9	15.4	100.0	84.6	65
Catholic	58.2	27.3	14.5	100.0	85.5	55
Other religion	(75.0)	(10.7)	(14.3)	100.0	(85.7)	28
Wealth index						
Lower 40%	58.2	21.8	20.0	100.0	80.0	55
Upper 60%	70.1	18.6	11.3	100.0	88.7	97

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

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

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

[C] The category of 'Less than 20' in the background characteristic of 'Age at most recent live birth' and category of 'No religion/ Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit							Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider[1]	8 or more visits to any provider[2]	DK/ Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing	Total			
Total	**14.5**	**22.4**	**50.7**	**34.9**	**12.5**	**14.5**	**44.7**	**24.3**	**9.9**	**4.6**	**2.0**	**100.0**	**152**	**3.0**	**127**
Age at most recent live birth[A]															
20-34	15.5	22.3	48.5	34.0	13.6	15.5	51.5	18.4	9.7	2.9	1.9	100.0	103	3.0	85
35-49	(7.7)	(19.2)	(65.4)	(42.3)	(7.7)	(7.7)	(34.6)	(34.6)	(3.8)	(15.4)	(3.8)	100.0	26	(*)	23
Religion of household head[A]															
Nauru Congregational	15.4	20.0	52.3	36.9	12.3	15.4	49.2	27.7	4.6	1.5	1.5	100.0	65	3.0	54
Catholic	14.5	21.8	50.9	40.0	12.7	14.5	38.2	27.3	10.9	5.5	3.6	100.0	55	(4.0)	45
Other religion	(14.3)	(32.1)	(46.4)	(21.4)	(7.1)	(14.3)	(42.9)	(10.7)	(21.4)	(10.7)	(0.0)	100.0	28	(*)	24
Wealth index															
Lower 40%	20.0	25.5	40.0	27.3	14.5	20.0	38.2	21.8	10.9	7.3	1.8	100.0	55	(4.0)	43
Upper 60%	11.3	20.6	56.7	39.2	11.3	11.3	48.5	25.8	9.3	3.1	2.1	100.0	97	3.0	84

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

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

[A] The category of 'Less than 20' in the background characteristic of 'Age at most recent live birth' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	
Total	**82.2**	**80.3**	**78.3**	**74.3**	**152**
Age at most recent live birth[B]					
20-34	80.6	76.7	76.7	71.8	103
35-49	(92.3)	(92.3)	(88.5)	(88.5)	26
Religion of household head[B]					
Nauru Congregational	81.5	80.0	81.5	75.4	65
Catholic	83.6	81.8	76.4	74.5	55
Other religion	(82.1)	(78.6)	(75.0)	(71.4)	28
Wealth index					
Lower 40%	78.2	80.0	74.5	72.7	55
Upper 60%	84.5	80.4	80.4	75.3	97

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

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

[B] The category of 'Less than 20' in the background characteristic of 'Age at most recent live birth' and category of 'No religion/ Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

6.5 NEONATAL TETANUS

Tetanus immunisation during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant.[51] WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 25,000 newborn children in 2018 within their first month of life.[52]

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

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

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the previous 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within the previous 10 years;
- Received 5 or more doses anytime during her life.[53]

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

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

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

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

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

Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who received at least 2 tetanus toxoid containing vaccine doses during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during pregnancy but received:				Protected against tetanus[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
Total	**8.6**	**9.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**18.4**	**152**
Religion of household head[A]							
Nauru Congregational	9.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	65
Catholic	12.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	55
Other religion	(0.0)	(21.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.4)	28
Wealth index							
Lower 40%	7.3	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	55
Upper 60%	9.3	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	97

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

[A] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

6.6 DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.[54]

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

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.[55] The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and, in case of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to provide obstetric care in the right level of facility.[10] The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition[10], skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth; and identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications.

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

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

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

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Place of delivery					
	Health facility					
	Public sector	Overseas	Home	Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**98.0**	**0.7**	**1.3**	**100.0**	**98.7**	**152**
Age at most recent live birth[A]						
20-34	97.1	1.0	1.9	100.0	98.1	103
35-49	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	26
Number of antenatal care visits[A]						
1-3 visits	(91.2)	(2.9)	(5.9)	100.0	(94.1)	34
4+ visits	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	77
8+ visits	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	53
Religion of household head[A]						
Nauru Congregational	96.9	1.5	1.5	100.0	98.5	65
Catholic	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	55
Other religion	(96.4)	(0.0)	(3.6)	100.0	(96.4)	28
Wealth index						
Lower 40%	98.2	0.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	55
Upper 60%	97.9	1.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	97

[1] MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries

[A] The category of 'Less than 20' in the background characteristic of 'Age at most recent live birth' and category of 'None' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Number of antenatal care visits' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Person assisting at delivery									Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant		Other										
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/Friend	Other	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	
Total	**33.6**	**64.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**100.0**	**98.0**	**7.9**	**4.6**	**12.5**	**152**
Age at most recent live birth[A]													
20-34	37.9	60.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	98.1	5.8	5.8	11.7	103
35-49	(34.6)	(65.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(15.4)	26
Number of antenatal care visits[A]													
1-3 visits	(41.2)	(52.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(94.1)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(11.8)	34
4+ visits	29.9	70.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	9.1	3.9	13.0	77
8+ visits	32.1	67.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	11.3	3.8	15.1	53
Place of delivery[A]													
Any health facility	33.3	65.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	100.0	98.7	8.0	4.7	12.7	150
Public health facility	32.9	65.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	100.0	98.7	7.4	4.7	12.1	149
Religion of household head[A]													
Nauru Congregational	30.8	64.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	100.0	95.4	9.2	4.6	13.8	65
Catholic	34.5	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	10.9	3.6	14.5	55
Other religion	(35.7)	(64.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(3.6)	28
Wealth index													
Lower 40%	30.9	65.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	96.4	5.5	5.5	10.9	55
Upper 60%	35.1	63.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	9.3	4.1	13.4	97

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

[2] MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

[A] The category of 'Less than 20' in the background characteristic of 'Age at most recent live birth' and category of 'None' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Number of antenatal care visits' and category of 'Home' and 'Overseas' in the background characteristic of 'Place of delivery' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

6.7 BIRTHWEIGHT

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (LBW), defined as a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days with more than 80% of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood such as lower IQ and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular problems.[56, 57]

Premature birth, being born before 37 weeks gestation, is the primary cause of LBW given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as much of the foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birthweight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.[58, 59, 60] Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.[61, 62] Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.[63,64]

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among the unweighed, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighted are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low and middle-income countries and can further bias LBW estimates.[65] To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.[66] This method comprises a single imputation allowing births with missing birthweights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 percent of data heaped on 2500 g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not ready for inclusion in the standard tabulations of MICS. Table TM.7.1 therefore present the crude percentage, which is known to not be representative for the birthweight of all children.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight)[B]:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total[1,A]		From card	From recall	Total	
Total	**19.7**	**72.4**	**98.7**	**152**	**4.1**	**4.1**	**10.2**	**147**
Age at most recent live birth[C]								
20-34 years	19.4	72.8	98.1	103	3.1	2.0	7.1	98
35-49 years	(11.5)	(76.9)	(100.0)	26	(3.8)	(7.7)	(15.4)	26
Place of delivery[C]								
Any health facility	19.3	72.7	98.7	150	4.1	4.1	10.3	145
Public health facility	18.8	73.2	98.7	149	4.2	4.2	10.4	144
Birth order of most recent live birth[C]								
1	(20.0)	(72.5)	(100.0)	40	(5.1)	(7.7)	(12.8)	39
2-3	25.0	67.3	98.1	52	6.0	2.0	12.0	50
4-5	(21.1)	(73.7)	(97.4)	38	(2.7)	(2.7)	(5.4)	37
Religion of household head[C]								
Nauru Congregational	16.9	78.5	98.5	65	6.3	4.7	10.9	64
Catholic	18.2	69.1	98.2	55	3.8	5.7	15.1	53
Other religion	(32.1)	(60.7)	(100.0)	28	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26
Wealth index								
Lower 40%	18.2	72.7	98.2	55	5.8	1.9	7.7	52
Upper 60%	20.6	72.2	99.0	97	3.2	5.3	11.6	95

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

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

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

[C] The category of 'Less than 20' and 'Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Age at most recent live birth' and category of 'Home', 'Overseas' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Place of delivery' and category of '6+' in the background characteristic of 'Birth order of most recent live birth' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

6.8 POST-NATAL CARE

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.6 million newborns annually die in the first month of life[67] and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth[68], which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur[69].

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

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

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery.[70] To assess the extent of post-natal care utilisation, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey.

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

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

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.[71] Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Duration of stay in health facility								
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing	Total	12 hours or more[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
Total	**8.0**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**62.7**	**25.3**	**2.7**	**100.0**	**88.7**	**150**
Age at most recent live birth[A]									
20-34	6.9	1.0	1.0	61.4	26.7	3.0	100.0	89.1	101
35-49	(11.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(61.5)	(23.1)	(3.8)	100.0	(84.6)	26
Religion of household head[A]									
Nauru Congregational	9.4	0.0	0.0	62.5	23.4	4.7	100.0	85.9	64
Catholic	5.5	1.8	1.8	60.0	29.1	1.8	100.0	90.9	55
Other religion	(7.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(74.1)	(18.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(92.6)	27
Wealth index									
Lower 40%	13.0	1.9	1.9	53.7	27.8	1.9	100.0	83.3	54
Upper 60%	5.2	0.0	0.0	67.7	24.0	3.1	100.0	91.7	96

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

[A] The category of 'Less than 20' in the background characteristic of 'Age at most recent live birth' and category of 'No religion/ Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	PNC visit for newborns[B]							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/Missing			
Total	**94.1**	**42.8**	**24.3**	**3.9**	**2.0**	**11.8**	**9.2**	**5.9**	**100.0**	**95.4**	**152**
Sex of newborn											
Male	97.7	40.7	23.3	4.7	3.5	14.0	7.0	7.0	100.0	97.7	86
Female	89.4	45.5	25.8	3.0	0.0	9.1	12.1	4.5	100.0	92.4	66
Age at most recent live birth[D]											
20-34	92.2	40.8	23.3	4.9	1.9	12.6	10.7	5.8	100.0	94.2	103
35-49	(100.0)	(50.0)	(23.1)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(15.4)	(3.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	26
Place of delivery[D]											
Any health facility	94.7	42.0	24.7	4.0	2.0	12.0	9.3	6.0	100.0	95.3	150
Public health facility	94.6	41.6	24.8	4.0	2.0	12.1	9.4	6.0	100.0	95.3	149
Religion of household head[D]											
Nauru Congregational	93.8	43.1	23.1	3.1	3.1	12.3	10.8	4.6	100.0	96.9	65
Catholic	96.4	41.8	27.3	7.3	1.8	10.9	3.6	7.3	100.0	96.4	55
Other religion	(92.9)	(46.4)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(10.7)	(3.6)	100.0	(92.9)	28
Wealth index											
Lower 40%	90.9	45.5	12.7	5.5	1.8	10.9	14.5	9.1	100.0	92.7	55
Upper 60%	95.9	41.2	30.9	3.1	2.1	12.4	6.2	4.1	100.0	96.9	97

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

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

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

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

[D] The category of 'Less than 20' in the background characteristic of 'Age at most recent live birth' and category of 'Home' and 'Overseas' in the background characteristic of 'Place of delivery' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns				Provider of first PNC visit for newborns		Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Overseas	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Total	
Total	**5.4**	**93.7**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**111**
Sex of newborn							
Male	4.8	93.5	1.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	62
Female	(6.1)	(93.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(100)	100.0	49
Place of delivery[A]							
Any health facility	5.5	93.6	0.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	109
Public health facility	5.6	94.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108
Religion of household head[A]							
Nauru Congregational	(4.3)	(93.6)	(2.1)	100.0	(100)	100.0	47
Catholic	(7.0)	(93.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100)	100.0	43
Wealth index							
Lower 40%	(8.3)	(91.7)	(0.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	36
Upper 60%	4.0	94.7	1.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	75

[A] The category of 'Home' and 'Overseas' in the background characteristic of 'Place of delivery' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' and 'Other religion' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother[2]	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth[3]	DK/Don't remember	Total	
Total	**72.4**	**25.0**	**48.7**	**3.3**	**44.1**	**3.9**	**100.0**	**152**
Sex of newborn								
Male	70.9	22.1	41.9	1.2	53.5	3.5	100.0	86
Female	74.2	28.8	57.6	6.1	31.8	4.5	100.0	66
Age at most recent live birth[B]								
20-34	70.9	27.2	52.4	3.9	38.8	4.9	100.0	103
35-49	(73.1)	(34.6)	(42.3)	(3.8)	(53.8)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Place of delivery[B]								
Any health facility	72.0	25.3	48.0	3.3	44.7	4.0	100.0	150
Public health facility	71.8	25.5	48.3	3.4	44.3	4.0	100.0	149
Religion of household head[B]								
Nauru Congregational	66.2	24.6	38.5	3.1	55.4	3.1	100.0	65
Catholic	76.4	29.1	52.7	3.6	38.2	5.5	100.0	55
Other religion	(75.0)	(14.3)	(60.7)	(3.6)	(32.1)	(3.6)	100.0	28
Wealth index								
Lower 40%	70.9	29.1	49.1	5.5	40.0	5.5	100.0	55
Upper 60%	73.2	22.7	48.5	2.1	46.4	3.1	100.0	97

[1] MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried

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

[3] MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing

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

[B] The category of 'Less than 20' in the background characteristic of 'Age at most recent live birth' and category of 'Home' and 'Overseas' in the background characteristic of 'Place of delivery' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:								
			Breastfeeding						
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counselling	Observation	Counselling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking	Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**82.2**	**88.2**	**80.9**	**74.3**	**85.5**	**77.6**	**72.4**	**93.4**	**152**
Sex of newborn									
Male	86.0	89.5	83.7	79.1	87.2	76.7	75.6	94.2	86
Female	77.3	86.4	77.3	68.2	83.3	78.8	68.2	92.4	66
Age at most recent live birth[A]									
20-34	84.5	88.3	79.6	72.8	84.5	79.6	72.8	93.2	103
35-49	(73.1)	(84.6)	(84.6)	(73.1)	(88.5)	(69.2)	(61.5)	(96.2)	26
Place of delivery[A]									
Any health facility	82.7	88.0	80.7	74.0	85.3	77.3	72.0	93.3	150
Public health facility	82.6	87.9	80.5	73.8	85.2	77.2	71.8	93.3	149
Religion of household head[A]									
Nauru Congregational	80.0	86.2	81.5	81.5	86.2	78.5	75.4	92.3	65
Catholic	81.8	89.1	76.4	65.5	80.0	74.5	67.3	92.7	55
Other religion	(85.7)	(89.3)	(89.3)	(71.4)	(92.9)	(82.1)	(75.0)	(96.4)	28
Wealth index									
Lower 40%	80.0	85.5	74.5	70.9	81.8	81.8	70.9	92.7	55
Upper 60%	83.5	89.7	84.5	76.3	87.6	75.3	73.2	93.8	97

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

[A] The category of 'Less than 20' in the background characteristic of 'Age at most recent live birth' and category of 'Home' and 'Overseas' in the background characteristic of 'Place of delivery' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Nauru MICS, 2023

		PNC visit for mothers[B]									
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total	Post-natal health check for the mother[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**90.8**	**38.2**	**24.3**	**2.0**	**2.6**	**7.2**	**23.7**	**2.0**	**100.0**	**92.8**	**152**
Sex of newborn											
Male	93.0	37.2	22.1	2.3	2.3	9.3	24.4	2.3	100.0	93.0	86
Female	87.9	39.4	27.3	1.5	3.0	4.5	22.7	1.5	100.0	92.4	66
Age at most recent live birth[D]											
20-34	89.3	36.9	24.3	1.9	2.9	6.8	25.2	1.9	100.0	92.2	103
35-49	(96.2)	(50.0)	(19.2)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(7.7)	(15.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.2)	26
Place of delivery[D]											
Any health facility	91.3	37.3	24.7	2.0	2.7	7.3	24.0	2.0	100.0	92.7	150
Public health facility	91.3	36.9	24.8	2.0	2.7	7.4	24.2	2.0	100.0	92.6	149
Religion of household head[D]											
Nauru Congregational	90.8	41.5	21.5	0.0	3.1	4.6	27.7	1.5	100.0	92.3	65
Catholic	96.4	32.7	30.9	5.5	3.6	9.1	16.4	1.8	100.0	98.2	55
Other religion	(78.6)	(39.3)	(17.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.7)	(28.6)	(3.6)	100.0	(82.1)	28
Wealth index											
Lower 40%	85.5	43.6	12.7	1.8	0.0	3.6	36.4	1.8	100.0	89.1	55
Upper 60%	93.8	35.1	30.9	2.1	4.1	9.3	16.5	2.1	100.0	94.8	97

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

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

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

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

[D] The category of 'Less than 20' in the background characteristic of 'Age at most recent live birth' and category of 'Home' and 'Overseas' in the background characteristic of 'Place of delivery' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers				Provider of first PNC visit for mothers		Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Overseas	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Total	
Total	**3.9**	**95.1**	**1.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**102**
Sex of newborn							
Male	3.6	94.5	1.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	55
Female	(4.3)	(95.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	47
Place of delivery[A]							
Any health facility	3.0	96.0	1.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
Public health facility	3.0	97.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99
Religion of household head[A]							
Nauru Congregational	(7.0)	(90.7)	(2.3)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	43
Catholic	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	40
Wealth index							
Lower 40%	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	32
Upper 60%	5.7	92.9	1.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	70

[A] The category of 'Home' and 'Overseas' in the background characteristic of 'Place of delivery' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' and 'Other religion' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within 2 days of birth for:					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Newborns[1]	Mothers[2]	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	Missing	
Total	**95.4**	**92.8**	**88.8**	**2.6**	**2.0**	**152**
Sex of newborn						
Male	97.7	93.0	89.5	1.2	2.3	86
Female	92.4	92.4	87.9	4.5	1.5	66
Age at most recent live birth[A]						
20-34	94.2	92.2	87.4	2.9	1.9	103
35-49	(100.0)	(96.2)	(96.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26
Place of delivery[A]						
Any health facility	95.3	92.7	88.7	2.7	2.0	150
Public health facility	95.3	92.6	88.6	2.7	2.0	149
Religion of household head[A]						
Nauru Congregational	96.9	92.3	89.2	1.5	1.5	65
Catholic	96.4	98.2	94.5	1.8	1.8	55
Other religion	(92.9)	(82.1)	(78.6)	(7.1)	(3.6)	28
Wealth index						
Lower 40%	92.7	89.1	83.6	3.6	1.8	55
Upper 60%	96.9	94.8	91.8	2.1	2.1	97

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

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

[A] The category of 'Less than 20' in the background characteristic of 'Age at most recent live birth' and category of 'Home' and 'Overseas' in the background characteristic of 'Place of delivery' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

6.9 HIV

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission.[33] Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts.[32,33] The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV.[32,33] The HIV module administered to women and men 15-49 years of age addresses part of this call.

The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting indicator: the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission, is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the Nauru MICS, 2023 all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M.

Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M also present the percentage of women and men who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Nauru MICS, 2023, that HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means or sharing food with someone with HIV. The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food.

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

Discrimination is a human rights violation prohibited by international human rights law and most national constitutions. Discrimination in the context of HIV refers to unfair or unjust treatment (an act or an omission) of an individual based on his or her real or perceived HIV status. Discrimination exacerbates risks and deprives people of their rights and entitlements, fuelling the HIV epidemic.[33]

The following questions were asked in Nauru MICS, 2023 to measure stigma and discriminatory attitudes that may result in discriminatory acts (or omissions): whether the respondent 1) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV; 2) thinks that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV; 3) thinks people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV; 4) thinks people talk badly about those living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV; 5) thinks people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people; 6) agrees or disagrees with the statement 'I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV'; and 7) fears that she/he could get HIV if she/he comes into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV. Tables TM.11.3W and TM.11.3M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV.

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.[32,33] Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Tables TM.11.4W and TM.11.4M.

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

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections.[32,33] The next tables present specific information on this age group. Tables TM.11.6W and TM.11.6M summarise information on key HIV indicators for young women and young men.

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Nauru MICS, 2023

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Super-natural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1,A]	Number of women
Total	**26.4**	**20.9**	**21.4**	**18.0**	**24.0**	**15.1**	**23.5**	**15.2**	**10.2**	**7.4**	**716**
Age											
15-24[1]	15.0	11.4	10.6	9.4	11.8	7.9	12.2	7.1	3.9	3.1	254
15-19	13.5	11.3	9.8	9.0	11.3	7.5	9.8	6.8	3.0	2.3	133
15-17	9.6	9.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	8.2	6.8	4.1	4.1	73
18-19	18.3	13.3	13.3	11.7	16.7	8.3	11.7	6.7	1.7	0.0	60
20-24	16.5	11.6	11.6	9.9	12.4	8.3	14.9	7.4	5.0	4.1	121
25-29	21.6	18.6	16.7	14.7	17.6	13.7	20.6	13.7	8.8	6.9	102
30-39	36.4	27.6	30.9	24.4	34.1	21.2	32.7	20.7	15.2	9.7	217
40-49	35.0	29.4	29.4	25.9	35.0	19.6	31.5	22.4	14.7	11.9	143
Education[B]											
None or up to primary	(15.4)	(12.8)	(12.8)	(10.3)	(12.8)	(7.7)	(12.8)	(5.1)	(2.6)	(2.6)	39
Secondary+	27.0	21.4	21.8	18.4	24.6	15.4	24.0	15.9	10.7	7.7	674
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	30.2	23.9	25.4	21.0	28.7	18.2	27.4	18.8	12.9	9.4	457
Never married/in union	19.7	15.8	14.3	12.7	15.8	9.7	16.6	8.9	5.4	3.9	259
Religion of household head[B]											
Nauru Congregational	23.4	16.7	18.1	14.0	20.4	12.4	20.7	13.4	9.4	6.7	299
Catholic	30.7	25.6	26.9	23.5	29.4	18.9	27.3	18.5	11.8	8.8	238
Other religion	25.3	22.4	20.0	17.6	22.9	14.1	22.9	14.1	9.4	6.5	170
Wealth index											
Lower 40%	30.1	22.3	22.7	19.0	26.8	11.2	25.7	13.0	5.2	4.1	269
Upper 60%	24.2	20.1	20.6	17.4	22.4	17.4	22.1	16.6	13.2	9.4	447

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

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

[B] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Nauru MICS, 2023

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1,A]	Number of men
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	**21.9**	**12.2**	**15.0**	**9.1**	**17.2**	**11.6**	**19.1**	**13.9**	**6.4**	**2.5**	**361**
Age[B]											
15-24[1]	18.7	9.0	14.2	7.5	15.7	8.2	17.9	10.4	4.5	1.5	134
15-19	15.8	7.9	9.2	5.3	10.5	10.5	14.5	9.2	5.3	1.3	76
15-17	11.5	5.8	7.7	3.8	7.7	9.6	11.5	9.6	3.8	0.0	52
20-24	22.4	10.3	20.7	10.3	22.4	5.2	22.4	12.1	3.4	1.7	58
25-29	21.3	14.8	16.4	9.8	14.8	9.8	14.8	11.5	4.9	1.6	61
30-39	23.5	12.7	12.7	8.8	16.7	13.7	19.6	15.7	4.9	2.0	102
40-49	26.6	15.6	18.8	12.5	23.4	17.2	25.0	20.3	14.1	6.3	64
Education[B]											
None or up to primary	15.9	10.2	11.4	8.0	12.5	5.7	13.6	9.1	2.3	0.0	88
Secondary+	24.0	12.9	16.2	9.6	18.8	13.7	21.0	15.5	7.7	3.3	271
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	26.0	15.5	17.0	11.5	20.0	14.0	22.5	17.5	8.0	3.5	200
Never married/in union	16.8	8.1	12.4	6.2	13.7	8.7	14.9	9.3	4.3	1.2	161
Religion of household head[B]											
Nauru Congregational	16.0	10.4	11.1	8.3	11.1	6.9	13.9	11.1	3.5	1.4	144
Catholic	27.3	14.9	18.2	10.7	20.7	14.0	24.0	17.4	7.4	2.5	121
Other religion	24.2	11.0	17.6	8.8	22.0	16.5	20.9	14.3	9.9	4.4	91
Wealth index											
Lower 40%	20.5	13.0	13.7	9.9	16.1	9.3	18.6	11.2	4.3	2.5	161
Upper 60%	23.0	11.5	16.0	8.5	18.0	13.5	19.5	16.0	8.0	2.5	200

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

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

[B] The category of '18-19' in the background characteristic of 'Age' and category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		
Total	**18.2**	**14.2**	**11.0**	**19.4**	**9.1**	**10.6**	**5.4**	**80.2**	**716**
Age group									
15-24	10.2	7.9	7.1	11.4	5.9	6.3	2.8	88.2	254
15-19	8.3	6.8	6.8	9.0	6.0	6.0	3.8	90.2	133
15-17	5.5	4.1	2.7	5.5	2.7	5.5	2.7	93.2	73
18-19	11.7	10.0	11.7	13.3	10.0	6.7	5.0	86.7	60
20-24	12.4	9.1	7.4	14.0	5.8	6.6	1.7	86.0	121
25-29	12.7	10.8	5.9	12.7	5.9	2.9	1.0	86.3	102
30-39	24.9	18.4	15.7	26.7	11.5	17.5	9.2	72.8	217
40-49	25.9	21.7	14.7	27.3	13.3	13.3	7.7	72.7	143
Education[A]									
None or up to primary	(5.1)	(5.1)	(7.7)	(7.7)	(5.1)	(5.1)	(5.1)	(92.3)	39
Secondary+	18.8	14.7	11.1	20.0	9.2	11.0	5.5	79.5	674
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	21.2	16.0	12.0	23.0	9.4	12.9	6.3	76.6	457
Never married/in union	12.7	11.2	9.3	13.1	8.5	6.6	3.9	86.5	259
Religion of household head[A]									
Nauru Congregational	14.0	12.4	11.7	15.7	9.7	8.7	6.4	83.9	299
Catholic	23.5	16.8	11.8	23.9	10.1	14.3	5.9	75.6	238
Other religion	17.6	14.1	8.8	19.4	6.5	8.8	3.5	80.0	170
Wealth index									
Lower 40%	19.3	17.5	11.2	21.2	9.7	12.6	5.9	78.4	269
Upper 60%	17.4	12.3	11.0	18.3	8.7	9.4	5.1	81.2	447

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

[A] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of men who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of men
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		
Total	**13.3**	**13.0**	**9.4**	**15.5**	**6.9**	**5.0**	**3.0**	**83.9**	**361**
Age group[A]									
15-24	9.0	11.9	8.2	12.7	5.2	4.5	3.7	86.6	134
15-19	5.3	7.9	7.9	7.9	5.3	5.3	5.3	90.8	76
15-17	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	92.3	52
20-24	13.8	17.2	8.6	19.0	5.2	3.4	1.7	81.0	58
25-29	13.1	11.5	9.8	14.8	8.2	4.9	1.6	85.2	61
30-39	12.7	11.8	6.9	14.7	5.9	3.9	2.0	85.3	102
40-49	23.4	18.8	15.6	23.4	10.9	7.8	4.7	75.0	64
Education[A]									
None or up to primary	10.2	8.0	9.1	11.4	5.7	3.4	3.4	87.5	88
Secondary+	14.4	14.8	9.6	17.0	7.4	5.5	3.0	82.7	271
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	17.5	16.0	10.0	19.5	7.5	5.5	2.0	80.0	200
Never married/in union	8.1	9.3	8.7	10.6	6.2	4.3	4.3	88.8	161
Religion of household head[A]									
Nauru Congregational	9.0	9.7	8.3	11.8	5.6	4.9	2.8	87.5	144
Catholic	17.4	16.5	11.6	19.8	9.1	7.4	5.0	80.2	121
Other religion	14.3	13.2	7.7	15.4	5.5	2.2	1.1	83.5	91
Wealth index									
Lower 40%	13.0	13.0	9.9	15.5	7.5	5.0	3.1	83.9	161
Upper 60%	13.5	13.0	9.0	15.5	6.5	5.0	3.0	84.0	200

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

[A] The category of '18-19' in the background characteristic of 'Age' and category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV[B]	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Total	**64.0**	**52.9**	**71.4**	**82.5**	**66.7**	**57.1**	**13.8**	**59.3**	**189**
Age									
15-24	(78.9)	(68.4)	(86.8)	(65.8)	(68.4)	(57.9)	(21.1)	(73.7)	38
25-49	60.3	49.0	67.5	86.8	66.2	57.0	11.9	55.6	151
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	58.7	47.8	65.2	84.1	66.7	56.5	10.9	52.9	138
Never married/in union	78.4	66.7	88.2	78.4	66.7	58.8	21.6	76.5	51
Religion of household head[C]									
Nauru Congregational	70.0	60.0	78.6	82.9	64.3	54.3	20.0	64.3	70
Catholic	56.2	43.8	65.8	84.9	64.4	58.9	11.0	49.3	73
Other religion	(69.8)	(58.1)	(72.1)	(79.1)	(74.4)	(55.8)	(9.3)	(72.1)	43
Wealth index									
Lower 40%	63.0	61.7	72.8	81.5	70.4	58.0	18.5	55.6	81
Upper 60%	64.8	46.3	70.4	83.3	63.9	56.5	10.2	62.0	108

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

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

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

[C] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV[B]	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Total	**65.8**	**63.3**	**81.0**	**55.7**	**49.4**	**54.4**	**32.9**	**27.8**	**79**
Age									
15-24	(52.0)	(52.0)	(68.0)	(52.0)	(52.0)	(60.0)	(36.0)	(28.0)	25
25-49	72.2	68.5	87.0	57.4	48.1	51.9	31.5	27.8	54
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	67.3	67.3	82.7	57.7	51.9	55.8	34.6	28.8	52
Never married/in union	(63.0)	(55.6)	(77.8)	(51.9)	(44.4)	(51.9)	(29.6)	(25.9)	27
Wealth index									
Lower 40%	(60.6)	(72.7)	(81.8)	(57.6)	(48.5)	(57.6)	(45.5)	(33.3)	33
Upper 60%	(69.6)	(56.5)	(80.4)	(54.3)	(50.0)	(52.2)	(23.9)	(23.9)	46

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

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

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who:							
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV[A]	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit[A]	Number of women
Total	**19.6**	**9.5**	**6.4**	**2.8**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**0.6**	**716**
Age								
15-24	8.3	5.1	3.5	2.4	1.6	0.8	0.4	254
15-19	3.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	133
15-17	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73
18-19	6.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	60
20-24	13.2	9.1	5.8	3.3	1.7	1.7	0.8	121
25-29	17.6	6.9	5.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	102
30-39	27.2	12.0	7.4	2.8	1.8	3.7	1.4	217
40-49	29.4	15.4	10.5	3.5	2.1	4.2	0.0	143
Education[B]								
None or up to primary	(12.8)	(5.1)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	39
Secondary+	19.9	9.6	6.4	3.0	2.1	2.2	0.6	674
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	23.4	10.5	6.6	2.8	1.8	2.8	0.4	457
Never married/in union	12.7	7.7	6.2	2.7	2.3	1.2	0.8	259
Religion of household head[B]								
Nauru Congregational	17.1	8.0	4.0	3.3	2.0	2.0	0.3	299
Catholic	23.5	10.5	8.8	1.7	1.3	2.5	1.3	238
Other religion	18.2	10.0	7.1	2.4	2.4	1.8	0.0	170
Wealth index								
Lower 40%	22.7	12.6	8.2	4.1	2.2	3.0	0.7	269
Upper 60%	17.7	7.6	5.4	2.0	1.8	1.8	0.4	447

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

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

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

[B] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of men who:						
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV[A]	Number of men
Total	**13.3**	**6.1**	**4.7**	**2.5**	**1.9**	**1.1**	**361**
Age[B]							
15-24	8.2	3.7	2.2	1.5	1.5	0.0	134
15-19	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76
15-17	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52
20-24	12.1	8.6	5.2	3.4	3.4	0.0	58
25-29	18.0	11.5	9.8	6.6	4.9	1.6	61
30-39	13.7	5.9	4.9	2.9	2.0	2.0	102
40-49	18.8	6.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	64
Education[B]							
None or up to primary	6.8	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	88
Secondary+	15.5	7.7	6.3	3.0	2.6	1.5	271
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	18.0	8.0	5.5	2.5	1.5	2.0	200
Never married/in union	7.5	3.7	3.7	2.5	2.5	0.0	161
Religion of household head[B]							
Nauru Congregational	11.8	3.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	144
Catholic	14.0	6.6	5.0	1.7	0.8	0.8	121
Other religion	15.4	9.9	7.7	7.7	6.6	1.1	91
Wealth index							
Lower 40%	14.9	6.8	5.0	1.9	1.2	1.2	161
Upper 60%	12.0	5.5	4.5	3.0	2.5	1.0	200

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

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

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

[B] The category of '18-19' in the background characteristic of 'Age' and category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who:						
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1,A]	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results[2]	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV[3]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**85.5**	**4.6**	**4.6**	**3.9**	**3.3**	**2.6**	**152**
Age							
15-24	83.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	53
25-29	(86.1)	(2.8)	(5.6)	(5.6)	(2.8)	(2.8)	36
30-49	87.3	7.9	6.3	4.8	4.8	3.2	63
Religion of household head[B]							
Nauru Congregational	84.6	3.1	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.0	65
Catholic	85.5	5.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	55
Other religion	(85.7)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(3.6)	28
Wealth index							
Lower 40%	80.0	1.8	3.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	55
Upper 60%	88.7	6.2	5.2	5.2	4.1	3.1	97

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

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

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

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

[B] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:					
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	**3.1**	**5.9**	**8.3**	**3.5**	**1.6**	**254**
Age						
15-19	2.3	6.0	3.8	1.5	1.5	133
15-17	4.1	2.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	73
18-19	0.0	10.0	6.7	3.3	3.3	60
20-24	4.1	5.8	13.2	5.8	1.7	121
20-22	5.2	1.3	10.4	6.5	1.3	77
23-24	(2.3)	(13.6)	(18.2)	(4.5)	(2.3)	44
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	3.6	2.4	10.8	4.8	2.4	83
Never married/in union	2.9	7.6	7.0	2.9	1.2	171
Religion of household head[A]						
Nauru Congregational	2.9	9.5	7.6	2.9	1.9	105
Catholic	2.4	4.8	7.1	4.8	1.2	84
Other religion	3.3	0.0	8.2	1.6	0.0	61
Wealth index quintile						
Lower 40%	1.1	9.0	6.7	4.5	2.2	89
Upper 60%	4.2	4.2	9.1	3.0	1.2	165

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

[A] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' and 'None or up to primary' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:					
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	**1.5**	**5.2**	**8.2**	**2.2**	**1.5**	**134**
Age[A]						
15-19	1.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	76
15-17	0.0	5.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	52
20-24	1.7	5.2	12.1	5.2	3.4	58
20-22	(0.0)	(8.6)	(11.4)	(5.7)	(2.9)	35
Education[B]						
None or up to primary	0.0	3.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	55
Secondary+	2.6	6.4	12.8	3.8	2.6	78
Religion of household head[A]						
Nauru Congregational	(2.0)	(4.1)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	49
Catholic	0.0	6.0	8.0	2.0	0.0	50
Other religion	(2.9)	(5.9)	(11.8)	(5.9)	(5.9)	34
Wealth index quintile[A]						
Lower 40%	1.7	3.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	60
Upper 60%	1.4	6.8	8.1	4.1	2.7	74

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

[A] The category of '18-19' and '23-24' in the background characteristic of 'Age' and category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

6.10 WOMEN'S NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND DIETARY DIVERSITY

The Nauru MICS, 2023 data on height and weight for women age 15-49 years were collected in order to calculate several measures of nutritional status such as height and body mass index (BMI). Additionally, data on the various foods and liquids consumed by women 15-49 years in the 24 hours before the interview were also collected to calculate minimum dietary diversity – an indicator of micronutrient adequacy.

Results are shown in Tables TM 13.1 and TM 13.2.

Table TM.13.1: Nutritional status

Among women age 15-49 years, the percentage with height under 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI)[A], and the percentage with specific BMI levels, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Height		Body Mass Index[B]									
				Normal	Thin			Overweight/Obese				
	Percent-age below 145 cm	Number of women with height measured	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (Total normal)	<18.5 (Total thin)	17.0-18.4 (Mildly thin)	<17 (Moderately and severly thin)	>=25.0 (Total over-weight or obese) [1]	25.0-29.9 (Over-weight)	>=30.0 (Obese)	Missing	Number of women with height and weight measured
Total	**1.1**	**664**	**33.9**	**14.7**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**76.7**	**16.1**	**60.6**	**7.8**	**660**
Age												
15-19	0.8	122	27.3	40.6	3.0	2.3	0.8	47.4	21.8	25.6	9.0	121
20-24	3.5	115	32.1	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.9	24.0	52.9	5.0	115
25-29	1.1	95	34.1	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.5	19.6	57.8	8.8	93
30-34	0.0	90	35.2	7.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	81.0	11.0	70.0	11.0	89
35-39	0.9	111	36.8	5.1	0.9	0.0	0.9	88.9	10.3	78.6	5.1	111
40-44	0.0	78	37.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.4	12.8	75.6	9.3	78
45-49	0.0	53	39.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.0	5.3	87.7	7.0	53
Education[C]												
None or up to primary	(0.0)	37	(31.7)	(20.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(71.8)	(20.5)	(51.3)	(7.7)	36
Secondary+	1.1	624	34.0	14.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	76.9	15.4	61.4	7.9	621
Religion of household head[C]												
Nauru Congregational	1.1	279	33.6	15.4	1.7	0.7	1.0	75.9	15.4	60.5	7.0	278
Catholic	0.9	219	33.8	14.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	77.3	16.0	61.3	8.0	219
Other religion	1.3	157	34.4	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.1	17.6	59.4	8.8	155
Wealth index												
Lower 40%	0.8	257	33.6	16.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	78.1	16.0	62.1	5.6	254
Upper 60%	1.2	407	34.0	13.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	75.8	16.1	59.7	9.2	406

[1] MICS indicator TM.S1 - Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are categorised as overweight/obese

[A] The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m2).

[B] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

[C] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table TM.13.2: Minimum dietary diversity

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who achieved minimum dietary diversity (≥5 food groups yesterday), Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percent of women consuming nutrient-rich foods yesterday:			Mean number of fruit/ vegetable groups yesterday (out of 4 groups)	Mean number of all food groups yesterday (out of 10 groups)	Percent achieving Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women[1]	Number of women age 15-49
	Animal-source foods	Pulses, nuts and seeds	Fruits and vegetables				
Total	**98.7**	**32.1**	**84.4**	**2.5**	**6.3**	**71.5**	**716**
Age							
15-19	98.5	30.8	81.2	2.4	6.2	69.9	133
20-24	98.3	28.9	87.6	2.5	6.2	76.0	121
25-29	98.0	29.4	89.2	2.5	6.2	70.6	102
30-34	98.0	33.0	81.0	2.5	6.2	68.0	100
35-39	99.1	34.2	81.2	2.4	6.1	68.4	117
40-44	100.0	36.0	88.4	2.8	6.7	76.7	86
45-49	100.0	35.1	82.5	2.5	6.5	71.9	57
Education[A]							
None or up to primary	(97.4)	(12.8)	(76.9)	(2.1)	(5.5)	(64.1)	39
Secondary+	98.8	33.1	84.7	2.5	6.3	71.8	674
Religion of household head[A]							
Nauru Congregational	99.3	36.5	85.3	2.5	6.4	72.2	299
Catholic	100.0	30.3	85.3	2.6	6.4	73.5	238
Other religion	95.9	27.1	81.8	2.3	5.8	67.1	170
Wealth index							
Lower 40%	98.5	33.1	75.1	2.2	5.9	61.3	269
Upper 60%	98.9	31.5	89.9	2.7	6.5	77.6	447

[1] MICS indicator TM.S2 - Percentage of women age 15-49 years who achieved minimum dietary diversity (≥5 food groups yesterday)

[A] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

7 THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

Public Health promotion – Nutrition in schools (picture from Nauru Public Health Facebook page)

7.1 IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year.[72] It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children[73] recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, and rubella.[74]

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportions of the target population covered by DTP, pneumococcal (conjugate) and measles are presented in Table TC.1.1.

All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.

The vaccination schedule followed by the Nauru National Immunisation Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations with BCG and Hepatitis B vaccines (within 24 hours of birth and later), three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DTP, Hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) antigens, four doses of Polio vaccine including one dose of inactivated Polio vaccine (IPV), two doses of the MMR vaccine containing measles, mumps, and rubella antigens. Rota Virus vaccine 2 doses. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the doses of MMR at 12 and 15 months.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether the child had received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses were received. Information was also obtained from vaccination records at health facilities for all children. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

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

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

73 "WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization - Summary Tables." World Health Organization. August 22, 2018. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/.

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

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

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age
	Vaccination records[A]	Mother's report	Either[B] (Crude coverage)		Vaccination records[A]	Mother's report	Either[B] (Crude coverage)	
Antigen								
BCG[1]	92.4	5.1	97.5	97.5	96.9	0.0	96.9	96.9
Polio								
OPV1	91.1	5.1	96.2	96.2	92.2	0.0	92.2	92.2
OPV2	89.9	2.5	92.4	92.4	92.2	0.0	92.2	92.2
OPV3	87.3	3.8	91.1	91.1	92.2	0.0	92.2	92.2
OPV3 and IPV[2]	86.1	3.8	89.9	65.4	90.6	0.0	90.6	77.0
HepB at birth[D]	92.4	3.8	96.2	96.2	95.3	0.0	95.3	95.3
Within 1 day	82.3	2.5	84.8	84.8	78.1	0.0	78.1	78.1
Later	2.5	0.0	2.5	na	3.1	0.0	3.1	na
DTP-HepB-Hib								
1	91.1	2.5	93.7	93.7	93.8	0.0	93.8	93.8
2	89.9	2.5	92.4	92.4	92.2	0.0	92.2	92.2
3[3,4,5]	87.3	1.3	88.6	88.6	90.6	0.0	90.6	90.6
Pneumococcal (Conjugate)								
1	86.1	2.5	88.6	88.6	42.2	6.3	48.4	48.4
2	86.1	2.5	88.6	88.6	42.2	3.1	45.3	45.3
3[6]	83.5	2.5	86.1	86.1	42.2	1.6	43.8	43.8
Rotavirus								
1	88.6	1.3	89.9	89.9	43.8	6.3	50.0	47.7
2[7]	86.1	1.3	87.3	85.8	42.2	3.1	45.3	45.3
Measles-Rubella								
1[8]	77.2	5.1	82.3	41.9	90.6	0.0	90.6	66.2
2[9]	59.5	5.1	64.6	1.6	87.5	0.0	87.5	87.5
DPT[10]	12.7	16.5	29.1	0.0	46.9	3.1	50.0	0.0
Fully vaccinated								
Basic antigens[11,E]	87.3	1.3	88.6	45.1	84.4	6.3	90.6	65.7
All antigens[12,F]	na	na	na	na	17.2	6.3	23.4	0.0
No vaccinations	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.1
Number of children	79	79	79	79	64	64	64	64

[1] MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

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

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

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

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

[6] MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[7] MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage

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

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

[10] MICS indicator TC.9 - DPT immunization coverage

[11] MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

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

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

[B] MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5, TC.6, TC.7, TC.8, and TC.11a refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicators TC.9, TC.10 and TC.11b refer to children age 24-35 months

[C] For children with vaccination records, any record of Polio at birth is accepted. For children relying on mother's report, Polio at birth is a dose received within the first 2 weeks after birth.

[D] The Hepatitis B birth dose is further disaggregated by timing of dose. For children with vaccination records, "Within 1 day" includes records of a dose given on the day of birth or the following day. For children relying on mother's report, "Within 1 day" refers to the 24 hours following birth, as this is specifically used in the recall question. Cases with unknown timing are not shown in the disaggregate, but are included in the total, which therefore may present more cases than the sum of the disaggregate.

[E] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles 1

[F] All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, PCV3, Rota2, Rubella, Measles 2 and DPT as per the vaccination schedule in Nauru

na: not applicable

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:																Percentage with:			Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:					Percentage with:		
		Polio					DTP-HepB-Hib			PCV			Rotavirus										Full vaccination					
	BCG[1]	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	OPV 3 & IPV[2]	HepB at birth[B]	1	2	3[3,4,5]	1	2	3[6]	1	2	Measles-Rubella 1[8]	Basic antigens[9,C]	No vaccinations	Vaccination records[D]	Vaccination records seen[E]	Number of children age 12-23 months	Measles-Rubella 2[10]	DPT[10]	Basic antigens[C]	All antigens[12,F]	No vaccinations	Vaccination records[D]	Vaccination records seen[E]	Number of children age 24-35 months
Total	**97.5**	**96.2**	**92.4**	**91.1**	**89.9**	**96.2**	**93.7**	**92.4**	**88.6**	**88.6**	**88.6**	**86.1**	**89.9**	**87.3**	**82.3**	**88.6**	**2.5**	**97.5**	**97.5**	**79**	**87.5**	**29.1**	**90.6**	**23.4**	**3.1**	**93.8**	**93.8**	**64**
Sex																												
Male	(95.7)	(93.6)	(89.4)	(89.4)	(89.4)	(93.6)	(91.5)	(89.4)	(87.2)	(83.0)	(83.0)	(83.0)	(89.4)	(87.2)	(78.7)	(87.2)	(4.3)	(97.9)	(97.9)	47	(88.6)	(27.7)	(91.4)	(25.7)	(0.0)	(97.1)	(97.1)	35
Female	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.9)	(93.8)	(90.6)	(100.0)	(96.9)	(96.9)	(90.6)	(96.9)	(96.9)	(90.6)	(90.6)	(87.5)	(87.5)	(90.6)	(0.0)	(96.9)	(96.9)	32	(86.2)	(31.3)	(89.7)	(20.7)	(6.9)	(89.7)	(89.7)	29
Religion of household head																												
Nauru Congregational	(96.7)	(96.7)	(96.7)	(96.7)	(96.7)	(96.7)	(93.3)	(93.3)	(93.3)	(93.3)	(93.3)	(93.3)	(86.7)	(90.0)	(90.0)	(93.3)	(3.3)	(96.7)	(96.7)	30	(90.0)	(26.7)	(86.7)	(23.3)	(6.7)	(86.7)	(86.7)	30
Catholic	(96.9)	(93.8)	(90.6)	(87.5)	(87.5)	(93.8)	(93.8)	(93.8)	(84.4)	(84.4)	(84.4)	(78.1)	(90.6)	(84.4)	(78.1)	(84.4)	(3.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Wealth index																												
Lower 40%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.9)	(89.3)	(89.3)	(100.0)	(89.3)	(89.3)	(82.1)	(85.7)	(85.7)	(78.6)	(85.7)	(78.6)	(75.0)	(82.1)	(0.0)	(92.9)	(92.9)	28	(96.0)	(21.4)	(96.0)	(28.0)	(4.0)	(88.0)	(88.0)	25
Upper 60%	(96.1)	(94.1)	(92.2)	(92.2)	(90.2)	(94.1)	96.1	(94.1)	(94.1)	(90.2)	(90.2)	(90.2)	(92.2)	(92.2)	(86.3)	(92.2)	(3.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	51	(82.1)	(33.3)	(87.2)	(20.5)	(2.6)	(97.4)	(97.4)	39

[1] MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage
[2] MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage
[3] MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1
[4] MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage
[5] MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage
[6] MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1
[7] MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage
[8] MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage
[9] MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)
[10] MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1
[11] MICS indicator TC.9 - Yellow fever immunization coverage
[12] MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

[B] Any record or report of a Hepatitis B birth dose is accepted regardless of timing
[C] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles 1
[D] Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down
[E] Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)
[F] All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, PCV3, Rota2, Rubella, Measles 2 and DPT as per the vaccination schedule in Nauru
[G] The category of 'Other religion' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

7.2 DISEASE EPISODES

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria which are still among the leading killers of children under 5.[75] Target 3.3 of the SDGs on ending the epidemics on malaria by 2030 along with other diseases is interpreted as the attainment of the Global Technical Strategy for malaria 2016–2030 and the Roll Back Malaria advocacy plan, Action and Investment to defeat Malaria 2016–2030 targets which aim at reducing malaria mortality rates globally by 90 percent compared with 2015.

Table TC.2.1 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caretaker's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence was sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had symptoms of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked or runny nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a multi-topic household survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

75 The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 percent), pneumonia (16 percent), intrapartum related events (12 percent), diarrhoea (8 percent), neonatal sepsis (7 percent) and malaria (5 percent). UNICEF et al. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017*. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html.

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	Number of children
Total	**18.2**	**4.5**	**10.2**	**352**
Sex				
Male	17.9	4.3	10.9	184
Female	18.5	4.8	9.5	168
Age (in months)				
0-11	16.7	2.8	9.7	72
12-23	25.3	2.5	10.1	79
24-35	18.8	6.3	18.8	64
36-47	16.7	5.0	8.3	60
48-59	13.0	6.5	5.2	77
Mother's education[A]				
None or up to primary	(17.9)	(3.6)	(17.9)	28
Secondary+	18.6	4.7	9.8	317
Religion of household head[A]				
Nauru Congregational	21.8	5.4	10.2	147
Catholic	13.7	4.3	9.4	117
Other religion	20.0	3.8	8.8	80
Wealth index				
Lower 40%	19.6	7.2	11.6	138
Upper 60%	17.3	2.8	9.3	214

[A] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

7.3 DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.[76] Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended homemade fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths.[77] In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

Almost 60 percent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Hand washing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 percent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.[76]

In the MICS, mothers or caretakers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child

76 UNICEF. *One is Too Many: Ending Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea.* New York: UNICEF, 2016. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/UNICEF-Pneumonia-Diarrhoea-report2016-web-version.pdf.

77 In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolarity rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to continued feeding: WHO, and UNICEF. *Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea.* Joint Statement, New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/ENAcute_Diarrhoea_reprint.pdf.

had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

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

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

Table TC.3.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100.

Table TC3.4 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from:				
	Health facilities or providers				
	Public	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,A]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**28.1**	**4.7**	**28.1**	**68.8**	**64**
Sex					
Male	(33.3)	(6.1)	(33.3)	(63.6)	33
Female	(22.6)	(3.2)	(22.6)	(74.2)	31
Age (in months)					
0-23	(25.0)	(6.3)	(25.0)	(71.9)	32
24-59	(31.3)	(3.1)	(31.3)	(65.6)	32
Wealth index					
Lower 40%	(29.6)	(7.4)	(29.6)	(63.0)	27
Upper 60%	(27.0)	(2.7)	(27.0)	(73.0)	37

[1] MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea

[A] Includes all public health facilities and providers

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea						Eating practices during diarrhoea						Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:						Child was given to eat:						
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Total	
Total	**7.8**	**12.5**	**54.7**	**21.9**	**3.1**	**100.0**	**17.2**	**17.2**	**46.9**	**15.6**	**3.1**	**100.0**	**64**
Sex													
Male	(6.1)	(9.1)	(57.6)	(24.2)	(3.0)	100.0	(24.2)	(21.2)	(36.4)	(15.2)	(3.0)	100.0	33
Female	(9.7)	(16.1)	(51.6)	(19.4)	(3.2)	100.0	(9.7)	(12.9)	(58.1)	(16.1)	(3.2)	100.0	31
Age (in months)													
0-23	(12.5)	(12.5)	(50.0)	(18.8)	(6.3)	100.0	(12.5)	(25.0)	(43.8)	(12.5)	(6.3)	100.0	32
24-59	(3.1)	(12.5)	(59.4)	(25.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(21.9)	(9.4)	(50.0)	(18.8)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Wealth index													
Lower 40%	(3.7)	(14.8)	(44.4)	(29.6)	(7.4)	100.0	(18.5)	(22.2)	(40.7)	(14.8)	(3.7)	100.0	27
Upper 60%	(10.8)	(10.8)	(62.2)	(16.2)	(.0)	100.0	(16.2)	(13.5)	(51.4)	(16.2)	(2.7)	100.0	37

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:						
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)						
	Fluid from packet	Any ORS[1]	Coconut water	ORS or Coconut water	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc[2]	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**34.4**	**34.4**	**7.8**	**35.9**	**18.8**	**17.2**	**64**
Sex							
Male	(39.4)	(39.4)	(6.1)	(42.4)	(21.2)	(21.2)	33
Female	(29.0)	(29.0)	(9.7)	(29.0)	(16.1)	(12.9)	31
Age (in months)							
0-23	(31.2)	(31.2)	(9.4)	(34.4)	(15.6)	(15.6)	32
24-59	(37.5)	(37.5)	(6.3)	(37.5)	(21.9)	(18.7)	32
Wealth index							
Lower 40%	(37.0)	(37.0)	(7.4)	(37.0)	(14.8)	(14.8)	27
Upper 60%	(32.4)	(32.4)	(8.1)	(35.1)	(21.6)	(18.9)	37

[1] MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)

[2] MICS indicator TC.13b - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:										
					Other treatments						
					Pill or syrup						
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding[1]	Anti-biotic	Other	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**18.8**	**45.3**	**46.9**	**35.9**	**6.3**	**1.6**	**7.8**	**6.3**	**82.8**	**45.3**	**64**
Sex											
Male	(21.2)	(48.5)	(51.5)	(36.4)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(9.1)	(6.1)	(84.8)	(42.4)	33
Female	(16.1)	(41.9)	(41.9)	(35.5)	(9.7)	(.0)	(6.5)	(6.5)	(80.6)	(48.4)	31
Age (in months)											
0-23	(15.6)	(43.7)	(46.9)	(37.5)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(93.7)	(50.0)	32
24-59	(21.9)	(46.9)	(46.9)	(34.4)	(9.4)	(3.1)	(12.5)	(12.5)	(71.9)	(40.6)	32
Wealth index											
Lower 40%	(14.8)	(51.9)	(51.9)	(33.3)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(14.8)	(7.4)	(70.4)	(33.3)	27
Upper 60%	(21.6)	(40.5)	(43.2)	(37.8)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(5.4)	(91.9)	(54.1)	37

[1] MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

7.4 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology.[78]

The Nauru MICS, 2023 included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys or other venting mechanisms which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using electric stove, solar cooker, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, biogas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. Table TC.4.1 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

Table TC.4.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, or biogas lamp. Table TC.4.6 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, "Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology" for cooking and lighting[79]. Table TC.4.7 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, and lighting.

78 WHO. *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1.

79 Space heating related items were not included in the Nauru MICS, 2023 as they are not relevant for Nauru.

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:									
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using		Other fuels for cooking and using							
	Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove / Open fire	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
Total	**9.6**	**89.8**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**3,306**	**99.5**	**3,303**
Education of household head										
None or up to primary	(3.6)	(95.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.0)	100.0	221	100.0	219
Secondary+	10.5	88.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,960	99.5	2,959
DK/Missing	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	125	100.0	125
Religion of household head										
Nauru Congregational	7.7	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,396	100.0	1,395
Catholic	9.7	89.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,119	99.6	1,119
Other religion	13.7	84.5	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	750	98.5	748
No religion/Not stated	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	41	(100.0)	41
Wealth index										
Lower 40%	5.7	92.8	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,325	98.8	1,322
Upper 60%	12.3	87.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,981	100.0	1,981

[1] **MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:						
		Solid fuels for cooking					
	Clean fuels and technologies	Wood	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
Total	**99.4**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**0.5**	**3,306**
Education of household head							
None or up to primary	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	221
Secondary+	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	2,960
DK/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	125
Religion of household head							
Nauru Congregational	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,396
Catholic	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.4	1,119
Other religion	98.3	1.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	1.5	750
No religion/Not stated	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	41
Wealth index							
Lower 40%	98.6	1.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	1.1	1,325
Upper 60%	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,981

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on					
	Clean fuels for lighting:					
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting[1]	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)
Total	**99.7**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**3,306**	**100.0**	**3,306**
Education of household head						
None or up to primary	100.0	0.0	100.0	221	100.0	221
Secondary+	99.7	0.3	100.0	2,960	100.0	2,960
DK/Missing	100.0	0.0	100.0	125	100.0	125
Religion of household head						
Nauru Congregational	99.4	0.6	100.0	1,396	100.0	1,396
Catholic	100.0	0.0	100.0	1,119	100.0	1,119
Other religion	100.0	0.0	100.0	750	100.0	750
No religion/Not stated	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	41	(100.0)	41
Wealth index						
Lower 40%	100.0	0.0	100.0	1,325	100.0	1,325
Upper 60%	99.5	0.5	100.0	1,981	100.0	1,981

[1] MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting[1,A]	Number of household members
Total	**99.5**	**3,306**
Education of household head		
None or up to primary	100.0	221
Secondary+	99.5	2,960
DK/Missing	100.0	125
Religion of household head		
Nauru Congregational	100.0	1,396
Catholic	99.6	1,119
Other religion	98.5	750
No religion/Not stated	(100.0)	41
Wealth index		
Lower 40%	98.8	1,325
Upper 60%	100.0	1,981

[1] MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2

[A] In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator. The SDG indicator includes space heating, but heating is not generally used in Nauru.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

7.5 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the Nauru MICS, 2023 to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.[75] Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the cases reported in surveys by the mothers or caretakers with symptoms of pneumonia are in fact, not true pneumonia.[80] While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for symptoms of ARI, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of ARI with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution.

The results for children with symptoms of ARI are not presented in this report due to fewer than 25 cases of ARI reported in the survey.

Table TC.6.10 presents the percentage of children under age five with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought by source of advice or treatment. Table TC.6.11 provides further insight on the treatment of children with fever.

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

Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children with fever for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from:					
	Health facilities or providers					
	Public	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Total	**(44.4)**	**(0.0)**	**(5.6)**	**(44.4)**	**(50.0)**	**36**

[1] MICS indicator TC.26 - Care-seeking for fever

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:		
	Amoxicillin	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Total	**(38.9)**	**(38.9)**	**36**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

7.6 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.[81] Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.[82] Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.[83] As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.[84]

81 Victora, C. et al. "Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect." *The Lancet* 387, (2016): 475–90. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7.

82 UNICEF. *From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere.* New York: UNICEF, 2016. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf.

83 Gossner, C. et al. "The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety." *Environ Health Perspective* 117, no. 12 (2009): 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949.

84 Bhuta, Z. et al. "Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?" *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013):452-477. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4.

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (i) breastfed within one hour of birth; (ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.[85] Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from food consistency to responsive feeding.[86, 87] The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators[88,89] have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures[90]	Notes on interpretation[91]	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	**Early Initiation of breastfeeding** Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview.	TC 7.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	**Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months** Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[92]	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.3
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	**Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months)** Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.6
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	**Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years** Percentage of children age 12-15 months (1 year) and 20-23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	TC.7.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	**Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months)** Breastfed children: Depending on age, at least two or three meals/ snacks provided during the previous day Non-breastfed children: At least four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7

85 WHO. *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*. Meeting Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2003. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1.
86 PAHO. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*. 2003.
87 WHO. *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2005. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43281/9241593431.pdf?sequence=1.
88 WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.
89 UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO. *Reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators*. Meeting Report, New York, 2017. https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting-report-infant-young-child-feeding-indicators/.
90 It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.
91 For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.
92 Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures[90]	Notes on interpretation[91]	Table
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	**Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months)** At least five of eight food groups[93] consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to "count" as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/ no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide an appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists		na
Provide food with appropriate consistency	No standard indicator exists		na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.8
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of "minimum acceptable diet". This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

(i) The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
(ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children; and 4 out of 7[94] food groups for non-breastfed children; and
(iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers' reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth.

Table TC.7.2 presents information about liquids or other items newborns were given in the first 3 days of life, apart from breastmilk. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in Tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.5 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for *exclusively breastfed* infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and *predominantly* breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or non-milk liquids). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–15 months and age 20–23 months.

Table TC.7.4 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months.

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

94 Note that the denominator becomes 7 food groups for non-breastfed children in the composite indicator as the milk products group is removed from diet diversity, as this is assessed separately.

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table TC.7.5. Different feeding criteria are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Table TC.7.7 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the potential for contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized. Bottle-feeding can also hinder breastfeeding due to nipple confusion, especially at the youngest ages.[95] Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth	
Total	**87.5**	**69.7**	**82.9**	**152**
Months since last birth				
0-11 months	93.8	78.5	86.2	65
12-23 months	82.8	63.2	80.5	87
Place of delivery[A]				
Any health facility	87.3	70.0	82.7	150
Public health facility	87.2	70.5	82.6	149
Religion of household head[A]				
Nauru Congregational	89.2	66.2	83.1	65
Catholic	87.3	74.5	83.6	55
Other religion	(82.1)	(71.4)	(82.1)	28
Wealth index				
Lower 40%	87.3	63.6	81.8	55
Upper 60%	87.6	73.2	83.5	97

[1] MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed

[2] MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

[A] The category of 'Home' and 'Overseas' in the background characteristic of 'Place of delivery' and category of 'No religion/ Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

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

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children who consumed:				Type[A] of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Infant formula	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Total	**4.6**	**2.0**	**15.8**	**2.6**	**19.7**	**3.3**	**0.7**	**23.7**	**152**
Months since birth									
0-11 months	0.0	0.0	9.2	3.1	9.2	3.1	0.0	12.3	65
12-23 months	8.0	3.4	20.7	2.3	27.6	3.4	1.1	32.2	87
Place of delivery[B]									
Any health facility	4.7	2.0	16.0	2.7	20.0	3.3	0.7	24.0	150
Public health facility	4.7	2.0	16.1	2.7	20.1	3.4	0.7	24.2	149
Religion of household head[B]									
Nauru Congregational	0.0	1.5	15.4	3.1	15.4	4.6	0.0	20.0	65
Catholic	9.1	0.0	14.5	1.8	21.8	0.0	1.8	23.6	55
Other religion	(7.1)	(7.1)	(17.9)	(3.6)	(25.0)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(32.1)	28
Wealth index									
Lower 40%	10.9	1.8	14.5	1.8	23.6	1.8	1.8	27.3	55
Upper 60%	1.0	2.1	16.5	3.1	17.5	4.1	0.0	21.6	97

[A] Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, gripe water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations, honey and "other". Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.

[B] The category of 'Home' and 'Overseas' in the background characteristic of 'Place of delivery' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[4]	Number of children
Total	**(52.8)**	**(61.1)**	**36**	**(53.6)**	**28**

[1] MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

[2] MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months

[3] MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year

[4] MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

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

[3] The MICS indicator TC.34 continued breastfeeding at 1 year for 12-15 months is suppressed due to figures that are based on fewer than 25 cases.

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding[1]	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0-23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	**17.5**	**215**	**2.8**	**3.6**	**151**
Sex					
Male	17.5	122	3.3	3.8	87
Female	18.0	93	2.2	3.3	64
Religion of household head[A]					
Nauru Congregational	16.2	93	3.2	3.9	63
Catholic	17.6	74	1.7	1.7	56
Other religion	(23.9)	43	(0.8)	(1.6)	27
Wealth index					
Lower 40%	20.0	81	3.3	4.8	56
Upper 60%	18.0	134	2.7	3.3	95
Mean	18.8	215	3.2	3.7	151

[1] MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding

[A] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
Total	**(52.8)**	**36**	**54.8**	**115**	**54.3**	**151**
Sex						
Male	(*)	20	59.7	67	59.8	87
Female	(*)	16	(47.9)	48	46.9	64
Religion of household head[A]						
Nauru Congregational	(*)	14	(55.1)	49	57.1	63
Catholic	(*)	11	(53.3)	45	50.0	56
Other religion	(*)	8	(*)	19	(51.9)	27
Wealth index						
Lower 40%	(*)	15	(58.5)	41	57.1	56
Upper 60%	(*)	21	52.7	74	52.6	95

[1] MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

[2] MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

[A] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[1,C]		Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[2,C]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]		Minimum dietary diversity[4,A]	Minimum meal frequency[5,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	
Total	**54.5**	**34.8**	**22.7**	**66**	**(42.9)**	**(63.3)**	**(32.7)**	**(71.4)**	**49**	**49.6**	**47.0**	**27.0**	**115**
Sex													
Male	(60.0)	(35.0)	(25.0)	40	(37.0)	(55.6)	(29.6)	(74.1)	27	50.7	43.3	26.9	67
Female	(46.2)	(34.6)	(19.2)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(47.9)	(52.1)	(27.1)	48
Age (in months)[D]													
12-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(57.1)	(42.9)	(25.7)	35
18-23	(61.5)	(50.0)	(34.6)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(52.3)	(50.0)	(29.5)	44
Religion of household head[D]													
Nauru Congregational	(55.6)	(37.0)	(29.6)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(42.9)	(51.0)	(26.5)	49
Catholic	(46.2)	(23.1)	(7.7)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(51.1)	(40.0)	(22.2)	45
Wealth index													
Lower 40%	(28.0)	(28.0)	(4.0)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(29.3)	(43.9)	(9.8)	41
Upper 60%	(70.7)	(39.0)	(34.1)	41	(48.5)	(60.6)	(39.4)	(78.8)	33	60.8	48.6	36.5	74

[1] MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)

[2] MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children)

[3] MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

[4] MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity

[5] MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency

[A] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

[B] Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

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

[D] The category of '6-8' and ''9-11' in the background characteristic of 'Age (in months)' and category of 'Other religion' and 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	**58.9**	**151**
Sex		
Male	55.2	87
Female	64.1	64
Age (in months)		
0-5	(41.7)	36
6-11	(61.1)	36
12-23	65.8	79
Religion of household head[A]		
Nauru Congregational	61.9	63
Catholic	58.9	56
Other religion	(55.6)	27
Wealth index		
Lower 40%	62.5	56
Upper 60%	56.8	95

[1] MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding

[A] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

7.7 MALNUTRITION

Children's nutritional status reflects their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well-nourished.

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.[96] Children suffering from undernutrition are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and those who survive often suffer recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to undernutrition only had mild or moderate forms of undernutrition, meaning they showed little outward sign of their vulnerability.[97] The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 percent between 2012 and 2025 as well as to reduce wasting to <5 percent and have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also contribute to the achievement of several other global goals, including the goal to end preventable newborn and child deaths.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under 5 should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards.[98] Undernutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height – can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

96 Black, R. et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60937-x.

97 Black, R., et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences." *The Lancet 371*, no. 9608 (2008): 243–60. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61690-0.

98 WHO. *Child Growth Standards.* Technical Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006. http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight,* while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight.*

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted.* Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted.* Stunting, or chronic malnutrition, is the result of failure to receive adequate nutrition in early life over an extended period and/or recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted,* while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient intake or disease. The prevalence of wasting may shift seasonally in response to changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

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

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.[99] Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

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

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained, and children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.8.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality Tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, and DQ.3.6 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 9.1 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 13.4 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 13.6 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

99 See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. https://mics.unicef.org/tools?round=53#survey-design.

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height					
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age[A]	Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with height and age[A]	Wasted		Overweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height[A]
	Percent below - 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			Percent below - 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			Percent below - 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	Percent above + 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
Total	**3.8**	**0.9**	**-0.1**	**320**	**15.7**	**3.6**	**-0.8**	**305**	**1.3**	**0.3**	**8.2**	**2.3**	**0.6**	**304**
Sex														
Male	2.9	0.6	0.1	171	12.1	3.6	-0.8	165	0.6	0.6	8.5	1.2	0.6	164
Female	4.7	1.3	-0.2	149	20.0	3.6	-0.9	140	2.1	0.0	7.9	3.6	0.5	140
Age (in months)														
0-5	(5.6)	(2.8)	(0.3)	36	(2.8)	(2.8)	(0.1)	36	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(0.2)	36
6-11	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.5)	33	(6.9)	(3.4)	(-0.4)	29	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(0.8)	28
12-17	(6.1)	(0.0)	(-0.1)	33	(21.9)	(9.4)	(-1.2)	32	(3.1)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(3.1)	(0.6)	32
18-23	(2.6)	(2.6)	(-0.1)	38	(11.1)	(2.8)	(-1.1)	36	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(0.6)	36
24-35	3.3	0.0	0.0	61	21.7	6.7	-1.1	60	1.7	0.0	17.2	6.9	0.9	58
36-47	3.8	0.0	-0.3	53	28.8	0.0	-1.1	52	2.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.4	51
48-59	4.5	1.5	-0.4	66	10.0	1.7	-0.8	60	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.5	63
Mother's education[B]														
None or up to primary	(7.7)	(7.7)	(-0.2)	26	(4.0)	(4.0)	(-0.9)	25	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(0.6)	26
Secondary+	3.5	0.3	0.0	287	17.2	3.6	-0.8	274	1.5	0.4	8.1	2.6	0.6	272
Mother's age at birth[B]														
Less than 20	4.6	1.5	0.0	65	11.1	0.0	-0.7	63	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.6	63
20-34	4.1	0.5	-0.1	196	16.0	2.7	-0.8	188	1.6	0.0	8.0	2.1	0.6	188
35-49	1.9	1.9	0.1	54	(16.3)	(10.2)	(-0.9)	49	(2.1)	(2.1)	(14.6)	(6.3)	(0.6)	48
Religion of household head[B]														
Nauru Congregational	2.2	1.5	0.0	136	16.3	4.7	-0.7	129	1.6	0.8	10.9	3.1	0.6	129
Catholic	5.8	1.0	-0.2	103	17.5	3.1	-1.0	97	1.0	0.0	4.1	1.0	0.5	97
Other religion	4.1	0.0	0.0	73	13.9	2.8	-0.9	72	1.4	0.0	9.9	2.8	0.7	71
Wealth index														
Lower 40%	6.3	1.6	-0.3	126	17.1	4.1	-0.9	123	1.6	0.0	4.8	1.6	0.4	124
Upper 60%	2.1	0.5	0.1	194	14.8	3.3	-0.8	182	1.1	0.6	10.6	2.8	0.7	180

[1] MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)
[2] MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)
[3] MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1
[4] MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)
[5] MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2
[6] MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)
[7] MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2
[8] MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)

[A] Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4-6.

[B] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' and category of 'No information on biological mother' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's age at birth' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

7.8 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.[100] Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.[101] In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey and presented in Table TC.10.1. These included the involvement of adult members of the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things. It should be noted that the questionnaire module did not cover activities that children engage in with adults that are not members of the household, even if such frequently or even daily are taking care of the children.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing schoolwork. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home. The findings are presented in Table TC.10.2.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.[102] In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. This is presented in Table TC.10.3.

100 Black, M. et al. "Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77-90. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." *Pediatrics* 129, no. 1 (2011): 232-46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-2663.

101 Britto, P. et al. "Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2017): 91–102. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31390-3; Milteer R. et al. "The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent-Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty" *American Academy of Pediatrics* 1129, no. 1 (2012): 183–191. doi: 10.1542/peds.2011-2953.

102 Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557-1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 31, no. 6 (2006): 540-551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member has engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
Total	**92.5**	**5.4**	**0.5**	**67.7**	**93.5**	**46.3**	**2.8**	**83.1**	**5.0**	**201**
Sex										
Male	87.6	5.2	0.0	67.0	91.8	45.4	2.7	80.4	4.8	97
Female	97.1	5.6	1.0	68.3	95.2	47.1	2.9	85.6	5.1	104
Age										
2	89.1	5.4	0.0	79.7	96.9	42.2	2.8	78.1	4.9	64
3	91.7	5.3	1.7	60.0	90.0	43.3	2.5	86.7	5.0	60
4	96.1	5.5	0.0	63.6	93.5	51.9	3.1	84.4	5.0	77
Father's education[A]										
Secondary+	92.2	5.4	1.0	100.0	99.0	66.0	3.8	84.5	5.0	103
DK/Missing	95.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	81.5	18.5	1.2	83.1	5.0	65
Religion of household head[A]										
Nauru Congregational	96.4	5.5	0.0	69.0	91.7	53.6	3.3	81.0	4.9	84
Catholic	90.2	5.2	1.6	63.9	90.2	34.4	2.1	83.6	4.9	61
Other religion	90.6	5.5	0.0	71.7	100.0	49.1	3.0	86.8	5.3	53
Wealth index										
Lower 40%	92.7	5.3	0.0	64.6	92.7	42.7	2.6	85.4	5.0	82
Upper 60%	92.4	5.5	0.8	69.7	94.1	48.7	3.0	81.5	5.0	119

[1] MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member

[2] MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father

[3] MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

[A] The category of 'None or up to primary' and 'Biological father not in the household' in the background characteristic of 'Father's education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/ objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	Number of children
Total	**13.9**	**6.3**	**67.0**	**87.8**	**69.0**	**79.0**	**352**
Sex							
Male	12.5	5.4	64.7	87.5	68.5	78.3	184
Female	15.5	7.1	69.6	88.1	69.6	79.8	168
Age							
0-1	7.9	3.3	53.0	77.5	53.0	64.2	151
2-4	18.4	8.5	77.6	95.5	81.1	90.0	201
Mother's education[A]							
None or up to primary	(10.7)	(3.6)	(60.7)	(85.7)	(71.4)	(85.7)	28
Secondary+	14.5	6.6	67.8	88.3	68.1	78.5	317
Religion of household head[A]							
Nauru Congregational	13.6	4.8	68.0	85.0	75.5	78.2	147
Catholic	12.8	6.8	65.0	92.3	65.8	80.3	117
Other religion	15.0	8.8	68.8	87.5	65.0	78.8	80
Wealth index							
Lower 40%	9.4	3.6	65.2	83.3	73.9	79.0	138
Upper 60%	16.8	7.9	68.2	90.7	65.9	79.0	214

[1] MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books

[2] MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

[A] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children:			
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week[1]	Number of children
Total	**22.4**	**12.2**	**25.3**	**352**
Sex				
Male	23.9	11.4	26.1	184
Female	20.8	13.1	24.4	168
Age				
0-1	22.5	9.3	24.5	151
2-4	22.4	14.4	25.9	201
Mother's education[A]				
None or up to primary	(35.7)	(25.0)	(39.3)	28
Secondary+	21.1	11.4	24.0	317
Religion of household head[A]				
Nauru Congregational	23.8	15.6	29.3	147
Catholic	23.1	11.1	24.8	117
Other religion	20.0	7.5	20.0	80
Wealth index				
Lower 40%	23.9	15.9	29.0	138
Upper 60%	21.5	9.8	22.9	214

[1] MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision

[A] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' and category of 'No religion/ Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

7.9 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.[103]. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well-being.[104]

The Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030) module captures the achievement of key developmental milestones by children between the ages of 24 and 59 months. The data generated by the ECDI2030 can be used for monitoring and reporting on SDG indicator 4.2.1, and to inform government efforts to improve developmental outcomes among children.

The measure includes 20 questions about the way children behave in certain everyday situations, and the skills and knowledge they have acquired, reflecting the increasing difficulty of the skills children acquire as they grow. The 20 items are organized according to the three general domains of health, learning and psychosocial well-being. Children are considered to be developmentally on track if they have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group. Each of the three general domains is composed of a set of core sub-domains:

- Health sub-domains: gross motor development, fine motor development and self-care.
- Learning sub-domains: expressive language, literacy, numeracy, pre-writing, and executive functioning.
- Psychosocial well-being sub-domains: emotional skills, social skills, internalizing behaviour, and externalizing behaviour.

The ECDI2030 module is not designed to report on individual domains separately. Rather, it is meant to produce a single summary score that captures the interlinked developmental concepts embedded in the three domains mentioned in SDG 4.2.1.[105]

The indicator derived from the ECDI2030 module is the percentage of children aged 24 to 59 months who have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group[106]. The findings are presented in Table TC.11.1.

103 UNICEF et al. *Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale*. Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

104 Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips. *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.; United Nations Children's Fund, *Early Moments Matter*, New York: UNICEF, 2017.

105 For details about the development of the ECDI2030 module and related indicator, see 'ECDI2030-Frequently-Asked-Questions': https://data.unicef.org/resources/early-childhood-development-index-2030-ecdi2030/.

106 The indicator generated by the ECDI2030 module is not entirely comparable to the one generated by the ECDI module that was introduced in the MICS surveys in 2009. For more information see 'ECDI2030-Frequently-Asked-Questions'.

Table TC.11.1: Early childhood development index (ECDI2030)

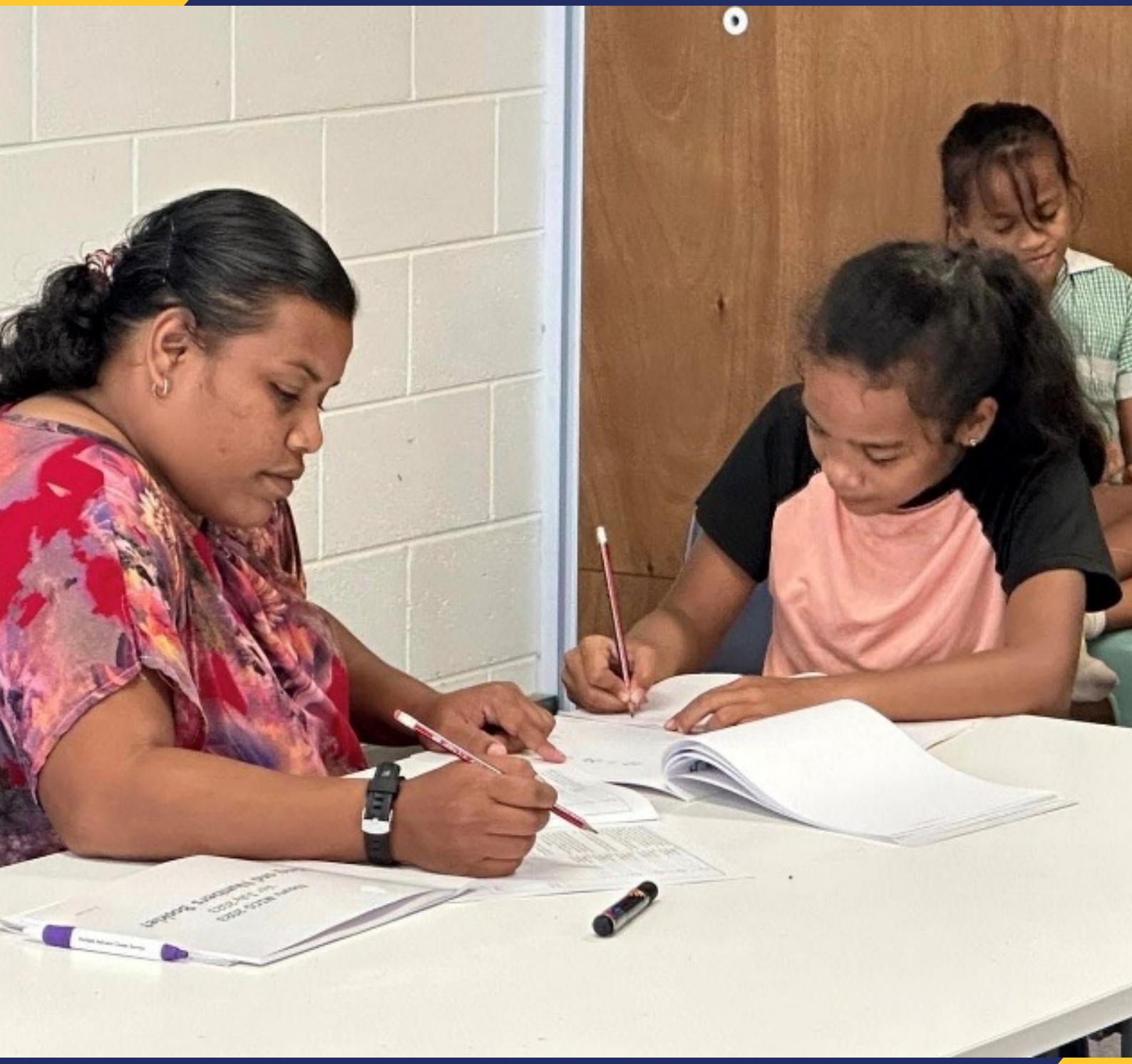
Percentage of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Early child development index score[1]	Number of children aged 24-59 months
Total	**72.6**	**201**
Sex		
Male	72.2	97
Female	73.1	104
Age		
2	73.4	64
3	76.7	60
4	68.8	77
Religion of household head[A]		
Nauru Congregational	75.0	84
Catholic	70.5	61
Other religion	71.7	53
Wealth index		
Lower 40%	72.0	82
Upper 60%	73.1	119

1 MICS indicator TC.53 - Early childhood development index (ECDI2030); SDG Indicator 4.2.1

[A] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

8 LEARN



Numeracy assessment during the Main Fieldwork Training on Foundation Learning Skills module (picture from NBS)

8.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education (ECE) programmes or through pre-school. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

ECE programmes in Nauru are mainly provided as a part of the pre-school education system. Pre-school education and care are intended for children age 3 to 5 years, until the age for starting primary school. The Ministry of Education (MOE) ensures that all children age 5 to 6 years have access to education at an early childhood education centre.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending ECE. A child currently attending school is a child who regularly attends school at the time of the survey. If the child is not attending school at the time of the interview due to school holidays or breaks, but the child regularly attends school, the child is considered as currently attending school. This indicator is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

Table LN.1.2 looks at children's exposure to organised learning programmes in the year before the official primary entry age. The official primary school entry age in Nauru is age 6 years. Table LN.1.2 therefore refers to children who were 6 years old at the beginning of the school year.[107] In Nauru, the school year begins in January.

The indicator corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) and is calculated as an adjusted[108] net attendance rate (ANAR). This indicator is based on question UB7 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

Additionally, Table LN.1.2 presents the gender and wealth parity indices for SDG indicator 4.2.2. These indices contribute to SDG indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male and lower 40/upper 60 percent of wealth index) for all education indicators that can be disaggregated. Generally, when a parity index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The likely more disadvantaged group (e.g., female and low wealth index) is placed in the numerator, so parity index values below 0.97 indicate disadvantage for those groups. For example, in the gender parity index (GPI), a value between 0.97 and 1.03 indicates parity between the sexes, a GPI value lower than 0.97 indicates female disadvantage and a value greater than 1.03 suggests male disadvantage. The further from 1.00 that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. The indices do not reveal the overall indicator levels, as parity may be achieved, while overall levels for both groups are low.

Parity indices are also presented in Table LN.2.8 (for attendance to primary, lower and upper secondary school) and in Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 (for reading and numeracy skills, respectively).

107 In MICS, the age of household members is the age at the time of the survey. This determines eligibility for individual questionnaires, modules and questions. Age is also used to define indicators. However, in analysis of the majority of education-related indicators based on the age of children, e.g., adjusted net attendance rates, completion rates, etc., a variable is created to reflect the age at the beginning of the school year. This eliminates issues relating to the timing and length of survey fieldwork and creates comparable findings across countries, while taking age-criteria for enrolment into account. Tables in this chapter specifically mention "Age at beginning of school year" in rows and columns where applicable, as compared to simply "age" in reference to age at the time of the survey.

108 Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since the numerator includes children one year younger than the official primary entry age attending either ECE or primary education.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are currently attending early childhood education, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education[1,A]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	**20.4**	**137**
Sex		
Male	19.4	62
Female	21.3	75
Age (in months)		
36-47	5.0	60
48-59	32.5	77
Religion of household head[B]		
Nauru Congregational	24.1	54
Catholic	(16.3)	43
Other religion	(18.9)	37
Wealth index		
Lower 40%	22.8	57
Upper 60%	18.8	80

[1] MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

[A] Note that this indicator is a measure of current attendance, i.e. attending at the time of interview. It is therefore not directly comparable to the adjusted net attendance rates at higher levels of education presented elsewhere in this chapter.

[B]The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and percent of children attending early childhood education or primary education (net attendance rate, adjusted), Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percent of children:					
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending any level of education (out of school)	Total	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Number of children age 6 years at beginning of school year
Total	**72.5**	**5.5**	**22.0**	**100.0**	**78.0**	**91**
Sex						
Male	(68.2)	(4.5)	(27.3)	100.0	(72.7)	44
Female	(76.6)	(6.4)	(17.0)	100.0	(83.0)	47
Religion of household head[A]						
Nauru Congregational	(65.8)	(7.9)	(26.3)	100.0	(73.7)	38
Catholic	(71.4)	(7.1)	(21.4)	100.0	(78.6)	28
Wealth index						
Lower 40%	(72.7)	(6.1)	(21.2)	100.0	(78.8)	33
Upper 60%	72.4	5.2	22.4	100.0	77.6	58
Parity indices						
Sex						
Female/male[2]	(1.12)	(1.40)	(0.62)	na	(1.14)	na
Wealth						
Lower 40% / Upper 60%[3]	(1.00)	(1.17)	(0.95)	na	(1.02)	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.2 - Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2

[3] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - organised learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[A] The category of 'Other religion' and 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

na: not applicable

8.2 ATTENDANCE

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Nauru, children enter primary school at age 6, lower secondary at age 12 and upper secondary school at age 15. There are 6 grades in primary school and 3 + 3 grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as year 1 to year 6. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as year 7 to year 9 and in upper secondary to year 1 to year 3. The school year typically runs from September of one year to June of the following year.

To achieve comparability between varying national educational systems and classifications across the world, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) maintains the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) statistical framework. Its defined levels and coding are used in computation of MICS Indicators.[109] With focus on completion of primary and secondary education, indicators are centred on levels 0-3 presented in the table of classifications below.

ISCED 2011		**Education system in Nauru**
Level	ISCED Name	**Name of education level in:**
		English
0	Early childhood education and care	Pre-primary education
1	Primary	Primary (Year 1 to 6)
2	Lower secondary	Secondary+ (year 7 to 12)
3	Upper secondary	Professional technical secondary education

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended an early childhood education programme the previous year.[110]

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering Primary year 1.

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age (6 to 11 years) who are attending primary or secondary school[111], and those who are out of school. Similarly, Table LN.2.4 presents the percentage of children of lower secondary school age (age 12 to 13 years) who are attending lower secondary school or higher education levels[112], and those who are out of school.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in Primary year 3, as per the official intended age-for-grade. If this child is currently in Primary year 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

Table LN.2.6 presents the percentage of children of upper secondary school age (age 14 to 17 years) who are attending upper secondary school or higher[113], and those who are out of school.

109 ISCED is periodically revised by UNESCO (latest in 2011) in consultation with countries. National ISCED mappings are published here: http://uis.unesco.org/en/isced-mappings.

110 The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

111 Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also lower and upper secondary school attendance in the numerator.

112 Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

113 Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

The gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake ratio is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

The completion rate of primary education refers to the percentage of a cohort of children age 3 to 5 years above the official intended age for the last grade of primary education who have completed primary education. The intended age for the last grade of primary is the age at which children would enter the last grade of primary school if they had started school at the official primary entry age and had progressed without repeating or skipping a grade. In Nauru, the official age of entry into primary school is age 6 years. With 6 grades in primary school, the intended age for the last grade of primary is therefore 11 years, and the reference group for the completion rate of primary education is children age 14 to 16 years. Completion rates are also presented for lower and upper secondary education. The official intended age for the last grades of lower and upper secondary school are 12 and 17 years, respectively. Thus, denominators for the lower and upper secondary completion rates are children age 18 to 20 years and children age 21 to 23 years, respectively.

The table also provides the "effective" transition rate[114], defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education – the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

A low effective transition rate indicates that a low percentage of students are transitioning to the next level of education. This brings to light the existence of potential barriers in an education system including: financial burden such as enrolment fees or the obligation to purchase textbooks or school uniforms; education supply and quality issues such as a limited number of teachers or classrooms and low-quality teaching; as well as social and individual beliefs on education such as low expectation in returns of advancing in education.

Table LN.2.8 presents the gender parity indices for the adjusted primary and secondary net attendance rates provided in Tables LN.2.3, LN.2.4 and LN 2.6. It also presents additional parity indices contributing to SDG 4.5.1, as described for Table LN.1.2.

Table LN.2.3N (National definition) presents the percentage of children of primary school age (6 to 11) years old who are attending primary or secondary school and those who are out of school.

In Table LN.2.5N (National definition) children are distributed according to their age against the current grade of attendance (age-for-grade).

The secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio and out-of-school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6N (National definition) of children of secondary school age (12 to 17). The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate, and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7N (National definition).

The gross intake rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year. The completion rate of primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of primary education, that is, the percentage of children who are 14 to 16 years old, who completed primary education according to the national education system in Nauru, completion rates are also presented for secondary education of children who are 17 to 22 years old.

The table also provides the 'effective' transition rate, defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education. The 'effective' transition rate is calculated by taking the number of children

114 The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils' progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year, divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

Table LN.2.8N (National definition) focuses on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI).

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	**79.3**	**82**
Sex		
Male	(75.6)	45
Female	(83.8)	37
Religion of household head[A]		
Nauru Congregational	(81.2)	32
Catholic	(68.0)	25
Wealth index		
Lower 40%	(75.7)	37
Upper 60%	(82.2)	45

[1] MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness

[A] The category of 'Other religion' and 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	**69.8**	**86**
Sex		
Male	(75.0)	40
Female	(65.2)	46
Religion of household head[A]		
Nauru Congregational	(65.7)	35
Catholic	(60.7)	28
Wealth index		
Lower 40%	(69.2)	39
Upper 60%	(70.2)	47

[1] MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education

[A] The category of 'Other religion' and 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
Total	**86.5**	**3.1**	**8.1**	**259**	**89.0**	**4.9**	**5.3**	**245**	**87.7**	**4.0**	**6.7**	**504**
Age at beginning of school year												
6	(75.0)	(15.0)	(7.5)	40	(69.6)	(19.6)	(10.9)	46	72.1	17.4	9.3	86
7	(88.6)	(2.3)	(6.8)	44	(92.3)	(2.6)	(5.1)	39	90.4	2.4	6.0	83
8	(90.9)	(2.3)	(9.1)	44	(91.9)	(2.7)	(2.7)	37	91.4	1.2	6.2	81
9	(89.1)	(0.0)	(6.5)	46	(94.4)	(2.8)	(2.8)	36	91.5	1.2	4.9	82
10	(84.4)	(2.2)	(8.9)	45	(97.9)	(0.0)	(2.1)	48	91.4	1.1	5.4	93
11	(90.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	40	(89.7)	(0.0)	(7.7)	39	89.9	0.0	8.9	79
Mother's education[B]												
None or up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(71.0)	(3.2)	(9.7)	31
Secondary+	87.7	3.0	8.1	236	89.8	4.9	5.3	226	88.7	3.9	6.7	462
Religion of household head[B]												
Nauru Congregational	82.4	5.6	11.1	108	88.2	5.5	6.4	110	85.3	5.5	8.7	218
Catholic	84.4	2.2	8.9	90	85.2	6.8	5.7	88	84.8	4.5	7.3	178
Other religion	96.6	0.0	1.7	59	(97.8)	(0.0)	(2.2)	45	97.1	0.0	1.9	104
Wealth index												
Lower 40%	85.6	5.4	9.0	111	85.2	7.4	7.4	108	85.4	6.4	8.2	219
Upper 60%	87.2	1.4	7.4	148	92.0	2.9	3.6	137	89.5	2.1	5.6	285

[1] MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

[2] MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

[A] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

[B] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' and in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table LN.2.3N (National education system): Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
Total	**86.5**	**3.1**	**8.1**	**259**	**89.0**	**4.9**	**5.3**	**245**	**87.7**	**4.0**	**6.7**	**504**
Age at beginning of school year												
6	(75.0)	(15.0)	(7.5)	40	(69.6)	(19.6)	(10.9)	46	72.1	17.4	9.3	86
7	(88.6)	(2.3)	(6.8)	44	(92.3)	(2.6)	(5.1)	39	90.4	2.4	6.0	83
8	(90.9)	(0.0)	(9.1)	44	(91.9)	(2.7)	(2.7)	37	91.4	1.2	6.2	81
9	(89.1)	(0.0)	(6.5)	46	(94.4)	(2.8)	(2.8)	36	91.5	1.2	4.9	82
10	(84.4)	(2.2)	(8.9)	45	(97.9)	(0.0)	(2.1)	48	91.4	1.1	5.4	93
11	(90.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	40	(89.7)	(0.0)	(7.7)	39	89.9	0.0	8.9	79
Mother's education[B]												
None or up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(71.0)	(3.2)	(9.7)	31
Secondary+	87.7	3.0	8.1	236	89.8	4.9	5.3	226	88.7	3.9	6.7	462
Religion of household head[B]												
Nauru Congregational	82.4	5.6	11.1	108	88.2	5.5	6.4	110	85.3	5.5	8.7	218
Catholic	84.4	2.2	8.9	90	85.2	6.8	5.7	88	84.8	4.5	7.3	178
Other religion	96.6	0.0	1.7	59	(97.8)	(0.0)	(2.2)	45	97.1	0.0	1.9	104
Wealth index												
Lower 40%	85.6	5.4	9.0	111	85.2	7.4	7.4	108	85.4	6.4	8.2	219
Upper 60%	87.2	1.4	7.4	148	92.0	2.9	3.6	137	89.5	2.1	5.6	285

[A] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending early childhood education, primary or secondary education. Children who have completed primary school are excluded.

[B] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' and in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of lower secondary school age

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending lower secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
Total	**54.9**	**22.0**	**17.6**	**91**	**67.1**	**13.9**	**17.7**	**79**	**60.6**	**18.2**	**17.6**	**170**
Age at beginning of school year												
12	52.0	34.0	10.0	50	(52.6)	(18.4)	(28.9)	38	52.3	27.3	18.2	88
13	(58.5)	(7.3)	(26.8)	41	(80.5)	(9.8)	(7.3)	41	69.5	8.5	17.1	82
Religion of household head[B]												
Nauru Congregational	(55.8)	(25.6)	(16.3)	43	(74.2)	(12.9)	(12.9)	31	63.5	20.3	14.9	74
Catholic	(48.1)	(25.9)	(14.8)	27	(55.2)	(17.2)	(24.1)	29	51.8	21.4	19.6	56
Other religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(66.7)	(10.3)	(20.5)	39
Wealth index												
Lower 40%	(54.3)	(21.7)	(21.7)	46	(71.9)	(12.5)	(15.6)	32	61.5	17.9	19.2	78
Upper 60%	(55.6)	(22.2)	(13.3)	45	(63.8)	(14.9)	(19.1)	47	59.8	18.5	16.3	92

[1] MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

[2] MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age

[A] The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

[B] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:						Percent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]	Total	Number of children attending primary school	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]	Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
Total	**7.5**	**62.6**	**24.1**	**5.9**	**100.0**	**478**	**90.0**	**5.9**	**2.2**	**1.9**	**100.0**	**320**
Sex												
Male	7.8	61.2	24.9	6.1	100.0	245	91.7	5.1	0.6	2.6	100.0	156
Female	7.3	63.9	23.2	5.6	100.0	233	88.4	6.7	3.7	1.2	100.0	164
Year												
1 (primary/7 lower secondary)	6.1	67.1	19.5	7.3	100.0	82	92.3	6.2	0.0	1.5	100.0	65
2 (primary/8 lower secondary)	6.6	67.1	15.8	10.5	100.0	76	91.7	6.9	0.0	1.4	100.0	72
3 (primary)	8.7	58.7	28.3	4.3	100.0	92	na	na	na	na	na	na
4 (primary)	6.3	57.1	36.5	0.0	100.0	63	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (primary)	10.1	62.9	22.5	4.5	100.0	89	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	2.7	64.4	24.7	8.2	100.0	73	na	na	na	na	na	na
Religion of household head[A]												
Nauru Congregational	9.3	61.0	25.4	4.4	100.0	205	89.9	6.5	2.2	1.4	100.0	138
Catholic	7.3	59.4	26.1	7.3	100.0	165	85.2	8.3	3.7	2.8	100.0	108
Other religion	4.8	69.2	19.2	6.7	100.0	104	97.3	1.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	73
Wealth index												
Lower 40%	6.4	61.8	25.0	6.9	100.0	204	88.6	6.4	2.1	2.9	100.0	140
Upper 60%	8.4	63.1	23.4	5.1	100.0	274	91.1	5.6	2.2	1.1	100.0	180

[1] MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)

[2] MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

[A] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

na: not applicable

Table LN.2.5N (National education system): Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Primary school						Secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:						Percent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years	Total	Number of children attending primary school	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years	Total	Number of children attending secondary school
Total	**7.5**	**62.6**	**24.1**	**5.9**	**100.0**	**478**	**98.8**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**320**
Sex												
Male	7.8	61.2	24.9	6.1	100.0	245	98.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	156
Female	7.3	63.9	23.2	5.6	100.0	233	98.8	0.0	0.6	0.6	100.0	164
Year												
1 primary/ 7 secondary)	6.1	67.1	19.5	7.3	100.0	82	98.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	65
2 primary/ 8 secondary)	6.6	67.1	15.8	10.5	100.0	76	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	72
3 primary/ 9 secondary)	8.7	58.7	28.3	4.3	100.0	92	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	53
4 primary/ 10 secondary)	6.3	57.1	36.5	0.0	100.0	63	96.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	100.0	56
5 primary/ 11 secondary)	10.1	62.9	22.5	4.5	100.0	89	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	47
6 (primary/ 12 secondary)	2.7	64.4	24.7	8.2	100.0	73	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Religion of household head[A]												
Nauru Congregational	9.3	61.0	25.4	4.4	100.0	205	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	138
Catholic	7.3	59.4	26.1	7.3	100.0	165	98.1	0.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	108
Other religion	4.8	69.2	19.2	6.7	100.0	104	98.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	73
Wealth index												
Lower 40%	6.4	61.8	25.0	6.9	100.0	204	97.9	0.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	140
Upper 60%	8.4	63.1	23.4	5.1	100.0	274	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	180

[A] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Male				Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
Total	**62.8**	**10.8**	**36.5**	**148**	**73.2**	**11.0**	**1.6**	**22.0**	**127**	**67.6**	**10.9**	**0.7**	**29.8**	**275**
Age at beginning of school year														
14	(67.4)	(32.6)	(32.6)	43	(71.1)	(28.9)	(5.3)	(18.4)	38	69.1	30.9	2.5	25.9	81
15	(76.9)	(5.1)	(23.1)	39	(76.9)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(20.5)	39	76.9	6.4	0.0	21.8	78
16	(72.2)	(0.0)	(25.0)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	73.2	0.0	0.0	23.2	56
17	(26.7)	(0.0)	(73.3)	30	(70.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(30.0)	30	48.3	0.0	0.0	51.7	60
Religion of household head[B]														
Nauru Congregational	64.5	9.7	35.5	62	69.8	11.3	3.8	24.5	53	67.0	10.4	1.7	30.4	115
Catholic	58.0	14.0	40.0	50	(80.9)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(14.9)	47	69.1	13.4	0.0	27.8	97
Other religion	(68.6)	(8.6)	(31.4)	35	(66.7)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(29.6)	27	67.7	8.1	0.0	30.6	62
Wealth index														
Lower 40%	62.7	11.9	35.8	67	(75.5)	(20.4)	(2.0)	(22.4)	49	68.1	15.5	0.9	30.2	116
Upper 60%	63.0	9.9	37.0	81	71.8	5.1	1.3	21.8	78	67.3	7.5	0.6	29.6	159

[1] MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

[2] MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age

[A] The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

[B] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table LN.2.6N (National education system): Secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year
Total	**61.1**	**8.8**	**28.0**	**239**	**71.4**	**6.3**	**19.9**	**206**	**65.8**	**7.6**	**24.3**	**445**
Age at beginning of school year												
12	52.0	34.0	10.0	50	(52.6)	(18.4)	(28.9)	38	52.3	27.3	18.2	88
13	(58.5)	(9.8)	(26.8)	41	(80.5)	(9.8)	(7.3)	41	69.5	9.8	17.1	82
14	(67.4)	(0.0)	(32.6)	43	(73.7)	(5.3)	(15.8)	38	70.4	2.5	24.7	81
15	(79.5)	(0.0)	(20.5)	39	(76.9)	(0.0)	(20.5)	39	78.2	0.0	20.5	78
16	(72.2)	(0.0)	(25.0)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	73.2	0.0	23.2	56
17	(33.3)	(0.0)	(66.7)	30	(70.0)	(0.0)	(30.0)	30	51.7	0.0	48.3	60
Mother's education[B,C]												
None or up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(46.4)	(14.3)	(21.4)	28
Secondary+	66.5	10.3	22.2	194	76.0	5.4	17.4	167	70.9	8.0	19.9	361
Religion of household head[C]												
Nauru Congregational	61.9	11.4	26.7	105	71.4	7.1	20.2	84	66.1	9.5	23.8	189
Catholic	57.1	9.1	28.6	77	71.1	6.6	18.4	76	64.1	7.8	23.5	153
Other religion	65.5	3.6	29.1	55	(71.7)	(4.3)	(21.7)	46	68.3	4.0	25.7	101
Wealth index												
Lower 40%	59.3	8.8	30.1	113	74.1	6.2	19.8	81	65.5	7.7	25.8	194
Upper 60%	62.7	8.7	26.2	126	69.6	6.4	20.0	125	66.1	7.6	23.1	251

[A] The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education. Children who have completed upper secondary school are excluded.

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

[C] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' and in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate[2]	Number of children age 14-16 years at beginning of school year[A]	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[3]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary school[4]	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age at beginning of school year	Lower secondary completion rate[5]	Number of adolescents age 17-19 years at beginning of school year[A]	Upper secondary completion rate[6]	Number of youth age 20-22 years at beginning of school year[A]
Total	**87.3**	**79**	**86.5**	**215**	**93.0**	**57**	**75.6**	**82**	**84.8**	**184**	**44.5**	**173**
Sex												
Male	(92.5)	40	85.6	118	(96.8)	31	(73.2)	41	78.6	98	38.1	84
Female	(82.1)	39	87.6	97	(88.5)	26	(78.0)	41	91.9	86	50.6	89
Religion of household head[B]												
Nauru Congregational	(83.8)	37	91.9	86	(*)	23	(76.3)	38	88.2	85	41.9	74
Catholic	(92.6)	27	85.2	81	(*)	20	(*)	23	81.8	55	(34.7)	49
Other religion	(*)	15	(80.9)	47	(*)	14	(*)	20	(85.4)	41	(56.5)	46
Wealth index												
Lower 40%	(86.8)	38	83.7	92	(93.1)	29	(93.8)	32	83.5	79	34.8	66
Upper 60%	(87.8)	41	88.6	123	(92.9)	28	64.0	50	85.7	105	50.5	107

[1] MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Primary)

[2] MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

[3] MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school

[4] MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Lower secondary)

[5] MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

[6] MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

[A] Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively

[B] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table LN.2.7N (National education system): Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for secondary school, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate	Number of children age 17-19 years[A]	Effective transition rate to secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Secondary completion rate	Number of youth age 20-22 years[A]
Total	**87.3**	**79**	**86.5**	**215**	**93.0**	**57**	**44.5**	**173**
Sex								
Male	(92.5)	40	85.6	118	(96.8)	31	38.1	84
Female	(82.1)	39	87.6	97	(88.5)	26	50.6	89
Religion of household head[B]								
Nauru Congregational	(83.8)	37	91.9	86	(*)	23	41.9	74
Catholic	(92.6)	27	85.2	81	(*)	20	34.7	49
Other religion	86.7	15	80.9	47	100.0	14	56.5	46
Wealth index								
Lower 40%	86.8	38	83.7	92	93.1	29	34.8	66
Upper 60%	87.8	41	88.6	123	92.9	28	50.5	107

[A] Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively

[B] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, and additional parity indices, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total[1]	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR[3]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total[1]	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school ANAR[3]	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR),[1]	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school ANAR[3]
Total[3]	**89.0**	**86.5**	**87.7**	**1.03**	**67.1**	**54.9**	**60.6**	**1.22**	**74.0**	**64.9**	**69.1**	**1.14**
Religion of household head												
Nauru Congregational	88.2	82.4	85.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(63.5)	(1.33)	(69.8)	(66.1)	67.8	1.06
Catholic	85.2	84.4	84.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(51.8)	(1.15)	(80.9)	(62.0)	71.1	1.30
Other religion	(97.8)	96.6	97.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(66.7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(69.4)	1.03
Wealth index												
Lower 40%	85.2	85.6	85.4	(*)	(*)	(54.3)	(61.5)	(1.32)	(75.5)	(62.7)	68.1	1.20
Upper 60%	92.0	87.2	89.5	(1.06)	(63.8)	(55.6)	59.8	1.15	73.1	66.7	69.8	1.10

[1] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[3] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table LN.2.8N (National education system): Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR
Total[3]	**89.0**	**86.5**	**87.7**	**1.03**	**71.4**	**61.1**	**65.8**	**1.17**
Religion of household head								
Nauru Congregational	88.2	82.4	85.3	1.07	71.4	61.9	66.1	1.15
Catholic	85.2	84.4	84.8	1.01	71.1	(57.1)	64.1	1.24
Other religion	(97.8)	96.6	97.1	(1.01)	(71.7)	(65.5)	68.3	1.10
Wealth index								
Lower 40%	85.2	85.6	85.4	1.00	74.1	59.3	65.5	1.25
Upper 60%	92.0	87.2	89.5	1.06	69.6	62.7	66.1	1.11

[A] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

8.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.[115] Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.[116]

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.[117] Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.[118]

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5.[119]

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card and was involved in school management and school activities in the last year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress.

In Table LN.3.2 reasons for children unable to attend class due to a school-related reasons are presented. Reasons include natural and man-made disaster, teacher strike and teacher absenteeism.

Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers teach in the language that the child speaks at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

115 Gest, D. et al. "Shared Book Reading and Children's Language Comprehension Skills: The Moderating Role of Parental Discipline Practices." *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*19, no. 2 (2004): 319-36. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007.

116 Fluori, E. and A. Buchanan. "Early Father's and Mother's Involvement and Child's Later Educational Outcomes." *Educational Psychology*74, no. 2 (2004): 141-53. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806.

117 Pomerantz, M., E. Moorman, and S. Litwack. "The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better." *Review of Educational Research*77, no. 3 (2007): 373-410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567.

118 Desforges, C. and A. Abouchaar. *The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review.* Research report. Nottingham: Queen's Printer, 2003. https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf.

119 Hattori, H., M. Cardoso, and B. Ledoux. *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education.* MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5. New York: UNICEF, 2017. http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvMDAvNzMxL01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2IjYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26.

Table LN.3.1: Parental involvement in school

Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children attending school[A]	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child[1]	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents[2]	Attended meeting called by governing body[3]	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues[4]	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[5]	
Total	**90.7**	**580**	**70.3**	**58.9**	**48.3**	**42.2**	**65.2**	**55.7**	**526**
Sex									
Male	87.6	267	70.1	53.4	44.0	40.6	62.4	57.3	234
Female	93.3	313	70.5	63.4	51.7	43.5	67.5	54.5	292
Age at beginning of school year[A]									
7	(100.0)	98	(78.6)	(45.9)	(41.8)	(35.7)	(67.3)	(57.1)	98
9	(100.0)	67	(79.1)	(55.2)	(38.8)	(35.8)	(79.1)	(77.6)	67
10	(81.0)	84	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
12	(83.5)	85	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
School attendance[B,A]									
Primary	100.0	419	70.9	57.5	46.8	41.1	65.4	58.5	419
Secondary	(100.0)	107	(68.2)	(64.5)	(54.2)	(46.7)	(64.5)	(44.9)	107
Religion of household head[A]									
Nauru Congregational	88.4	250	68.3	53.8	43.4	39.8	62.9	49.3	221
Catholic	92.7	192	65.7	65.7	56.7	44.4	60.7	61.2	178
Other religion	91.9	135	81.5	59.7	46.0	44.4	76.6	59.7	124
Wealth index									
Lower 40%	88.1	269	58.6	63.7	48.5	40.1	54.0	48.5	237
Upper 60%	92.9	311	79.9	55.0	48.1	43.9	74.4	61.6	289

[1] MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance
[2] MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in school management
[3] MICS indicator LN.14 - Participation in school management
[4] MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management
[5] MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

[A] The category of ''6','8','11','13' and '14' in the background characteristic of 'Age at beginning of school year' and category of 'Out-of-school' in the background characteristic of 'School attendance' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

[B] Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to adjusted net attendance rates reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers or caretakers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7-14 years not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
Total	**19.0**	**526**
Sex		
Male	20.9	234
Female	17.5	292
Age at beginning of school year[A]		
7	(21.4)	98
9	(28.4)	67
Religion of household head[A]		
Nauru Congregational	16.3	221
Catholic	18.5	178
Other religion	25.0	124
Wealth index quintile		
Lower 40%	30.0	237
Upper 60%	10.0	289

[1] MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence

[A] The category of ''6','8','10','11','12',13' and '14' in the background characteristic of 'Age at beginning of school year' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years[A] with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home[2]	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school[3]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[4]	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Total	**22.8**	**580**	**66.2**	**452**	**73.8**	**526**	**39.9**	**419**	**93.3**	**388**
Sex										
Male	22.5	267	60.9	197	63.7	234	38.9	180	92.6	149
Female	23.0	313	70.2	255	81.8	292	40.6	239	93.7	239
Age at beginning of school year[B]										
7	(25.5)	98	(*)	73	(73.5)	98	(*)	73	(*)	72
9	(43.3)	67	(65.6)	61	(65.7)	67	(21.3)	61	(*)	44
10	(25.0)	84	(*)	62	(*)	68	(*)	56	(*)	61
12	(4.7)	85	(*)	66	(*)	71	(*)	55	(*)	45
School attendance[B]										
Primary	28.6	419	67.5	335	73.3	419	39.4	335	91.5	307
Secondary	(5.6)	107	(69.0)	84	(75.7)	107	(41.7)	84	(100.0)	81
Religion of household head[B]										
Nauru Congregational	26.8	250	66.7	204	79.6	221	35.5	183	94.9	176
Catholic	14.1	192	(65.3)	144	66.9	178	(38.7)	142	(87.4)	119
Other religion	25.9	135	(65.3)	101	74.2	124	(49.5)	91	(97.8)	92
Wealth index										
Lower 40%	19.7	269	53.6	220	66.2	237	47.2	197	93.0	157
Upper 60%	25.4	311	78.0	232	79.9	289	33.3	222	93.5	231

[1] MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home

[2] MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home

[3] MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages

[4] MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework

[A] This table utilises information collected in both the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules. Note that otherwise identical denominators may be slightly different, as the Foundational Learning Skills module includes consent of respondent to interview child and assent and availability of child to be interviewed. This invariably reduces the number of cases for data collected in this module.

[B] The category of ''6','8','11','13' and '14' in the background characteristic of 'Age at beginning of school year' and category of 'Out-of-school' in the background characteristic of 'School attendance' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

8.4 FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

The ability to read and understand a simple text is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. Yet in many countries, students enrolled in school for as many as 6 years are unable to read and understand simple texts, as shown for instance by regional assessments such as the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE), the Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (PASEC) and the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ).[120] Acquiring literacy in the early grades of primary is crucial because doing so becomes more difficult in later grades, for those who are lagging behind.[121]

A strong foundation in basic numeracy skills during the early grades is crucial for success in mathematics in the later years. Mathematics is a skill very much in demand and most competitive jobs require some level of skill in mathematics. Early mathematical knowledge is a primary predictor of later academic achievement and future success in mathematics is related to an early and strong conceptual foundation.[122]

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes[123] with each approach having their own strengths and limitations as well as varying levels of applicability to household surveys such as MICS. For some international assessments, it may just be too late: "Even though international testing programs like PISA and TIMSS are steadily increasing their coverage to also cover developing countries, (…) much of the divergence in test scores happens before the points in the educational trajectories of children where they are tested by international assessments", according to longitudinal surveys like the Young Lives Study.[124] National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognised that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

The MICS Foundational Learning Skills module is designed to measure basic reading and numeracy skills expected upon completion of second grade of primary education.

The reading skills assessment is based on a short story and five comprehension questions (three literal and two inferential). The rationale, development, testing and validation of this module has been documented in two MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5[119] and No. 9[125].

120 CONFEMEN. *PASEC 2014 Education system performance in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa. Competencies and learning factors in primary education.* Dakar: CONFEMEN, 2015. http://www.pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Rapport_Pasec2014_GB_webv2.pdf.; Makuwa, D. and J. Maarse. "The Impact of Large-Scale International Assessments: A Case Study of How the Ministry of Education in Namibia Used SACMEQ Assessments to Improve Learning Outcomes." *Research in Comparative and International Education* 8, no. 3 (2013): 349-58. doi:10.2304/rcie.2013.8.3.349.; Spaull, N. "Poverty & Privilege: Primary School Inequality in South Africa." *International Journal of Educational Development* 33, no. 5 (2013): 436-47. doi:10.1016/j.ijedudev.2012.09.009.

121 Stanovich, K. "Matthew Effects in Reading: Some Consequences of Individual Differences in the Acquisition of Literacy." *Reading Research Quarterly* 21, no. 4 (1986): 360-407. doi:10.1598/rrq.21.4.1.

122 Duncan, G. "School Readiness and Later Achievement." *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

123 LMTF. *Toward Universal Learning. A Global Framework for Measuring Learning. Report No. 2 of the Learning Metrics Task Force.* Montreal and Washington: UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Center for Universal Education at the Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LMTFReport2ES_final.pdf.; Buckner, E. and R. Hatch. *Literacy Data: More, but not always better.* Washington: Education Policy and Data Center, 2014. https://www.epdc.org/epdc-data-points/literacy-data-more-not-always-better-part-1-2.; Wagner, D. *Smaller, Quicker Cheaper – Improving Leaning Assessments for Developing Countries.* Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning, 2011. http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002136/213663e.pdf.

124 Singh, A. *Emergence and evolution of learning gaps across countries: Linked panel evidence from Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam.* Oxford: Young Lives, 2014. http://www.younglives.org.uk/files/YL-WP124_Singh_learning%20gaps.pdf.

125 Gochyyev P., S. Mizunoya and M. Cardoso. *Validity and reliability of the MICS foundational learning module.* MICS Methodological Papers, No. 9 New York: UNICEF, 2019. http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTkvMDUvMDcvMTQvNDMvMzgvODQ0L01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2IjYWxfUGFwZXJfOS5wZGYiXV0&sha=1251233507af5fe2.

In Nauru MICS, 2023, reading assessment were available in English only because in Nauru all children are taught to read in English. The assessment tools were customised using the official Grade 2 textbooks for this language, ensuring that the vocabulary was appropriate for Grade 2 learners, both in terms of complexity and cultural relevance.[126]

Children were asked what language they mostly speak at home (home language) and children who had ever attended school were also asked what language is or was used most often for teaching in class (school language). Only children who had ever attended school were assessed.

The numeracy skills assessment is based on universal skills expected at Grade 2 level. The tool includes four mathematics tasks: number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognition.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years, by sex, who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively. Age and school attendance, by level and grade are among the disaggregates shown and necessary to read some of the reported indicators. These MICS indicators are designed and developed to both inform national policy development and report on global SDG indicator 4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions are also available.

126 In Nauru MICS, 2023, reading passages were customised based on guidance provided by technical experts. Please refer to Appendix E (Reading & Numbers Book) for the tasks in English and Nauruan.

Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English and Nauruan, by sex, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Male					Female					Total						
		Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3,7,8,9]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4,5,6]	Percentage of children for whom the reading tasks were not available in appropriate language[A]	Number of children age 7-14 years
Total[1,4]	**35.0**	**31.0**	**32.0**	**28.9**	**197**	**54.1**	**46.7**	**53.7**	**46.7**	**255**	**45.8**	**39.8**	**44.2**	**38.9**	**1.61**	**2.9**	**452**
Age at beginning of school year[B]																	
7-8[2,5]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	48	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	71	(30.3)	(28.6)	(27.7)	(27.7)	3.04	(10.9)	119
9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35	(41.0)	(32.8)	(41.0)	(32.8)	2.23	(.0)	61
10-14	(46.5)	(44.4)	(42.4)	(41.4)	99	(69.3)	(56.2)	(69.3)	(56.2)	137	59.7	51.3	58.1	50.0	1.36	0.0	236
School attendance[B]																	
Primary	30.0	25.7	28.6	25.0	140	51.8	45.6	51.3	45.6	195	42.7	37.3	41.8	37.0	1.83	3.9	335
Grade 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(15.9)	(15.9)	(15.9)	(15.9)	0.28	(.0)	63
Grade 2-3[3,6]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	72	(38.0)	(32.4)	(36.1)	(31.5)	3.75	(4.6)	108
Lower secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	44	(69.0)	(59.5)	(64.3)	(56.0)	1.03	(.0)	84
Religion of household head[B]																	
Nauru Congregational	(36.8)	(35.8)	(35.8)	(35.8)	95	(54.1)	(50.5)	(54.1)	(50.5)	109	46.1	43.6	45.6	43.6	1.41	3.9	204
Catholic	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	48	(53.1)	(42.7)	(52.1)	(42.7)	96	(47.2)	(35.4)	(43.8)	(33.3)	2.93	(3.5)	144
Other religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	50	(44.6)	(39.6)	(43.6)	(38.6)	1.47	(.0)	101
Wealth index																	
Lower 40%	(28.7)	(21.8)	(24.8)	(18.8)	101	(42.9)	(33.6)	(42.9)	(33.6)	119	36.4	28.2	34.5	26.8	1.79	0.0	220
Upper 60%	(41.7)	(40.6)	(39.6)	(39.6)	96	(64.0)	(58.1)	(63.2)	(58.1)	136	54.7	50.9	53.4	50.4	1.47	5.6	232

[1] MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age 7-14)

[2] MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)

[3] MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

[4] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[5] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age for grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[6] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, attending grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[A] The reading tasks were available in English and Nauruan. However, Children were assessed in English only.

[B] The category of ''6','7','8','10','11','12','13' and '14' in the background characteristic of 'Age at beginning of school year' and category of 'Grade 2','Grade 3','Grade 4','Grade 5','Grade 6','Grade 7','Grade 8','Upper secondary' and 'Out-of-school' in the background characteristic of 'School attendance' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3,7,8,9]	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills[4,5,6]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Total[1,4]	**68.0**	**68.5**	**56.3**	**54.8**	**42.1**	**197**	**71.4**	**81.6**	**66.3**	**63.1**	**47.5**	**255**	**69.9**	**75.9**	**61.9**	**59.5**	**45.1**	**1.13**	**452**
Age at beginning of school year[B]																			
7-8[2,5]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	48	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	71	(49.6)	(58.8)	(47.9)	(48.7)	(38.7)	0.96	119
9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35	(88.5)	(86.9)	(75.4)	(80.3)	(70.5)	1.25	61
10-14	(77.8)	(70.7)	(66.7)	(61.6)	(47.5)	99	(84.7)	(94.2)	(73.7)	(72.3)	(48.9)	137	81.8	84.3	70.8	67.8	48.3	1.03	236
School attendance[B]																			
Primary	63.6	68.6	50.0	48.6	37.9	140	63.6	75.9	65.6	60.0	48.2	195	63.6	72.8	59.1	55.2	43.9	1.27	335
Grade 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(30.2)	(49.2)	(30.2)	(14.3)	(7.9)	0.00	63
Grade 2-3[3,6]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	72	(63.9)	(75.9)	(63.9)	(56.5)	(46.3)	1.06	108
Lower secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	44	(84.5)	(79.8)	(82.1)	(77.4)	(57.1)	0.99	84
Religion of household head[B]																			
Nauru Congregational	(69.5)	(73.7)	(58.9)	(55.8)	(47.4)	95	(62.4)	(71.6)	(61.5)	(57.8)	(38.5)	109	65.7	72.5	60.3	56.9	42.6	0.81	204
Catholic	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	48	(79.2)	(89.6)	(77.1)	(75.0)	(63.5)	96	(72.9)	(76.4)	(74.3)	(71.5)	(56.2)	1.53	144
Other religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	50	(73.3)	(82.2)	(47.5)	(46.5)	(33.7)	1.15	101
Wealth index																			
Lower 40%	(60.4)	(63.4)	(61.4)	(57.4)	(43.6)	101	(75.6)	(78.2)	(52.1)	(53.8)	(33.6)	119	68.6	71.4	56.4	55.5	38.2	0.77	220
Upper 60%	(76.0)	(74.0)	(51.0)	(52.1)	(40.6)	96	(67.6)	(84.6)	(78.7)	(71.3)	(59.6)	136	71.1	80.2	67.2	63.4	51.7	1.47	232

[1] MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, age 7-14)

[2] MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)

[3] MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

[4] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[5] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age for grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[6] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, attending grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

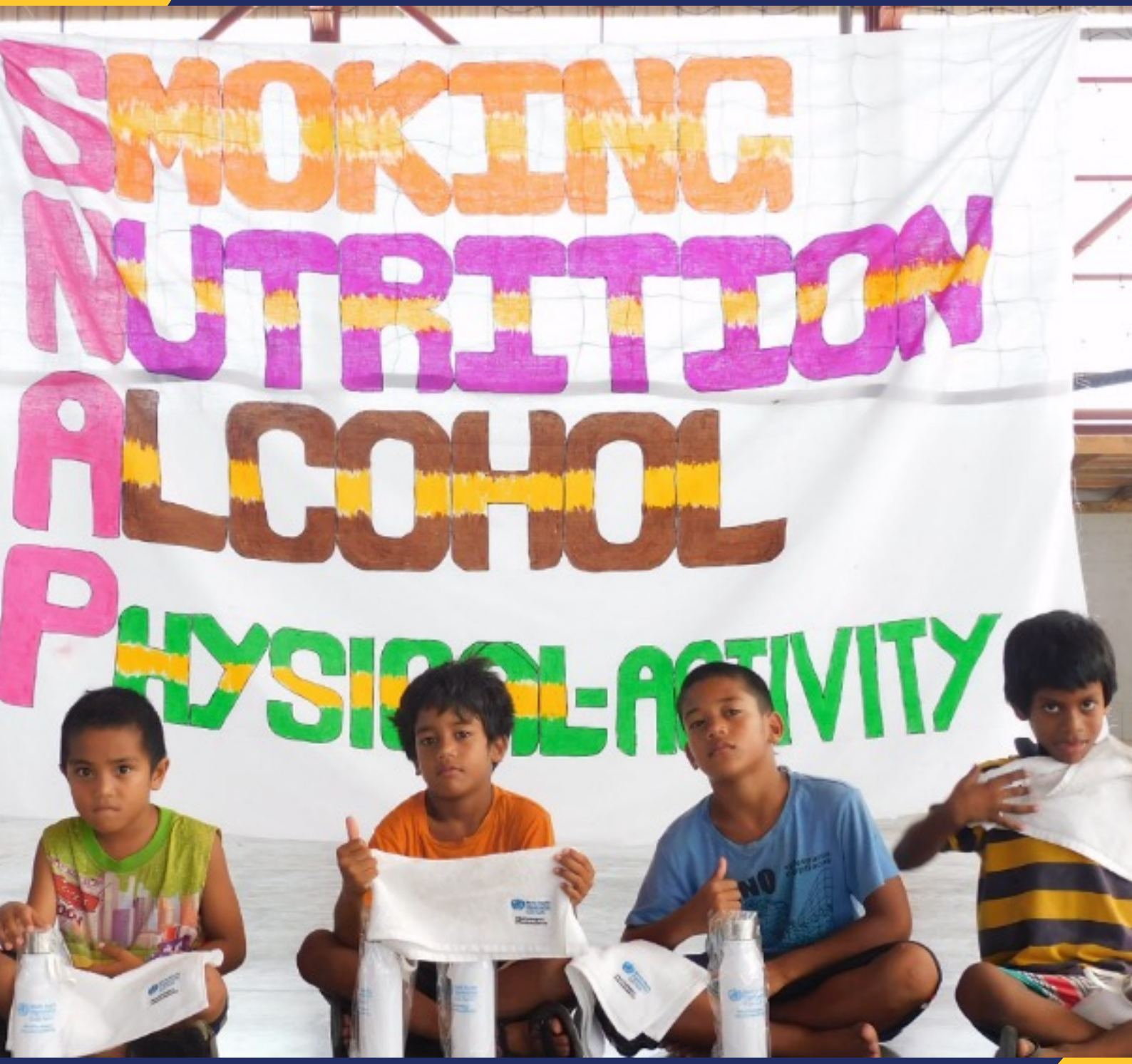
[A] As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

[B] The category of ''6','7','8','10','11','12','13' and '14' in the background characteristic of 'Age at beginning of school year' and category of 'Grade 2','Grade 3','Grade 4','Grade 5','Grade 6','Grade 7','Grade 8','Upper secondary' and 'Out-of-school' in the background characteristic of 'School attendance' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

9 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION



Public Health promotion (picture from Nauru Public Health Facebook page)

9.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.[127] Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

In Nauru, the legal framework for the registration of births and deaths is established by the Nauruan Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act of 2017. This act came into effect on 1st February 2018 and has since been the guiding document for such registration of vital events.

Nauru has one main hospital where most births and deaths in the country occur. Civil registration is managed by the Civil Registration Office (CRO) also known as BDM: Births, Deaths and Marriages, which is a division under the Chief Secretary Department. Their responsibility includes the recording and registration of all births and deaths. The majority of these events take place in the country's main hospital (Republic of Nauru Hospital), which works closely with the CRO to ensure accurate and timely registration.

Mainly all births in Nauru occur in the main hospital. When a birth occurs outside the hospital, the mother and her baby are brought to the hospital soon after birth. Nursing staff record the birth in the ward logbook and the bed census form. A registration number is created for each event, and a letter is issued to the parent. The letter is to be used for claiming the birth payment (see details below). Details of births are shared by the hospital to the CRO on a monthly basis. Parents complete the registration process by taking the letter to the CRO where the information is verified against the records provided by the hospital. A hard copy form is completed at the CRO, a registration number is issued for each event, and a file is created. The data are also entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. There are two separate birth registration databases maintained, one for Nauruans and one for non-Nauruans. There have been two attempts to digitise registration processes through the adoption of customised civil registration software, but these have not been successful.

Civil registration of births is compulsory and must be completed within 21 days of a birth. Whilst there is a provision in the current legislation for a fee for late registration, it has not yet been regulated or enforced.

Standard, on-time birth registration (within 21 days)	no charge
Birth certificate printed	10.00 (AUD)

A woman giving birth to a child is entitled to a one-off payment of AUD 100 from the government treasury. The money provides support to purchase a start-up kit for the newborn. This initiative was introduced in 2005 by the government. The mother can collect the funds only after presentation of the baby's birth certificate, and it is reported that this has led to increased birth registration (ADB 2012). Birth registration is required for enrolment in school, and the CRO provides the Education Department with the national birth registration list for children turning five years old each year (UNESCAP 2020)[128].

Many births occur overseas due to medical referral or by choice of the parents. The birth can be recorded by the CRO upon presentation of the overseas birth certificate. There are two separate birth registration databases maintained by the civil registry, one for Nauruan citizens and one for non-Nauruans.

127 UNICEF. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. New York: UNICEF, 2013. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf.

128 rep., *Civil Registration And Vital Statistics In Nauru* (UNICEF, Pacific Community and CRVS, 2021), https://spccfpstore1.blob.core.windows.net/digitallibrary-docs/files/55/556c2bdc11f4fefdd1ae9168b6fb47d4.pdf.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities				
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered[1]	Number of children
	Seen	Not seen			
Total	**17.9**	**62.5**	**18.8**	**99.1**	**352**
Sex					
Male	16.3	63.0	19.0	98.4	184
Female	19.6	61.9	18.5	100.0	168
Age (in months)					
0-11	13.9	54.2	30.6	98.6	72
12-23	25.3	57.0	17.7	100.0	79
24-35	21.9	57.8	18.8	98.4	64
36-47	8.3	81.7	10.0	100.0	60
48-59	18.2	64.9	15.6	98.7	77
Mother's education[A]					
None or up to primary	(17.9)	(60.7)	(21.4)	(100.0)	28
Secondary+	18.0	62.8	18.3	99.1	317
Religion of household head[A]					
Nauru Congregational	19.0	65.3	14.3	98.6	147
Catholic	12.8	60.7	25.6	99.1	117
Other religion	23.8	61.3	15.0	100.0	80
Wealth index					
Lower 40%	18.8	59.4	21.0	99.3	138
Upper 60%	17.3	64.5	17.3	99.1	214

[1] MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

[A] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

9.2 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised using punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies[129] have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the Nauru MICS, 2023, mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method[1]	
			Any	Severe[A]		
Total	**7.4**	**57.7**	**74.5**	**6.3**	**80.6**	**1,031**
Sex						
Male	7.4	55.0	74.2	5.9	78.5	511
Female	7.3	60.4	74.8	6.7	82.7	520
Age						
1-2	16.1	29.4	61.5	0.0	65.7	143
3-4	8.0	55.5	78.8	1.5	83.2	137
5-9	3.2	63.3	80.3	7.0	86.5	401
10-14	8.3	63.7	71.4	10.0	78.9	350
Mother's education[B]						
None or up to primary	(19.5)	(59.8)	(59.8)	(6.1)	(70.7)	82
Secondary+	6.5	57.6	76.1	6.5	81.8	929
Religion of household head[B]						
Nauru Congregational	5.5	54.4	74.3	6.7	79.8	436
Catholic	5.6	63.2	77.6	5.6	83.8	340
Other religion	13.5	54.9	69.7	7.0	77.0	244
Wealth index quintile						
Lower 40%	6.2	64.1	76.8	8.5	82.5	435
Upper 60%	8.2	53.0	72.8	4.7	79.2	596

[1] MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1

[A] Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could

[B] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' and category of 'No religion/ Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

129 Straus, M. and M. Paschall. "Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts." *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18, no. 5 (2009): 459-83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." *School Psychology Review* 16, no. 2 (1987): 156-68. http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001.; Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" *Child Abuse & Neglect* 29, no. 5 (2005): 513-32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of mothers/ caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Total	**34.5**	**386**
Age		
<25	27.7	65
25-34	29.9	134
35-49	40.1	147
50+	(40.0)	40
Education[A]		
None or up to primary	(60.7)	28
Secondary+	32.2	348
Religion of household head[A]		
Nauru Congregational	28.7	164
Catholic	33.0	112
Other religion	45.2	104
Wealth index		
Lower 40%	40.3	144
Upper 60%	31.0	242

[A] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

9.3 CHILD LABOUR

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the CRC states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

In Nauru the Child Protection and Welfare Act 2016 stipulated under Section 53 that Child's employer to provide proof of child's age

(1) A person who employs a child shall provide proof of the child's age if required to do so by an authorised officer.

(2) Where a child has been employed by reason of any written law which permits the employment of a person who is under 18 years of age, it is the responsibility of the employer to ensure that the consent of a parent has been obtained, and the employer shall produce evidence of such consent if requested to do so by an authorised officer.

The Education Act 2011 stipulated under Section 17 Employment of school-age children, Division 2-Compulsory Attendance:

(1) A person shall not employ a school-age child during school hours, otherwise may face a Penalty of AUD 1,000.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who employs a child:

(a) who is registered for home education;
(b) in respect of whom a certificate of exemption has been issued; or
(c) who is not permitted to attend school under Section 15.

(3) An offence against this Section is a strict liability offence.

The child labour module was administered for one randomly selected child age 5-17 years in each household and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water).[130,131,132]

Table PR.3.1 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

130 'Own use production of goods', including activities such as fetching water and collecting firewood, falls within the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts. However, for the purpose of SDG reporting of indicator 8.7.1, and with the goal of facilitating international comparability, fetching water and collecting firewood have been classified as unpaid household services (i.e., household chores), a form of production that lies outside the production boundary.

131 UNICEF. *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?*. MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. New York: UNICEF, 2012. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Child_Labour_Paper_No.1_FINAL_162.pdf.

132 The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5-17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5-17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

Table PR.3.2 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour.[133]

i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 21 hours or more
ii. age 15-17: No limit to number of hours

SDG Target 8.7 aims to "take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms." The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Two measures of the indicator are presently in use, the first based on the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts (using above age-thresholds on economic activities alone) and the second based on the general production boundary (classifying as child labour if age-specific thresholds are exceeded on either or both economic activities or household chores). Table PR.3.3 presents both of these two measures. The MICS Indicator PR.3 Is based on the second, i.e. using the general production boundary.

Pertaining to the overall concept of child labour, the module also collects information on hazardous working conditions. Table PR.3.4 presents the percentage of children involved in each of the hazardous activities included in the survey. Note, however, that the present definition, also used for SDG reporting, does not include involvement in hazardous working conditions, as further methodological work is needed to validate questions specifically aimed at identifying children working under such hazardous conditions.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	**Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:** Economic activity less than 14 hours	Number of children age 12-14 years	**Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:** Economic activity less than 43 hours	Number of children age 15-17 years
Total	**1.3**	**551**	**28.0**	**200**	**34.2**	**184**
Sex						
Male	1.9	269	(22.4)	98	(43.9)	82
Female	0.7	282	(33.3)	102	(26.5)	102
Religion of household head[A]						
Nauru Congregational	1.7	230	(30.4)	92	(34.8)	89
Catholic	1.6	188	(*)	59	(*)	62
Other religion	0.0	129	(*)	47	(*)	33
Wealth index						
Lower 40%	1.9	216	(29.4)	109	(*)	73
Upper 60%	0.9	335	(26.4)	91	(29.7)	111

[A] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

133 Note that the age-specific thresholds for household chores have changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Comparison to other data sources, should be done with caution.

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores[A] during the previous week, by age groups, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:	
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	Household chores less than 21 hours	Number of children age 12-14 years
Total	**57.0**	**0.5**	**551**	**81.5**	**200**
Sex					
Male	50.2	0.0	269	(69.4)	98
Female	63.5	1.1	282	(93.1)	102
Religion of household head[B]					
Nauru Congregational	45.7	1.3	230	(77.2)	92
Catholic	64.4	0.0	188	(*)	59
Other religion	65.1	0.0	129	(*)	47
Wealth index					
Lower 40%	63.9	1.4	216	(90.8)	109
Upper 60%	52.5	0.0	335	(70.3)	91

[A] Note that the threshold of number of hours was changed during MICS6 implementation, due to a change in the SDG indicator definition: From 28 to 21 hours for both children age 5-11 and 12-14 years. In the new definition, there is no longer a maximum number of hours for chores of children age 15-17 years.

[B] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:			
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Total child labour[1,A]	Number of children age 5-17 years
Total	**26.3**	**0.7**	**51.0**	**0.3**	**1.1**	**935**
Sex						
Male	27.4	1.1	45.2	0.0	1.1	449
Female	25.3	0.4	56.4	0.6	1.0	486
Age						
5-11	23.0	1.3	57.0	0.5	1.8	551
12-14	28.0	0.0	81.5	0.0	0.0	200
15-17	34.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	184
School attendance						
Attending[B]	26.9	0.9	52.0	0.4	1.3	800
Not attending	23.0	0.0	45.2	0.0	0.0	135
Religion of household head[C]						
Nauru Congregational	26.3	1.0	42.8	0.7	1.7	411
Catholic	25.2	1.0	55.3	0.0	1.0	309
Other religion	28.7	0.0	59.3	0.0	0.0	209
Wealth index						
Lower 40%	30.7	1.0	59.5	0.8	1.8	398
Upper 60%	23.1	0.6	44.7	0.0	0.6	537

[1] MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

[A] The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[C] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions									Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions[A]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
Total	**0.7**	**0.3**	**9.0**	**1.9**	**1.1**	**1.9**	**1.7**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**10.8**	**11.1**	**935**
Sex													
Male	1.1	0.0	12.9	2.7	2.0	3.8	2.4	1.1	0.2	0.2	16.0	16.5	449
Female	0.4	0.6	5.3	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	6.0	6.2	486
Age													
5-11	1.3	0.5	5.3	0.2	1.5	2.2	2.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	7.6	8.2	551
12-14	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.5	200
15-17	0.0	0.0	26.1	7.6	1.1	2.2	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	27.2	27.2	184
School attendance													
Attending[B]	0.9	0.4	8.4	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	10.1	10.5	800
Not attending	0.0	0.0	12.6	5.2	0.7	3.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	14.8	14.8	135
Religion of household head[C]													
Nauru Congregational	1.0	0.7	10.0	3.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	11.7	12.4	411
Catholic	1.0	0.0	8.7	0.6	2.9	4.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.1	9.1	309
Other religion	0.0	0.0	7.7	1.4	0.0	2.4	5.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	12.0	12.0	209
Wealth index													
Lower 40%	1.0	0.8	10.6	2.0	0.5	1.3	3.8	1.3	0.5	0.3	14.1	14.3	398
Upper 60%	0.6	0.0	7.8	1.9	1.5	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.4	8.8	537

[A] The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator. This column presents a definition comparable to the previous indicator. The SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[C] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage[134] before the age of 18 is violation of human rights, yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys, but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.[135]

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.[136,137] In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years, and the percentage of adolescent girls and boys age 15-19 years who are currently married.

Tables PR.4.2W and PR.4.2M present, respectively, the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner.

134 All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

135 Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. *Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey.* Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf.; Godha, D. et al. 2011. *The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization*. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

136 Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. "Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 52, no. 5 (2013): 552-58. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

137 Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years
Total	**1.4**	**716**	**1.7**	**14.8**	**583**	**0.8**	**18.2**	**121**	**9.8**	**133**
Age										
15-19	0.0	133	na	na	`	na	na	na	9.8	133
20-24	0.8	121	0.8	18.2	121	0.8	18.2	121	na	na
25-29	4.9	102	4.9	15.7	102	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	1.0	100	1.0	15.0	100	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	0.0	117	0.0	12.8	117	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	1.2	86	1.2	14.0	86	na	na	na	na	na
45-49	3.5	57	3.5	10.5	57	na	na	na	na	na
Education[A]										
None or up to primary	(0.0)	39	(0.0)	(20.7)	29	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	10
Secondary+	1.5	674	1.8	14.5	553	0.9	17.4	115	10.7	121
Religion of household head[A]										
Nauru Congregational	1.0	299	1.3	13.4	239	(2.2)	(20.0)	45	6.7	60
Catholic	2.1	238	2.6	15.6	192	(0.0)	(13.2)	38	(15.2)	46
Other religion	1.2	170	1.4	16.1	143	(0.0)	(23.5)	34	(7.4)	27
Wealth index										
Lower 40%	0.4	269	0.5	16.4	219	(0.0)	(15.4)	39	8.0	50
Upper 60%	2.0	447	2.5	13.7	364	1.2	19.5	82	10.8	83

[1] MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1

[2] MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1

[3] MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union

[A] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years		
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	**1.4**	**361**	**1.8**	**4.2**	**285**
Age					
15-19	0.0	76	na	na	na
20-24	0.0	58	0.0	0.0	58
25-29	1.6	61	1.6	1.6	61
30-34	3.7	54	3.7	7.4	54
35-39	(2.1)	48	(2.1)	(8.3)	48
40-44	(0.0)	43	(0.0)	(2.3)	43
45-49	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	21
Education[A]					
None or up to primary	1.1	88	(2.2)	(6.7)	45
Secondary+	1.5	271	1.7	3.8	239
Religion of household head[A]					
Nauru Congregational	0.7	144	0.9	3.6	112
Catholic	1.7	121	2.1	6.3	95
Other religion	2.2	91	2.7	2.7	74
Wealth index					
Lower 40%	0.6	161	0.8	3.2	126
Upper 60%	2.0	200	2.5	5.0	159

[1] MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15)

[2] MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18)

[3] MICS indicator PR.5 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union

[A] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	**1.4**	**716**	**14.8**	**583**
Age				
15-19	0.0	133	na	na
20-24	0.8	121	18.2	121
25-29	4.9	102	15.7	102
30-34	1.0	100	15.0	100
35-39	0.0	117	12.8	117
40-44	1.2	86	14.0	86
45-49	3.5	57	10.5	57

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	**1.4**	**361**	**4.2**	**285**
Age[A]				
15-19	0.0	76	na	na
20-24	0.0	58	0.0	58
25-29	1.6	61	1.6	61
30-34	3.7	54	7.4	54
35-39	(2.1)	48	(8.3)	48
40-44	(0.0)	43	(2.3)	43

[A] The category of '45-49' in the background characteristic of 'Age' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-24 years by age difference with their husband or partner, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:						
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older	Husband/ Partner's age unknown	Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
Total	**17.4**	**55.1**	**20.3**	**5.8**	**1.4**	**100.0**	**69**

9.5 VICTIMISATION

Crime can have a large impact on the lives of victims and the wider community in which they live. Those who are victims of crimes can suffer physically and psychologically and experience loss of assets and income. Crime can also carry significant economic costs to the community through the provision of preventative measures as well as corrective services[138].

Tables PR.6.1W and PR.6.1M present the percentage of women and men who were victims of robbery or assault in the last 3 and 1 year prior to the survey, by various background characteristics.

138 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. *Manual on Victimization Surveys*. Geneva: UN. https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf.

Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	Robbery[A]			Assault[B]						
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of women
Total	**2.1**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**1.8**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**2.9**	**1.1**	**0.4**	**716**
Age										
15-19	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.0	133
20-24	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	121
25-29	5.9	2.9	0.0	2.9	2.0	1.0	5.9	3.9	2.0	102
30-34	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100
35-39	2.6	0.9	0.9	2.6	0.9	0.9	3.4	0.9	0.9	117
40-44	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	86
45-49	3.5	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	5.3	3.5	0.0	57
Education[C]										
None or up to primary	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	39
Secondary+	2.2	0.9	0.1	1.9	0.6	0.3	3.1	1.2	0.4	674
Religion of household head[C]										
Nauru Congregational	2.3	1.7	0.3	2.0	0.7	0.3	3.7	1.7	0.7	299
Catholic	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	238
Other religion	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.6	0.6	4.1	0.6	0.6	170
Wealth index										
Lower 40%	2.8	0.7	0.7	2.1	1.4	1.4	2.8	1.4	1.4	141
Upper 60%	1.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.3	0.0	158

[1] MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

[A] A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

[B] An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

[C] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table PR.6.1M: Victims of robbery and assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	Robbery[A]			Assault[B]						
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of men
Total	**1.9**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**1.4**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**2.8**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**361**
Age[C]										
15-19	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	76
20-24	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	58
25-29	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.6	0.0	4.9	1.6	0.0	61
30-34	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.7	1.9	1.9	54
35-39	(2.1)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(2.1)	(0.0)	48
40-44	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	43
Education[C]										
None or up to primary	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	88
Secondary+	2.2	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.4	3.3	1.1	0.4	271
Religion of household head[C]										
Nauru Congregational	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	144
Catholic	2.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	2.5	1.7	0.0	121
Other religion	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.1	1.1	91
Wealth index										
Lower 40%	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.6	3.1	0.6	0.6	161
Upper 60%	2.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	2.5	1.0	0.0	200

[1] MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

[A] A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

[B] An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

[C] The category of '45-49 in the background characteristic of 'Age' and category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

9.6 FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Questions about fear, such as feelings of safety and perceptions of crime as a problem, indicate respondents' level of perceived safety in everyday life. This is important as such perceptions limit people's freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety [138]

Tables PR.7.1W and PR.7.1M present data for women and men on their feelings of safety for walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and for being at home alone after dark.

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:							
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women
Total	**54.6**	**31.4**	**3.9**	**0.1**	**9.9**	**100.0**	**86.0**	**67.3**	**22.9**	**3.2**	**6.6**	**100.0**	**90.2**	**0.1**	**716**
Age															
15-19	63.2	26.3	1.5	0.0	9.0	100.0	89.5	72.2	20.3	2.3	5.3	100.0	92.5	0.0	133
20-24	60.3	28.1	2.5	0.0	9.1	100.0	88.4	66.1	26.4	3.3	4.1	100.0	92.6	0.0	121
25-29	52.0	28.4	7.8	0.0	11.8	100.0	80.4	61.8	23.5	3.9	10.8	100.0	85.3	0.0	102
30-34	47.0	37.0	5.0	0.0	11.0	100.0	84.0	65.0	24.0	6.0	5.0	100.0	89.0	0.0	100
35-39	52.1	35.0	4.3	0.9	7.7	100.0	87.2	66.7	22.2	3.4	7.7	100.0	88.9	0.9	117
40-44	48.8	37.2	2.3	0.0	11.6	100.0	86.0	69.8	19.8	2.3	8.1	100.0	89.5	0.0	86
45-49	54.4	29.8	5.3	0.0	10.5	100.0	84.2	70.2	24.6	0.0	5.3	100.0	94.7	0.0	57
Education[A]															
None or up to primary	(38.5)	(38.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.1)	100.0	(76.9)	(51.3)	(20.5)	(5.1)	(23.1)	100.0	(71.8)	(0.0)	39
Secondary+	55.3	31.2	4.2	0.1	9.2	100.0	86.5	68.1	23.1	3.1	5.6	100.0	91.2	0.1	674
Religion of household head[A]															
Nauru Congregational	55.2	35.1	2.3	0.0	7.4	100.0	90.3	67.2	25.8	3.3	3.7	100.0	93.0	0.0	299
Catholic	59.7	26.1	4.2	0.4	9.7	100.0	85.7	72.3	16.8	2.5	8.4	100.0	89.1	0.4	238
Other religion	45.9	33.5	5.3	0.0	15.3	100.0	79.4	59.4	27.1	4.1	9.4	100.0	86.5	0.0	170
Wealth index															
Lower 40%	48.3	35.7	5.6	0.4	10.0	100.0	84.0	62.8	26.8	4.8	5.6	100.0	89.6	0.4	269
Upper 60%	58.4	28.9	2.9	0.0	9.8	100.0	87.2	70.0	20.6	2.2	7.2	100.0	90.6	0.0	447

[1] MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

[A] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:			Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:			Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of men
	Very safe	Safe	Total		Very safe	Safe	Total			
Total	**95.3**	**4.7**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**95.6**	**4.4**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**0.0**	**361**
Age[A]										
15-19	94.7	5.3	100.0	100.0	94.7	5.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	76
20-24	98.3	1.7	100.0	100.0	98.3	1.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	58
25-29	93.4	6.6	100.0	100.0	95.1	4.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	61
30-34	94.4	5.6	100.0	100.0	96.3	3.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	54
35-39	(97.9)	(2.1)	100.0	100.0	(95.8)	(4.2)	100.0	100.0	0.0	48
40-44	(90.7)	(9.3)	100.0	100.0	(90.7)	(9.3)	100.0	100.0	(0.0)	43
Education[A]										
None or up to primary	96.6	3.4	100.0	100.0	97.7	2.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	88
Secondary+	94.8	5.2	100.0	100.0	94.8	5.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	271
Religion of household head[A]										
Nauru Congregational	96.5	3.5	100.0	100.0	95.1	4.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	144
Catholic	93.4	6.6	100.0	100.0	95.9	4.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	121
Other religion	95.6	4.4	100.0	100.0	95.6	4.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	91
Wealth index										
Lower 40%	97.5	2.5	100.0	100.0	96.3	3.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	161
Upper 60%	93.5	6.5	100.0	100.0	95.0	5.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	200

[1] MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

[A] The category of '45-49 in the background characteristic of 'Age' and category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

10 LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

Water quality test in the field (picture from NBS).

10.1 DRINKING WATER

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right[139]. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.[140]

The SDG targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1). For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.[141]

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water[142].

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.3 presents the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS 1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

Table WS.1.6 presents the proportion of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 *E. coli* per 100 mL), to moderate (1-10 *E. coli* per 100 mL), high (11-100 *E. coli* per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 *E. coli* per 100 mL). Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of household members with *E. coli* detected in their household drinking water. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling and storage.

Table WS.1.8 shows the proportion of household population with improved and unimproved drinking water sources located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from contamination meet the SDG criteria for 'safely managed' drinking water services.

Table WS.1.9 presents the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water.

139 The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

140 WHO, and UNICEF. *Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf.

141 "Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. https://washdata.org/.

142 Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population by main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Main source of drinking water												
	Improved sources								Unimproved sources				
	Piped water												
	Into dwelling	Into yard/ plot	To neighbour	Protected well	Rainwater collection	Tanker truck/ Desalination	Community tank	Bottled water[A]	Other	Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Total	**48.3**	**8.2**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**22.9**	**14.7**	**0.0**	**1.8**	**3.2**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**96.4**	**3,306**
Education of household head													
None or up to primary	54.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	18.1	20.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.9	100.0	96.4	221
Secondary+	48.1	8.8	0.0	0.4	23.0	13.9	0.0	2.0	3.4	0.3	100.0	96.3	2,960
DK/Missing	42.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	29.6	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	125
Religion of household head													
Nauru Congregational	46.5	9.5	0.0	0.9	24.1	14.3	0.0	1.0	3.1	0.7	100.0	96.2	1,396
Catholic	47.0	10.5	0.1	0.0	20.2	17.4	0.1	2.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.4	1,119
Other religion	54.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	23.7	11.6	0.0	2.9	4.7	0.3	100.0	95.1	750
No religion/Not stated	(36.6)	(9.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(39.0)	(14.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	41
Wealth index													
Lower 40%	31.0	4.2	0.1	0.9	30.7	21.1	0.1	2.9	8.1	0.9	100.0	91.0	1,325
Upper 60%	59.9	10.9	0.0	0.0	17.7	10.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,981

[1] MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources

[A] Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Time to source of drinking water										
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources		DK/Missing				
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	More than 30 minutes	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services[1]	Number of household members
Total	**80.3**	**10.9**	**0.3**	**4.9**	**2.9**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**91.2**	**3,306**
Education of household head											
None or up to primary	75.6	16.7	0.0	4.1	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	92.3	221
Secondary+	80.8	10.2	0.4	4.8	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	91.0	2,960
DK/Missing	76.0	16.8	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.8	125
Religion of household head											
Nauru Congregational	80.9	10.3	0.8	4.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	91.3	1,396
Catholic	78.6	11.7	0.0	7.1	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.3	1,119
Other religion	81.3	10.7	0.0	3.1	4.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	92.0	750
No religion/Not stated	(85.4)	(14.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	41
Wealth index											
Lower 40%	66.4	16.5	0.8	7.3	7.3	0.8	0.2	0.8	100.0	82.9	1,325
Upper 60%	89.6	7.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	1,981

[1] MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

[A] Includes cases where household members do not collect

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	
Total	**16.7**	**3,306**	**16.2**	**26.3**	**1.6**	**55.9**	**100.0**	**551**
Education of household head								
None or up to primary	21.7	221	(0.0)	(8.0)	(18.0)	(74.0)	100.0	48
Secondary+	16.0	2,960	17.1	29.9	0.0	53.1	100.0	473
DK/Missing	24.0	125	(30.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(70.0)	100.0	30
Source of drinking water[A]								
Improved	16.7	3,187	16.9	23.6	1.7	57.8	100.0	531
Unimproved	9.3	107	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Religion of household head								
Nauru Congregational	16.0	1,396	7.2	28.7	4.0	60.1	100.0	223
Catholic	19.2	1,119	26.7	24.4	0.0	48.8	100.0	215
Other religion	14.3	750	14.7	26.6	0.0	58.7	100.0	107
No religion/Not stated	(14.6)	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Wealth index								
Lower 40%	26.0	1,325	10.9	32.2	2.6	54.3	100.0	344
Upper 60%	10.4	1,981	25.1	16.4	0.0	58.5	100.0	207

[A] The category of 'Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Source of drinking water' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Average time spent collecting water per day					
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 3 hours	DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
Total	**26.1**	**0.8**	**3.3**	**69.8**	**100.0**	**245**
Age						
0-24	(11.1)	(0.0)	(16.7)	(72.2)	100.0	36
25-49	30.1	1.1	1.1	67.6	100.0	176
50+	(21.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(78.8)	100.0	33
Sex						
Male	14.2	1.3	5.2	79.4	100.0	155
Female	46.7	0.0	0.0	53.3	100.0	90
Religion of household head[A]						
Nauru Congregational	23.6	0.0	0.0	76.4	100.0	89
Catholic	22.5	0.0	5.4	72.1	100.0	111
Other religion	(40.0)	(4.4)	(4.4)	(51.1)	100.0	45
Wealth index						
Lower 40%	26.4	1.3	5.0	67.3	100.0	159
Upper 60%	25.6	0.0	0.0	74.4	100.0	86

[A] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities						Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing	Total	
Total	**70.2**	**3,306**	**45.1**	**6.1**	**23.7**	**18.8**	**6.3**	**100.0**	**792**
Education of household head									
None or up to primary	88.2	221	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Secondary+	69.0	2,960	45.7	6.5	22.1	18.9	6.8	100.0	737
DK/Missing	68.0	125	(20.0)	(0.0)	(62.5)	(17.5)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Source of drinking water[A]									
Improved	71.2	3,187	47.7	6.4	25.1	14.0	6.7	100.0	748
Unimproved	48.6	107	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	44
Religion of household head									
Nauru Congregational	71.6	1,396	43.8	8.9	28.1	19.2	0.0	100.0	349
Catholic	66.0	1,119	50.9	0.0	23.5	18.1	7.5	100.0	281
Other religion	72.8	750	36.9	10.6	15.0	19.4	18.1	100.0	160
No religion/Not stated	(90.2)	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Wealth index									
Lower 40%	56.7	1325	39.5	5.9	23.9	20.8	9.9	100.0	443
Upper 60%	79.3	1981	52.1	6.3	23.5	16.3	1.7	100.0	349

[1] MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water

[A] The category of 'Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Source of drinking water' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water

Percent distribution and percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in source drinking water, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 mL						
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household population with *E. coli* in source water[1]	Number of household members
Total	**20.6**	**30.1**	**24.8**	**24.5**	**100.0**	**79.4**	**831**
Education of household head[B]							
None or up to primary	(4.3)	(40.4)	(21.3)	(34.0)	100.0	(95.7)	47
Secondary+	22.0	30.1	24.9	22.9	100.0	78.0	767
Main source of drinking water[A,B]							
Improved sources	19.2	31.4	24.5	24.9	100.0	80.8	796
Piped water	24.4	36.0	25.9	13.8	100.0	75.6	509
Rainwater collection	9.9	36.4	23.5	30.2	100.0	90.1	162
Tanker-truck/Desalination	4.5	3.6	22.5	69.4	100.0	95.5	111
Unimproved sources	(51.4)	(0.0)	(31.4)	(17.1)	100.0	(48.6)	35
Other	(51.4)	(0.0)	(31.4)	(17.1)	100.0	(48.6)	35
Religion of household head[B]							
Nauru Congregational	28.3	23.2	27.7	20.8	100.0	71.7	332
Catholic	17.9	36.8	19.7	25.6	100.0	82.1	351
Other religion	9.5	29.7	30.4	30.4	100.0	90.5	148
Wealth index							
Lower 40%	19.9	36.6	17.4	26.1	100.0	80.1	276
Upper 60%	20.9	26.8	28.5	23.8	100.0	79.1	555

[1] MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contamination of source water

[A] As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested

[B] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education of household head' and category of 'Protected well' and 'Bottled water' in the background characteristic of 'Main source of drinking water' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

Percent distribution and percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in household drinking water, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 mL						
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household population with *E. coli* in household drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Total	**28.0**	**22.2**	**25.1**	**24.8**	**100.0**	**72.0**	**844**
Education of household head[B]							
None or up to primary	(44.7)	(0.0)	(10.6)	(44.7)	100.0	(55.3)	47
Secondary+	27.6	23.3	26.5	22.6	100.0	72.4	780
Main source of drinking water[A,B]							
Improved sources	26.9	23.1	24.1	25.8	100.0	73.1	809
Piped water	33.7	28.4	21.5	16.5	100.0	66.3	522
Rainwater collection	13.6	8.0	31.5	46.9	100.0	86.4	162
Tanker-truck/Desalination	10.8	19.8	28.8	40.5	100.0	89.2	111
Unimproved sources	(51.4)	(0.0)	(48.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(48.6)	35
Other	(51.4)	(0.0)	(48.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(48.6)	35
Religion of household head[B]							
Nauru Congregational	33.6	13.9	28.7	23.8	100.0	66.4	345
Catholic	27.9	22.5	21.7	27.9	100.0	72.1	351
Other religion	14.9	40.5	25.0	19.6	100.0	85.1	148
Wealth index							
Lower 40%	33.3	22.5	22.5	21.7	100.0	66.7	276
Upper 60%	25.4	22.0	26.4	26.2	100.0	74.6	568

[1] MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contamination of household drinking water

[A] As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

[B] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education of household head' and category of 'Protected well' and 'Bottled water' in the background characteristic of 'Main source of drinking water' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of E. coli and available when needed, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Main source of drinking water[A]									
	Improved sources			Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Unimproved sources			Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed[1]	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises		Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises			
Total	**19.2**	**77.1**	**85.1**	**796**	**48.5**	**39.4**	**81.8**	**33**	**14.4**	**831**
Education of household head[B]										
None or up to primary	(0.0)	(82.2)	(95.6)	(45)	na	na	na	(0.0)	(0.0)	47
Secondary+	20.8	76.3	84.1	734	48.5	39.4	81.8	33	15.6	767
Main source of drinking water[A,B]										
Improved sources	19.2	77.1	85.1	796	na	na	na	0	15.1	796
Piped water	24.4	80.2	100.0	509	na	na	na	0	21.4	509
Rainwater collection	9.9	74.7	100.0	162	na	na	na	0	4.3	162
Tanker-truck/Desalination	4.5	71.2	0.0	111	na	na	na	0	0.0	111
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	(0)	(48.5)	(39.4)	(81.8)	(33)	(0.0)	35
Other	na	na	na	(0)	(48.5)	(39.4)	(81.8)	(33)	(0.0)	35
Religion of household head[B]										
Nauru Congregational	26.3	74.3	88.2	323	100.0	0.0	100.0	9	22.6	332
Catholic	17.1	81.7	83.5	327	29.2	54.2	75.0	24	12.3	351
Other religion	8.2	73.3	81.5	146	na	na	na	0	1.4	148
Wealth index										
Lower 40%	15.4	59.8	75.5	241	48.5	39.4	81.8	33	5.4	276
Upper 60%	20.9	84.7	89.2	555	na	na	na	0	18.9	555

[1] MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

[A] As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

[B] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education of household head' and category of 'Protected well' and 'Bottled water' in the background characteristic of 'Main source of drinking water' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

na: not applicable

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing		
Total	**35.1**	**58.2**	**0.5**	**9.0**	**6.4**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**7.2**	**0.3**	**61.4**	**3,306**
Education of household head											
None or up to primary	40.3	58.4	1.8	22.6	2.7	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	58.4	221
Secondary+	34.2	58.4	0.5	8.2	6.7	0.0	0.6	8.0	0.3	62.0	2,960
DK/Missing	48.0	52.0	0.0	4.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.0	125
Source of drinking water[A]											
Improved	35.6	57.8	0.5	8.8	6.3	0.0	0.6	6.6	0.3	61.1	3,187
Unimproved	14.0	74.8	1.9	14.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	28.0	0.0	76.6	107
Religion of household head											
Nauru Congregational	36.2	55.1	0.8	10.7	5.1	0.1	0.9	8.0	0.1	58.7	1,396
Catholic	33.9	61.1	0.4	5.6	7.0	0.0	0.4	5.0	0.6	64.1	1,119
Other religion	32.7	61.3	0.0	11.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	64.3	750
No religion/Not stated	(75.6)	(24.4)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.4)	41
Wealth index											
Lower 40%	39.7	53.4	1.1	13.1	4.0	0.0	0.9	6.4	0.7	55.2	1,325
Upper 60%	32.1	61.4	0.2	6.3	8.0	0.1	0.3	7.8	0.0	65.5	1,981

[A] The category of 'Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Source of drinking water' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

10.2 HANDWASHING

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five[143]. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place[144,145].

Hygiene was omitted from the MDGs but has been included in the SDG targets which aim to achieve universal access to a basic handwashing facility at home (SDG 1.4 and 6.2).

Table WS.2.1 shows the proportion of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed on premises (in the dwelling, yard or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed. Household members with a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water available meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' handwashing facility.

143 Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries. 2nd Edition*, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

144 Ram, P. *Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update*. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

145 Handwashing place or facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Handwashing facility observed						Handwashing facility observed and				
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed	No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	water available	soap available	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present[1]	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
Total	**86.0**	**11.8**	**1.6**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**3306**	**98.6**	**95.5**	**3,234**	**92.6**	**3,287**
Education of household head											
None or up to primary	76.9	19.5	0.0	3.6	100.0	221	100.0	97.2	213	97.2	213
Secondary+	86.3	11.6	1.8	0.4	100.0	2,960	98.5	95.3	2,896	92.1	2,949
DK/Missing	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	125	100.0	96.0	125	96.0	125
Religion of household head											
Nauru Congregational	86.2	11.1	1.9	0.7	100.0	1,396	98.3	95.2	1,359	91.7	1,386
Catholic	86.6	10.5	2.3	0.5	100.0	1,119	98.6	92.9	1,087	89.4	1,113
Other religion	84.7	14.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	750	99.2	99.3	747	98.5	747
No religion/Not stated	(85.4)	(14.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	41	(100.0)	(100.0)	41	(100.0)	41
Wealth index											
Lower 40%	71.7	24.1	4.0	0.2	100.0	1,325	98.0	93.9	1,269	88.1	1,322
Upper 60%	95.6	3.6	0.0	0.8	100.0	1,981	99.1	96.5	1,965	95.6	1,965

[1] MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

Note: Ash, mud, sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicator.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

10.3 SANITATION

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third[146], and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide[147].

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Table WS. 3.2 presents the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children aged 0-2 years. Appropriate methods for disposing of the stool include the child using a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, is only considered an appropriate means of disposal if there is also a system in place for hygienic collection and disposal of the solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene[148]. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

146 Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." *International Journal of Epidemiology*39, no. Suppl1 (2010): 193-205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

147 WHO. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases*. A Global Strategy 2015-2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.

148 WHO, UNICEF and JMP. *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/258617/9789241512893-eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Type of sanitation facility used by household													
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:													
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Open drain	Bucket	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Number of household members
Total	**22.7**	**72.4**	**1.4**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**97.4**	**3,306**
Education of household head														
None or up to primary	39.4	51.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	91.9	221
Secondary+	21.8	73.4	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	97.7	2,960
DK/Missing	15.2	84.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	125
Location of sanitation facility[A]														
In dwelling	22.7	74.2	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	na	0.0	100.0	98.9	2,947
In plot/yard	27.1	65.9	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.1	0.0	2.0	na	0.0	100.0	94.9	255
Elsewhere	14.5	45.8	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	na	0.0	100.0	75.9	83
Religion of household head														
Nauru Congregational	18.6	76.7	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	98.4	1,396
Catholic	32.0	64.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	96.4	1,119
Other religion	17.5	76.3	2.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	96.9	750
No religion/Not stated	(9.8)	(75.6)	(14.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	41
Wealth index														
Lower 40%	24.6	66.0	2.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	2.1	1.7	0.8	0.8	100.0	94.0	1,325
Upper 60%	21.5	76.7	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	1,981

[1] MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities

[A] The category of 'Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)' and 'No response' in the background characteristic of 'Location of sanitation facility' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities						
		Shared by					Shared by					
	Not shared[1]	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members
Total	**74.5**	**14.0**	**8.4**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**1.3**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**3,306**
Education of household head												
None or up to primary	61.5	27.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	221
Secondary+	75.3	12.7	9.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	2,960
DK/Missing	78.4	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	125
Location of sanitation facility[A]												
In dwelling	77.3	13.0	8.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	na	0.0	100.0	2,947
In plot/yard	63.9	20.4	8.2	0.0	2.4	3.1	2.0	0.0	na	0.0	100.0	255
Elsewhere	24.1	33.7	18.1	0.0	0.0	13.3	6.0	4.8	na	0.0	100.0	83
Religion of household head												
Nauru Congregational	76.0	15.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,396
Catholic	72.0	12.5	10.4	0.6	0.9	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	1,119
Other religion	77.5	11.5	7.9	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	750
No religion/Not stated	(34.1)	(65.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Wealth index												
Lower 40%	63.5	20.3	8.9	0.5	0.8	2.7	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.8	100.0	1,325
Upper 60%	81.8	9.8	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,981

[1] MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1

[A] The category of 'Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)' and 'No response' in the background characteristic of 'Location of sanitation facility' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks						Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities						
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emp-tied	DK if ever emp-tied	Removed by a service provider to DK	Never emptied	Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities[1]	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
Total	**9.6**	**13.4**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**70.2**	**3.2**	**0.2**	**2.2**	**100.0**	**75.7**	**0.3**	**24.0**	**2,452**
Education of household head													
None or up to primary	4.3	23.3	0.0	0.0	70.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	72.4	0.0	27.6	116
Secondary+	10.3	13.5	0.0	0.9	69.1	3.5	0.2	2.4	100.0	75.0	0.0	25.0	2,230
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	92.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.5	7.5	0.0	106
Type of sanitation facility[A]													
Flush to septic tank	9.8	13.7	0.3	0.9	71.9	3.3	na	na	100.0	75.2	0.3	24.4	2,393
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.8	93.2	100.0	93.2	0.0	6.8	59
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	(8.7)	(91.3)	100.0	(91.3)	(0.0)	(8.7)	46
Religion of household head													
Nauru Congregational	11.0	12.3	0.0	1.3	69.7	3.3	0.0	2.5	100.0	75.4	0.0	24.6	1,098
Catholic	4.9	16.8	0.0	1.0	72.0	5.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	77.4	0.0	22.6	721
Other religion	13.3	12.2	1.3	0.0	68.1	1.0	0.7	3.4	100.0	72.5	1.3	26.2	596
No religion/Not stated	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(83.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.2)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37
Wealth index													
Lower 40%	11.8	10.0	0.0	0.9	69.4	3.3	0.4	4.3	100.0	76.9	0.0	23.1	917
Upper 60%	8.3	15.4	0.5	0.8	70.7	3.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	74.9	0.5	24.6	1,535

[1] MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1

[A] The category of 'Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)' and 'Pit latrine with slab' in the background characteristic of 'Type of sanitation facility' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)								
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site[1]	Connected to sewer[A]	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
Total	**56.1**	**0.2**	**17.8**	**23.2**	**2.0**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**3,306**
Education of household head									
None or up to primary	38.0	0.0	14.5	39.4	7.2	0.0	0.9	100.0	221
Secondary+	56.5	0.0	18.8	22.4	1.7	0.3	0.3	100.0	2,960
DK/Missing	78.4	6.4	0.0	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	125
Religion of household head									
Nauru Congregational	59.3	0.0	19.3	19.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,396
Catholic	49.9	0.0	14.6	32.0	2.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	1,119
Other religion	57.6	1.1	20.8	17.5	2.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	750
No religion/Not stated	(90.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Wealth index									
Lower 40%	53.2	0.0	16.0	24.8	4.5	0.8	0.8	100.0	1,325
Upper 60%	58.1	0.4	19.0	22.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,981

[1] MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

[A] Includes flush/pour flush facilities that respondents do not know to where they flush.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years by place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Place of disposal of child's faeces								
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	DK/ Missing	Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[A]	Number of children age 0-2 years
Total	**1.9**	**0.5**	**94.4**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**1.4**	**100.0**	**2.3**	**215**
Religion of household head[B]									
Nauru Congregational	2.2	1.1	93.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	100.0	3.2	93
Catholic	1.4	0.0	95.9	0.0	1.4	1.4	100.0	1.4	74
Other religion	(2.3)	(0.0)	(97.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.3)	43
Wealth index									
Lower 40%	1.2	1.2	92.6	1.2	2.5	1.2	100.0	2.5	81
Upper 60%	2.2	0.0	95.5	0.7	0.0	1.5	100.0	2.2	134

[A] In many countries, disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is common. The risks vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed; therefore, for the purposes of international comparability, solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

[B] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of household population using:																
	Drinking water					Sanitation						Handwashing[A]					
	Basic service[1]	Limited service	Unimproved	Missing	Total	Basic service[2]	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Missing	Total	Basic facility[B]	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see / other	Total	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
Total	**91.2**	**5.2**	**3.2**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**74.5**	**22.9**	**2.0**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**92.0**	**5.8**	**1.6**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**65.2**	**3,306**
Education of household head																		
None or up to primary	92.3	4.1	2.7	0.9	100.0	61.5	30.3	7.2	0.0	0.9	100.0	93.7	2.7	0.0	3.6	100.0	53.4	221
Secondary+	91.0	5.2	3.4	0.3	100.0	75.3	22.4	1.7	0.3	0.3	100.0	91.8	6.1	1.8	0.4	100.0	65.8	2,960
DK/Missing	92.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.4	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.2	125
Religion of household head																		
Nauru Congregational	91.3	4.9	3.1	0.7	100.0	76.0	22.3	0.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	91.0	6.3	1.9	0.7	100.0	66.0	1,396
Catholic	90.3	7.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	72.0	24.4	2.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	88.9	8.2	2.3	0.5	100.0	61.9	1,119
Other religion	92.0	3.1	4.7	0.3	100.0	77.5	19.5	2.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.1	1.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	70.4	750
No religion/Not stated	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(34.1)	(65.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(34.1)	41
Wealth index																		
Lower 40%	82.9	8.2	8.1	0.9	100.0	63.5	30.6	4.5	0.8	0.8	100.0	87.9	7.8	4.0	0.2	100.0	49.1	1,325
Upper 60%	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.8	17.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.8	4.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	76.0	1,981

[1] MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

[2] MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

[A] For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see/other" is included in the denominator.

[B] Differs from the MICS indicator WS.7 "Handwashing facility with water and soap" (SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1) as it includes "No permission to see/other". See Table WS2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

10.4 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.[149]

Table WS.4.1 shows the percentage of women and girls aged 15-49 who menstruated in the last 12 months reporting having a private place to wash and change while at home. It also presents whether they used appropriate materials including reusable and non-reusable materials during last menstruation. Table WS.4.2 shows the percentage of women who reported not being able to participate in social activities, school or work during their last menstruation.

149 Sommer, M., C. Sutherland and V. Chandra-Mouli. "Putting Menarche and Girls into the Global Population Health Agenda." *Reproductive Health* 12, no. 1 (2015). doi:10.1186/s12978-015-0009-8.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation					Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home[1]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials[A]								
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/Missing	Other/No materials	Total				
Total	**1.8**	**87.7**	**0.6**	**9.8**	**100.0**	**90.2**	**90.9**	**88.9**	**651**
Age									
15-19	0.8	87.8	0.0	11.5	100.0	88.5	89.3	87.0	131
20-24	0.0	92.0	1.8	6.3	100.0	93.8	92.9	92.9	112
25-29	3.3	84.6	1.1	11.0	100.0	89.0	92.3	87.9	91
30-39	2.0	90.3	0.5	7.1	100.0	92.9	92.3	91.3	196
40-49	3.3	81.8	0.0	14.9	100.0	85.1	87.6	84.3	121
Education[B]									
None or up to primary	(6.1)	(90.9)	(0.0)	(3.0)	100.0	(97.0)	(100.0)	(97.0)	33
Secondary+	1.6	87.5	0.7	10.2	100.0	89.8	90.4	88.5	615
Religion of household head[B]									
Nauru Congregational	2.2	85.8	0.7	11.3	100.0	88.7	89.1	87.3	275
Catholic	0.9	90.3	0.5	8.3	100.0	91.7	92.2	90.8	217
Other religion	2.6	87.4	0.0	9.9	100.0	90.1	92.1	88.7	151
Wealth index									
Lower 40%	3.9	86.7	0.9	8.6	100.0	91.4	91.8	90.6	233
Upper 60%	0.7	88.3	0.5	10.5	100.0	89.5	90.4	88.0	418

[1] MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

[A] Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

[B] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months[1]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	**41.8**	**651**
Age		
15-19	45.0	131
20-24	48.2	112
25-29	44.0	91
30-39	34.7	196
40-49	42.1	121
Education[A]		
None or up to primary	(36.4)	33
Secondary+	42.1	615
Religion of household head[A]		
Nauru Congregational	41.5	275
Catholic	37.8	217
Other religion	48.3	151
Wealth index		
Lower 40%	38.6	233
Upper 60%	43.5	418

[1] MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation

[A] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

Special Olympics (picture from Department of People With Disability Facebook page)

11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[150] outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment, and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

Nauru MICS, 2023 included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1 and EQ.1.2 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.4 is a summary table presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

150 "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities." United Nations. Accessed August 31, 2018. https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-2.html.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**1.0**	**1.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**7.5**	**9.5**	**201**
Sex										
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	8.2	10.3	97
Female	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.0	6.7	8.7	104
Age										
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	12.5	14.1	64
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	8.3	10.0	60
4	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.6	5.2	77
Religion of household head[A]										
Nauru Congregational	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	8.3	84
Catholic	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	6.6	61
Other religion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	13.2	15.1	53
Wealth index quintile										
Lower 40%	1.2	0.0	1.2	2.4	3.7	1.2	1.2	6.1	11.0	82
Upper 60%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	8.4	119

[A] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self Care	Commu-nication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**2.2**	**935**
Sex															
Male	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	449
Female	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.4	1.0	3.3	486
Age															
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.2	401
10-14	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	350
15-17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.5	2.7	184
School attendance															
Attending[B]	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.6	1.9	800
Not attending	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	4.4	135
Religion of household head[C]															
Nauru Congregational	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.5	1.0	3.4	411
Catholic	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.6	309
Other religion	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	209
Wealth index quintile															
Lower 40%	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	3.0	398
Upper 60%	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.6	1.7	537

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded 'A lot of difficulty' or 'Cannot at all' to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category 'Daily' is considered a functional difficulty.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[C] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain[1]	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	**2.5**	**201**	**2.2**	**935**	**2.3**	**1,136**
Sex						
Male	2.1	97	1.1	449	1.3	546
Female	2.9	104	3.3	486	3.2	590
Religion of household head[A]						
Nauru Congregational	1.2	84	3.4	411	3.0	495
Catholic	4.9	61	1.6	309	2.2	370
Other religion	1.9	53	1.0	209	1.1	262
Wealth index quintile						
Lower 40%	6.1	82	3.0	398	3.5	480
Upper 60%	0.0	119	1.7	537	1.4	656

[1] MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty

[A] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

11.2 SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.[151]

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as predictable direct transfers to individuals or households, both in-kind and cash (including cash for work and public work programmes) to protect and prevent individuals and households from being affected by shock and support the accumulation of human, productive and financial assets and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Nauru include Birth Claim received once at the time a birth occurs, Death Claim also received once at the time a death occurs, Aged Persons Allowance assistance received fortnightly and Persons with Disabilities Allowance assistance also received fortnightly, or any other types of ad-hoc support, excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbours.

151 UNICEF. *Collecting Data to Measure Social Protection Programme Coverage: Pilot-Testing the Social Protection Module in Viet Nam*. A methodological report. New York: UNICEF, 2016. http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTgvMDcvMTkvMjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRuYW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BfTW9kdWxlX0RlY2VtYmVyXzIwMTZfRklOQUwuUERGIl1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f.

A list of social protection schemes available in Nauru which were captured during Nauru MICS, 2023, are listed in the table below:

No	Programme	Description	Target Group
1	Birth Claim	AUD 100 received only once at the time of a birth occurs	To the mother or carer of the newborn to support such immediate needs
2	Death Claim	AUD 2000 received only once at the time of a death occurs	To the immediate family of the deceased, to support the funeral service
3	Aged Persons Allowance assistance	AUD 300 received fortnightly	Eligible aged 60+
4	Persons with Disabilities Allowance assistance	AUD 300 received fortnightly	Eligible persons with disabilities

Health insurance is one protection scheme and Tables EQ.2.1W and EQ.2.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborates the existence of health insurance for children under age five and 5-17 separately.

Table EQ.2.4 presents the percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.5, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or school related other support available for any household member age 5-24. This table is an approximation to the SDG indicator 1.3.1 which is the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems.

It is well known that social and economic shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks affect the capacity of families to care for their children and place barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. In particular poor households are vulnerable to the impacts of these shocks through the increased burden of health costs; the illness and death of household members, leading to labour constraints in the household and the further impoverishment of children who have lost one or both parents, or their primary caregiver; and other vulnerable children, cause them to drop out of school and engage in harmful child labour and other risky behaviours. As an attempt to measure coverage of social protection programmes, a global indicator, 'Proportion of the poorest households that received external economic support in the past three months', was proposed to measure the extent to which economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shocks.[152] Table EQ.2.6 presents the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits.

Finally, Table EQ.2.7 presents the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, while Table EQ.2.8 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year.

152 UNAIDS, UNICEF, and WHO. *Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2014: Construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS/ WHO Press, 2014. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/GARPR_2014_guidelines_en_0.pdf.

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who:		
	are aware of economic assistance programmes	are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/ external economic support	Number of households
Total	**86.7**	**63.1**	**528**
Sex of household head			
Male	82.5	53.6	280
Female	91.5	73.8	248
Age of household head[A]			
15-24	(*)	(*)	14
25-49	85.5	58.7	303
50+	88.6	68.7	211
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	87.9	67.0	91
With no orphans	86.5	62.2	437
Religion of household head[A]			
Nauru Congregational	89.7	69.6	214
Catholic	89.0	59.9	172
Other religion	79.4	55.9	136
Wealth index			
Lower 40%	86.7	62.5	248
Upper 60%	86.8	63.6	280

[A] The category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 cases

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	Disability allowance	Death register claim	Birth register claim	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
Total	**7.3**	**1.1**	**6.0**	**23.2**	**0.2**	**74.9**	**83.9**	**16.1**	**3,306**
Sex of household head									
Male	6.0	0.2	8.5	21.2	0.0	73.6	81.5	18.5	1,699
Female	8.7	2.1	3.3	25.3	0.4	76.2	86.4	13.6	1,607
Education household head									
None or up to primary	1.4	7.2	5.0	36.7	3.2	64.3	79.2	20.8	221
Secondary+	7.3	0.7	5.4	22.4	0.0	75.6	83.9	16.1	2,960
DK/Missing	18.4	0.0	20.8	16.8	0.0	76.8	93.6	6.4	125
Religion of household head									
Nauru Congregational	8.7	1.1	5.2	24.2	0.5	75.9	84.5	15.5	1,396
Catholic	8.9	0.4	6.4	25.7	0.0	78.9	86.9	13.1	1,119
Other religion	2.8	2.1	4.9	16.4	0.0	69.7	77.7	22.3	750
No religion/Not stated	(0.0)	(0.0)	(39.0)	(41.5)	(0.0)	(24.4)	(95.1)	(4.9)	41
Wealth quintile									
Lower 40%	6.3	2.5	5.7	13.4	0.0	69.9	80.0	20.0	1,325
Upper 60%	8.0	0.2	6.2	29.7	0.4	78.2	86.5	13.5	1,981

[1] MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest 40 percent wealth group

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth indexes that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	Disability allowance	Death register claim	Birth register claim	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the lowest 40 percent wealth group
Total	**6.3**	**0.8**	**4.4**	**18.8**	**0.2**	**58.9**	**70.3**	**29.7**	**528**
Sex of household head									
Male	5.4	0.4	6.1	15.4	0.0	55.0	65.0	35.0	280
Female	7.3	1.2	2.4	22.6	0.4	63.3	76.2	23.8	248
Age of household head[A]									
25-29	(6.7)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(30.0)	(43.3)	(56.7)	30
30-34	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(66.7)	(68.8)	(31.2)	48
35-39	8.0	1.3	4.0	8.0	1.3	73.3	77.3	22.7	75
40-44	3.8	0.0	3.8	9.0	0.0	70.5	74.4	25.6	78
45-49	5.6	1.4	6.9	4.2	0.0	70.8	72.2	27.8	72
50-59	8.6	0.0	2.9	10.5	0.0	51.4	60.0	40.0	105
60-69	7.5	0.0	6.3	61.3	0.0	50.0	78.8	21.3	80
70+	(7.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(73.1)	(0.0)	(42.3)	(96.2)	(3.8)	26
Religion of household head[A]									
Nauru Congregational	7.9	0.9	4.2	22.0	0.5	58.9	73.8	26.2	214
Catholic	7.0	0.6	4.1	17.4	0.0	62.8	69.8	30.2	172
Other religion	2.9	0.7	4.4	14.0	0.0	55.1	64.7	35.3	136
Wealth index									
Lower 40%	5.2	1.2	3.6	12.5	0.0	53.2	64.5	35.5	248
Upper 60%	7.1	0.4	5.0	24.3	0.4	63.9	75.4	24.6	280

[1] MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households

[A] The category of '15-19' and '20-24' in the background characteristic of 'Age of household head' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	Disability allowance	Death register claim	Birth register claim	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
Total	**6.3**	**1.1**	**6.8**	**20.9**	**0.3**	**84.5**	**90.4**	**9.6**	**1,434**
Sex of household head									
Male	5.1	0.0	9.9	19.3	0.0	83.3	89.2	10.8	730
Female	7.7	2.3	3.6	22.4	0.7	85.8	91.6	8.4	704
Age of household head[A]									
20-24	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.8)	(48.1)	(0.0)	(59.3)	(74.1)	(25.9)	27
25-29	(2.0)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(67.3)	(71.4)	(28.6)	49
30-34	0.7	6.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	87.2	88.7	11.3	141
35-39	13.7	0.8	6.9	9.2	1.9	87.8	95.4	4.6	262
40-44	0.9	0.0	6.8	10.0	0.0	92.8	93.2	6.8	221
45-49	5.9	2.5	7.8	4.4	0.0	84.8	84.8	15.2	204
50-59	7.7	0.0	8.5	11.1	0.0	77.4	82.9	17.1	234
60-69	5.8	0.0	7.5	71.2	0.0	88.5	99.1	0.9	226
70+	11.8	0.0	0.0	57.4	0.0	73.5	98.5	1.5	68
Education of household head									
None or up to primary	0.0	9.6	5.3	36.2	5.3	75.5	89.4	10.6	94
Secondary+	6.5	0.5	6.2	19.9	0.0	85.3	90.1	9.9	1,284
DK/Missing	14.3	0.0	23.2	17.9	0.0	82.1	98.2	1.8	56
Religion of household head[A]									
Nauru Congregational	8.3	0.8	5.8	22.9	0.8	84.8	89.6	10.4	617
Catholic	7.4	0.4	7.4	23.0	0.0	87.4	93.0	7.0	486
Other religion	1.3	2.9	5.4	12.8	0.0	82.7	87.2	12.8	313
Wealth quintile									
Lower 40%	5.8	2.6	7.0	11.3	0.0	81.6	89.2	10.8	604
Upper 60%	6.7	0.0	6.6	27.8	0.6	86.6	91.2	8.8	830

[1] MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers

[A] The category of '15-19' in the background characteristic of 'Age of household head' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the 2023 school year, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Education related financial or material support				
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support[1]	No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
Total	**63.4**	**89.1**	**92.0**	**8.0**	**800**
Sex of household head					
Male	65.3	90.3	91.8	8.2	401
Female	61.4	88.0	92.2	7.8	399
Age[A]					
5-9	63.8	92.3	92.7	7.3	246
10-14	64.8	91.1	93.1	6.9	361
15-19	61.2	84.7	91.3	8.7	183
School management					
Public	63.9	89.8	92.8	7.2	737
Non-public	57.1	81.0	82.5	17.5	63
Education of household head					
None or up to primary	(55.6)	(88.9)	(88.9)	(11.1)	45
Secondary+	63.8	89.2	92.2	7.8	729
DK/Missing	(65.4)	(88.5)	(92.3)	(7.7)	26
Religion of household head[A]					
Nauru Congregational	66.6	90.4	93.0	7.0	344
Catholic	57.9	88.6	92.7	7.3	273
Other religion	66.3	87.6	89.3	10.7	178
Wealth quintile					
Lower 40%	56.6	87.6	90.8	9.2	346
Upper 60%	68.5	90.3	93.0	7.0	454

[1] MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support

[A] The category of '20-24' in the background characteristic of 'Age' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

11.3 DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Discrimination can impede individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal manner. These questions are designed to measure the experiences of discrimination and harassment of respondents in the 12 months before the survey. The questions include specific grounds of discrimination and harassment which can increase the respondents' recall of events. The current questions are based on a recommended set of questions available at the start of MICS6. The questions may change given that methodological development is currently underway to move the indicator from a Tier III SDG indicator classification to Tier II. Tables EQ.3.1W and EQ.3.1M show the percentage of women and men who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason[1]		
Total	**1.1**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**1.0**	**1.4**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**4.1**	**95.9**	**716**
Age										
15-19	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	1.5	5.3	94.7	133
20-24	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.3	96.7	121
25-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	98.0	102
30-34	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.0	94.0	100
35-39	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.0	4.3	95.7	117
40-44	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	97.7	86
45-49	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.8	5.3	94.7	57
Education[A]										
None or up to primary	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(5.1)	(94.9)	39
Secondary+	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.7	4.0	96.0	674
Religion of household head[A]										
Nauru Congregational	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.7	4.7	95.3	299
Catholic	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.3	2.5	97.5	238
Other religion	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	2.9	0.0	0.6	5.3	94.7	170
Wealth index										
Lower 40%	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.7	2.6	0.7	1.5	6.3	93.7	269
Upper 60%	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	2.7	97.3	447

[1] MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

[A] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' and in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason[1]		
Total	**1.7**	**1.7**	**1.4**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**1.1**	**0.6**	**3.9**	**96.1**	**361**
Age[A]										
15-19	1.3	2.6	3.9	1.3	2.6	2.6	0.0	5.3	94.7	76
20-24	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	96.6	58
25-29	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	98.4	61
30-34	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	9.3	90.7	54
35-39	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	48
40-44	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(97.7)	43
Education[A]										
None or up to primary	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.1	2.3	1.1	0.0	4.5	95.5	88
Secondary+	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.7	3.7	96.3	271
Religion of household head[A]										
Nauru Congregational	2.1	1.4	2.1	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.7	5.6	94.4	144
Catholic	1.7	2.5	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	3.3	96.7	121
Other religion	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	2.2	97.8	91
Wealth index										
Lower 40%	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.2	5.6	94.4	161
Upper 60%	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.5	97.5	200

[1] MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

[A] The category of '45-49' in the background characteristic of 'Age' and category of 'Don't know/Missing' and in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

11.4 SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status[153].

Nauru MICS, 2023 included a question about happiness and the respondents' overall satisfaction with life. To assist respondents in answering the question on happiness, they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix E) 'very happy', 'somewhat happy', 'neither happy nor unhappy', 'somewhat unhappy' and 'very unhappy'. They were then shown a pictorial of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top and asked to indicate at which step of the ladder they feel they are standing at the time of the survey to indicate their level of life satisfaction. Tables EQ.4.1W and EQ.4.1M present the percentage of women age 15-49 years, and age 15-24 years separately, who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, ladder step reported and the average life satisfaction score.

In addition to the questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to the understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young people. In Tables EQ.4.2W and EQ.4.2M, women's and men's perceptions of a better life are shown.

153 OECD. *OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being*. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2013. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-guidelines-on-measuring-subjective-well-being_9789264191655-en#page1.

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Ladder step reported:								Ladder step reported:							
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	**6.3**	**16.5**	**76.0**	**1.2**	**100.0**	**8.4**	**96.1**	**254**	**8.9**	**19.3**	**70.7**	**1.1**	**100.0**	**8.0**	**94.4**	**716**
Age																
15-19	3.8	18.0	76.7	1.5	100.0	8.5	97.0	133	3.8	18.0	76.7	1.5	100.0	8.5	97.0	133
20-24	9.1	14.9	75.2	0.8	100.0	8.3	95.0	121	9.1	14.9	75.2	0.8	100.0	8.3	95.0	121
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	12.7	15.7	69.6	2.0	100.0	7.8	94.1	102
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.0	22.0	64.0	1.0	100.0	7.6	92.0	100
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.3	24.8	65.0	0.0	100.0	7.6	96.6	117
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.1	17.4	73.3	1.2	100.0	8.1	93.0	86
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.3	24.6	68.4	1.8	100.0	7.9	89.5	57
Education[A]																
None or up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	15	(12.8)	(17.9)	(69.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.7)	(97.4)	39
Secondary+	6.8	16.9	75.0	1.3	100.0	8.3	95.8	236	8.8	19.4	70.6	1.2	100.0	8.0	94.2	674
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	8.4	13.3	77.1	1.2	100.0	8.4	96.4	83	9.2	21.0	68.5	1.3	100.0	7.9	93.7	457
Never married/in union	5.3	18.1	75.4	1.2	100.0	8.4	95.9	171	8.5	16.2	74.5	0.8	100.0	8.2	95.8	259
Religion of household head[A]																
Nauru Congregational	3.8	19.0	76.2	1.0	100.0	8.5	94.3	105	6.4	19.4	73.2	1.0	100.0	8.2	95.3	299
Catholic	6.0	19.0	73.8	1.2	100.0	8.4	97.6	84	9.2	22.7	67.2	0.8	100.0	7.8	94.1	238
Other religion	11.5	9.8	77.0	1.6	100.0	8.2	96.7	61	13.5	15.3	70.0	1.2	100.0	7.8	93.5	170
Wealth index																
Lower 40%	7.9	23.6	66.3	2.2	100.0	8.0	94.4	89	11.9	26.8	59.5	1.9	100.0	7.4	92.2	269
Upper 60%	5.5	12.7	81.2	0.6	100.0	8.6	97.0	165	7.2	14.8	77.4	0.7	100.0	8.3	95.7	447

[1] MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among women age 15-24

[2] MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among women age 15-24

[3] MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among women age 15-49

[4] MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among women age 15-49

[A] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' and in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

na: not applicable

Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Ladder step reported:							Ladder step reported:							
	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy [2]	Number of men age 15-24 years	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy [4]	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	**29.1**	**70.1**	**0.7**	**100.0**	**7.1**	**97.8**	**134**	**1.1**	**33.2**	**65.1**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**6.9**	**97.8**	**361**
Age[A]															
15-19	27.6	71.1	1.3	100.0	7.1	96.1	76	0.0	27.6	71.1	1.3	100.0	7.1	96.1	76
20-24	31.0	69.0	0.0	100.0	7.1	100.0	58	0.0	31.0	69.0	0.0	100.0	7.1	100.0	58
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	31.1	67.2	1.6	100.0	7.0	98.4	61
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	48.1	51.9	0.0	100.0	6.4	96.3	54
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(2.1)	(35.4)	(62.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.8)	(100.0)	48
40-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.7	29.7	65.6	0.0	100.0	7.0	96.9	64
Education[A]															
None or up to primary	18.2	81.8	0.0	100.0	7.3	98.2	55	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	100.0	7.1	97.7	88
Secondary+	37.2	61.5	1.3	100.0	7.0	97.4	78	1.5	36.2	61.6	0.7	100.0	6.9	97.8	271
Marital Status															
Ever married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	21	1.5	37.0	61.0	0.5	100.0	6.8	98.5	200
Never married/in union	28.3	70.8	0.9	100.0	7.1	97.3	113	0.6	28.6	70.2	0.6	100.0	7.1	96.9	161
Religion of household head[A]															
Nauru Congregational	(24.5)	(73.5)	(2.0)	100.0	(7.4)	(95.9)	49	0.7	26.4	71.5	1.4	100.0	7.2	96.5	144
Catholic	38.0	62.0	0.0	100.0	6.8	98.0	50	2.5	44.6	52.9	0.0	100.0	6.5	98.3	121
Other religion	(23.5)	(76.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.2)	(100.0)	34	0.0	26.4	73.6	0.0	100.0	7.2	98.9	91
Wealth index															
Lower 40%	26.7	71.7	1.7	100.0	7.2	96.7	60	2.5	32.9	64.0	0.6	100.0	6.8	96.9	161
Upper 60%	31.1	68.9	0.0	100.0	7.1	98.6	74	0.0	33.5	66.0	0.5	100.0	7.0	98.5	200

[1] MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among men age 15-24

[2] MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among men age 15-24

[3] MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among men age 15-49

[4] MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among men age 15-49

[A] The category of '45-49' in the background characteristic of 'Age' and category of 'Don't know/Missing' and in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

na: not applicable

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[2]	
Total	**58.7**	**59.1**	**50.0**	**254**	**57.4**	**58.9**	**48.2**	**716**
Age								
15-19	50.4	52.6	43.6	133	50.4	52.6	43.6	133
20-24	67.8	66.1	57.0	121	67.8	66.1	57.0	121
25-29	na	na	na	na	59.8	57.8	50.0	102
30-34	na	na	na	na	54.0	57.0	44.0	100
35-39	na	na	na	na	58.1	61.5	47.9	117
40-44	na	na	na	na	57.0	60.5	52.3	86
45-49	na	na	na	na	52.6	56.1	38.6	57
Education[A]								
None or up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(71.8)	(69.2)	(64.1)	39
Secondary+	58.1	58.9	49.2	236	56.7	58.5	47.3	674
Marital Status								
Ever married/in union	66.3	66.3	57.8	83	57.5	59.7	47.7	457
Never married/in union	55.0	55.6	46.2	171	57.1	57.5	49.0	259
Religion of household head[A]								
Nauru Congregational	47.6	52.4	41.0	105	56.2	57.9	46.5	299
Catholic	65.5	64.3	57.1	84	58.0	60.9	50.0	238
Other religion	65.6	60.7	52.5	61	57.6	57.6	47.6	170
Wealth index								
Lower 40%	53.9	50.6	42.7	89	48.0	48.3	36.8	269
Upper 60%	61.2	63.6	53.9	165	63.1	65.3	55.0	447

[1] MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among women age 15-24

[2] MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among women age 15-49

[A] The category of 'Don't know/Missing' and in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

na: not applicable

Table EQ.4.2M: Perception of a better life (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[2]	
Total	**91.0**	**88.1**	**87.3**	**134**	**88.9**	**87.5**	**85.6**	**361**
Age[A]								
15-19	92.1	88.2	86.8	76	92.1	88.2	86.8	76
20-24	89.7	87.9	87.9	58	89.7	87.9	87.9	58
25-29	na	na	na	na	93.4	95.1	91.8	61
30-34	na	na	na	na	85.2	87.0	83.3	54
35-39	na	na	na	na	(89.6)	(91.7)	(89.6)	48
40-44	na	na	na	na	(83.7)	(74.4)	(74.4)	43
Education[A]								
None or up to primary	94.5	90.9	90.9	55	92.0	89.8	89.8	88
Secondary+	88.5	85.9	84.6	78	87.8	86.7	84.1	271
Marital Status								
Ever married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	87.0	86.0	83.5	200
Never married/in union	90.3	87.6	86.7	113	91.3	89.4	88.2	161
Religion of household head[A]								
Nauru Congregational	(98.0)	(100.0)	(98.0)	49	92.4	95.1	91.7	144
Catholic	86.0	80.0	80.0	50	86.0	81.0	80.2	121
Other religion	(88.2)	(82.4)	(82.4)	34	86.8	83.5	82.4	91
Wealth index								
Lower 40%	91.7	91.7	90.0	60	87.6	88.2	85.7	161
Upper 60%	90.5	85.1	85.1	74	90.0	87.0	85.5	200

[1] MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among men age 15-24

[2] MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among men age 15-49

[A] The category of '45-49' in the background characteristic of 'Age' and category of 'Don't know/Missing' and in the background characteristic of 'Education' and category of 'No religion/Not stated' in the background characteristic of 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of cases.

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

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 cases

na: not applicable

APPENDIX A
SAMPLE DESIGN

Emergency Services visit Health children program (picture from Public Health facebook page).

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Nauru MICS, 2023 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of indicators, at the national level.

The standard sample design for MICS is two-stage sampling where the first stage units are small areas and the second stage units are households within selected areas. In the case of Nauru, with only 2,021 households in a small territory, there was no need for two-stage sampling. A sample of households was selected with systematic random sampling for the survey. The sampling frame was based on the 2021 Census. The sample is a probability sample, in which each household and household member has a positive and known probability of selection. With probability sampling, it is possible to make valid inferences to the population or any subgroup of the population, through weighting the data by the inverse of the overall probabilities of selection.

A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

The overall sample size for the Nauru MICS was calculated as 670 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used is children 0-4 years old who had diarrhoea in two weeks before survey. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2(pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

,

where:

n = the required sample size, expressed as number of households

4 = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence

r = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

deff = the design effect for the indicator

RME = the relative margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more that 0.12 (12 percent) for national-level estimates

pb = the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, *r*, is based

AveSize = the average household size (mean number of persons per household)

RR = the predicted response rate

For the calculation, *r* (children 0-4 years old who had diarrhoea in two weeks before survey) was assumed to be 20.9 percent based on the national estimate from the DHS 2007. The value of *deff* (design effect) was taken as 1.0, *pb* (percentage of children age 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 12.4 percent, *AveSize* (mean household size) was taken as 6.04 members, and the response rate was assumed to be 99.2 percent, based on experience from the DHS 2007. it was sufficient to use an *RME* of 15% (that is, a margin of error of 0.15 *r*). The resulting number of sample households from this exercise was 670.

A.2 LISTING ACTIVITIES

Household listing was not done. The household lists from the 2021 Census served as the sampling frame.

A.3 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

The households in the sampling frame were sequentially numbered from 1 to *M* (the total number of households in Nauru) at the NBS, where the selection of 670 households was carried out using a random systematic selection procedure.

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in half of the sample of households. All men age 15 to 49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

The Nauru MICS, 2023 also included water quality testing for a subsample of households. A subsample of 200 selected households was selected using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing, for both water in the household and at the source.

A standard quality control measure was implemented through blank testing (a test of uncontaminated water) to assess whether teams were correctly performing the water testing procedure. One blank test was assigned to every 5th household selected for water quality testing.

A.4 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The Nauru MICS, 2023 sample is self-weighting. Thus, there is no need for sampling weights. In this case there is an implicit normalized weight of 1 for each sample household.

In the sampled households, if more than one child age 5-17 is present in a household, only one child is randomly selected for administering the questionnaire. Therefore, the 5-17 questionnaire data is weighted by the total number of children in the interviewed household.

APPENDIX B
LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

MICS DIRC workshop group photo (picture from the NBS).

FIELD WORKERS

Bernard Dagan	Eabo Tebouwa	Fredrick Dagan	Apphia Fritz
Kellie Tebouwa	Trezintha Fritz	Julianna Raidinen	Denga Appin
Angela Scotty	Edna Dagan	Secret Scotty	

SUPERVISOR

Louisa Teimitsi

MEASURERS

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MICS COORDINATOR

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Ramrakha Detenamo	Lindsay Thoma

DRIVERS

Annie Ika	Sharalyn Agigo	Vada Tamakin

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Purcella Engar	Department of Education
Sereana Tagivakatini	Department of Education
Clifford Simon	Department of Education
Tori Itsimaera	Womens Affairs (WASDA)
Francis Deireragaea	BDM Registrar
May Esefa	Child Protection Unit (WASDA)
Pansy Star	Nauruan Language
Anita Koroa	Nauruan Language
Chandalene Garabwan	Former Secretary for Health Department
Elizabeth Giouba	Department of Health
Litiana Raikuna	Department of Health
Celestine Eoaeo	Department of Health
Stacey Cain	Department of Health
Lisa Dageago	Social Welfare Services (Finance Department)
Jack Giouba	Planning and Aid Division (Finance Department)
Ramrakha Detenamo	NBS
Lindsay Thoma	NBS
Vada Tamakin	NBS
James Kaphuka	UNICEF

NAURU MICS SURVEY MANAGEMENT TEAM

Ramrakha Detenamo	Survey Director, Sampling focal person - Nauru Bureau of Statistics
Lindsay Thoma	MICS Survey Coordinator, Data Processing Officer – Nauru Bureau of Statistics
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APPENDIX C
ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

CAPI training (picture from GIO).

The sample of respondents selected in the Nauru Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error* (*se*): Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation* (*se*/*r*) is the ratio of the standard error to the value (*r*) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 6.3 and SPSS Version 24 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter 3. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include counts of denominators for each indicator.

Table SE.1 has a different look from what is standard for MICS surveys; the columns for design effect, the square root of the design effect and the weighted count are excluded from the table. The sample for Nauru MICS, 2023 was selected in one stage and with equal probabilities for the households to be included in the sample. Thus, there is no design effect and the sampling weights are all equal to 1.00.

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nauru MICS, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Number of cases	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents							
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.998	0.002	0.002	528	0.995	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.883	0.012	0.013	716	0.859	0.906
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.909	0.020	0.022	361	0.869	0.948
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.838	0.015	0.018	716	0.808	0.868
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.895	0.022	0.025	361	0.850	0.939
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.235	0.018	0.075	716	0.200	0.270
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.573	0.048	0.084	361	0.477	0.670
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.394	0.022	0.055	716	0.351	0.437
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.208	0.033	0.157	361	0.142	0.273
Survive (10 years preceding the survey)							
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	15.089	6.470	41.858	na	2.150	28.029
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	24.622	7.113	50.595	na	10.396	38.848
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	25.985	6.994	48.916	na	11.997	39.973
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health							
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.297	0.156	0.024	na	2.985	3.608
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	78.283	14.122	199.442	na	50.038	106.528
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.246	0.019	0.077	426	0.209	0.284
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.382	0.027	0.069	251	0.329	0.436
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.507	0.037	0.073	152	0.433	0.580
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.980	0.009	0.010	152	0.962	0.999
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development							
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.886	0.030	0.034	79	0.825	0.947
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.861	0.035	0.040	79	0.791	0.930
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.875	0.034	0.038	64	0.808	0.942
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.995	0.002	0.002	528	0.990	1.000
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.528	0.095	0.181	36	0.337	0.718
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.157	0.021	0.131	305	0.116	0.199
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.013	0.005	0.414	304	0.002	0.024
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.082	0.013	0.160	304	0.056	0.109
Early child development index	TC.53	0.726	0.032	0.044	201	0.663	0.790
Learn							
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.780	0.041	0.053	91	0.698	0.863
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.865	0.028	0.032	215	0.809	0.921
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.848	0.032	0.038	184	0.784	0.912
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.445	0.034	0.077	173	0.377	0.513
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.315	0.080	0.255	37	0.155	0.475
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.463	0.100	0.215	37	0.264	0.662

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nauru MICS, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Number of cases	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Protected from violence and exploitation							
Birth registration	PR.1	0.991	0.004	0.004	352	0.983	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.806	0.022	0.027	547	0.762	0.850
Child labour	PR.3	0.011	0.004	0.415	331	0.002	0.020
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.008	0.007	0.870	121	0.000	0.023
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.182	0.031	0.171	121	0.119	0.244
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.860	0.014	0.016	716	0.833	0.888
Safety (men)	PR.14	1.000	0.000	0.000	361	1.000	1.000
Live in a safe and clean environment							
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.912	0.013	0.015	528	0.885	0.939
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.144	0.057	0.396	120	0.030	0.259
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.926	0.013	0.014	524	0.900	0.951
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.974	0.006	0.007	528	0.961	0.987
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.745	0.022	0.030	528	0.700	0.789
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.178	0.022	0.122	528	0.135	0.222
Equitable chance in life							
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.024	0.006	0.265	532	0.011	0.036
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.839	0.013	0.015	528	0.814	0.865
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.041	0.007	0.166	716	0.027	0.054
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.039	0.010	0.265	361	0.018	0.059
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.084	0.002	0.025	251	0.080	0.100
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.071	0.002	0.027	133	0.067	0.100

na: not applicable

APPENDIX D
DATA QUALITY

MICS fieldwork (picture from NBS).

D.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population[A], by sex, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					**Age**				
0	44	2.6	34	2.1	42	13	0.8	17	1.0
1	51	3.1	34	2.1	43	24	1.4	15	0.9
2	36	2.2	32	1.9	44	19	1.1	21	1.3
3	35	2.1	36	2.2	45	14	0.8	15	0.9
4	35	2.1	46	2.8	46	14	0.8	16	1.0
5	40	2.4	34	2.1	47	11	0.7	16	1.0
6	41	2.5	48	2.9	48	19	1.1	16	1.0
7	43	2.6	44	2.7	49	8	0.5	13	0.8
8	45	2.7	41	2.5	50	9	0.5	8	0.5
9	47	2.8	39	2.4	51	4	0.2	20	1.2
10	43	2.6	39	2.4	52	12	0.7	14	0.9
11	45	2.7	40	2.4	53	5	0.3	10	0.6
12	47	2.8	43	2.6	54	5	0.3	14	0.9
13	43	2.6	34	2.1	55	9	0.5	10	0.6
14	43	2.6	44	2.7	56	11	0.7	10	0.6
15	45	2.7	36	2.2	57	8	0.5	10	0.6
16	38	2.3	33	2.0	58	11	0.7	5	0.3
17	30	1.8	26	1.6	59	12	0.7	8	0.5
18	34	2.0	32	1.9	60	6	0.4	8	0.5
19	28	1.7	37	2.3	61	6	0.4	9	0.5
20	18	1.1	28	1.7	62	7	0.4	6	0.4
21	32	1.9	30	1.8	63	5	0.3	7	0.4
22	29	1.7	32	1.9	64	7	0.4	11	0.7
23	28	1.7	24	1.5	65	5	0.3	8	0.5
24	25	1.5	26	1.6	66	3	0.2	10	0.6
25	19	1.1	21	1.3	67	7	0.4	11	0.7
26	35	2.1	37	2.3	68	4	0.2	2	0.1
27	36	2.2	21	1.3	69	4	0.2	2	0.1
28	36	2.2	22	1.3	70	2	0.1	6	0.4
29	23	1.4	19	1.2	71	2	0.1	8	0.5
30	25	1.5	25	1.5	72	1	0.1	1	0.1
31	18	1.1	22	1.3	73	1	0.1	1	0.1
32	28	1.7	16	1.0	74	2	0.1	5	0.3
33	22	1.3	16	1.0	76	2	0.1	2	0.1
34	24	1.4	27	1.6	77	0	0.0	4	0.2
35	32	1.9	30	1.8	78	1	0.1	0	0.0
36	29	1.7	17	1.0	80	1	0.1	0	0.0
37	18	1.1	32	1.9	83	0	0.0	1	0.1
38	21	1.3	29	1.8	85+	6	0.4	4	0.2
39	25	1.5	28	1.7	DK/Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
40	23	1.4	31	1.9					
41	24	1.4	14	0.9	**Total**	**1,663**	**100.0**	**1,643**	**100.0**

[A] As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those found for individuals in tables DQ.1.2W/M, DQ.1.3 and DQ.1.4 where interviewed individuals are included.

Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	200	na	na	na
15-19	164	132	18.4	80.5
20-24	140	123	17.2	87.9
25-29	120	103	14.4	85.8
30-34	106	97	13.5	91.5
35-39	136	118	16.5	86.8
40-44	98	87	12.2	88.8
45-49	76	56	7.8	73.7
50-54	66	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	840	716	100.0	85.2
Ratios				
10-14 to 15-19	1.22	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	0.87	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households			
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
Age					
10-14	221	109	na	na	na
15-19	175	93	78	21.6	83.9
20-24	132	70	56	15.5	80.0
25-29	149	74	64	17.7	86.5
30-34	117	59	49	13.6	83.1
35-39	125	57	50	13.9	87.7
40-44	103	47	42	11.6	89.4
45-49	66	23	22	6.1	95.7
50-54	35	18	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	867	423	361	100.0	85.3
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.26	1.17	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	0.53	0.78	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	78	71	20.2	91.0
1	85	78	22.2	91.8
2	68	62	17.6	91.2
3	71	63	17.9	88.7
4	81	78	22.2	96.3
5	74	na	na	na
6	89	na	na	na
7	87	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	383	352	100.0	91.9
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	0.80	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	0.91	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-17 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview[A]	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
Age					
3	68	na	na	na	na
4	75	na	na	na	na
5	71	9.1	32	9.7	97.0
6	83	9.4	30	9.1	88.2
7	82	10.5	36	10.9	94.7
8	80	7.2	24	7.3	92.3
9	80	8.0	26	7.9	89.7
10	80	7.5	26	7.9	96.3
11	78	6.1	20	6.0	90.9
12	85	8.6	28	8.5	90.3
13	71	6.9	23	6.9	92.0
14	84	6.4	21	6.3	91.3
15	77	6.1	21	6.3	95.5
16	67	7.5	22	6.6	81.5
17	53	6.9	22	6.6	88.0
18	63	na	na	na	na
19	63	na	na	na	na
20	45	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	991	100.0	331	100.0	91.4
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	1.06	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	1.01	0.89	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.92	0.96	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	1.19	na	na	na	na

na: not applicable

[A] Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to14'

D.2 BIRTH DATE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of household members
Total	**97.6**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**3,306**
Age							
0-4	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	383
5-14	98.6	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	843
15-24	97.7	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	100.0	611
25-49	96.9	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.9	100.0	1,096
50-64	97.8	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	267
65-84	96.9	1.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	96
85+	10.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	20.0	100.0	10

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/ Other	Total	Number of women
Total	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**716**
Age							
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	133
20-24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	121
25-29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	102
30-34	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
35-39	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	117
40-44	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86
45-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57

Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/ Other	Total	Number of men
Total	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**361**
Age							
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	76
20-24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58
25-29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	61
30-34	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54
35-39	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	48
40-44	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43
45-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)

Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Nauru MICS, 2023

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first live birth						Date of last live birth				
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Other/DK / Missing	Total	Number of first live births	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other/DK/ Missing	Total	Number of most recent live births
Total	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**492**	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**366**

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing	Total	Number of children under 5
Total	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**352**
Age							
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	73
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	77

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years)

Percent distribution of selected children age 5-17 years by completeness of date of birth information, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing	Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
Total	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**331**
Age							
5-9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	146
10-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	121
15-17	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64

D.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing

Percentage of households selected for and with complete water quality testing at household and source, and percentage of positive blank tests, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percentage of households:			Percentage of households with complete water quality test for:			Blank tests		
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	Number of households	Household drinking water	Source of drinking water	Number of households selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire	Percentage positive	Number completed	Number of households selected[A]
Total	**28.6**	**22.9**	**528**	**83.4**	**82.8**	**151**	**30.0**	**10**	**31**

[A] One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to first of the households selected for water quality testing.

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information[A]	Number of women
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	50.8	457
Only month missing	38.9	457
Both month and year missing	8.8	457
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	457

[A] Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.3M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information[A]	Number of men
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	41.5	200
Only month missing	22.0	200
Both month and year missing	15.5	200
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	200

[A] Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	**90.9**	**8.0**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**9.1**	**352**
Age (in months)								
<6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	36
6-11	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.3	36
12-23	89.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.1	79
24-35	95.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	4.7	64
36-47	88.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	11.7	60
48-59	85.7	11.7	1.3	0.0	1.3	100.0	14.3	77

Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Valid length/ height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	**86.6**	**10.2**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**2.8**	**100.0**	**13.4**	**352**
Age (in months)								
<6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	36
6-11	80.6	8.3	0.0	0.0	11.1	100.0	19.4	36
12-23	86.1	12.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	13.9	79
24-35	93.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.3	64
36-47	86.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	100.0	13.3	60
48-59	77.9	16.9	1.3	0.0	3.9	100.0	22.1	77

Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Valid weight and length/ height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	**86.4**	**0.3**	**2.6**	**7.7**	**3.1**	**100.0**	**13.6**	**352**
Age (in months)								
<6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	36
6-11	77.8	0.0	0.0	8.3	13.9	100.0	22.2	36
12-23	86.1	0.0	2.5	10.1	1.3	100.0	13.9	79
24-35	90.6	1.6	4.7	1.6	1.6	100.0	9.4	64
36-47	85.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	5.0	100.0	15.0	60
48-59	81.8	0.0	5.2	11.7	1.3	100.0	18.2	77

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**324**	**100.0**	**325**	**100.0**
Digit				
0	38	11.7	35	10.8
1	28	8.6	26	8.0
2	31	9.6	18	5.5
3	37	11.4	29	8.9
4	33	10.2	34	10.5
5	29	9.0	55	16.9
6	27	8.3	25	7.7
7	36	11.1	25	7.7
8	30	9.3	35	10.8
9	35	10.8	43	13.2

Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practise, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Percent distribution of children with:						Number of selected children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children:		Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Incomplete FL modules, by reason:				Total		For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing			
		Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other							
Total	**78.5**	**4.9**	**6.8**	**6.3**	**3.4**	**100.0**	**205**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**161**	**28.8**	**66**
Age												
7	80.0	8.6	2.9	2.9	5.7	100.0	35	0.0	3.6	28	50.0	28
8	73.9	8.7	13.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	23	0.0	0.0	17	23.5	17
9	80.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	7.7	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	21	4.8	21
10	78.6	7.1	0.0	10.7	3.6	100.0	28	0.0	0.0	22	na	na
11	85.7	0.0	4.8	9.5	0.0	100.0	21	0.0	0.0	18	na	na
12	77.8	3.7	7.4	11.1	0.0	100.0	27	0.0	0.0	21	na	na
13	73.9	0.0	17.4	8.7	0.0	100.0	23	0.0	0.0	17	na	na
14	77.3	4.5	9.1	4.5	4.5	100.0	22	0.0	0.0	17	na	na

na: not applicable

D.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.2: Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Handwashing facility							
	Observed		Not observed					
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason	DK/Missing	Total	Number of households
Total	**84.7**	**12.9**	**1.7**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**528**
Wealth index								
Lower 40%	72.6	23.0	3.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	248
Upper 60%	95.4	3.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	280

Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Child has birth certificate						
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/ (1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
Total	**17.9**	**62.5**	**18.8**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**22.3**	**352**
Age (in months)							
0-5	16.7	58.3	25.0	0.0	100.0	22.2	36
6-11	11.1	50.0	38.9	0.0	100.0	18.2	36
12-23	25.3	57.0	17.7	0.0	100.0	30.8	79
24-35	21.9	57.8	18.8	1.6	100.0	27.5	64
36-47	8.3	81.7	10.0	0.0	100.0	9.3	60
48-59	18.2	64.9	14.3	2.6	100.0	21.9	77

Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records					
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/ (1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
Total	**34.0**	**15.3**	**22.3**	**27.4**	**1.4**	**100.0**	**44.9**	**215**
Age (in months)								
0-5	19.4	5.6	52.8	22.2	0.0	100.0	70.4	36
6-11	25.0	5.6	30.6	38.9	0.0	100.0	44.0	36
12-23	34.2	22.8	19.0	24.1	1.3	100.0	44.1	79
24-35	46.9	17.2	4.7	28.1	3.1	100.0	14.3	64

D.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Currently attending																		
			Primary Year							Secondary school Year									
	Not attending school	Early childhood education	1	2	3	4	5	6	DK/ Missing	7	8	9	10	11	12	Higher than secondary	DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members age 3-24 years
Age at beginning of school year																			
3	95.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62
4	31.0	67.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87
5	22.0	72.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91
6	10.5	17.4	64.0	5.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86
7	7.2	2.4	19.3	61.4	8.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	83
8	7.4	1.2	3.7	14.8	66.7	4.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	81
9	6.1	1.2	1.2	6.1	31.7	43.9	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	82
10	6.5	1.1	0.0	1.1	4.3	24.7	60.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	93
11	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	59.5	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79
12	20.5	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.5	20.5	0.0	48.9	2.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88
13	19.5	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	1.2	14.6	52.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	82
14	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	4.9	25.9	35.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	81
15	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	21.8	46.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78
16	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	25.0	41.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	56
17	51.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
18	76.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.9	10.3	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	68
19	90.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	55
20	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	56
21	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	62
22	92.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	55
23	96.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	100.0	51
24[A]	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18

[A] Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 3-24 years at the time of interview

D.6 BIRTH HISTORY

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women age 15-49 years, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	**805**	**761**	**1.06**	**773**	**749**	**1.03**	**32**	**12**	**2.67**	**716**
Age										
15-19	7	10	0.70	7	10	0.70	0	0		133
20-24	57	51	1.12	56	49	1.14	1	2	0.50	121
25-29	96	84	1.14	92	81	1.14	4	3	1.33	102
30-34	154	142	1.08	146	142	1.03	8	0		100
35-39	214	213	1.00	208	212	0.98	6	1	6.00	117
40-44	163	148	1.10	156	145	1.08	7	3	2.33	86
45-49	114	113	1.01	108	110	0.98	6	3	2.00	57

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio, by survival status of children, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date[A]			Sex ratio at birth[B]			Period ratio[C]		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	**1,522**	**44**	**1,566**	**99.9**	**90.9**	**99.6**	**103**	**267**	**106**	**na**	**na**	**na**
Years preceding survey												
0	65	1	66	100.0	100.0	100.0	117	0	113	na	na	na
1	80	2	82	100.0	100.0	100.0	142	0	134	124	200	125
2	64	1	65	100.0	100.0	100.0	129	na	132	90	40	88
3	62	3	65	100.0	100.0	100.0	72	na	81	89	150	90
4	76	3	79	100.0	100.0	100.0	85	200	88	118	86	116
5	67	4	71	100.0	100.0	100.0	109	na	122	89	200	92
6	74	1	75	100.0	100.0	100.0	95	na	97	101	40	99
7	79	1	80	100.0	100.0	100.0	88	na	90	110	50	109
8	69	3	72	100.0	66.7	98.6	123	200	125	89	600	92
9	76	0	76	100.0	na	100.0	124	na	124	17	0	17
10+	810	25	835	99.8	88.0	99.4	100	257	103	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0-4	347	10	357	100.0	100.0	100.0	107	150	108	na	na	na
5-9	365	9	374	100.0	88.9	99.7	106	800	110	na	na	na
10-14	358	10	368	99.7	80.0	99.2	105	233	107	na	na	na
15-19	237	5	242	99.6	80.0	99.2	99	na	103	na	na	na
20+	215	10	225	100.0	100.0	100.0	95	150	97	na	na	na

na: not applicable

[A] Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

[B] $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

[C] $(2 \times B_t/(B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of deaths under age one month in reported age of death in days, and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in days)					
0	5	2	2	2	10
1	1	0	2	2	3
2	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0
4	2	0	0	0	2
5	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	1	1	1
7	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	1	0	0	1
12	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–30 days	8	3	5	5	17
Percent early neonatal[A]	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	94.1

[A] Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

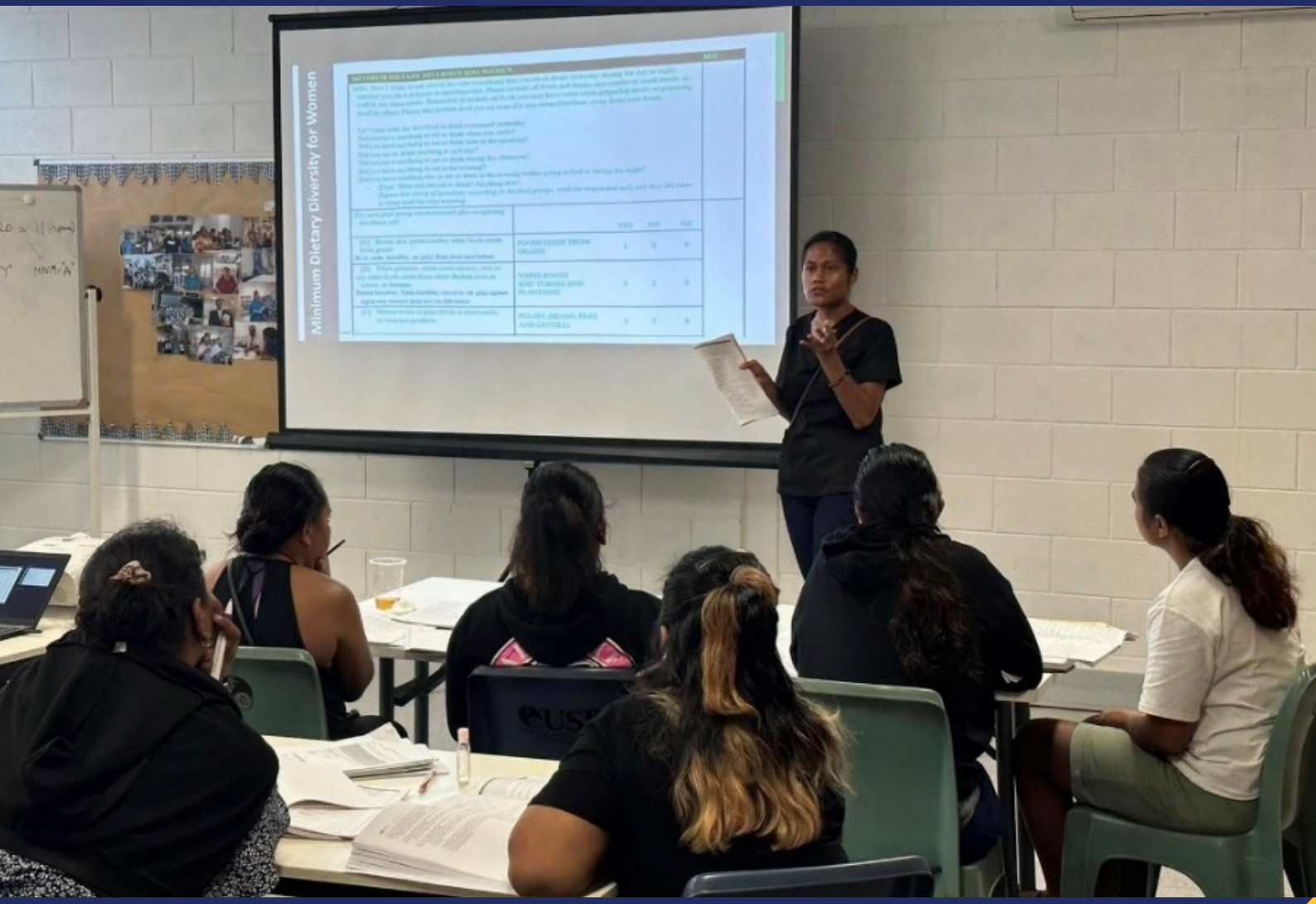
Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 years in age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Nauru MICS, 2023

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in months)					
0[A]	8	3	5	5	17
1	0	0	1	1	1
2	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	2	0	0	3
4	0	0	1	1	1
5	0	0	1	1	1
6	0	2	1	1	4
7	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	1
9	1	1	0	0	2
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–11 months	10	8	9	9	30
Percent neonatal[B]	80.0	37.5	55.6	55.6	56.7

[A] Includes deaths under one month reported in days

[B] Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

APPENDIX E
NAURU MICS, 2023 QUESTIONNAIRES



MICS questionnaire training with resource experts (picture from NBS).

The questionnaires of the Nauru MICS, 2023 are presented in English and translated to Nauruan:

- Household Questionnaire
- Water Quality Testing Questionnaire
- Questionnaire for Individual Women
- Questionnaire for Individual Men
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five
- Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility
- Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17

MICS

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL			HH
HH1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___		**HH2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
HH3. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___		**HH4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	
HH5. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2023		**HH7**. *District:* NAME ..... ___ ___	
HH8. *Is the household selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN?*	YES.....1 NO 2		
HH9. *Is the household selected for WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES.....1 NO 2	**HH10**. *Is the household selected for blank testing?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2

Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.	**HH11**. *Record the time.* HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

HH12. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from Nauru Bureau of Statistics**.** We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 30 minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?

Eamawir omo eaw, aña (*your name*). Ama makur ina iat Nauru Bureau of Statistics. Ama ōreit ōmamo ikūdo inon dōgit eoniñ epo n amenbwieni me rat ewak ion oa ion. A teñ pana kamiā añōgen mūñane, me bitune ikūdo inan eab raquō ririñen. Iruwin bitune, a nan ūūdōnuw ia a kona koña a bwe amwaim ōnei mūñane ikūdo. Tamo imin ñana amwa pan ine eab aeuwakei oa eab ōpan egōm .Ia wo eō teñ, ōnei mūñane ikido oa enim idug bitune ikūdo, omo ia wo pan bwe a nim tsiet. Tubwa, me ar kona n ōawei ñage?

YES .....1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨*LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS* 2 ⇨*HH46*

HH46. *Result of HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview:* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT ..... 02 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME ..... 03 REFUSED ..... 04 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING ..... 05 DWELLING DESTROYED ..... 06 DWELLING NOT FOUND ..... 07 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

HH47. *Name and line number of the respondent to HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview:* NAME _____ ___ ___	*To be filled after HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE is completed* TOTAL NUMBER		*To be filled after <u>all</u> the questionnaires are completed* COMPLETED NUMBER	
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	**HH48**	__ __		
WOMEN AGE 15-49	**HH49**	__ __	**HH53**	__ __
If household is selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN: MEN AGE 15-49	**HH50**	__ __	**HH54**	__ __
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5	**HH51**	__ __	**HH55**	__ __
CHILDREN AGE 5-17	**HH52**	__ __	**HH56**	ZERO..... 0 ONE..... 1

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS — HL

First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members:
Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.
Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box: ☐

LINE	NAME	RELATION *	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	W 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER		Y N DK	Y N	FATHER		
HL1. *Line number*	**HL2**. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. **Adamonin, wo kona paname egōn memak eñame ñabūna mek ōkōr ine, me wo ōawei ean am pan egōn amea tūbūn bitune ewak. Og me, irowun, wo kona atate am pan egōmiā memak mageda** *Probe for additional household members.*	**HL3**. What is the relationship of (***name***) to (***name of the head of household***)? **Otuwen an amenbwieni (*name*) ea (*name of the head of household*)?**	**HL4**. Is (***name***) male or female? **Ñea (*name*) ei ān oa eman?** 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	**HL5**. What is (***name***)'s date of birth? **Egen an obweni oa otuwen an eñab ñea (*name*)?** 98 DK 9998 DK		**HL6**. How old is (***name***)? **Egen an obweni oa otuwen an eñab ñea (*name*)?** *Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.*	**HL8**. *Record line number if woman and age 15-49.*	**HL9**. *Record line number if man, age 15-49 and HH8 is yes.*	**HL10**. *Record line number if age 0-4.*	**HL11**. *Age 0-17?* 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *Next Line*	**HL12**. Is (***name***)'s natural mother alive? **Tsimor ñea āita inen (*name*)?** 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL16* 8 DK ✩ *HL16*	**HL13**. Does (***name***)'s natural mother live in this household? **Emek ine ian bitune ewak ñea āita inen (*name*)?** 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL15*	**HL14**. *Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.*	**HL15**. Where does (***name***)'s natural mother live? **Emek I ñea āita inen kōr (*name*)?** 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME DISTRICT 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER DISTRICT 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	**HL16**. Is (***name***)'s natural father alive? **Tsimor ñea amta etōñin (*name*)?** 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL20* 8 DK ✩ *HL20*	**HL17**. Does (***name***)'s natural father live in this household? **Ōreit emek ine ian bitune ewak ñea etōñin (*name*)?** 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL19*	**HL18**. *Record the line number of father and go to HL20.*	**HL19**. Where does (***name***)'s natural father live? **Emek i amea kōr etōñin (*name*)?** 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME DISTRICT 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER DISTRICT 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	**HL20**. *Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask:* Who is the primary caretaker of (***name***)? **Ijegen ñea eraña kōr (*name*)** *If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.*
01		0 1	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
02		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
03		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
04		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
05		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
06		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
07		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
08		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
09		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
10		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	10	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___

* *Codes for **HL3**: Relationship to head of household:*

01 HEAD
02 SPOUSE / PARTNER
03 SON / DAUGHTER
04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 GRANDCHILD
06 PARENT
07 PARENT-IN-LAW
08 BROTHER / SISTER
09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW
10 UNCLE/AUNT
11 NIECE / NEPHEW
12 OTHER RELATIVE
13 ADOPTED / FOSTER
14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN)
15 CHILD OF SPOUSE/STEPCHILD
96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)
98 DK

EDUCATION 1 **ED**

ED1. *Line number*	**ED2**. *Name and age.* *Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module.*		**ED3**. *Age 3 or above?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*		**ED4**. Has (***name***) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme? **Ogoro an kereri ñūne (*name*), e goro an kereri atsin ñago eoniñ?** 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*		**ED5**. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (***name***) has ever attended? **Otuwen an dabar me goro an kereri ñūne (*name*)?** LEVEL: 0 ECE ⇩ *ED7* 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 3 TERTIARY 8 DK					GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK ⇩ *ED7*	**ED6**. Did (***name***) ever complete that (grade/ year)? **Ñune (*name*) goro oa ijuk bita an kereri ian bita eobweni**? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK			**ED7**. *Age 3-24?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*		**ED8**. *Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*	
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	YES	NO	LEVEL					GRADE/YEAR	Y	N	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO
01		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2

EDUCATION 2 **ED**

ED1. *Line number*	**ED2**. *Name and age.*		**ED9**. At any time during the 2023 school year did (***name***) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? **Ian bitune eobweni 2023 iña ia (*name*) ekereri oa emeta ekereri ian mūñana edaen me deden an kereri eoniñ iat kindergarten ?** 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *ED15*	**ED10**. During this 2023 school year, which level and grade or year is (***name***) attending? **Ian bitune eobweni 2023 ñūne (*name*) ekereri edegan i? Ei grade iken oa iken ñea grade etik ian?** LEVEL: 0 ECE ✩ *ED15* 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 3 TERTIARY 8 DK	GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK	**ED11**. Is (he/she) attending a public school? **Ōreit ekereri ñune (*name*) iat ekereri mūñana wat edogor?** *If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school.* 1 GOVT./ PUBLIC 2 RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. 3 PRIVATE 6 OTHER 8 DK	**ED12**. In the 2023 school year, has (***name***) received any school tuition support? **Ian bitune eobweni 2023, iña ia (*name*) kona ipūōk dōgin pumwe en an kereri, ñaga ōreit ekereri** *If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.* 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *ED14* 8 DK ✩ *ED14*	**ED13**. Who provided the tuition support? **Ijegen ñea etotow oa oija bitune pumwe en oa bitune dedet ipūōk?** *Record all mentioned.* A GOVT. / PUBLIC B RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. X OTHER Z DK	**ED14**. For the 2023 school year, has (***name***) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies? **Ian bitune eobweni 2023, iña ia oija emak (*name*), bain erouwen wana imin bait ekereri, dabuch, dabae bait ekereri oa imin ñana tsimine woun dōgit ekereri?** *If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.* 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	**ED15**. At any time during the 2022 school year did (***name***) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? **Ñago iat obweni 2022, emeta oa eō emeta ekereri ñūne (*name*), oa ekereri oaijuk ñaga iat kindergarten ?** 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *Next Line* 8 DK ✩ *Next Line*	**ED16**. During that 2022 school year, which level and grade or year did (***name***) attend? **Ian bita eobweni 2022 otuwen wan grade oa bita eobweni ekereri ian ñūne (*name*)?** LEVEL: 0 ECE ✩ *Next Line* 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 3 TERTIARY 8 DK	GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	GRADEYEAR	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR
01		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___
02		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___
03		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___
04		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___
05		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___
06		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___
07		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___
08		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___
09		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___
10		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. What is the religion of (***name of the head of the household from HL2***)? **Ikegen an itueb *(name of the head of the household from HL2)*?**	NAURU CONGREGATIONAL ..... 01 CATHOLIC ..... 02 NAURU INDEPENDENT ..... 03 ASSEMBLY OF GOD (AOG) ..... 04 PACIFIC LIGHT HOUSE ..... 05 SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST ..... 06 BAPTIST ..... 07 OTHER RELIGION (*specify*) _____ 96 NO RELIGION 97	
HC1B. What is the mother tongue of (***name of the head of the household from HL2***)? **Otuwen dorerin bwien *(name of the head of the household from HL2)*?**	NAURUAN ..... 01 ENGLISH ..... 02 IKIRIBATI ..... 03 TUVALUAN ..... 04 FIJIAN ..... 05 CHINESE ..... 06 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC2. To what ethnic group does (***name of the head of the household from HL2***) belong? **Amen eat eb ikegen ñea *(name of the head of the household from HL2)*?**	NAURUAN ..... 01 ENGLISH ..... 02 IKIRIBATI ..... 03 TUVALUAN ..... 04 FIJIAN ..... 05 CHINESE ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping? **Egen daroom oa etañ amiā mijimij ian bitune amiā ewak? usually use for sleeping?**	NUMBER OF ROOMS ..... __ __	

HC4. *Main material of the dwelling floor.* *Record observation.* *If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.*	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH / SAND ..... 11 **RUDIMENTARY FLOOR** WOOD PLANKS ..... 21 PALM / BAMBOO ..... 22 LINOLEUM ..... 23 **FINISHED FLOOR** PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD ..... 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS ..... 32 CERAMIC TILES ..... 33 CEMENT ..... 34 CARPET ..... 35 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC5. *Main material of the roof.* *Record observation.*	NO ROOF ..... 11 **NATURAL ROOFING** THATCH / PALM LEAF ..... 12 SOD ..... 13 **RUDIMENTARY ROOFING** RUSTIC MAT ..... 21 PALM / BAMBOO ..... 22 WOOD PLANKS ..... 23 CARDBOARD ..... 24 **FINISHED ROOFING** METAL / TIN ..... 31 WOOD ..... 32 CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE ..... 33 CERAMIC TILES ..... 34 CEMENT ..... 35 ROOFING SHINGLES ..... 36 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC6. *Main material of the exterior walls.* *Record observation.*	NO WALLS ..... 11 **NATURAL WALLS** CANE / PALM / TRUNKS ..... 12 DIRT ..... 13 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** BAMBOO WITH MUD ..... 21 STONE WITH MUD ..... 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE ..... 23 PLYWOOD ..... 24 CARDBOARD ..... 25 REUSED WOOD ..... 26 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT ..... 31 STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT ..... 32 BRICKS ..... 33 CEMENT BLOCKS ..... 34 COVERED ADOBE ..... 35 WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES ..... 36 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

HC7. Does your household have: **Tsimine ian am ewak ngea**	YES NO	
[A] A fixed telephone line? **eterepon**?	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE 1 2	
[B] A radio? **eradio?**	RADIO 1 2	
[C] A dining table? **tebarit ijeiji?**	DINING TABLE 1 2	
[D] A chair? **tebarit emegada?**	CHAIR..... 1 2	
[E] A bed? **epet?**	BED 1 2	
[F] A wardrobe? **gat ekarawin?**	WARDROBE 1 2	
[G] A sofa? **bait emegada?**	SOFA..... 1 2	
[H] A gas stove? **eopen ñea makur a gas?**	GAS STOVE 1 2	
[I] A water storage tank? **etaiñūt ebok?**	WATER STORAGE TANK 1 2	
[J] A garbage bin? **gat ebwedūbwet?**	GARBAGE BIN 1 2	
HC8. Does your household have electricity? **Tsimine oa egadage wam eitsin?**	YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID ..... 1 YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM) ..... 2 NO 3	 3 ⇨*HC10*
HC9. Does your household have: **Tsimine ian am ewak ngea**	YES NO	
[A] A television? **tv?**	TELEVISION..... 1 2	
[B] A refrigerator? **aitobok?**	REFRIGERATOR..... 1 2	
[C] A deep freezer? **deep freezer?**	DEEP FREEZER..... 1 2	
[D] A rice cooker? **rice cooker?**	RICE COOKER..... 1 2	
[E] A ceiling fan? **tõñeñit bait ceiling*?***	CEILING FAN 1 2	
[F] A standing or table fan? **weijo oa tebur bwait tõñeñit?**	STANDING/ TABLE FAN..... 1 2	
[G] An air condition unit? **aircon?**	AIR CONDITION UNIT..... 1 2	
[H] An electric kettle? **bait tsitsin ebok?**	ELECTRIC KETTLE 1 2	
[I] A portable stereo such as a boom box? **speaker?**	PORTABLE STEREO (BOOM BOX) . 1 2	
[J] A microwave? **microwave?**	MICROWAVE 1 2	
[K] An electric oven? **eopen ouwak?**	ELECTRIC OVEN 1 2	

HC10. Does any member of your household own: **Inga won ngamain am ewak mungane:**	YES NO	
[A] A wristwatch? **ekūrak bait ebe?**	WRISTWATCH 1 2	
[B] A bicycle? **Ekabiroro?**	BICYCLE 1 2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter? **babakō?**	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER 1 2	
[E] A car, truck or van? **Oudo?**	CAR / TRUCK / VAN 1 2	
[F] A boat with a motor? **dabot epo a matinin?**	BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 2	
[G] A canoe? **Equō?**	CANOE 1 2	
[H] A fishing rod? **bait ijo?**	FISHING ROD 1 2	
[I] A fishing net? **bait ekarajida, eboko?**	FISHING NET 1 2	
[J] A multi-purpose trailer? **etaraira ñaran ebak an makur?**	MULTI-PURPOSE TRAILER 1 2	
HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet? **Inga ijon eame iat ewak tsimine wan computer oa laptop?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone? **Ina wamiā mobile terepon oa?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HC13*
HC12A. What kind of mobile telephone does any member of your household have? ***Otuwen ngea terapon tsimine wam?***	SMARTPHONE ..... A KEYPAD MOBILE PHONE ..... B DK ..... Z	
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home? **Ina wamiā internet iat ewak?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? **Aen kōr ijegen ñune etañin emek, aem oa eñame ion ñea emek ian bitune ewak?** *If 'No', then ask:* Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household? **Wo pumwe bitune ewak eow iturin eñame ion eō mek ian bitune ewak?** *If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.*	OWN ..... 1 RENT ..... 2 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture? **Ijegen e amiā ñea tsimine eben bwien ñan e kona ouwonon dōgit ikiaō ijeiji?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HC17*

HC16. How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? **Otuwen ñaben oa meter n ñamarina eb ñabena bwiemiā oa ama mae ian?** *If less than 1, record '00'.*	HECTARES ..... ___ ___ 95 OR MORE ..... 95 DK 98	
HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry? **Iña wamiā imin gogoro ñana bait ōn?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HC19*
HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have? **Ikegen ñana wamiā imin gogoro?** [F] Chickens? **Domo?** [G] Pigs? **Ikumo?** [H] Ducks? **Derak?** *If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'.* *If unknown, record '98'.*	CHICKENS ..... ___ ___ PIGS ..... ___ ___ DUCKS ..... ___ ___	
HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account? **Inga eamiā iyat ewak tsimine wan bank account?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

SOCIAL TRANSFERS **ST**

ST1. I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organizations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.

A teñ kidōijuw añōgen tamo program ñana totow ipūōk ñaun aton ea ewak, mūñana ñaun iturin edogor oa epo ibūn ñana eō rat edogor. Wo eō pan mūñana ipūōk atsin turin amenbwiem oa dañōm.

	[A] DISABILITY ALLOWANCE	[B] DEATH REGISTER CLAIM	[C] BIRTH REGISTER CLAIM	[D] ANY RETIREMENT PENSION	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
ST2. Are you aware of (***name of programme***)? **Iña (*name of programme*) wo tsiet?**	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *ST3* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[B]*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *ST3* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[C]*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *ST3* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[D]*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *ST3* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *X]*	YES (*specify*) _____ 1 ⇩ *ST3* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *End*
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (***name of programme***)? **Iña ia amiā oa tamo ion eamiā kona ipūōk atsin ean mūñana program (*name of programme*)?**	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *ST4* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[B]* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *[B]*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ ST4 NO ..... 2 ⇩ [C] DK ..... 8 ⇩ [C]	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *ST4* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[D]* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *[D]*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *ST4* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[X]* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *[X]*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *ST4* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *End* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *End*
ST4. When was the last time your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (***name of programme***)? **Ñata ñago tokin amiā kona ipūōk eow ean bita (*name of programme*) program?** *If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.* *If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.* *If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.*	MONTHS AGO ...**1** __ __ ⇩ *[B]* YEARS AGO .....**2** __ __ ⇩ *[B]* DK ..... 998 ⇩ *[B]*	MONTHS AGO ...**1** __ __ ⇩ *[C]* YEARS AGO .....**2** __ __ ⇩ *[C]* DK .....998 ⇩ *[C]*	MONTHS AGO ...**1** __ __ ⇩ *[D]* YEARS AGO .....**2** __ __ ⇩ *[D]* DK .....998 ⇩ *[D]*	MONTHS AGO ...**1** __ __ ⇩ *[X]* YEARS AGO .....**2** __ __ ⇩ *[X]* DK .....998 ⇩ *[X]*	MONTHS AGO ...**1** __ __ ⇩ *End* YEARS AGO .....**2** __ __ ⇩ *End* DK ..... 998 ⇩ *End*

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. In your household, what type of cookstove is mainly used for cooking? **Ian am ewak iña wam eopen ita kōr bait itsitsin?**	ELECTRIC STOVE .....01 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE .....03 LIQUID FUEL/ KEROSENE STOVE.....06 MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE .....07 TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE/WOOD/COCONUT SHELL .....08 OPEN FIRE .....09 OTHER (*specify*) _____96 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD.....97	01 ⇨*EU5* 03 ⇨*EU5* 06 ⇨*EU4* 09 ⇨*EU4* 96 ⇨*EU4* 97 ⇨*EU9*
EU2. Does it have a chimney? **Iña wan bait omeata ebadetsi?**	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EU3. Does it have a fan? **Iña tōñeñit**	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove? **Otuwen renōn ñune wam eopen?** *If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.*	GASOLINE / DIESEL .....02 KEROSENE / PARAFFIN.....03 COAL / LIGNITE .....04 CHARCOAL .....05 WOOD.....06 CROP RESIDUE / COCONUT HUSK.....07 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	
EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? **Ia amwa tsitsin , amwa tsitsin ian amiā ewak oa eat etañ ion, oa aton?** *If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.* *If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.*	IN MAIN HOUSE NO SEPARATE ROOM .....1 IN A SEPARATE ROOM .....2 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING.....3 OUTDOORS OPEN AIR.....4 ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH .....5 OTHER (*specify*) _____6	

EU9. At night, what does your household mainly use to light the household? **Ia ijobūm, iken amiā ouwonon dōgit deraim iat ewak?**	ELECTRICITY .....01 SOLAR LANTERN .....02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN.....03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN.....04 KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP .....07 WOOD.....09 OIL LAMP .....12 CANDLE.....13 OTHER (*specify*) _____96 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD.....97	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS1. What is the main source of drinking water used by members of your household? **Bain i nimomiā ebok dogin amia ouwonon iat ewak?** *If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).*	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING .....11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT .....12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR .....13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE .....21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL.....31 UNPROTECTED WELL .....32 RAINWATER.....51 TANKER-TRUCK/DESALINATION .....61 COMMUNITY TANK ..... 73 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER .....91 OTHER (*specify*)_____96	 11 ⇨*WS7* 12 ⇨*WS7* 13 ⇨*WS3* 14 ⇨*WS3* 21 ⇨*WS3* 31 ⇨*WS3* 32 ⇨*WS3* 51 ⇨*WS3* 61 ⇨*WS4* 73 ⇨*WS4* 96 ⇨*WS3*
WS2. What is the main source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing? **Otuwen ebok amiā ouwonon dōgin amiā tsitsin me gabur bemiā?** *If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.*	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING .....11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT .....12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR .....13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE .....21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL.....31 UNPROTECTED WELL .....32 RAINWATER.....51 TANKER-TRUCK/DESALINATION .....61 COMMUNITY TANK ..... 73 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER .....91 OTHER (*specify*)_____96	 11 ⇨*WS7* 12 ⇨*WS7* 61 ⇨*WS4* 73 ⇨*WS4*
WS3. Where is that water source located? **Emek i ñeona ebok amwa kani nimōmiā ean?**	IN OWN DWELLING.....1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....2 ELSEWHERE.....3	1 ⇨*WS7* 2 ⇨*WS7*

WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back? **Otuwen raquin oa gaõeowin ia amwa kani ebok?**	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT .....000 NUMBER OF MINUTES.....__ __ __ DK.....998	000 ⇨*WS7*
WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? **Ijegen ñea eō tokin kani ebok?** *Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.*	NAME_____ LINE NUMBER.....__ __	
WS6. Since last (***day of the week***), how many times has this person collected water? **Ngago dogin *(day of the week), a*worit egen amiā kani ebok iat i-week?**	NUMBER OF TIMES..... __ __ DK.....98	
WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water? **Ian bita maramen wowen, iña ia ekeow kor ebok ian amiā ewak?**	YES, AT LEAST ONCE.....1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT .....2 DK.....8	2 ⇨*WS9* 8 ⇨*WS9*
WS8. What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed? **Iken dōgin ñaga ekeow ebok me amwa eō kona ebok ñaga emagen?**	WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE....1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE.....2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE.....3 OTHER (*specify*)_____6 DK.....8	
WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink? **Iña imin amwa ririñ bwe enim omo me edereder nimōmiā ebok?**	YES .....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇨*WS11* 8 ⇨*WS11*

WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? **Iken imin amwa eō tokin ririñ bwe enim omo me edereder ebok?** *Probe:* Anything else? **Inga jyu?** *Record all methods mentioned.*	BOIL ..... A ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE ..... B STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH ..... C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) ..... D SOLAR DISINFECTION ..... E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE ..... F OTHER (*specify*)_____ X DK ..... Z	
WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? **Otuwen deden wamiā ewak in emagaijet eñame?** *If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:* Where does it flush to? **I na mwa idoyo oa flush eado** *If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.*	**FLUSH / POUR FLUSH** FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM ..... 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK ..... 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE ..... 13 FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN ..... 14 FLUSH TO DK WHERE ..... 18 **PIT LATRINE** VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE ..... 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB ..... 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT ..... 23 COMPOSTING TOILET ..... 31 BUCKET ..... 41 HANGING TOILET / HANGING LATRINE ..... 51 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD ..... 95 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96	11 ⇨ *WS14* 14 ⇨ *WS14* 18 ⇨ *WS14* 41 ⇨ *WS14* 51 ⇨ *WS14* 95 ⇨ *End* 96 ⇨ *WS14*
WS12. Has your (***answer from WS11***) ever been emptied? **Iña ia *(answer from WS11)* ogiten ōkirōan ōañan bita etañat emagaijet eñame?**	YES, EMPTIED ..... 1 NO, NEVER EMPTIED ..... 4 DK 8	 4 ⇨ *WS14* 8 ⇨ *WS14*
WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to? **Ñago tokit inimida, e onuwaiwin edegen I ñana ōañan?** *Probe:* Was it removed by a service provider? **Me ijegen onuwaiw?**	**REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER** TO A TREATMENT PLANT ..... 1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT ..... 2 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE ..... 3 **EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD** BURIED IN A COVERED PIT ..... 4 TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE ..... 5 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6 DK 8	
WS14. Where is this toilet facility located? **E mek i ñune eñat emaga ijet eñame?**	IN OWN DWELLING ..... 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT ..... 2 ELSEWHERE 3	

WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household? **Amwa epo ean bitune eñame ibūn ñabūna deo ran amiā ewak?**	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public? **Amwa epo ean bitune, oa epo a eñamen ñabūna eō ran amiā ewak ñabūna amwa tsiet oa baida ea eñame memak aton?**	SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC) .....1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC 2	2 ⇨*End*
WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household? **Egen tebin ewak ouwonon bitune etan ñea bait emaga ije?**	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10) .....0 __ TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS .....10 DK 98	

HANDWASHING		HW
HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands. **Wo kona pan ino amwa gabur bemia, edegan i?** Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? **Wo gona awewidame I no engame am ewak pwidan gabur bemie?** *Record result and observation.*	**OBSERVED** FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING ..... 1 IN YARD /PLOT ..... 2 MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) ..... 3 **NOT OBSERVED** NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT ..... 4 NO PERMISSION TO SEE ..... 5 OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	 4 ⇨*HW5* 5 ⇨*HW4* 6 ⇨*HW5*
HW2. *Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.* *Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.*	WATER IS AVAILABLE ..... 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
HW3. *Is soap or hand washing liquid present at the place for handwashing?*	YES, PRESENT ..... 1 NO, NOT PRESENT 2	1 ⇨*HW7* 2 ⇨*HW5*
HW4. Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands? **Amwa gabur bemia edegan i?**	FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING ..... 1 IN YARD / PLOT ..... 2 MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) ..... 3 NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
HW5. Do you have any soap or hand washing liquid in your house for washing hands? **Iña itob bait ekabur ebe ian am ewak?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*End*
HW6. Can you please show it to me? **Wo kona ōweweida eame?**	YES, SHOWN ..... 1 NO, NOT SHOWN 2	 2 ⇨*End*
HW7. *Record your observation.* *Record all that apply.*	BAR OR LIQUID SOAP ..... A DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE) ..... B	

HH13. *Record the time.*	HOUR AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
HH14. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH .....1 NAURUAN 2	
HH15. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH .....1 NAURUAN .....2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*)_____ 6	
HH16. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH .....1 NAURUAN .....2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*)_____ 6	
HH17. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE.....1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE .....2 NO, NOT USED.....3	
HH18. *Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:*	NO CHILDREN .....0 1 CHILD.....1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER) ..... __	0 ⇨*HH29* 1 ⇨*HH27*

HH19. *List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.*

HH20. *Rank Number*	**HH21**. *Line number from HL1*	**HH22**. *Name from HL2*	**HH23**. *Sex from HL4*	**HH24**. *Age from HL6*
RANK	LINE	NAME	M F	AGE
1	__ __		1 2	___ ___
2	__ __		1 2	___ ___
3	__ __		1 2	___ ___
4	__ __		1 2	___ ___
5	__ __		1 2	___ ___
6	__ __		1 2	___ ___
7	__ __		1 2	___ ___
8	__ __		1 2	___ ___

HH25. *Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.*

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. *Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.*

HH27. *(When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household): Record the rank number as '1'and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.*

RANK NUMBER ..... __

LINE NUMBER..... __ __

NAME _____

AGE..... __ __

HH28. *Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.*

HH29. *Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49 .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HH34*
HH30. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.*		
HH31. *Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17.....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HH34*
HH32. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 .....1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17 2	2 ⇨*HH34*

HH33. As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews.

For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (***name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17***) later?

Ian mūrane survey, iten kidōij ān bet ñabūna 15-49. Ama kōña kamiā ion oa ion, ia ama kona kidōij kamiā. Ān bet ñea enimōn kidō.

Dōgin ñabūna eoniñ ān 15-17 ama enim kōña emembuna eñab bwiōra ia ama kona kidōij ñabūne eoniñ ān, tekei ama pan ñago amo, itamo imin ñana kona me ōepoij eow ine inan eab aeuwakei, me eab nūñida.

Ama kona kidōij emebune (*name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17*) imur eken?

☐ *'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Continue with HH34.*

☐ *'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.*

☐ *'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.*

HH34. *Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN?*	YES, HH8=1 ..... 1 NO, HH8=2 2	2 ⇨*HH40*
HH35. *Check HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any men age 15-49?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE MAN AGE 15-49 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HH40*
HH36. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN for each man age 15-49 years.*		
HH37. *Check HL6 and HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HH40*
HH38. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 ..... 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 2	2 ⇨*HH40*

HH39. As part of the survey, we are also interviewing men age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A male interviewer conducts these interviews.

For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (***name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17***) later?

Ian mūrane survey, iten kidōij eman bet ñabūna 15-49. Ama kōña kamiā ion oa ion, ia ama kona kidōij kamiā. Eman bet ñea amen kidō.

Dōgin ñabūna eoniñ 15-17 ama enim kōña wañara eñab ia ama kona kidōij ñabūne eoniñ eman, tekei ama pan ñago amo, itamo imin ñana kona me ōepoij eow ine inan eab nūñida, me eab aeuwakei.

Ama kona kidōij amebune *(name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17)*, imur eken?

☐ *'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇨ Continue with HH40.*

☐ *'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.*

☐ *'No' for all boys age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.*

HH40. *Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HH42*
HH41. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.*		
HH42. *Check HH9 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, HH9=1 .....1 NO, HH9=2 2	2 ⇨*HH44A*
HH43. *Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE for this household*		
HH44. As part of the survey, we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test? **Bitune kido oa survey, aia bet moun nimōta ebok. Ama iteñ bet aia ōañan nimōmiā ebok, ia omo oa ekeo, me kona ōrre ama eñame enim ida eken me obu bwe enim aia oa etestei?** *If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.*	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN ..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2	2 ⇨*Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTION-NAIRE*

MICS PLUS CONSENT		
HH44A. *Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household own a mobile phone?*	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 .....1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2.....2	2 ⇨*HH45*

HH44B. Thank you for your participation.
Tubwa kor dogin wam participation.

The Nauru Bureau of Statistics will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 15 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?

Ama Nauru Bureau of Statistics nan tuk riring ikūdo inon iyat derpon dōgit eoniñ epo n amenbwieni me rat ewak ion oa ion bwain imur. Ama teng emwinuw mwe wanim totow am buok ian bitune survey. Ia wa teng totow am bouk, gona ajuk oiyame wam numpun derpon bwe mam gonan egadaw ama ekur ngea edae omo iaw. Bwita derpon interview nun abu edae tekeiy aeta ma aijimo minute, mwe ama gonan tuk ebak ama kuredaw iyat maramen inon. Am bouk iyan bitune survey eiy voluntary, mwe tsiniya teng totu am doer ngage, wa gona meta ino imur. Inan eko bet pumwen eauw bwe dogin am participate ian bita derapon survey. A eibibokiei mane information wanan totow iyan bwita derpon interview anan ogog mwe yab epoa engame atonin wama team. Wa teng ajuk participate?

YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨ *HH45*

HH44C. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached? **Timine wam derapon numpa oa inga wami numpa na anowakin bwieme ngea mwa epo yan mana mwa gona ring eiy?**	YES.....1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HH45*

HH44D. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on.
Gona oijame wami derapon mana mwa epo yan na bwieme, mwe magada, wea oija kama tamo mana derapon numpa mana wan personal numpa ambina engamen ami ewak. Magada, gona oijame bita numpa amam gonan contact eiyju?

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
HH44E. *Ask for and record phone number.*	———————	———————	———————
HH44F. Just to confirm, the number is (***number recorded in HH44E***)? **Anum ta emi, wam numpa ngune *(number recorded in HH44E)*?** *If no, return to HH44E and correct entry.*	YES.....1 NO .....2 ⇩ *HH44E*	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⇩ *HH44E*	YES.....1 NO .....2 ⇩ *HH44E*
HH44G. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number? **Ngune eiy land line numpa oa mobile numpa?**	FIXED LINE .....1 MOBILE.....2	FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE 2	FIXED LINE .....1 MOBILE 2
HH44H1. Usually, what time of the day would be best to call you on this number? **Iket edae mo jya num ring eiyuw ian bitune numpa?**	**PERIOD** BETWEEN ..... ___ ___ AND..... ___ ___ ANY TIME.....95 OTHER (*specify*) 96	**PERIOD** BETWEEN.....___ ___ AND .....___ ___ ANY TIME ..... 95 OTHER (*specify*)..... 96	**PERIOD** BETWEEN .....___ ___ AND.....___ ___ ANY TIME.....95 OTHER (*specify*) 96

HH44H2. Usually, what days of the week are best to call you on this number? **Iket ibum iat eweek jya gona ring eiyu ian bitune numpa?** *Probe:* Any other day? **Inga jyu ibum mo?** *If X is recorded, no other answer is possible*	MONDAY ..... A TUESDAY ..... B WEDNESDAY ..... C THURSDAY ..... D FRIDAY ..... E SATURDAY ..... F SUNDAY ..... G DK/NO PREF X	MONDAY ..... A TUESDAY ..... B WEDNESDAY ..... C THURSDAY ..... D FRIDAY ..... E SATURDAY ..... F SUNDAY ..... G DK/NO PREF X	MONDAY ..... A TUESDAY ..... B WEDNESDAY ..... C THURSDAY ..... D FRIDAY ..... E SATURDAY ..... F SUNDAY ..... G DK/NO PREF X
HH44I. Remember, you may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached? **Omaron, awe gona epoa kama wami numpa ngea mwa epo ean ian anowakon bwieme, mwe magada, wea oija kama wami personal numpa mana wan engamen ami ewak. Inga jyu numpa mam owonan jya num ring eiyjuw.**	YES ..... 1 ↘ *[P2]* NO ..... 2 ↘ *HH45*	YES ..... 1 ↘ *[P3]* NO ..... 2 ↘ *HH45*	YES ..... 1 ↘ *[P4]* NO ..... 2 ↘ *HH45*

Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ..... ☐

HH45. *Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and,*

- *Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview),*
- *Record the name and the line number (from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) of the Respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview in HH47,*
- *Fill the questions HH48 – HH52,*
- *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then*
- *Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household.*

If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE

WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL	WQ
WQ1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**WQ2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
WQ3. *Measurer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**WQ4**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___
WQ5. *Day / Month / Year:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___	
WQ6. *Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?*	YES.....1 NO.....2

WQ7. *Name of the respondent to WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE:* NAME _____		
WQ8. *Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?*	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN ..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2	1 ⇨*WQ10* 2 ⇨*WQ31*

WQ31. *Result of WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED .....01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN.....02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN.....03 PARTLY COMPLETED.....04 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

WATER QUALITY TESTING		
WQ10. *Record the time:*	HOURS: ..... ___ ___ MINUTES: ..... ___ ___	
WQ11. Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink? Wo ogana ajuk oijame eiqorit ebok bwita engamain yan ewak amin enim?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨ *WQ31 and record '03'*
WQ12. *Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.*	DIRECT FROM SOURCE .....1 COVERED CONTAINER.....2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER.....3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE.....8	
WQ13. *Label sample **H-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).*		
WQ14. Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink? Inga ija awe oa tamo engamin yan bitune wam ewak eriring tamo imin tewe bitune ebok bwe enim mo eken ija enim?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇨*WQ17* 8 ⇨*WQ17*
WQ15. What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink? Eken ngea mwa riring bita ebok enim eo dogadag ija enim? *Probe:* Anything else? Ing ju? *Record all items mentioned.*	BOILED IT .....A ADDED BLEACH/CHLORINE .....B STRAINED IT THROUGH A CLOTH .....C USED A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) .....D SOLAR DISINFECTION .....E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE .....F OTHER (*specify*) _____X DK.....Z	

WQ17. What source was this water collected from? Ino mwa atsin wamie ebok?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT ..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR ..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE ..... 14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE ..... 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL ..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 RAINWATER ..... 51 TANKER-TRUCK/DESALINATION ..... 61 COMMUNITY TANK ..... 73 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER ..... 91 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
WQ18. Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well? Wo ogana ajuk awewidama ino ngan bita ebok iyat equor anim ani kewewew atsin yon? *If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?*	YES, SHOWN ..... 1 NO WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL ..... 2 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR ..... 3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE ..... 4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED ..... 5 OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	2 ⇨ *WQ20* 3 ⇨ *WQ20* 4 ⇨ *WQ20* 5 ⇨ *WQ20* 6 ⇨ *WQ20*
WQ19. *Record whether source water sample collected.* *Label sample **S-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).*	SOURCE WATER COLLECTED ..... 1 SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (*specify*) _____ 2	
WQ20. *Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *WQ22*
WQ21. *Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor.* *Label **B-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).* *Record whether the sample is available.*	BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE ..... 1 BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (*specify*) _____ 2	
WQ22. *Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation.*		
WQ23. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS		
Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.		
WQ24. *Day / Month / Year of recording test results:*	___ ___ /___ ___ / _2_ _0_ ___ ___	
WQ25. *Record the time:*	HOUR AND MINUTES ..... ___ ___ : ___ ___	
WQ26. *Household water test (100ml)*: *Record 3-digit count of colonies.* *If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101'* *If it is not possible to read results, record '991'* *If the results are lost, record '992'*	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ..... ___ ___ ___	
WQ26A. *Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?*	YES, WQ19=1 ..... 1 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨ *WQ28*
WQ27. *Source water test (100ml)*:	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ..... ___ ___ ___	
WQ28. *Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?*	YES, WQ21=1 ..... 1 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨ *WQ31*
WQ29. *Blank water test (100ml)*:	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ..... ___ ___ ___	⇨ *WQ31*

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	WM
WM1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**WM2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
WM3. *Woman's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**WM4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___
WM5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**WM6**. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2023

Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.	**WM7**. *Record the time:* HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

WM8. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY ..... 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*WM9B* 2 ⇨*WM9A*

WM9A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from Nauru Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 40 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now? **Ekamawir Omo, Egõ ña, (*your name*). Ama bain Nauru Bureau of Statistics. Ama areit eow Survey yon añõgen ririñen eoniñ, amen bwieni, me ran am ewak . Aña teñ dorer eaw añõgen earuk me imin inon. Ňune bitune kidõ eo dõgin õbũ 40 minute raquen. Nan tsimine bet ama kidõ ea ãinimwen me ñañain. Memak ikidõ õtsin tũrũm nan ama raña me edogoreiy me nan eko egon eñame ean. Ia weo teñ eõ õnei ikidõ, gona weo oneiy oa gona bet dug une ikidõ, me magada wo pan. Me ar konan õaweijida ñage?**	**WM9B**. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 40 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now? **Ňage teñeñ kidõ añõgen earuk dogin tsimorum me imit inon ñana wo gona agare ken e agata. Une ikidõ nan õbũ 40 minute roquen. Kan itik redõa, memak ikidõ ñaña añ ogen õpan me patow ine nan ama raña me edogoreiy me nan eko egon eñame ean Ia teñ eõ õnei ikidõ, gona weo oneiy oa gona bet dug une ikidõ, me magada wo pan. Gonan õaweijida ñage?**
YES ..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨*WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*WM17*

WM17. *Result of woman's interview.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. *Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):*	WM3=HH47 ..... 1 WM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇨ *WB3*
WB2. *Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:*	ED5=2 OR 3 ..... 1 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨ *WB15* 2 ⇨ *WB14*
WB3. In what month and year were you born? **Eken maramen me eobwani ñaga wo pudu?**	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
WB4. How old are you? **Egen am eobwani?** *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? **Egen am eobwani ñago dogin am dae?** *If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
WB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme? **Wo ogiten oijik meta ekereri oa etañ yat ekereri towe wot eoning programme?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *WB14*
WB6. What is the highest level and grade/ year of school you have attended? **Eken ñea ekewew magit ogoda won grade/form ian bitune kereri wo meta?**	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ SECONDARY ..... **2** __ __ TERTIARY ..... **3** __ __	000 ⇨ *WB14*
WB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)? **Wo ogoro bita (grade/eobwani)?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
WB8. *Check WB4: Age of respondent:*	AGE 15-24 ..... 1 AGE 25-49 2	2 ⇨ *WB13*
WB9. At any time during the 2023 school year did you attend school? **Ian bitune eobwani ngage** 2023 **iña iya wo meta kereri?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *WB11*
WB10. During this 2023 school year, which level and grade/year are you attending? **Ian bitune eobwani** 2023**, eken wam kewew yan wam grade/ ñea wareit meta yan wam kereri?**	PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ SECONDARY ..... **2** __ __ TERTIARY ..... **3** __ __	
WB11. At any time during the 2022 school year did you attend school? **Yan bita edae** 2022**, wo meta ajik ekereri?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *WB13*
WB12. During that 2022 school year, which level and grade/year did you attend? **Bita eobweni** 2022**, eken wam kewew yan wam grade wo meta?**	PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ SECONDARY ..... **2** __ __ TERTIARY ..... **3** __ __	
WB13. *Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:*	WB6=2 OR 3 ..... 1 WB6=1 2	1 ⇨ *WB15*

WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. **Ňage ateñ eiyuw wo nim retsineiy mũñana eñõg eame.** *Show sentence on the card to the respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* Can you read part of the sentence to me? **Gona retsineiy ion eara mũñanaeñõg eame?**	CANNOT READ AT ALL ..... 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE ..... 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE ..... 3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (*specify language*) _____ 4	
WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (*name of district of residence*)? **Egeten raquin am meg ian (*name of district of residence)*** *If less than one year, record '00' years.*	YEARS ..... __ __ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95	*95 ⇨End*
WB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area? **Ianobwen am memõri ine, wo meg yat etoñ ouwak, yat tekawa, oa oigaga?** *Probe to identify the type of place.* *If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	CITY ..... 1 TOWN ..... 2 RURAL AREA ..... 3 UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF CITY/TOWN/RURAL ..... 5 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
WB17. Before you moved here, in which district did you live in? **Ianobwen am memõri ine, eken ñea tekawa wo meg ian?**	01 YAREN ..... 01 02 BOE ..... 02 03 AIWO ..... 03 04 BUADA ..... 04 05 DENIGOMODU ..... 05 06 NIBOK ..... 06 07 UABOE ..... 07 08 BAITSI ..... 08 09 EWA ..... 09 10 ANETAN ..... 10 11 ANABAR ..... 11 12 IJUW ..... 12 13 ANIBARE ..... 13 14 MENENG ..... 14 15 LOCATION ..... 15 OUTSIDE OF NAURU (*specify*) _____ 96	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MT
MT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? **Iña iya reitsin imwinen oa da book beit terõ ean ta iweek, oa ekeo kor?** *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? **Gona pun iya eõdogin emeta yat ibum eaeow?** *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? **Wo ekaiõt radio eworin yat iweek, oa ebo am ekaiõt, oa ekeo kor?** *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? **Gona pun iya eõdogin meta iat ibum eawaw?** *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? **Wo terõ tv eworin yat iweek or ebo ken am terõ, oa ekeo kor?** *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? **Gona pun iya eõdogin meta yat ibum eawaw?** *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location? **Iña iya wo ouwunon ecomputer oa etablet iat tamo etoñ?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MT9*

MT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? **Bitune eiyu maramen, wo owunon ecomputer oa etablet yate week, oa ebo ken oa ekeo kor?** *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happened almost every day? **Gona pun iya eõdogin meta yat ibum eawaw?** *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	0 ⇨*MT9*

MT6. During the last 3 months, did you: **Ňago eiyu maramen nuwawen, iña ia:**		YES NO	
[A] Copy or move a file or folder? **Gar oa õmemõri aij efile me efolder?**	COPY/MOVE FILE	1 2	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document? **Kõña gar oa tõgegeijõn baibaim wo nim kewewin me õmemõri erit mwinen ian wam dabook?**	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT	1 2	
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video? **Õijõn e-mail epoa wam file, tekeiy dabook,tamineiy me e video?**	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT	1 2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet? **Kõña owunon me riring magit eo eiya dogit riringen enumpa ian marana wam dabook?**	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA	1 2	
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer? **Õepoi me gadow me amatu bita device etsimedu tekeiy E modem, e camera me e printer?**	CONNECT DEVICE	1 2	
[F] Find, download, install and configure software? **Õnani, me gar me omatu nim õeimwi bita software?**	INSTALL SOFTWARE	1 2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts? **Omamo me orig electronic presentation yon towe bita software, towe eter (text), taminey (image) nõñin imin(sound), e video me riringot pran (charts)**	CREATE PRESENTATION	1 2	
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device? **Amatu efile inimagen ecomputer me tamo erit e device**	TRANSFER FILE	1 2	
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language? **Eareda memag e program yate computer towe edorer?**	PROGRAMMING	1 2	
MT7. *Check MT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MT6[C]=1 NO, MT6[C]=2	1 2	1 ⇨*MT10*
MT8. *Check MT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MT6[F]=1 NO, MT6[F]=2	1 2	1 ⇨*MT10*
MT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device? **Iña ia ouwanon internet ian erut etong me e device?**	YES NO	1 2	2 ⇨*MT11*

MT10. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? **Ňago eiyu maramen nuwawen, iña ia ouwanon internet tekeiy eiworin yat eweek, oa redodu ken iat week oa ekeo kor?** *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? **Ia auwe ōpan eo dogin meta iat ibum anuwaw?** *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT11. Do you own a mobile phone? **Tsimine aijuk wam terpon?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MT12*
MT11A. What kind of mobile telephone you have? ***Otuwen ngea terapon tsimine wam?***	SMARTPHONE ..... A KEYPAD MOBILE PHONE ..... B DK ..... Z	
MT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? **Ňago eiyu maramen nuwawen, iña ia owunon terpon eworin yat eweek, oa redodu ken yat eweek oa ekeo kor?** *Probe if necessary:* I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. **Ňea ña opun iña ia dadorera engame owunon terpon** *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? **Kōña opun ia eo dogin omeata ekeiy yat ibum eawaw?** *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? **Ňage aña teñ kidōeiuw añōgen memag an pudu eoniñ ian tsimorum. Iña ia ogen gatsi?** *This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *CM8*
CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you? **Iña ngaim eman oa ān ñea awe gatsi ei me ar omeg turum?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *CM5*
CM3. How many sons live with you? **Egen ebakin ngaim eman omeg turim?** *If none, record '00'.*	SONS AT HOME ..... __ __	
CM4. How many daughters live with you? **Egen ebakin ngaim ān emeg turim?** *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS AT HOME ..... __ __	
CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you? **Tsimine ngaim eman me ān awe aredu oa gatsi ai ñabina tsimor me wo emeg turim?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *CM8*
CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? **Egen ebak n ñaim eman bina tsimor me eo omeg turim?** *If none, record '00'.*	SONS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? **Egen ebak n ñaim ān bina tsimor me eo omeg turim?** *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? **Iña ia gatsi ei ngaim eman me ān bina pudu me tsimor me eo roko me keweiyin bwe iman?** *If 'No' probe by asking:* I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time? **Ňea opun, tamo eoniñ ñea eōñ, me omemori, me tsimine nongin, me kenen enim kanano, oa omeata erit ekewew dogin onanien tsimorin, ñaga bet ebo edae omeg iat eb?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *CM11*

CM9. How many boys have died? **Egen eman bina ima?** *If none, record '00'.*	BOYS DEAD ..... __ __	
CM10. How many girls have died? **Egen ān bina ima?** *If none, record '00'.*	GIRLS DEAD ..... __ __	
CM11. *Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.*	SUM ..... __ __	
CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (***total number in CM11***) births during your life. Is this correct? **Ateñ anim agaro ñaga tsimine kor aeo oaio me waña right, dogin memak ñane (*total number in CM11)* dogin am pudu ian tsimorum. Iña Eimwi?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*CM14*
CM13. *Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.*		
CM14. *Check CM11: How many live births?*	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00 ..... 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE 1	0 ⇨*End*

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY **BH**

BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.

Ngage anon teng enim abida mwana egen ngaim wo ogiton apudu, ngabeno atsimor o ar ima bwet, atsin eon bita adomonin wo ogona.

Record names of all of the births in BH1.Record twins and triplets on separate lines.

BH0. *BH Line Number*	**BH1**. What name was given to your (first/next) baby? **Eken egen wo oiya (first/next) baby?**	**BH2**. Were any of these births twins? **Tsimine ibijiro inimagen**? 1 SINGLE 2 MULTI.		**BH3**. Is (***name of birth***) a boy or a girl? **Egen (*name of birth*) ñago pudu ema no? ān** 1 BOY 2 GIRL		**BH4**. In what day, month and year was (***name of birth***) born? **Eken ibum, maramen me eobwani ngea (*name of birth*) ñaga pudu?** *Probe*: What is (his/her) birthday **Ekegen an dae (amea/eita)**			**BH5**. Is (***name of birth***) still alive? **Bita (*name of birth*) aeit estimor** 1 YES 2 NO		**BH6**. How old was (***name of birth***) at (his/her) last birthday? **Egen an obwani (*name of birth*) ñago dogin an dae eita/amea**? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7**. Is (***name of birth***) living with you? **Tsimine (*name of birth*)mek turim?** 1 YES 2 NO		**BH8**. *Record household line number of child (from HL1)* *Record '00' if child is not listed.*	**BH9**. How old was (***name of birth***) when (he/she) died? **Egen an obwani ñea ñaim (*name of birth*) ñaga eita/amea iman?** *If '1 year', probe:* How many months old was (***name of birth***)? **Egem an marem ñea ñaim (*name of birth*)?** *Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years*		**BH10**. Were there any other live births between (***name of previous birth***) and (***name of birth***), including any children who died after birth? **Tsimine bet ngaim tsimor inimagen (*name of previous birth*) me (*name of birth*) epoa tamo eoniñ bina ima erowin ara pudu**? 1 YES 2 NO	
		S	M	B	G	Day	Month	Year	Y	N	Age	Y	N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N
01		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ➢ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *Next Birth*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS .. 2 YEARS 3	__ __		
02		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ➢ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS .. 2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
03		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ➢ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS .. 2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
04		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ➢ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS .. 2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
05		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ➢ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS .. 2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
06		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ➢ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS .. 2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*

07		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2➢ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS .. 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
08		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2➢ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS .. 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
09		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2➢ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS .. 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
10		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2➢ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS .. 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
11		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2➢ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS .. 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
12		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2➢ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS .. 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
13		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2➢ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS .. 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
14		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2➢ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS .. 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*

BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (***name of last birth listed***)? **Ogiten tsimine ñaim tsimor ñago iruwin an pudu ñaim (*name of last birth listed*)?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*Record birth(s) in Birth History*

CM15. *Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:*	NUMBERS ARE THE SAME ..... 1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT 2	1 ⇨*CM17*
CM16. *Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.*		
CM17. *Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (**month of interview**) in (**year of interview minus 2**)?* *If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is (**year of interview minus 2**), consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.*	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS ..... 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 1	0 ⇨*End*
CM18. *Copy name of the last child listed in BH1.* *If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.*	NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD _____	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
DB1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	 2 ⇨*End*
DB2. When you got pregnant with (***name***), did you want to get pregnant at that time? **Ňaga wo ijeñ ian (*name*), wo teñ ijeñ ean bita edae ñaga?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*
DB3. *Check CM11: Number of births:*	ONLY 1 BIRTH ..... 1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2	1 ⇨*DB4A* 2 ⇨*DB4B*
DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? **Wo teñ tsimine ñaim imur ken, or weo teñ tsimine ngaim?** **DB4B**. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children? **Wo teñ tsimine ñaim imur ken, or weo teñ tsimine ngaim?**	LATER ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE 2	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
MN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2	2 ⇨*End*
MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (***name***)? **Iña eñame terõei bina areit gadabweiy ura ian ara ijeñ ñaga wo ijeñ ean (*name*)?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MN7*
MN3. Whom did you see? **Ijegen bet wo ied?** *Probe:* Anyone else? **Iña bet eñame wo ied?** *Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.*	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR.....A NURSE / MIDWIFE .....B **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER .....G OTHER (*specify*) _____X	
MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy? **Egen eweek me maramen ian am ijeñ ñaga damonin ara ewudoduwaw me gadabweiyuw ian ijeñ?** *Record the answer as stated by respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 9.*	WEEKS .....**1** __ __ MONTHS .....**2** 0 __ DK 998	
MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? **Egen ebak n am arowoña bitune gadabweiyem iyat antenatal care dogin bitune am ijeñ?** *Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.*	NUMBER OF TIMES.....__ __ DK 98	

MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: **Inimagen bitune gadabweiyem ian am ijeñ, iña edae eworin ia ririñ muñane:** [A] Was your blood pressure measured? **Ekeweõei wan bem?** [B] Did you give a urine sample? **Ar ekeweõei bet kõbebem?** [C] Did you give a blood sample? **Ar ekeweõei bet aram?** [D] Did the health worker listen to your baby's heartbeat? **Inga ja enamon magur yat aruk kaiot pakon diroquion ngaim?** [E] Did the health worker talk to you about the foods you should eat during pregnancy? **Inga ja enamon magur yat aruk pana aw angot ejeiji mangana wa nim on aga wo ijeñ?** [F] Did the health worker talk with you about breastfeeding? **Inga ja enamon magur yat aruk pana aw angot akimama oining?** [G] Did the health worker ask you if you had any vaginal bleeding? **Inga ja enamon magur yat aruk pwana aw ja wo ogitan rara ino yan am gupa?**	YES NO BLOOD PRESSURE ..... 1 2 URINE SAMPLE ..... 1 2 BLOOD SAMPLE ..... 1 2 HEARTBEAT ..... 1 2 FOODS ..... 1 2 BREASTFEEDING ..... 1 2 BLEEDING 1 2	
MN7. Do you have a card or other document with your own immunisations listed? **Tsimine wam card me wam document dogin ririñen me listeiy wam tebab?** *If yes, ask*: May I see it please? **Gona aia magada?** *If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.*	YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN) ... 1 YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN) ..... 2 NO ..... 3 DK 8	
MN8. When you were pregnant with (***name***), did you receive any injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth? **Ňago wo ijeñ ea (*name*), iña ia etebabeiy bem, onuquen, bwe enim idug bita eoniñ atsin ian bitune earuk, emaga rõt duwom, me tabum (tetanus), ñana, erõraõ erowit gatsi?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*MN11* 8 ⇨*MN11*

MN9. How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (***name***)? **Egen ebakit edae wo abu bitune tebab beit emaga rōt duwom, me tabum ñaga ijeñ epoa (name)?**	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	 8 ⇨*MN11*
MN10. *Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?*	ONLY 1 INJECTION ..... 1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS 2	 2 ⇨*MN19*
MN11. At any time before your pregnancy with (***name***), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby? **Ňago ian ianobwen am ijeñ iyan (name), iña ia oijaw bita tetanus etabab dogin enim rañaw oa bita eoniñ?** *Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*MN19* 8 ⇨*MN19*
MN12. Before your pregnancy with (***name***), how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? **Ianobwen am ijeñ ea (*name*), egen ebak n am abu bita (tetanus) etebab?** *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
MN13. *Check MN12: How many tetanus injections before last pregnancy were reported?*	ONLY 1 INJECTION ..... 1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS OR DK 2	1 ⇨*MN14A* 2 ⇨*MN14B*
MN14A. How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection **Egen eobwani nuwawen ñago wo abu bita (tetanus) etabab?** **MN14B**. How many years ago did you receive the last of those tetanus injections? **Egen eobwani nuwawen ñago wo abu bita dogin wam (tetanus) etabab?** *The reference is to the last injection received <u>prior</u> to this pregnancy, as recorded in MN12.* *If less than 1 year, record '00'.*	YEARS AGO ..... __ __ DK 98	

MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (***name***)? **Ijegen õbuõkuw ean bita gapudu (*name*)** *Probe:* Anyone else? **Iña bet eñame?** *Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.*	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... G RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... H OTHER (*specify*) _____ X NO ONE ..... Y	
MN20. Where did you give birth to (***name***)? **Emek I ino eñot gapadu (*name*)?** *Probe to identify the type of place.*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE ..... 22 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 **OVERSEAS** PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 41 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 42 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME ..... 43 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ 46 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11 ⇨*MN23* 12 ⇨*MN23* 96 ⇨*MN23*
MN21. Was (***name***) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out? **Tsimine (*name*) pudu eõt etoñõt edeto? Bita kona, oa ar etow ijen bwe ar enim omeata bita eoniñ?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MN23*
MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? **Ňata ñaga ar mwijowin angogon bwe enim eõt etoñõt edeto?** *Probe if necessary:* Was it before or after your labour pains started? **Ňaga amoun oa iruwin an aweiyeida bita emaga?**	BEFORE LABOUR PAINS ..... 1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS 2	

MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (***name***) put directly on the bare skin of your chest? **Ňage iruwin an pudu ñaim, bita (*name*) totu ina ian rabatam ina ian barram?** *If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.* 	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨*MN25* 8 ⇨*MN25*
MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up? **Ianobwen am totu ina ian barrem, ñea bita eoniñ ar owoije?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN25. Was (***name***) dried or wiped soon after birth? **Bita eoniñ (*name*) ōmōg me mwinūmwin iruwin an pudu?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN26. How long after the birth was (***name***) bathed for the first time? **Egen roquin iruwin an pudu bita (*name*) me damonin an ugo me gabūrin duwon?** *If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *If "1 day" or "next day", probe:* About how many hours after the delivery? **Ekeiy egen roquin hour iruwin an pudu eoniñ?** *If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.* *If 24 hours or more, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR .....000 HOURS .....**1** __ __ DAYS .....**2** __ __ NEVER BATHED .....997 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
MN27. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21, 22, 26 OR 41-46 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96..... 2	1 ⇨*MN30*
MN28. What was used to cut the cord? **Ekegen ñea ouwanon enim etow wan men bwin?**	NEW BLADE..... 1 BLADE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES..... 2 SCISSORS ..... 3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	
MN29. Was the instrument used to cut the cord boiled or sterilised prior to use? **Wo ogiten agamwe me buroburo ñane bait edeto yan obwon an owunon?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	

MN30. After the cord was cut and until it fell off, was anything applied to the cord? **Iruwin towidan bita wan men bwin me merdan, iña imin edegeri ian bita wan bwin?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨*MN32* 8 ⇨*MN32*
MN31. What was applied to the cord? **Eket imin eoija bita wan men bwin?** *Probe:* Anything else? **Iña bet imin?**	CHLORHEXIDINE ..... A OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET) ..... B MUSTARD OIL ..... C ASH ..... D ANIMAL DUNG ..... E OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
MN32. When (***name***) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small? **Edae kegen ñago pudu (*name*), (eman oa ān) magit ouwak, ogain omo an ouwak, yugaga, ogain oniñ ea ken yugaga, me oniñ kor?**	VERY LARGE ..... 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE ..... 2 AVERAGE ..... 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE ..... 4 VERY SMALL ..... 5 DK 8	
MN33. Was (***name***) weighed at birth? **Ogiten baũnei ñea (*name*) ñago pudu?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*MN35* 8 ⇨*MN35*
MN34. How much did (***name***) weigh? **Õten ñaben akeweõin roein?** *If a card is available, record weight from card.*	FROM CARD ..... **1 (KG)** __ . __ __ __ FROM RECALL ..... **2 (KG)** __ . __ __ __ DK 99998	
MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (***name***)? **Ogiten eredõa bita am roga iruwin an pudu (*name*)?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MN36. Did you ever breastfeed (***name***)? **Wareit akimama (*name*)?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*MN39B*
MN37. How long after birth did you first put (***name***) to the breast? **Egen roquin iruwin an pudu (*name*) ñaga õkimama (*name*)?** *If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *Otherwise, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY ..... 000 HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (***name***) given anything to drink other than breast milk? **Ian bita eiju ibum iruwin am gatsi, iña erit ren ririn bita kimama ma oiya (*name*)?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*MN39A* 2 ⇨*End*

MN39A. What was (***name***) given to drink? **Eken ñgea eren ma oiya (*name*) enim nim?** *Probe:* Anything else? **Iña bet imin?** *'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.* **MN39B**. In the first three days after delivery, what was (***name***) given to drink? **Ian bita eiju ibum iruwin am gatsi,ekegen ren oiya (*name*) wo nim nim?** *Probe:* Anything else? **Iña bet imin?** *'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.*	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) .....A PLAIN WATER.....B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER .....C GRIPE WATER .....D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION.....E FRUIT JUICE.....F INFANT FORMULA.....G TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS .....H HONEY.....I PRESCRIBED MEDICINE .....J OTHER (*specify*) _____X NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK .....Y	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
PN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
PN2. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇨*PN7*
PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (***name***). **Ňage ateñ kudo aw ikidõ inon bita imin meta ian bita hour me ibum iruwin an pudu (*name*)** You have said that you gave birth in (***name or type of facility in MN20***). How long did you stay there after the delivery? **Auwe epan ñaga puda *(name of type of facility in MN20*). Otuwen roquin am meg ina iruwin am gatsi?** *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ WEEKS ..... **3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if (***name***) is ok. **Ateñ nim dorer aw angogen me aea (*name*) tsimorin iruwin an pudu – tekeiy ñaga, ia eñame aia (*name*) me aia wan men bwin, oa aia ia (*name*) eo dogodug?** Before you left the (***name or type of facility in MN20***), did anyone check on (***name***)'s health? **Iruwin am erowi (*name or type of facility in MN20*) iña engame aia (*name*) tsimorin?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN5. And what about checks on <u>your</u> health – I mean, someone assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you? **Me eken angogon ara aia tsimorum – tekeiy, ia eñame kabeiy tsimorum, tekeiy erit ikudõ me aia tsimorum?** Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***) **Iña eñame aia wam health yan obwon am waw (*name or type or facility in MN20*)?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***). **Ňage ateñ kudo aw angogon me eken imin meta iruwin am erowi (*name of type of facilily in MN20*)** Did anyone check on (***name***)'s health after you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***) **Iña eñame aia (*name*) earakin me tsimorin ñaga ma erowi ine (*name or type of facility in MN20*)?**	YES .....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN12* 2 ⇨*PN17*
PN7. *Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED .....1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2	2 ⇨*PN11*
PN8. You have already said that (***person or persons in MN19***) assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery, for example examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if (***name***) is ok. **Wo õũgen pun ñaga (*person or persons in MN19*) bubuõkuw ian bita pudu eoniñ. Ñage ateñ dorerei angogon bita aeaen (*name*) bita tsimorun iruwin an pudu, tekeiy aeaen (*name*) aia wan bwin (*name*) ia eo dogodug?** After the delivery was over and before (***person or persons in MN19***) left you, did (***person or persons in MN19***) check on (***name***)'s health? **Iruwin me yan ianobwen am bita gatsi (*person or persons in MN19*) erowien awe, iña (*person or persons in MN19*) checkeiy (*name*) tsimorun?**	YES .....1 NO 2	
PN9. And did (***person or persons in MN19***) check on <u>your</u> health before leaving, for example asking questions about your health or examining you? **Me ñea (*person or persons in MN19*) aia wam health yan ianobwen an nuwaw, tekeiy kidõ dogin towe tsimorum?**	YES .....1 NO 2	
PN10. After the (***person or persons in MN19***) left you, did anyone check on the health of (***name***)? **Iruwin an (*person or persons in MN19*) erowiwen iña eñame aia tsimorun (*name*)?**	YES .....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN12* 2 ⇨*PN19*

PN11. I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok. **Ateñ dorer aw angogon (*name*) tsimorun iruwin an pudu, tekeiy tamo eñame aia (*name*) enim checkeiy wan bwin me enim aia bita eoniñ ia eo dogodug?** After (***name***) was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health? **Iruwin (*name*) ñaga pudu, iña engame aia me checkeiy tsimorun?**	YES .....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*PN20*
PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once? **Bita ara aiaeuw ta aiworin, oa ebaka bet aiworin?**	ONCE .....1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨*PN13A* 2 ⇨*PN13B*
PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen? **Ataman roquin iruwin am gatsi bita ara tuk aiaeuwen?** **PN13B**. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? **Ataman roquin iruwin am gatsi bita damonin ara tuk aiaeuw?** *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS .....**1** __ __ DAYS .....**2** __ __ WEEKS .....**3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN14. Who checked on (***name***)'s health at that time? **Ijen aia ñea (*name*) tsimorun ian bita edae?**	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR .....A NURSE / MIDWIFE .....B **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT .....F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER .....G RELATIVE / FRIEND .....H OTHER (*specify*) _____X	

PN15. Where did this check take place? **Emek I bita etañ eñot aiaeuw?** *Probe to identify the type of place.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE ..... 22 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) ..... 26 **OVERSEAS** PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 41 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 42 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME ..... 43 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ 46 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
PN16. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇨ *PN18*
PN17. After you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***), did anyone check on your health? **Iruwin am enuaw (*name or type of facility in MN20*) iña eñame aia tsimorūm**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *PN21* 2 ⇨ *PN25*
PN18. *Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED ..... 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2	2 ⇨ *PN20*
PN19. After the delivery was over and (***person or persons in MN19***) left, did anyone check on your health? **Iruwin an eruwada bita gapudu bita (*person or persons in MN19*) nuwawen, iña eñame aia tsimorūm?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *PN21* 2 ⇨ *PN25*
PN20. After the birth of (***name***), did anyone check on your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you? **Iruwin bita gapudu (*name*), iña eñame aia tsimorūm, tekeiy ikudo dōgin tsimorūm me ar aiaeuw bet?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *PN25*
PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once? **Bita ara aiaeuw ta aiworin, oa ebaka bet aiworin?**	ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨ *PN22A* 2 ⇨ *PN22B*

PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen? **Õten roquin iruwin bita gapadu ñaga aia me checkeiy?** **PN22B**. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? **Õten roquin iruwin bita gapadu ñaga adamonin ara aia me checkeiy?** *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS .....**1** __ __ DAYS.....**2** __ __ WEEKS .....**3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time? **Ijegen aia arakun me tsimorum ian bita edae?**	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR .....A NURSE / MIDWIFE .....B **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.....G RELATIVE / FRIEND .....H OTHER (*specify*) _____X	
PN24. Where did this check take place? **Emek i ñune eñot aia arakum?** *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME..... 11 OTHER HOME..... 12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE.....22 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 **OVERSEAS** PRIVATE HOSPITAL.....41 PRIVATE CLINIC.....42 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME.....43 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*)_____ 46 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
PN25. During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility: **Ian bita aro ibūm iruwin am gatsi, iña rad health care provider riring mūñane imin ine:** [A] Examine (***name)***'s cord? **Odet me kania (*name*)wan men bwin?** [B] Take the temperature of (***name)***? **Õbū won kewew (*name*)** [C] Counsel you on breastfeeding? **Pwan aw dedeign an kimama en oining?**	YES NO DK EXAMINE THE CORD.....1 2 8 TAKE TEMPERATURE .....1 2 8 COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING.....1 2 8	

PN26. *Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?*	YES, MN36=1 ..... 1 NO, MN36=2 2	 2 ⇨*PN28*
PN27. Observe (***name***)'s breastfeeding? **Enim aia me ōdet (*name*) dogin an kimama?**	YES NO DK OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
PN28. *Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?*	YES, MN33=1 ..... 1 NO, MN33=2 ..... 2 DK, MN33=8 3	1 ⇨*PN29A* 2 ⇨*PN29B* 3 ⇨*PN29C*
PN29A. You mentioned that (***name)*** was weighed at birth. After that, was (***name***) weighed again by a health care provider within two days? **Auwe ōpōpan ñea (*name*) ogiten baũnei iruwin an pudu. Iruwin ñaga, ñea (*name*) ituk baũnei iow turin health care provide dogin aro ibum?** **PN29B**. You mentioned that (***name***) was not weighed at birth. Was (***name***) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth? **Auwe ōpōpan ñea (*name*) eō baũnei iruwin an pudu. Iruwin ñaga, ñea (*name*) ituk baũnei iow turin health care provide dogin aro ibum?** **PN29C**. You mentioned that you do not know if (***name***) was weighed at birth. Was (***name***) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth? **Auwe ōpōpan bet ñaga awe weo tsiet ia (*name*) iya baũnei ngaga pudu. Ñea (*name*) baũnei eow turin ñabũna rad health care provider dogin aro ibum**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN30. During the first two days after (***name)***'s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require you to take your sick child to a health facility for care? **Ian bita aro ibũm iruwin (*name*) am gatsi, iña rad health care provider oiyaw angogon itema oa imin nan omeata me naw tengeiy wo nim abu bita ñaim earuk ino eñot health facility care?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning. **Ateñ ar enim dorer angogon imit ton etowe: family planning.** Are you pregnant now? **Wo ijeñ ñage?**	YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE 8	1 ⇨*CP3*
CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant. **Ageni ar owunon erit emedena enim õduoku me garaũnin bita ijeñ.** Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? **Auwe kor ñage wareit ririñ imin me ouwanon erit emedena bwe õduoku me garaũnin am ijeñ?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*CP4*
CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? **Ogiten eririñ imin me ouwanon erit emedena bwe wo enim õduoku me garaũnin bita am ijeñ?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End* 2 ⇨*End*
CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? **Ekegen kona ririñ bwe wo enim õduoku oa garaũnin am ijeñ?** *Do not prompt.* *If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.*	FEMALE STERILIZATION ..... A MALE STERILIZATION ..... B IUD ..... C INJECTABLES ..... D IMPLANTS ..... E PILL ..... F MALE CONDOM ..... G FEMALE CONDOM ..... H DIAPHRAGM ..... I FOAM / JELLY ..... J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM) ..... K PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM ..... L WITHDRAWAL ..... M OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

UNMET NEED		**UN**
UN1. *Check CP1: Currently pregnant?*	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	 2 ⇨*UN6*
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time? **Ñage ateñ dorerei añõgen bitune am ijeñ ñage. Ñago wo ijeñ, wo teng kor ijeñ bita edae ñaga?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*UN5*
UN3. *Check CM11: Any births?*	NO BIRTHS ..... 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS 1	0 ⇨*UN4A* 1 ⇨*UN4B*
UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? **Teñ tsimine ñaim imur oa keõ weo teñ tsimine ñaim?** **UN4B**. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? **Teñ tsimine ñaim imur oa keõ weo teñ kor tsimine ñaim?**	LATER ..... 1 NONE / NO MORE 2	
UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? **Ñage ateñ kudõ añõgen ino imur. Iruwin bitune ñaim ñage, wo teñ tsimine bet ñaim iruwin oa ekeow?**	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE ..... 2 UNDECIDED / DK 8	1 ⇨*UN8* 2 ⇨*UN14* 8 ⇨*UN14*
UN6. *Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'?*	YES, CP4=A ..... 1 NO, CP4≠A 2	1 ⇨*UN14*
UN7. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children? **Ñage ateñ kudõ añõgen ino imur. Wõ teñ tuk tsimine ñaim oa weõ teñ tuk tsimine ñaim?**	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE ..... 2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ..... 3 UNDECIDED / DK 8	 2 ⇨*UN10* 3 ⇨*UN12* 8 ⇨*UN10*
UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? **Otuwon roquin am teñ ober eanobwen an pudu eoniñ?** *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	MONTHS ..... **1** __ __ YEARS ..... **2** __ __ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) ..... 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ..... 994 AFTER MARRIAGE ..... 995 OTHER ..... 996 DK 998	 994 ⇨*UN12*
UN9. *Check CP1: Currently pregnant?*	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨*UN14*

UN10. *Check CP2: Currently using a method?*	YES, CP2=1 ..... 1 NO, CP2=2 2	1 ⇨*UN14*
UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time? **Yan am aya wo oiyo ajuk ja wo anim tuk ijeñ yan bitune edae ngage?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨*UN14* 8 ⇨*UN14*
UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant? **Adika wo nimen eo ekona rom ia wo tuk ijeñ?**	INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX ..... A MENOPAUSAL ..... B NEVER MENSTRUATED ..... C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) ..... D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT ..... E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC ..... F BREASTFEEDING ..... G TOO OLD ..... H FATALISTIC ..... I OTHER (*specify*)_____ X DK ..... Z	
UN13. *Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?*	MENTIONED, UN12=C ..... 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2	1 ⇨*End*
UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? **Ngata ngaga ta dogin am roga awedo?** *Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.* *If '1 year', probe:* How many months ago? **Egen mwaramen wowen***?*	DAYS AGO ..... **1** __ __ WEEKS AGO ..... **2** __ __ MONTHS AGO ..... **3** __ __ YEARS AGO ..... **4** __ __ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY ..... 993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH ..... 994 NEVER MENSTRUATED 995	 993 ⇨*End* 994 ⇨*End* 995 ⇨*End*
UN15. *Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?*	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR ..... 1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2	 2 ⇨*End*
UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend? **Ngago dogin am roga, inga ja meta tamo epo tekeiy, ekareri oa ibumwit emagor ngana wo yo meta?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY 8	
UN17. During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home? **Ngago dogin am roga wo gona aju ogo mwe ewid betowom anowak no eko engame yedu?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth? **Inga ja wo oganan imin tekeiy edegodegeiy ngana deroder?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
UN19. Were the materials reusable? **Ngea bita imin wo owonon ogona aiyuk tuk owonan imur?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

VICTIMISATION		VT
VT1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you personally were the victim. **Ñage ateñ kudõyaw ikudõ towe idũra ñea awe ñe victim.** Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. **Gona aiyuk ma tuk ekaduwenei ñaga mana edorer ama õtsinim eab meta atsin ne.** In the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 3***), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force? **Ean mana aiju eobweni wawen, ñea (*month of interview*) (*year of interview minus 3*), iña tsinia tamo eñane abu oa kokon abu imin atsin turum, ean an joridaninuw oa nim abiw yan an igirow?** *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.* *If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure:* It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers. **Ogana bwet eiyja am amaron ngamana egaturai oge, ogain magada abu am dae kamaraeiy mwana aneiyen bitone ekudo?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*VT9B* 8 ⇨*VT9B*
VT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? **Ada metaw bitune ñago atamaro maramen nuwawen (*month of interview*) (*year of interview minus 1*)?**	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨*VT5B* 8 ⇨*VT5B*
VT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? **Egen ebakin an meta ian mana atamaro marmen nuwawen?** *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times? **Ta aiwõrin an metaw, ekaruwõri, oa eogoeow aijuwori**?	ONE TIME ..... 1 TWO TIMES ..... 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES ..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
VT4. *Check VT3: One or more times?*	ONE TIME, VT3=1..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, VT3=2, 3 OR 8 2	1 ⇨*VT5A* 2 ⇨*VT5B*

VT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you? **Ñaga meta bitune imin, iña imin etorereiy tsin turum?** **VT5B**. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you? **Ñago dugin meta bitune imin, timine imin torereiy tsin turum?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	
VT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon? **Bita eñame oa amebina timine bait ake turun/ turura?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	 2 ⇨*VT8* 8 ⇨*VT8*
VT7. Was a knife, stick/wooden object or something else used as a weapon? **Ouwanon debitsi, dabwike oa imit ibiun bain an ake?** *Record all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE ..... A YES, STICK/ WOODEN OBJECT ..... C YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
VT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? **Awe pana biritimen bitune imin oa eñame pan?** *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else? **Bita incident meta auwe ōpan oa eñame ōpan?**	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3 DK / NOT SURE 8	1 ⇨*VT9A* 2 ⇨*VT9A* 3 ⇨*VT9A* 8 ⇨*VT9A*

VT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 3***), been physically attacked? **Atsin ean bita (mana) imin rañadan õbõñe, iña tsinia ean mana aiju eobweni nuwawen, tekei ñaga *(month of interview) (year of interview minus 3),* eñame ogein pweduaw?** **VT9B**. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 3***), have you been physically attacked? **Ean tuk bita edae ean mana aiju eobweni nuwawen, *(month of interview)(year of interview minus 3),* iña tsinia ogein pweduaw?** *If 'No', probe:* An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace. **Gõwadu oa ake gona õrre tamo edae ina anowakin bweim oa tamo etoñ tekeiy, iat emedena, ekereri, eñot ijeiji oa eñot makur.** *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under VT1.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *VT20* 8 ⇨ *VT20*
VT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? **Metaw bitune ean mana atamaro maramen nuwawen, (*month of interview*) (*year of interview minus 1*)?**	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨ *VT12B* 8 ⇨ *VT12B*
VT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? **Egen ebakin an meta bitune imine an mana atamaro maramen nuwawen?** *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times? **Ta aiwõrin an meta, ekaruwõri, oa eogoeow aijuwori?**	ONE TIME ..... 1 TWO TIMES ..... 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES ..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇨ *VT12A* 2 ⇨ *VT12B* 3 ⇨ *VT12B* 8 ⇨ *VT12B*

VT12A. Where did this happen? **Meta I bitune imin?** **VT12B**. Where did this happen the last time? **Ñago tokin emek I bitune imin?**	AT HOME ..... 11 IN ANOTHER HOME ..... 12 IN THE STREET/ROAD ..... 21 PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR ..... 23 SCHOOL/EMPLOYER COMMUNITY BUS .... 24 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*)_____ 26 AT SCHOOL ..... 31 AT WORKPLACE ..... 32 OTHER PLACE (*specify*) _____ 96	
VT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence? **Egen ebakit eñame metu ian bitune imin mwe dura eowen bet ean?** *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Was it one, two, or at least three people? **Ura aiquon, aro, oa eogoeow aiju eñame?**	ONE PERSON ..... 1 TWO PEOPLE ..... 2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇨*VT14A* 2 ⇨*VT14B* 3 ⇨*VT14B* 8 ⇨*VT14B*
VT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person? **Ean bita edae ñaga meta bita imin, õijuwõñ bita eñame?** **VT14B**. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons? **Ean bita edae ñaga meta bita imin, õijuwõñ aiquot eñame atsin amebina?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
VT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon? **Timine bain an ake bita eñame oa amebina?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE..... 8	 2 ⇨*VT19* 8 ⇨*VT19*
VT18. Was a knife, stick/wooden object or something else used as a weapon? **Ouwanon debitsi, dabwike oa imit ibiun bain an ake?** *Record all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE..... A YES, STICK/ WOODEN OBJECT .....C YES, SOMETHING ELSE..... X	
VT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? **Awe pana biritimen bitune imin oa eñame pan?** *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else? **Pwatoen turin eyein ngea bita egaturaiy awe oa engame mwe ion?**	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3 DK / NOT SURE..... 8	
VT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark? **Õten am enimõ tsimorum tsinia tawe dūgidugo atonin bwin aranom mwe itūrugago ieb?**	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE..... 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK..... 7	

VT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark? **Ōten am enimō tsimorum tsinia tawe bwiem mwe itūrugago ieb?**	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE..... 4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
VT22. In the past 12 months, have you personally felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds? **Ean mana atamaro maramen nuwawen, iña tsinia awe kor enimō ian tsimorum ñaga eñame ekae eijuw oa koreda kabada eijuw ean mane ikidō?** [A] Ethnic or immigration origin? **Egade oa ino awe ñabeda ean?** [B] Sex? **Eman oa ien?** [C] Sexual orientation? **Sexual orientation?** [D] Age? **Obweni?** [E] Religion or belief? **Am itueb?** [F] Disability? **Disability?** [X] For any other reason? **Imin ibiun?**	YES NO DK ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION..... 1 2 8 SEX ..... 1 2 8 SEXUAL ORIENTATION ..... 1 2 8 AGE..... 1 2 8 RELIGION / BELIEF..... 1 2 8 DISABILITY..... 1 2 8 OTHER REASON..... 1 2 8	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married? **Ean mane edae ñage wogiten mere oa mek epoa eñame tsitobo tsinia amur ageni**	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED .....1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER .....2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	 3 ⇨*MA5*
MA2. How old is your (husband/partner)? **Egen an obweni ñea (agem/dañom)?** *Probe*: How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday? **Egen am obweni ñea (agem/dañom) ñago dugin an daein pudu?**	AGE IN YEARS .....__ __ DK 98	⇨*MA7* 98 ⇨*MA7*
MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married? **Adaga wogiten mere oa mek epoa eñame ion tsitobo tsinia amur ageni?**	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED .....1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER ..2 NO 3	 3 ⇨*End*
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated? **Iken añõgen am mere ñage: eman agem, mwar mwijow oa mwar õbaõ.**	WIDOWED .....1 DIVORCED .....2 SEPARATED 3	
MA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once? **Wo ogein mere oa meg iturun eñame, ta aiwõrin oa ebaka iken?**	ONLY ONCE .....1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨*MA8A* 2 ⇨*MA8B*
MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? **Iken maramen mwe eobweni ñaga wo aweidan meg turun (agem/dañom)?** **MA8B**. In what month and year did you start living with your first (husband/partner)? **Iken maramen mwe eobweni ñaga wo aweidan meg turun adamonin (agem/dañom)?**	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH .....__ __ DK MONTH .....98 YEAR .....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MA9. *Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?*	YES, MA8A/B=9998 .....1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998 2	 2 ⇨*End*
MA10. *Check MA7: In union only once?*	YES, MA7=1 .....1 NO, MA7=2 2	1 ⇨*MA11A* 2 ⇨*MA11B*
MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner)? **Egen am obweni ñaga wa õaweijidaten meg turun (agem/dañom)?** **MA11B**. How old were you when you started living with your first (husband/partner)? **Egen am obweni ñaga wa õaweijidaten meg turun adamonin (agem/dañom)?**	AGE IN YEARS .....__ __	
MA12. *Check MA1: Is woman currently married or living together with man as if married?*	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 .....1 NO, MA1=3 2	 2 ⇨*End*

MA13. Now, I would like to ask you some questions about health care. **Ňage teñeñ kidõ añõgen earuk dogin tsimorum** Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband / partner), you and your (husband / partner) jointly, or someone else? **Ijegen mwit angogen ranga en tsimorum/ awe, amita agem/dangom, awe mwe agem/dangom epoda oa engame ion?** *If someone else or other, probe:* Could you tell me (with) who(m)? **Gona paname (with) who(m)?**	RESPONDENT ..... 1 HUSBAND / PARTNER ..... 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 SOMEONE ELSE ALONE (*specify*)_____ 4 SOMEONE ELSE JOINTLY (*specify*)_____ 5 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6	
MA14. Who usually makes the decision on whether or not you should use contraception: you, your (husband / partner), you and your (husband / partner) jointly, or someone else? **Ijegen mwit angog ngea ouwononen bwait eo ijeng awe, amita agem/dangom, awe mwe agem/dangom epoda oa engame ion?** *If someone else or else, probe:* Could you tell me (with) who(m)? **Gona paname (with) who(m)**	RESPONDENT ..... 1 HUSBAND / PARTNER ..... 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 SOMEONE ELSE ALONE (*specify*)_____ 4 SOMEONE ELSE JOINTLY (*specify*)_____ 5 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		AF
AF1. *Check WB4: Age of respondent?*	AGE 15-17 YEARS.....1 AGE 18-49 YEARS.....2	1 ⇨*End*
AF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? **Ouwonon perati oa contact lense?** *Include the use of glasses for reading.*	YES.....1 NO 2	
AF3. Do you use a hearing aid? **Ouwonon bait kaiyot edorer?**	YES.....1 NO 2	
AF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers: Please tell me if you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. **Anan kidõ aw ñage añoget activities ñane keiyeya wa ogein ririñ. Atsin ean mane activity, aeoq ñane wanim õnei: Amagada paname tsinia: 1) eo eiya eaw, 2) tsimine an eiya eaw, 3) eiya eaw okor oa 4) Weo gona kor ririñ.** *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. **Õmaran mana aeoq wanim õnei:** **1) eo eiya eaw, 2) timine an eiya eaw, 3) eiya eaw okor, oa 4) Eogona kor ririñ**		
AF5. *Check AF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, AF2=1 .....1 NO, AF2=2 2	1 ⇨*AF6A* 2 ⇨*AF6B*
AF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? **Tsinia awe ouwanon perati oa contact lense, eo mo eañin am terõ**? **AF6B**. Do you have difficulty seeing? **Eo mon am terõ?**	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
AF7. *Check AF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?*	YES, AF3=1 .....1 NO, AF3=2 2	1 ⇨*AF8A* 2 ⇨*AF8B*
AF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? **Tsinia awe ouwanon beit kaiyot edorer, eiya eaw?** **AF8B**. Do you have difficulty hearing? **Eo mo am kaiyot imin?**	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL.....4	
AF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps? **Tsimine an eiya eaw ean am dūgidugo oa ewewõda dõgaide?**	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4	
AF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating? **Tsimine an eija eaw ean am õmarat imin oa totu am kamarar eat imin?**	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	

AF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? **Tsimine an eija eaw ean am tawe iwiwidoduwa em, tekeiy gabur rabadam oa ōeduaen ōkarawin?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
AF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? **Ean am ouwonon ekakairūn bwiom, tsimine an eija eaw ean am dorera eñame, tekeiy wo tsied imin reit pan oa eiy tsied imin awe reit pana?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	

HIV/AIDS		HA
HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. **Ñage ateñ doreraw añõget imit ibiun.** Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS? **Iña tsinia wa kaiot HIV oa AIDS?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *End*
HA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. **Ñea HIV eiy arak ion ñea emedena ea AIDS.** Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners? **Eñame ekona aredoatu aura kona bita HIV tsinia ita equon dañonin mequor epo, mwe ñea dañon eko iyu apoijen?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites? **Eñame ekona HIV atsin ean an demininer õmwit?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex? **Eñame ekona aredoatu aura kona bita HIV tsinia añ ouwunon condom ean tamo daein aura mequor epo?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV? **Eñame ekona HIV atsin ean an aura epo ijeiji epoa eñame ñea HIV?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means? **Eñame ekona HIV eow ean itibe imin oa imit inon towe an memori eani?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV? **Tsimine an gona HIV ea eñame ion ñea eo arak aeaen?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: **Ñea HIV gona rig atsin turun eita āinimwen ea bita ñain:** [A] During pregnancy? **Ean an ijeñ?** [B] During delivery? **Ean an gapudu eoniñ?** [C] By breastfeeding? **Ean an õkimama ñain??**	YES NO DK DURING PREGNANCY ..... 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY ..... 1 2 8 BY BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
HA9. *Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HA11*
HA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby? **Tsimine inon ekõgõme amea dogida oa nurse gonan oiya eita āinimwen ñea arak ei HIV bwe enim eo riga bita eoniñ?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

HA11. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*HA24*
HA12. *Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?*	YES, MN2=1 ..... 1 NO, MN2=2 2	2 ⇨*HA17*
HA13. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with (***name***), were you given any information about: **Ean am wat earak ino eñat ainimon dõgin am ijeñ, (*name*) iña ia oijaw añõgen mũñane:**	YES NO DK	
[A] Babies getting HIV from their mother? **Eoniñ ñabũna õreip pudu adi HIV eow itũrin inen?**	HIV FROM MOTHER 1 2 8	
[B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? **Imin ñana wo kona ririñ bwe wo nim eõ adi HIV?**	THINGS TO DO 1 2 8	
[C] Getting tested for HIV? **Etesteijuw oa aia eaw iat arak ia wo HIV?**	TESTED FOR HIV 1 2 8	
Were you: **Iña ia oijaw:** [D] Offered a test for HIV? **Epanaw bwe wo nim test dõgit HIV?**	OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV 1 2 8	
HA14. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care? **Aeo teñ tsid bita metaũn, ita ñana, wo ririñin bita etesteijem?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*HA17* 8 ⇨*HA17*
HA15. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test? **Aeo teñ tsid bita metaũn, ita ñana, ogiten oiyaw bita result bein bita test?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*HA17* 8 ⇨*HA17*
HA16. After you received the result, were you given any health information or counselling related to HIV? **Iruwin am gona bita result, ogiten oiyaw health information oa counselling towe HIV?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA17. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇨*HA21*
HA18. Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born were you offered an HIV test? **Inimagen bita edae ñaga wo metu dogin am gapudu mwe ian obon an pudu eoniñ, ogiten oiyaw HIV test?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HA19. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time? **Aeo teñ tsid bita metaũn, ita ñana ogiten aeaw bwe dogin HIV ean bita edae?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HA21*

HA20. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test? **Aeo teñ tsid bita metaūn, ita ñana wo ogiten ōni bita gawen wam test?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *HA22* 2 ⇨ *HA22*
HA21. *Check HA14: Was the respondent tested for HIV as part of antenatal care?*	YES, HA14=1 ..... 1 NO OR NO ANSWER, HA14≠1 2	 2 ⇨ *HA24*
HA22. Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy? **Ogiten testeiyuw be dogin HIV ean bita edae aeaew ñaga ijeñ?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *HA25*
HA23. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test? **Egen ebakin maramen nuwawen ñaga ebak test eiyem dogin HIV?**	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	1 ⇨ *HA28* 2 ⇨ *HA28* 3 ⇨ *HA28*
HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV? **Aeo teñ tsid bita metaūn, ita ñana iña tsinia aeaw bwe dogit HIV?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *HA27*
HA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test? **Egen maramen nuwawen an ebak aura eminuw dogin HIV test?**	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
HA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test? **Aeo teñ tsid bita metaūn, ta ñana wo ogiten ōni bita wam test result?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨ *HA28* 2 ⇨ *HA28* 8 ⇨ *HA28*
HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test? **Wa tsid aiyok ino nim ñow amebine eñame dogin HIV test?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV? **Wo tsid aiyok ngaga engame gona owanon test kits num tura testeiy ura dogun HIV?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *HA30*
HA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit? **Iña tsinia wogiten tawe testeiyuw bwe dogin HIV mwe ouwonon bita self-test kit?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? **Gonan tuwap vegetable ñana fresh atsin turun amen raña etoa oa amen korowiow tsinia awe tsied ñana bita eñame HIV?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV? **Tsinia wa kamarareiy eoniñ bine HIV ura gona meta kereri epoa eoniñ ibiun eo HIV?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV? **Tsinia wa kamararei eñame eo teñ abu bita HIV test dogin ara miow nan ōten wan react eñame ibiun tsinia bita test result ei HIV positive?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

HA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV? **Ada eñame eo mo ara dorer ea amebina eñame gona HIV, oa aura kamarareiy ouge añ meg epoa bina HIV?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people? **Ada eñame bine meg epoa bina HIV, oa aura kamarar ouge añ meg epoa bina HIV, ekewen bet aura eredu eñame ibiun?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? **Epo būriōūma aiok or eo epo būriōūma bita eñog edegeriōn?** I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV. **Anan kor gadūkūrañ tsinia eñame ion atsin ian waña family gona bita HIV.**	AGREE ..... 1 DISAGREE ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV? **Tsimine am miow ñam gona bita HIV tsinia wa arowoña eñame ñea HIV?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV ..... 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
TA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs? **Iña tsinia wogiten jiw dabeike, gona ta aiworin or aruwõri jiwen?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *TA6*
TA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time? **Egen am obweni ñaga adamonin am jiwida bita dabaike?**	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE ..... 00 AGE ..... ___ ___	00 ⇨ *TA6*
TA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes? **Mane edae ñage wõ õreit jiw dabaike?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *TA6*
TA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke? **Ean mana anarama ma aeoq hour nuwawen, egen dabaike awe jiw?**	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES ..... ___ ___	
TA5. During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? **Ean mana aiquen maramen nuwawen, eget ibum am jiw dabaike?** *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.* *If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS ..... 0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH ..... 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
TA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, or dei-rauara? **Iña tsinia wa oij earut tobacco mwe ia dabaike, tsidabo tigarr, ebõg dõpaip oa dei – raurua?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *TA10*
TA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products? **Ean bita aiquen maramen nuwawen, ouwonon aiyok smoked tobacco products?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *TA10*
TA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? **Otuwen smoked tobacco product awe ouwunon oa jiw ean bit aiquen maramen nuwawen?** *Record all mentioned.*	CIGARS ..... A DEI-RAUARA ..... E OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
TA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (***names of products mentioned in TA8***) **Ean bita aiquen maramen nuwawen, eget ibum awe ouwonon (*names of products mentioned in TA8*)?** *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.* *If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS ..... 0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH ..... 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
TA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip? **Iña tsinia wogiten oij tamo earut smokeless tobacco products, tekei ikumi dabaike oa snuff?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *TA14*
TA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products? **Ean bita aiquen maramen nuwawen, wogiten ouwunon smokeless tobacco products?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *TA14*

TA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month **Otuwen dabaike awe ouwunon ean mana aiquen maramen nuwawen?** *Record all mentioned.*	CHEWING TOBACCO ..... A SNUFF ..... B OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
TA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (***names of products mentioned in TA12***)? **Ean bita aiquen maramen nuwawen, eget ibum awe ouwunon (*names of products mentioned in TA12*)?** *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.* *If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS..... 0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH ..... 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
TA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. **Ñage ateñ kor kidōyaw ikidō towe añōget nimen alcohol.** Have you ever drunk alcohol? **Iñga tsinia nimidō alcohol?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
TA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum. **Añ adu aiquot alcohol ñea inim as aiquen gona oa dōbadōr it ipiya, oa aiquen shot cognac, vodka, whiskey oa rum.** How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips? **Egen am obweni ñaga adamonin am nimidō bita alcohol, oa ewad am nim?**	NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL ..... 00 AGE ..... ___ ___	00 ⇨*End*
TA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? **Ean bita aiquen maramen nuwawen, egen ebakit ibum awe eogoeow nimidō bita alcohol?** *If respondent did not drink, record '00'.* *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.* *If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.*	DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH ..... 00 NUMBER OF DAYS..... 0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH ..... 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	00 ⇨*End*
TA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day? **Ian bita aiqon maramen nuwawen, ean bita edae awe nimidō alcohol, egen ebakin nimōm ian aiworit edae?**	NUMBER OF DRINKS..... ___ ___	

MINIMUM DIETARY DIVERSITY FOR WOMEN **MD**

MD1. Now I'd like to ask you to describe everything that you ate or drank yesterday during the day or night, whether you ate it at home or anywhere else. Please include all foods and drinks, any snacks or small meals, as well as any main meals. Remember to include all foods you may have eaten while preparing meals or preparing food for others. Please also include food you ate even if it was eaten elsewhere, away from your home.

Ngage ateng udon naw mwe awe num pwun memak mana imin awe un agga nene ngaga iow oa yabum, mwe tsinya i jeiji mwe ren ino anowakin bwim oa tamo etung. A magada epoda memak i jeiji mwe eren, tamo erin snacks oa i jeiji mana kadudu oa ouwak. Wa amaron wanum epoda memak i jeiji awe ogwain un tsinya bwet wa reit amamo i jeiji dugon engame ibun. Magada epoa bet i jeiji awe ogwain un atonin bwiem.

Let's start with the first food or drink consumed yesterday

Ar et ka iyan mana adamonit i jeiji mwe eren agga nane

Did you have anything to eat or drink when you woke?

Inga imin wa un oa nim ngaga rida?

Did you have anything to eat or drink later in the morning?

Inga imin wa un oa nim imur ken ngaga eo-ran?

Did you eat or drink anything at mid-day?

Inga imin wa un oa nim ngaga eakuo?

Did you have anything to eat or drink during the afternoon?

Inga imin wa un oa nim ngaga enemero?

Did you have anything to eat in the evening?

Inga imin wa un oa nim ngaga e mero?

Did you have anything else to eat or drink in the evening before going to bed or during the night?

Inga iju imin awe un oa nim ngaga e mero?

- *If yes,* What did you eat or drink? Anything else?

Tsina e, e kegen awe un oa nim? Inga ju?

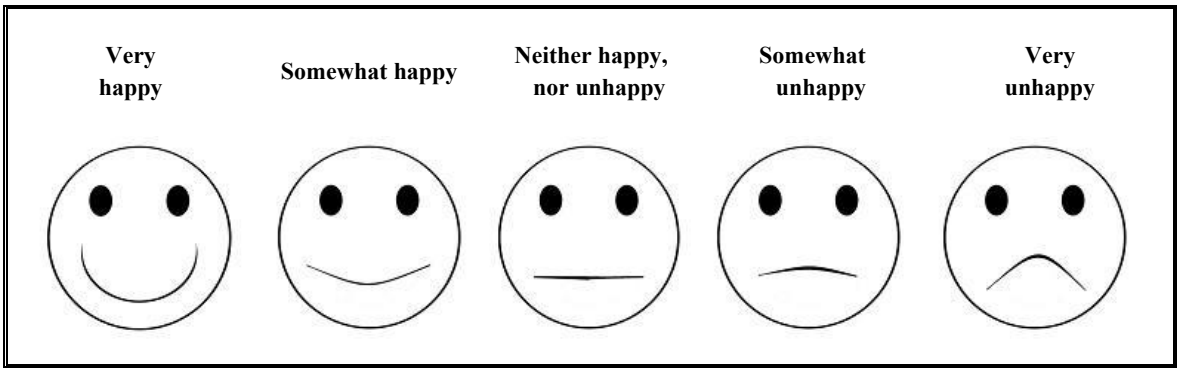
Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that she went to sleep until the next morning.

For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask:		YES	NO	DK
[A] Bread, rice, pasta/noodles, cereals other foods made from grains **Brot, rade, noodles, oa ijeiji ibiun atsin ean baban**	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8
[B] White potatoes, white yams,manioc, taro or any other foods made from white-fleshed roots or tubers, or Banana. **Pateta burubur, Yam burubur, cassava, oa ijeiji ngana ngon ean aworot imin ero oa dabanana**	WHITE ROOTS AND TUBERS AND PLANTAINS	1	2	8
[C] Mature beans or peas (fresh or dried seed), or bean/pea products, **Enap beans oa peas (fresh or dried seed), oa bean/pea products,**	PULSES (BEANS, PEAS AND LENTILS)	1	2	8
[D] Any tree nut, peanut, or certain seeds like pumpkin seeds, Chia seeds or nut/seed "butters" or pastes **Ebaba ngan iat iminero oa pwain baba tekeiy sesame seeds oa baban demamikin**	NUTS AND SEEDS	1	2	8

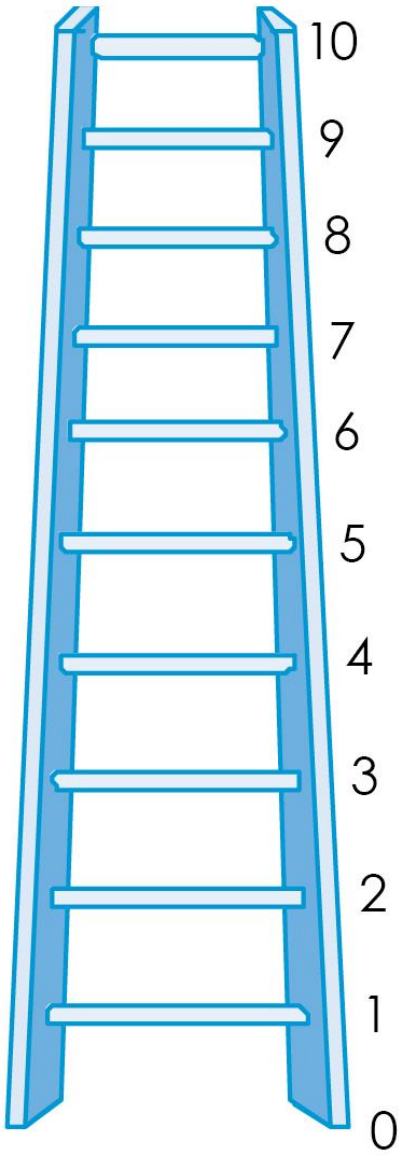
[E] Milk, cheese, yoghurt, or other milk products but NOT including butter, ice cream, cream or sour cream **Ekimama, cheese, yoghurt oa imin ngon iat ekimama ita dagun eo mana bada, ice cream, me tamo cream mana mungamung**	MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS	1	2	8	
[F] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats or blood-based foods, including from wild game **Aein, kidney, dirikon, oa ibuin buriot duwon oa ijeiji ngan iat erra epoa bwein kini kamaramwi**	ORGAN MEAT	1	2	8	
[G] Beef, pork, goat, wild pig meat, chicken, duck or other birds like pigeon etc **Duwon, ikumo, boar, domo, deruck oa imin weta ibuin tidabo beden.**	MEAT AND POULTRY	1	2	8	
[H] Fresh or dried fish, shellfish or seafood or noddy bird. **Fresh oa kamadeto iyu, shellfish oa ijejin ngan iat jited**	FISH AND SEAFOOD	1	2	8	
[I] Eggs from poultry or any other bird **Epetamo ngan iat ijiew oa tamo erit domo**	EGGS	1	2	8	
[J] Any medium-to-dark green leafy vegetables, including island cabbage, bush cabbage, broccoli, Chinese cabbage, taro leaves, water cress, Pumpkin tops, **Tamo aditur karon bedadaber epoa kabit ibun, broccoli, kabit bwein Cheine, ereit taro, water cress, ereit demamikin**	DARK GREEN LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8	
[K] Pumpkin, carrots, orange kumala that are yellow or orange inside **Edemamikin, carrot, kumara ngana yellow oa orange ian**	VITAMIN A-RICH VEGETABLES, ROOTS AND TUBERS	1	2	8	
[L] Ripe mango, ripe pawpaw **Damanko ngana mwer, dababeiya ngana mwer**	VITAMIN A-RICH FRUITS	1	2	8	
[M] List examples of any other vegetables (cucumber), chayote (susut) top **Kewewit an gute badedaber inon (cucumber), chayote (susut) top, moringa.**	OTHER VEGETABLES	1	2	8	
[N] List examples of any other fruits watermelon, orange, pineapple, guava, mandarin, naus, pamplemous, nandao, nagavika, etc **Kewewit an gute kwan inon, edorameron, earon, pineapple, kawawa, mandarin, naus, pamplemous, nandao, nagavika, etc**	OTHER FRUITS	1	2	8	
[O] Ingredients used in small quantities for flavour, such as chilies, spices, curry powders, cumin, cinnamon, turmeric, garlic, herbs, fish powder, tomato paste, flavour cubes or seeds **Ekake oning owonan beit kake, tekeiy chillies, oxo flavors, spices, curry powders, cumin, cinnamon, noddles flavors, turmeric, garlic, herbs, iyu powder, tomato paste, flavour cubes or seeds**	CONDIMENTS AND SEASONINGS	1	2	8	

[X] Tea or coffee if not sweetened, clear broth, alcohol, olives and similar **Itea oa kabe mangana eko togan, etoub bebe renan, damungi, olives mwe mangana tsidabo**	OTHER BEVERAGES AND FOOD	1	2	8	
X1] *Record all other food that do not fit food groups above.*		1	2 ⇨ *End*	8 ⇨ *End*	
	(*Specify*) _____				

LIFE SATISFACTION		LS
LS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction. **Ateñ kidõyaw ikidõ ean ibibõki mwe kibõki?** First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy? **Adamonin, gona w'ouge we ibiboki kor, nũñin ibiboki, gona ibiboki oa eroe, nũñin eroe oa eroe okor?** I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response. **Ñage anan aweidaw etaminei nim buõkaw ean am oneiy.** *Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.*	VERY HAPPY ..... 1 SOMEWHAT HAPPY ..... 2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY ..... 3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY ..... 4 VERY UNHAPPY 5	
LS2. *Show the picture of the ladder.* Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. **Ñage, kania bitune dõgaide, kadad atsin 0 (ekeow) atsin ijoñ eada 10 (atae) eadaw ituga.** Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. **Tsinia añ ouge bwe bita dõgaide eadaw ituga omeata bita amoun tsimorum, mwe bita dõgaide atsin ijoñ omeata bita bakan tsimorum.** On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time? **Otuwen ekadad ean bita dõgaide awe enimõ wa oijo ean bitune edae?** *Probe if necessary:* Which step comes closest to the way you feel? **Otuwen ekadad eturin a bita awe enimõ?**	LADDER STEP ..... ___ ___	
LS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall? **Ababoana mane edae ea eobweni nuwawen, ogona w'ouge bita tsimorum omon, touga oa eo kor mo, baka, oa memak ñana?**	IMPROVED ..... 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME ..... 2 WORSENED 3	
LS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall? **Mwe ian aiquot obweni atsin ñage, wa añañei aiok ñaga tsimorum inan omo, omo okor, oa eo kor, oa nan baka okor, oa memak ñana?**	BETTER ..... 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME ..... 2 WORSE 3	


Very happy
Somewhat happy
Neither happy, nor unhappy
Somewhat unhappy
Very unhappy

Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

WM10. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
WM11. *Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?*	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE ..... 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____ 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____ 3	
WM12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 NAURUAN 2	
WM13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 NAURUAN ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
WM14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 NAURUAN ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
WM15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	

MICS PLUS CONSENT		
WM15A. *Check the name and line number of this questionnaire's respondent (WM3). Check the names and line numbers of the respondents to all other questionnaires in this household: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONAIRE (HH47), 5 to 17 QUESTIONNAIRE (FS4) or UNDER 5 QUESTIONNAIRE (UF4): Has this questionnaire's respondent already been interviewed with any of the other questionnaires?*	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED (WM3=HH47 OR WM3=FS4 OR WM3=UF4)……..1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW (WM3≠HH47 AND WM3≠FS4 AND WM3≠UF4)……2	1 ⇨*WM16*
WM15B. Thank you for your participation. **Tubwa kor dogin am participate.** The Nauru Bureau of Statistics will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 15 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate? **Ama Nauru Bureau of Statistics nan tuk riring ikūdo inon iyat derpon dōgit eoniñ epo n amenbwieni me rat ewak ion oa ion bwain imur. Ama teng emwinuw mwe wanim totow am buok ian bitune survey. Ia wa teng totow am bouk, gona ajuk oiyame wam numpun derpon bwe mam gonan egadaw ama ekur ngea edae omo iaw. Bwita derpon interview nun abu edae tekeiy aeta ma aijimo minute, mwe ama gonan tuk ebak ama kuredaw iyat maramen inon. Am bouk iyan bitune survey eiy voluntary, mwe tsiniya teng totu am doer ngage, wa gona meta ino imur. Inan eko bet pumwen eauw bwe dogin am participate ian bita derapon survey. A eibibokiei mane information wanan totow iyan bwita derpon interview anan ogog mwe yab epoa engame atonin wama team. Wa teng ajuk participate?**		
YES……1 NO……..2		2 ⇨ *WM16*

WM15C. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached? **Timine wam derapon numpa oa inga wami numpa na anowakin bwieme ngea mwa epo yan mana mwa gona ring eiy?**	YES……1 NO……..2	2⇨*WM16*
WM15D. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on. **Gona oijame wami derapon mana mwa epo yan na bwieme, mwe magada, wea oija kama tamo mana derapon numpa mana wan personal numpa ambina engamen ami ewak. Magada, gona oijame bita numpa amam gonan contact eiyju?**		

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
WM15E. *Ask for and record phone number.*	___ _____	___ _____	___ _____
WM15F. Just to confirm, the number is (***number from WM15E***)? **Anum ta emi, wam numpa ngune** *If no, return to WM15E and correct entry.*	YES.....1 NO.....2↘ *WM15E*	YES.....1 NO.....2↘ *WM15E*	YES.....1 NO.....2↘ *WM15E*

WM15G. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number? **Ngune eiy land line numpa oa mobile numpa?**	FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE 2	FIXED LINE .....1 MOBILE.....2	FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE 2
WM15H1. Usually, what time of the day would be best to call you on this number? **Iket edae mo jya num ring eiyuw ian bitune numpa?**	**PERIOD** BETWEEN .....___ ___ AND.....___ ___ ANY TIME.....95 OTHER (*specify*) ___ 96	**PERIOD** BETWEEN.....___ ___ AND .....___ ___ ANY TIME .....95 OTHER (*specify*)____ 96	**PERIOD** BETWEEN.....___ ___ AND.....___ ___ ANY TIME .....95 OTHER (*specify*) ____96
WM15H2. Usually, what days of the week are best to call you on this number? **Iket ibum iat eweek jya gona ring eiyu ian bitune numpa?** *Probe:* Any other day? **Inga jyu ibum mo?** *If X is recorded, no other answer is possible*	MONDAY .....A TUESDAY.....B WEDNESDAY .....C THURSDAY.....D FRIDAY..... E SATURDAY.....F SUNDAY.....G DK/NO PREF X	MONDAY ..... A TUESDAY .....B WEDNESDAY.....C THURSDAY ..... D FRIDAY .....E SATURDAY ..... F SUNDAY ..... G DK/NO PREF..... X	MONDAY ..... A TUESDAY.....B WEDNESDAY ..... C THURSDAY.....D FRIDAY.....E SATURDAY.....F SUNDAY.....G DK/NO PREF X
WM15I. Remember, you may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached? **Omaron, awe gona epoa kama wami numpa ngea mwa epo yan anowakon bwieme, mwe magada, wea oija kama wami personal numpa mana wan engamen ami ewak. Inga jyu numpa mam owonan jya num ring eiyjuw.**	YES.....1↘ *[P2]* NO.....2↘ *WM16*	YES ..... 1↘ *[P3]* NO ..... 2↘ *WM16*	YES.....1↘ *[P4]* NO.....2↘ *WM16*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used:..... ☐

WM16. *Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the woman before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this woman and complete the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL on that Form.*

Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?*

- ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?*
  - ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*
  - ☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*
- ☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL	WAN
WAN1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**WAN2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
WAN3. *Woman's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**WAN4**. *Woman's age from WB4:* AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... ___ ___
WAN5. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number (Women age 15-17 years only):* NAME _____ ___ ___	**WAN6**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___

ANTHROPOMETRY		
WAN7. *Measurer's name and number:*	NAME_____ ___ ___ ___	
WAN8. *Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.*	KILOGRAMS (KG) ..... ___ ___ ___. ___ WOMAN NOT PRESENT .....999.3 WOMAN REFUSED.....999.4 MOTHER/CARE TAKER REFUSED .....999.5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 999.6	999.3 ⇨*WAN10*
WAN9. *Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.*	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM)..... ___ ___ ___. ___ WOMAN NOT PRESENT .....999.3 WOMAN REFUSED.....999.4 MOTHER/CARE TAKER REFUSED .....999.5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 999.6	
WAN10. *Today's date: Day / Month / Year:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___		
WAN11. *Is there another woman age 15-49 in the household who has not yet been measured?*	YES.....1 NO.....2	1⇨*Next women*
WAN12. *Thank the respondent for her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household*		

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	MWM
MWM1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**MWM2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
MWM3. *Man's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**MWM4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___
MWM5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**MWM6**. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2023

Check man's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH39 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in MWM17.		**MWM7**. *Record the time:* HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __
MWM8. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .... 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨ *MWM9B* 2 ⇨ *MWM9A*
MWM9A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from Nauru Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about number 30 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now? **(*Your name*) ña egõ. Ama bain Nauru Bureau of Statistics. Ama eow bitune survey towe añõgen eoniñ, edodu mwe eñamet ewak. A teñ dorer aw añõgen tsimorun. Bitune ama kidõ nan abu edae eo raquõ. Memak mana edorer ama õtsinim eab meta atsin ne. Tsinia waeo teñ aneiy ama ikidõ oa teñ idug bitune interview, magada kor wa paname. Gona n õaweiy?**	**MWM9B**. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 30 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now? **Ňage a teñ nim dorer aw añõgen tsimorun mwe . Bitune ama kidõ nan abu edae eo raquõ. Memak mana edorer ama õtsinim eab meta atsin ne. Tsinia waeo teñ aneiy ama ikidõ oa teñ idug bitune interview, magada kor wa paname. Gona n õaweiy?**	
YES ..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨ *MAN'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨ *MWM17*	

MWM17. *Result of man's interview.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. *Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, MWM3=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, MWM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇨*MWB3*
MWB2. *Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:*	ED5=2, OR 3 ..... 1 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*MWB15* 2 ⇨*MWB14*
MWB3. In what month and year were you born? **Iken maraman mwe eobweni ñaga wa pudu?**	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MWB4. How old are you? **Egen am obweni?** *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? **Egen am obweni ñago tokin am daein ipudu?** *If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
MWB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme? **Iña tsinja wa meta ekereri oa tamo early childhood education programme?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MWB14*
MWB6. What is the highest level and grade, or year of school you have attended? **Iken ñea bita magit ogoda level mwe grade/form eobweni iat kereri awe ogein meta?**	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ SECONDARY ..... **2** __ __ TERTIARY ..... **3** __ __	000 ⇨*MWB14*
MWB7. Did you complete that grade or year? **Wa ogoro bita (grade/eobweni)?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MWB8. *Check MWB4: Age of respondent:*	AGE 15-24 ..... 1 AGE 25-49 2	2 ⇨*MWB13*
MWB9. At any time during the 2023 school year did you attend school? **Ean mana edaein kereri ñaga 2023 wa meta aiyuk?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MWB11*
MWB10. During this 2023 school year, which level and grade/year are you attending? **Ean mana edaein kereri ñage 2023, otuwen level mwe grade/form eobweni awe meta?**	PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ SECONDARY ..... **2** __ __ TERTIARY ..... **3** __ __	
MWB11. At any time during the 2022 school year did you attend school? **Ean man edaein kereri ñaga 2022 wa meta aiyuk?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MWB13*

MWB12. During that 2022 school year, which level and grade, form or year did you attend? **Ean mana edaein kereri ñage 2022, otuwen level mwe grade/form eobweni awe meta?**	PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ SECONDARY ..... **2** __ __ TERTIARY ..... **3** __ __	
MWB13. *Check MWB6: Highest level of school attended:*	MWB6=2 OR 3 ..... 1 MWB6=1 2	1 ⇨ *MWB15*
MWB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. **Ñage anan teñeiyuw wonim retinei eame bitune eñog.** *Show sentence on the card to the respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* Can you read part of the sentence to me? **Kona awe retinei eame bitune eñog?**	CANNOT READ AT ALL ..... 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE ..... 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE ..... 3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (*specify language*) _____ 4	
MWB15. How long have you been continuously living in (***name of district of residence in HH7***)? **Egeten raquen am meg ian (*name of district of residence in HH7*)?** *If less than one year, record '00' years.*	YEARS ..... __ __ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95	95 ⇨ *End*
MWB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area? **Ñago ian obwen am õrre ine, wo meg iat city, iat town, oa iat etañ ion?** *Probe to identify the type of place.* *If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	CITY ..... 1 TOWN ..... 2 RURAL AREA ..... 3 UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF CITY/TOWN/RURAL ..... 5 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MWB17. Before you moved here, in which district did you live in? **Ian obwen am õrre ine, wo meg iat degawa iken?**	01 YAREN ..... 01 02 BOE ..... 02 03 AIWO ..... 03 04 BUADA ..... 04 05 DENIGOMODU ..... 05 06 NIBOK ..... 06 07 UABOE ..... 07 08 BAITSI ..... 08 09 EWA ..... 09 10 ANETAN ..... 10 11 ANABAR ..... 11 12 IJUW ..... 12 13 ANIBARE ..... 13 14 MENENG ..... 14 15 LOCATION ..... 15 OUTSIDE OF NAURU (*specify*) _____ 96	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MMT
MMT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? **Wa retin newspaper oa magazine ian equot week, aiwõrin ian equot week oa ekeow okor?** *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? **Wa gona ouge tamo daein?** *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MMT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? **Wa kaiyot radio aiwõrin iat week, oa ekeow okor?** *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? **Wa gona ouge tamo daein?** *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MMT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? **Wa kania tv aiwõrin iat week, oa ekeow okor?** *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? **Wa gona ouge tamo daein?** *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MMT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location? **Iña tsinia awe owunõn computer oa tablet atsin aton?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MMT9*
MMT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? **Ean mana aiju maramen nuwawen, owunõn aiyuk computer oa tablet aiworin iat week, oa ekeow okor?** *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happened almost every day? **Wa gona ouge tamo daein?** *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	0 ⇨*MMT9*

MMT6. During the last 3 months, did you: **Ean mana aiju maramen nuwawen, awe aiyuk:**	YES NO	
[A] Copy or move a file or folder? **Ōgar oa ōmemōri file oa folder?**	COPY/MOVE FILE 1 2	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document? **Owunōn copy mwe paste nim ōgar oa ōmemōri information iat document?**	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT 1 2	
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video? **Ōijōn e-mail epoa attached file, tekei document, etaminei oa video?**	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT 1 2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet? **Owunōn basic arithmetic formular ian bita spreadsheet?**	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA..1 2	
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer? **Ōepoi mwe amatu new device, tekei modem, beit eter taminei oa printer?**	CONNECT DEVICE 1 2	
[F] Find, download, install and configure software? **Anani, download, amatu mwe configure software?**	INSTALL SOFTWARE 1 2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts? **Erig electronic presentation epoa presentation software, epoa text, etaminei, nōñin, video oa charts?**	CREATE PRESENTATION 1 2	
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device? **Eonuaiw file inimagen computer mwe device ibiun?**	TRANSFER FILE 1 2	
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language? **Eare computer program ian tamo kakairū.**	PROGRAMMING.....1 2	
MMT7. *Check MMT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MMT6[C]=1 .....1 NO, MMT6[C]=2 2	1 ⇨*MMT10*
MMT8. *Check MMT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MMT6[F]=1 .....1 NO, MMT6[F]=2.....2	1 ⇨*MMT10*
MMT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device? **Iña tsinia owunōn bita internet atsin tamo etañ mwe tamo device?**	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MMT11*

MMT10. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? **Ean mana aiju maramen nuwawen, ogein owunõn bita internet aiwõrin ian equot week, oa ekeow okor?** *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? **Wa gona ouge tamo daein?** *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MMT11. Do you own a mobile phone? **Timine wam terapon?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MMT12*
MMT11A. What kind of mobile telephone you have? **Otuwen ngea terapon tsimine wam?**	SMARTPHONE ..... A KEYPAD MOBILE PHONE ..... B DK ..... Z	
MMT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? **Ean mana aiju maramen nuwawen, owunõn aiyuk terapon aiworin iat week, oa ekeow okor?** *Probe if necessary:* I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. **Ñea areit kokon pan, iña tsinia wa dorer epoa eñame ion mwe owunõn terapon?** *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? **Wa gona ouge tamo daein?** *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	

FERTILITY		MCM
MCM1. Now I would like to ask about all the children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. **Ñage ateñ kidōjaw añōgen memak bina eoniñ meg ian tsimorum. Ibogin teñ tid memak bina eoniñ bina ñaim okor, ñaga bet ūra eo ñaim oa ōñ eo abu wam surname.** Have you ever fathered any children with any woman? **Iña tsinia awe amea etōñit eoniñ raña eoniñ epoa ien iyon?** *This module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ *MCM8* 8 ⇨ *MCM8*
MCM2. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you? **Tsimine aiyuk ñaim eman oa ien awe reit raña bina turumbet ñage.**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MCM5*
MCM3. How many sons live with you? **Egen ñaim eman meg iturum?** *If none, record '00'.*	SONS AT HOME ..... __ __	
MCM4. How many daughters live with you? **Egen ñaim ien meg iturum?** *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS AT HOME ..... __ __	
MCM5. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you? **Tsimine aiyuk ñaim eman oa ien awe reit raña bina tsimor ita ñana ōñ eo meg turum?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MCM8*
MCM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? **Egen ñaim eman tsimor ita ñana ōñ eo meg iturum?** *If none, record '00'.*	SONS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
MCM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? **Egen ñaim ien tsimor ita ñana ōñ eo meg iturum?** *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
MCM8. Have you ever fathered a son or daughter who was born alive but later died? **Iña tsinia awe amea etōñit eoniñ raña ñaim eman oa ñaim ien ñea pudun tsimor mwe iruwin ekeweijin?** *If 'No' probe by asking:*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MCM11*

I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time? **Ñea areit kokon panaw, ea tamo eoniñ ñea ñaga pudu, pudun iõñ, ñea memori, oa ñea amata iteman tsimor ta dugun edae ebo?**		
MCM9. How many boys have died? **Egen eman ogiten ima?** *If none, record '00'.*	BOYS DEAD..... __ __	
MCM10. How many girls have died? **Egen ien ogiten ima?** *If none, record '00'.*	GIRLS DEAD..... __ __	
MCM11. *Sum answers to MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 and MCM10.*	SUM..... __ __	
MCM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have fathered (***total number in MCM11***) live births during your life. Is this correct? **Anim tuk agaro tsinia eimwi, awe amea etõñit eoniñ ogein raña (*total number in MCM11*) eoniñ bine tsimor ian tsimorum. Eimwi?**	YES.....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*MCM14*
MCM13. *Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in MCM12 is 'Yes'.*		
MCM14. *Check MCM11: How many live births fathered?*	NO LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=00 .....0 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, MCM11=01 .....1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=02 OR MORE 2	0 ⇨*End* 1 ⇨*MCM18A*
MCM15. Did all the children you have fathered have the same biological mother? **Memak amebina eoniñ awe raña, aiquen inõra?**	YES.....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*MCM17*
MCM16. In all, how many women have you fathered children with? **Egen ebakin ien timine ñaim turura?**	NUMBER OF WOMEN..... __ __	
MCM17. How old were you when your first child was born? **Egen am obweni ñaga pudu ñaim ñea adamonin?**	AGE IN YEARS..... __ __	⇨*MCM18B*
MCM18A. In what month and year was the child you have fathered born? **Iken maramen mwe eobweni ñaga wõ raña in bita adamonin ñaim?** **MCM18B**. In what month and year was the last of these (***total number in MCM11***) children you have fathered born even if he or she has died? **Iken maramen mwe eobweni ñaga dugin ean amebine (*total number in MCM11*) eoniñ awe raña, ñaga bet ameta oa eita ñaim ogein ema?** *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF LAST BIRTH MONTH..... __ __ YEAR ..... __ __ __ __	

VICTIMISATION		MVT
MVT1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you personally were the victim. **Ñage ateñ kidōyaw ikidō towe idūra ñea awe ñe victim.** Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. **Gona aiyuk ma tuk ekaduwenei ñaga mana edorer ama ōtsinim eab meta atsin ne.** In the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 3***), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force? **Ean mana aiju eobweni wawen, ñea (*month of interview*) (*year of interview minus 3*), iña tsinia tamo eñane abu oa kokon abu imin atsin turum, ean an joridaninuw oa nim abiw yan an igirow?** *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.* *If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure:* It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers. **Gona nan eiya eaw tsinia wanim amaran bitune imin metaw, ogein akañaw abu am dae wanim kamararei ōneiyen.**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *MVT9B* 8 ⇨ *MVT9B*
MVT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? **Ada metaw bitune ñago atamaro maramen nuwawen (*month of interview*) (*year of interview minus 1*)?**	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS ..... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨ *MVT5B* 8 ⇨ *MVT5B*
MVT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? **Egen ebakin an metaw ean mana atamaro maramen nuwawen?** *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times? **Ta aiwōrin an metaw, ekaruwōri, oa eogoeow aijuwori?**	ONE TIME ..... 1 TWO TIMES ..... 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES ..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MVT4. *Check MVT3: One or more times?*	ONE TIME, MVT3=1 ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, MVT3=2, 3 OR 8 2	1 ⇨ *MVT5A* 2 ⇨ *MVT5B*

MVT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you? **Ñaga meta bitune imin, iña imin etorereiy tsin turum?** **MVT5B**. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you? **Ñago dugin meta bitune imin, timine imin torereiy tsin turum?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	
MVT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon? **Bita eñame oa amebina timine bait ake turun/ tururа?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	 2 ⇨*MVT8* 8 ⇨*MVT8*
MVT7. Was a knife, stick/wooden object or something else used as a weapon? **Ouwanon debitsi, dabwike oa imit ibiun bain an ake?** *Record all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE ..... A YES, STICK/ WOODEN OBJECT ..... C YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
MVT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? **Awe pana biritimen bitune imin oa eñame pan?** *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else? **Bita imin metaw, awe pan oa eñame?**	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3 DK / NOT SURE 8	1 ⇨*MVT9A* 2 ⇨*MVT9A* 3 ⇨*MVT9A* 8 ⇨*MVT9A*

MVT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 3***), been physically attacked? **Atsin ean bita (mana) imin rañadan õbõñe, iña tsinia ean mana aiju eobweni nuwawen, tekei ñaga (month of interview) (year of interview minus 3), eñame ogein pweduaw?**		
MVT9B. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 3***), have you been physically attacked? **Ean tuk bita edae ean mana aiju eobweni nuwawen, (*month of interview*)(*year of interview minus 3*), iña tsinia ogein pweduaw?** *If 'No', probe:* An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace. **Bita an eñame pweduaw gona metaw anowak oa tamo etañ, atonin bwiem, tekeiy bwiet eñame ibiun, iat street, iat ekereri, ian met epon ñame eñan ober medena, ian met epon ñame eñat ijeiji, oa eñan am makur.** *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under MVT1.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ *MVT20* 8 ⇨ *MVT20*
MVT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? **Metaw bitune ean mana atamaro maramen nuwawen, (*month of interview*) (*year of interview minus 1*)?**	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS ..... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨ *MVT12B* 8 ⇨ *MVT12B*
MVT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? **Egen ebakin an meta bitune imine an mana atamaro maramen nuwawen?** *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times? **Ta aiwõrin an meta, ekaruwõri, oa eogoeow aijuwori**	ONE TIME ..... 1 TWO TIMES ..... 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES ..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇨ *MVT12A* 2 ⇨ *MVT12B* 3 ⇨ *MVT12B* 8 ⇨ *MVT12B*

MVT12A. Where did this happen? **Metaw i bitune imin?** **MVT12B**. Where did this happen the last time? **Ñago dugin metaw I bitune imin?**	AT HOME ..... 11 IN ANOTHER HOME ..... 12 IN THE STREET/ROAD ..... 21 PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR ..... 23 SCHOOL/EMPLOYER COMMUNITY BUS ... 24 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 AT SCHOOL ..... 31 AT WORKPLACE ..... 32 OTHER PLACE (*specify*)_____ 96	
MVT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence? **Egen ebakit eñame metu ian bitune imin mwe dura eowen bet ean?** *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Was it one, two, or at least three people? **Ura aiquon, aro, oa eogoeow aiju eñame?**	ONE PERSON ..... 1 TWO PEOPLE ..... 2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE ..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇨*MVT14A* 2 ⇨*MVT14B* 3 ⇨*MVT14B* 8 ⇨*MVT14B*
MVT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person? **Ura aiquon, aro, oa eogoeow aiju eñame?** **MVT14B**. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons? **Ean bita edae ñaga meta bita imin, õijuwõñ aiquot eñame atsin amebina?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MVT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon? **Timine bain an ake bita eñame oa amebina?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	 2 ⇨*MVT19* 8 ⇨*MVT19*
MVT18. Was a knife, stick/wooden object or something else used as a weapon? **Ouwanon debitsi, dabwike oa imit ibiun bain an ake?** *Record all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE ..... A YES, STICK/ WOODEN OBJECT ..... C YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
MVT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? **Awe pana biritimen bitune imin oa eñame pan?** *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else? **Awe pana biritimen bitune imin oa eñame pan?**	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3 DK / NOT SURE 8	
MVT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark? **Õten am enimõ tsimorum tsinia tawe dūgidugo atonin bwin aranom mwe itūrugago ieb?**	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7	

MVT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark? **Ōten am enimō tsimorum tsinia tawe bwiem mwe itūrugago ieb?**	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7	

MVT22. In the past 12 months, have you personally felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?
Ean mana atamaro maramen nuwawen, iña tsinia awe kor enimō ian tsimorum ñaga eñame ekae eijuw oa koreda kabada eijuw ean mane ikidō?

		YES	NO	DK
[A] Ethnic or immigration origin? **Egade oa ino awe ñabeda ean?**	ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION	1	2	8
[B] Sex? **Eman oa ien?**	SEX	1	2	8
[C] Sexual orientation? **Sexual orientation?**	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	1	2	8
[D] Age? **Obweni**	AGE	1	2	8
[E] Religion or belief? **Am itueb?**	RELIGION / BELIEF	1	2	8
[F] Disability? **Disability?**	DISABILITY	1	2	8
[X] For any other reason? **Imin ibiun?**	OTHER REASON	1	2	8

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married? **Mere awe oa mek epoa ien ion tsitobo tsinia amur ageni?**	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER ..... 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	1 ⇨*MMA7* 2 ⇨*MMA7*
MMA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married? **Adaga wogiten mere oa mek epoa ien ion tsitobo tsinia amur ageni?**	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER. 2 NO 3	 3 ⇨*End*
MMA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated? **Iken añõgen am mere ñage: eman agem, mwar mwijow oa mwar õbaõ.**	WIDOWED ..... 1 DIVORCED ..... 2 SEPARATED 3	
MMA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once? **Wo ogein mere oa meg iturun ien ion aiwõrin oa ebak eken?**	ONLY ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE..... 2	1 ⇨*MMA8A* 2 ⇨*MMA8B*
MMA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)? **Iken iyat maramen oa yobeni ngage megen tangon eita wam (wife/partner)?** **MMA8B**. In what month and year did you start living with your first (wife/partner)? **Iken maramen mwe eobweni amur meg epo eita (agem/dañom)?**	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH..... 98 YEAR .....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MMA9. *Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?*	YES, MMA8A/B=9998..... 1 NO, MMA8A/B≠9998..... 2	 2 ⇨*End*
MMA10. *Check MMA7: In union only once?*	YES, MMA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MMA7=2 2	1 ⇨*MMA11A* 2 ⇨*MMA11B*
MMA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (wife/partner)? **Egen am obweni ñaga wa õaweijidaten meg turun eita adamonin (agem/dañom)?** **MMA11B**. How old were you when you started living with your first (wife/partner)? **Egen am obweni ñaga wa õaweijidaten meg turun eita adamonin (agem/dañom)?**	AGE IN YEARS..... __ __	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		MAF
MAF1. *Check MWB4: Age of respondent?*	AGE 15-17 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 18-49 YEARS 2	1 ⇨*End*
MAF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? **Ouwanon perati oa contact lense?** *Include the use of glasses for reading.*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MAF3. Do you use a hearing aid? **Ouwanon ajuk mwa ngana bwet bougen akioten tsimin?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MAF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers. You may say that you have 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. **Anan kidõ aw ñage añoget activities ñane keiyeya wa ogein ririñ. Atsin ean mane activity, aeoq ñane wanim õnei: Amagada paname tsinia: 1) eo eiya eaw, 2) tsimine an eiya eaw, 3) eiya eaw okor oa 4) Weo gona kor ririñ.** *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. **Õmaran mana aeoq wanim õnei: 1) eo eiya eaw, 2) timine an eiya eaw, 3) eiya eaw okor, oa 4) Eogona kor ririñ.**		
MAF5. *Check MAF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, MAF2=1 ..... 1 NO, MAF2=2 2	1 ⇨*MAF6A* 2 ⇨*MAF6B*
MAF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? **Tsinia awe ouwanon perati oa contact lense, Eo mo eañin am terõ?** **MAF6B**. Do you have difficulty seeing? **Eo mon am terõ?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
MAF7. *Check MAF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?*	YES, MAF3=1 ..... 1 NO, MAF3=2 2	1 ⇨*MAF8A* 2 ⇨*MAF8B*
MAF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? **Tsinia awe ouwanon beit kaiyot edorer, eiya eaw?** **MAF8B**. Do you have difficulty hearing? **Eo mo am kaiyot imin?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	

MAF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps? **Tsimine an eiya eaw ean am dūgidugo oa ewewōda dōgaide?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4	
MAF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating? **Tsimine an eija eaw ean am ōmarat imin oa totu am kamarar eat imin?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
MAF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? **Tsimine an eija eaw ean am tawe raña tsimorum, tekeiy tawe ōderederuw oa ōkarawineiuw?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
MAF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? **Ean am ouwunon ekakairūn bwiom, tsimine an eija eaw ean amdorera eñame, tekeiy wō tsied imin reit pan oa eiy tsied imin awe reit pana?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	

HIV/AIDS		MHA
MHA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. **Ñage ateñ doreraw añõget imit ibiun.** Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS? **Iña tsinia wa kaiot HIV oa AIDS?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
MHA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. **Ñea HIV eiy arak ion ñea emedena ea AIDS** Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners? **Eñame ekona aredoatu aura kona bita HIV tsinia ita equon dañonin mequor epo, mwe ñea dañon eko iyu apoijen?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites? **Eñame ekona HIV atsin ean an demininer õmwit?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex? **Eñame ekona aredoatu aura kona bita HIV tsinia añ ouwunon condom ean tamo daein aura mequor epo?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV? **Eñame ekona HIV atsin ean an aura epo ijeiji epoa eñame ñea HIV?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means? **Eñame ekona HIV eow ean itibe imin oa imit inon towe an memori eani?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV? **Tsimine an gona HIV ea eñame ion ñea eo arak aeaen?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: **Ñea HIV gona rig atsin turun eita āinimwen ea bita ñain:** [A] During pregnancy? **Ean an ijeñ?** [B] During delivery? **Ean an gapudu eoniñ?** [C] By breastfeeding? **Ean an ōkimama ñain?**	YES NO DK DURING PREGNANCY ..... 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY ..... 1 2 8 BY BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
MHA9. *Check MHA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MHA24*

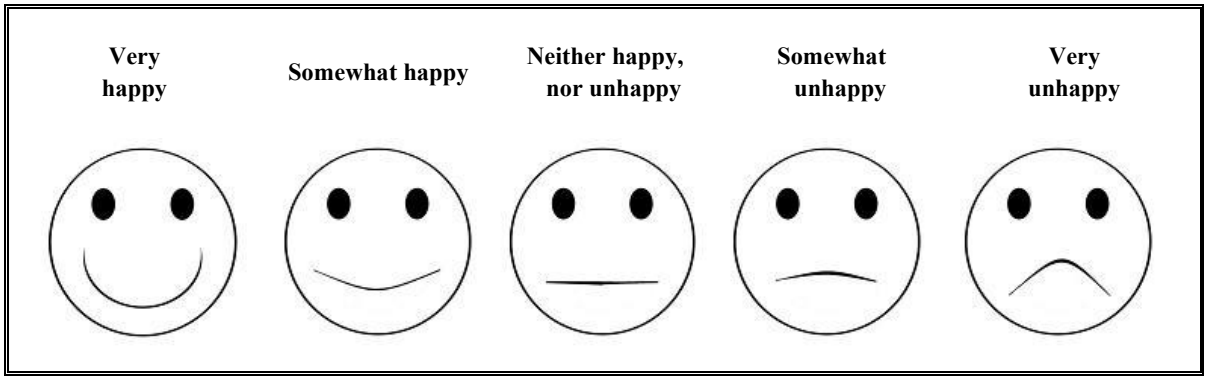
MHA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby? **Tsimine inon ekōgōme amea dogida oa nurse gonan oiya eita āinimwen ñea arak ei HIV bwe enim eo riga bita eoniñ?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV? **Aeo teñ tsid bita metaūn, ita ñana iña tsinia aeaw bwe dogit HIV?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MHA27*
MHA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test? **Egen maramen nuwawen an ebak aura eminuw dogin HIV?**	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
MHA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test? **Aeo teñ tsid bita metaūn, ita ñana wō ōnin bita gawen wam test?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨ *MHA28* 2 ⇨ *MHA28* 8 ⇨ *MHA28*
MHA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test? **Wa tsid aiok ino nim ñow amebine eñame dogin HIV test?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MHA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV? **Iña tsinia wa kaiot timine test kits ea eñame bine nim ura gonan ouwunon bwiora bwe dogin HIV?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MHA30*
MHA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit? **Iña tsinia wogiten tawe testeiyuw bwe dogin HIV mwe ouwunon bita self-test kit?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MHA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? **Gonan tuwap vegetable ñana fresh atsin turun amen raña etoa oa amen korowiow tsinia awe tsied ñana bita eñame HIV?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV? **Tsinia wa kamararei eoniñ bine HIV ura gona meta kereri epoa eoniñ ibiun eo HIV?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV? **Tsinia wa kamararei eñame reo teñ abu bita HIV test dogin ara miow nan ōten wan react eñame ibiun tsinia bita test result ei HIV positive?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV? **Ada eñame eo mo ara dorer ea amebina eñame gona HIV, oa aura kamararei ouge añ meg epoa bina HIV?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

MHA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people? **Ada eñame bine meg epoa bina HIV, oa aura kamarar ouge añ meg epoa bina HIV, ekewen bet aura eredu eñame ibiun?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? **Epo būriōūma aiok or eo epo būriōūma bita eñog edegeriōn?** I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV. **Anan kor gadūkūrañ tsinia eñame ion atsin ian waña family gona bita HIV.**	AGREE ..... 1 DISAGREE ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV? **Tsimine am miow ñam gona bita HIV tsinia wa arowoña eñame ñea HIV?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SAYS HE HAS HIV ..... 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

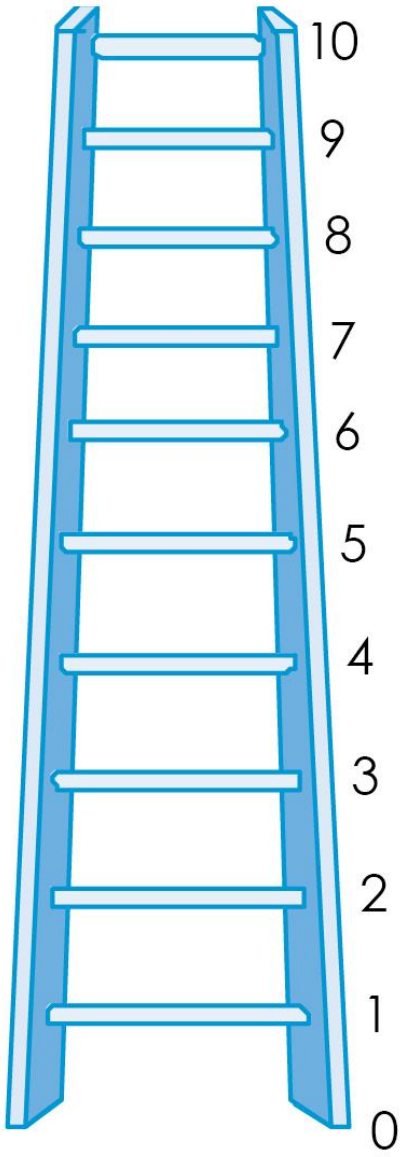
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs? **Iña tsinia wogiten jiw dabeike, gona ta aiworin or aruwōri jiwen?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MTA6*
MTA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time? **Egen am obweni ñaga adamonin am jiwida bita dabaike?**	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE ..... 00 AGE ..... ___ ___	00 ⇨ *MTA6*
MTA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes? **Mane edae ñage wō ōreit jiw dabaike?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MTA6*
MTA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke? **Ean mana anarama ma aeoq hour nuwawen, egen dabaike awe jiw?**	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES ..... ___ ___	
MTA5. During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? **Ean mana aiquen maramen nuwawen, eget ibum am jiw dabaike?** *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.* *If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS ..... 0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH ..... 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
MTA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars or dei-rauara? **Iña tsinia wa oij earut tobacco ea bita dabaike, tekei tigarr, ebōg dōpaip, oa dōpaip?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MTA10*
MTA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products? **Ean bita aiquen maramen nuwawen, wouwunon aiok smoked tobacco products?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MTA10*
MTA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? **Otuwen smoked tobacco product awe ouwunon oa jiw ean bit aiquen maramen nuwawen?** *Record all mentioned.*	CIGARS ..... A DEI-RAUARA ..... E OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
MTA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (***names of products mentioned in MTA8***)? **Ean bita aiquen maramen nuwawen, eget ibum awe ouwunon (*names of products mentioned in MTA8*)?** *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.* *If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS ..... 0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH ..... 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
MTA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco or snuff? **Iña tsinia wogiten oij tamo earut smokeless tobacco products, tekei ikum dabaike oa snuff?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MTA14*

MTA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products? **Ean bita aiquen maramen nuwawen, wogiten ouwunon smokeless tobacco products?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MTA14*
MTA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month? **Otuwen dabaike awe ouwunon ean mana aiquen maramen nuwawen?** *Record all mentioned.*	CHEWING TOBACCO ..... A SNUFF ..... B OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
MTA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (***names of products mentioned in MTA12***)? . **Ean bita aiquen maramen nuwawen, eget ibum awe ouwunon (*names of products mentioned in MTA12*)?** *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.* *If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS ..... 0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH ..... 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
MTA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. **Ñage ateñ kor kidōyaw ikidō towe añōget nimen alcohol.** Have you ever drunk alcohol? **Iñga tsinia nimidō alcohol?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
MTA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum. **Añ adu aiquot alcohol ñea inim as aiquen gona oa dōbadōr it ipiya, oa aiquen shot cognac, vodka, whiskey oa rum.** How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips? **Egen am obweni ñaga adamonin am nimidō bita alcohol, oa ewad am nim?**	NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL ..... 00 AGE ..... ___ ___	00 ⇨*End*
MTA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? **Ean bita aiquen maramen nuwawen, egen ebakit ibum awe eogoeow nimidō bita alcohol?** *If respondent did not drink, record '00'.* *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.* *If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.*	DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH ..... 00 NUMBER OF DAYS ..... 0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH ..... 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	00 ⇨*End*
MTA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day? . **Ian bita aiqon maramen nuwawen, ean bita edae awe nimidō alcohol, egen ebakin nimōm ian aiworit edae?**	NUMBER OF DRINKS ..... ___ ___	

LIFE SATISFACTION		MLS
MLS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction. **Ateñ kidōyaw ikidō ean ibibōki mwe kibōki?** First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy? **Adamonin, gona w'ouge we ibiboki kor, nūñin ibiboki, gona ibiboki oa eroe, nūñin eroe oa eroe okor?** I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response. **Ñage anan aweidaw etaminei nim buōkaw ean am oneiy.** *Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.*	VERY HAPPY ..... 1 SOMEWHAT HAPPY ..... 2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY ..... 3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY ..... 4 VERY UNHAPPY 5	
MLS2. *Show the picture of the ladder.* Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. **Ñage, kania bitune dōgaide, kadad atsin 0 (ekeow) atsin ijoñ eada 10 (atae) eadaw ituga.** Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. **Tsinia añ ouge bwe bita dōgaide eadaw ituga omeata bita amoun tsimorum, mwe bita dōgaide atsin ijoñ omeata bita bakan tsimorum.** On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time? **Otuwen ekadad ean bita dōgaide awe enimō wa oijo ean bitune edae?** *Probe if necessary:* Which step comes closest to the way you feel? **Otuwen ekadad turuna bita awe enimō?**	LADDER STEP ..... ___ ___	
MLS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall? **Ababoana mane edae ea eobweni nuwawen, ogona w'ouge bita tsimorum omon, touga oa eo kor mo, baka, oa memak ñana?**	IMPROVED ..... 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME ..... 2 WORSENED 3	
MLS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall? **Mwe ian aiquot obweni atsin ñage, wa añañei aiok ñaga tsimorum inan omo, omo okor, oa eo kor, oa nan baka okor, oa memak ñana?**	BETTER ..... 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME ..... 2 WORSE 3	


Very happy
Somewhat happy
Neither happy, nor unhappy
Somewhat unhappy
Very unhappy

Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

MWM10. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES .....__ __ : __ __	
MWM11. *Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?*	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE ..... 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____ 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____ 3	
MWM12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 NAURUAN 2	
MWM13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 NAURUAN ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
MWM14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 NAURUAN ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
MWM15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	

MICS PLUS CONSENT		
MWM15A. *Check the name and line number of this questionnaire's respondent (MWM3). Check the names and line numbers of the respondents to all other questionnaires in this household: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONAIRE (HH47), 5 to 17 QUESTIONNAIRE (FS4) or UNDER 5 QUESTIONNAIRE (UF4): Has this questionnaire's respondent already been interviewed with any of the other questionnaires?*	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED (MWM3=HH47 OR MWM3=FS4 OR MWM3=UF4) .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW (MWM3≠HH47 AND MWM3≠FS4 AND MWM3≠UF4).....2	1 ⇨*MWM16*
MWM15B. Thank you for your participation. **Tubwa kor dogin wam participation.** The Nauru Bureau of Statistics will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 15 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate? **Ama Nauru Bureau of Statistics nan tuk riring ikūdo inon iyat derpon dōgit eoniñ epo n amenbwieni me rat ewak ion oa ion bwain imur. Ama teng emwinuw mwe wanim totow am buok ian bitune survey. Ia wa teng totow am bouk, gona ajuk oiyame wam numpun derpon bwe mam gonan egadaw ama ekur ngea edae omo iaw. Bwita derpon interview nun abu edae tekeiy aeta ma aijimo minute, mwe ama gonan tuk ebak ama kuredaw iyat maramen inon. Am bouk iyan bitune survey eiy voluntary, mwe tsiniya teng totu am doer ngage, wa gona meta ino imur. Inan eko bet pumwen eauw bwe dogin am participate ian bita derapon survey. A eibibokiei mane information wanan totow iyan bwita derpon interview anan ogog mwe yab epoa engame atonin wama team. Wa teng ajuk participate?**		
YES.....1 NO.....2		2 ⇨*MWM16*

MWM15C. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached? **Timine wam derapon numpa oa inga wami numpa na anowakin bwieme ngea mwa epo yan mana mwa gona ring eiy?**	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*MWM16*
MWM15D. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on. **Gona oijame wami derapon mana mwa epo yan na bwieme, mwe magada, wea oija kama tamo mana derapon numpa mana wan personal numpa ambina engamen ami ewak. Magada, gona oijame bita numpa amam gonan contact eiyju?**		

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
MWM15E. *Ask for and record phone number.*	——— ———	——— ———	——— ———
MWM15F. Just to confirm, the number is (***number from MWM15E***)? **Anum ta emi, wam numpa ngune (*number from MWM15E*)?** *If no, return to MWM15E and correct entry.*	YES.....1 NO.....2↘ *MWM15E*	YES.....1 NO.....2↘ *MWM15E*	YES.....1 NO.....2↘ *MWM15E*

MWM15G. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number? **Ngune eiy land line numpa oa mobile numpa?**	FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE 2	FIXED LINE .....1 MOBILE.....2	FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE 2
MWM15H1. Usually, what time of the day would be best to call you on this number? **Iket edae mo jya num ring eiyuw ian bitune numpa?**	**PERIOD** BETWEEN .....___ ___ AND.....___ ___ ANY TIME.....95 OTHER (*specify*) ___ 96	**PERIOD** BETWEEN.....___ ___ AND .....___ ___ ANY TIME .....95 OTHER (*specify*)____ 96	**PERIOD** BETWEEN.....___ ___ AND.....___ ___ ANY TIME .....95 OTHER (*specify*) ____96
MWM15H2. Usually, what days of the week are best to call you on this number? **Iket ibum iat eweek jya gona ring eiyu ian bitune numpa?** *Probe:* Any other day? **Inga jyu ibum mo?** *If X is recorded, no other answer is possible*	MONDAY .....A TUESDAY.....B WEDNESDAY .....C THURSDAY.....D FRIDAY..... E SATURDAY.....F SUNDAY.....G DK/NO PREF X	MONDAY..... A TUESDAY .....B WEDNESDAY.....C THURSDAY ..... D FRIDAY .....E SATURDAY ..... F SUNDAY ..... G DK/NO PREF..... X	MONDAY ..... A TUESDAY.....B WEDNESDAY ..... C THURSDAY.....D FRIDAY.....E SATURDAY.....F SUNDAY ..... G DK/NO PREF X
MWM15I. Remember, you may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached? **Omaron, awe gona epoa kama wami numpa ngea mwa epo yan anowakon bwieme, mwe magada, wea oija kama wami personal numpa mana wan engamen ami ewak. Inga jyu numpa mam owonan jya num ring eiyjuw.**	YES.....1↘ *[P2]* NO.....2↘ *MWM16*	YES ..... 1↘ *[P3]* NO ..... 2↘ *MWM16*	YES.....1↘ *[P4]* NO.....2↘ *MWM16*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used:..... ☐

MWM16. *Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?*

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?*

- ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?*
  - ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*
  - ☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*
- ☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
UF1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**UF2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
UF3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**UF4**. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
UF5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**UF6**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	
UF7. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2023	**UF8**. *Record the time:*	HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.

UF9. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY ..... 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*UF10B* 2 ⇨*UF10A*
UF10A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from Nauru Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from UF3***)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 20 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now? **(*Your name*) ña egõ. Ama bain Nauru Bureau of Statistics. Ama eow bitune survey towe añõgen eoniñ, edodu mwe eñamet ewak. A teñ dorer aw añõgen tsimorun (*child's name from UF3*). Bitune ama kidõ nan abu edae raquõ. Memak mana edorer ama õtsinim eab meta atsin ne. Tsinya waeo teñ aneiy ama kudo oa teñ idug bitune interview, magada kor wa paname. Gona n õaweiy?**	**UF10B**. Now I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from UF3***)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now? **Ňage a teñ nim dorer aw añõgen (*child's name from UF3*) tsimorun. Bitune ama kidõ nan abu edae raquõ. Memak mana edorer ama õtsinim eab meta atsin ne. Tsinya waeo teñ aneiy ama kudo oa teñ idug bitune interview, magada kor wa paname. Gona n õaweiy?**	
YES ..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨*UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*UF17*	

UF17. *Result of interview for children under 5* *Codes refer to mother/caretaker.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (***name***)'s Birth Certificate and any immunisation record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.. **Ian obwen aeo õaweijida, magada gona aiyuk õrean wan (*name*)'s buch bein daein an pudu mwe itamo record towe immunisation atsin turin wan amen health provider? Mwa nan teñ edadorerei.**		
UB1. On what day, month and year was (***name***) born? **Edae ken, maramen mwe eobweni ñaga pudu (*name*)?** *Probe:* What is (his/her) birthday? **Eken daein (his/her) pudu ?** *If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.* *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH DAY ..... __ __ DK DAY ..... 98 MONTH ..... __ __ YEAR ..... 2 0 __ __	
UB2. How old is (***name***)? **Egeten an obweni (*name*)?** *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (his/her) last birthday? **Egeten an obweni (*name*) ñago dugin an daein pudu.** *Record age in completed years.* *Record '0' if less than 1 year.* *If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __	
UB3. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨ *End*
UB4. *Check the respondent's line number (UF4) in UNDER FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2	2 ⇨ *UB6*
UB5. *Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?*	YES, ED10=0 ..... 1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨ *UB8B* 2 ⇨ *End*
UB6. Has (***name***) ever attended any early childhood education programme, such as playcentre or kindergarten? **Iña tsinia (*name*) meta tamo early childhood education programme, tekei playcentre/kindergarten?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *End*

UB7. At any time since February 2023, did (he/she) attend (*programmes mentioned in UB6*)? **Atsin ñago ean February 2022, (he/she) meta aijuk bita (*programmes mentioned in UB6*)?**	YES.....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*UB8A* 2 ⇨*End*
UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend (***programmes mentioned in UB6***)? **(he/she) meta aijuk (*programmes mentioned in UB6*) mana edae ñaga?** **UB8B**. You have mentioned that (***name***) has attended an early childhood education programme this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme? **Awe ogein dadorereij ñaga (*name*) ogein meta early childhood education programme ean mane edaein kereri.Iña (he/she) meta aijuk bitune programme?**	YES.....1 NO 2	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. Does (***name***) have a birth certificate? **Tsimine aiyuk wan buch in daein an pudu (*name*)?** *If yes, ask:* May I see it? **Gona ña aea?**	YES, SEEN.....1 YES, NOT SEEN .....2 NO .....3 DK 8	1 ⇨*End* 2 ⇨*End*
BR2. Has (***name***)'s birth been registered with the Government Birth Death and Marriage (BDM) Registrar? **Ogein oiya buch n an daein pudu (*name*) turun Government Birth Death mwe Marriage (BDM) Registrar?**	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	1 ⇨*End*
BR3. Do you know how to register (***name***)'s birth? **Wo tsid aiyuk amamo en buch n an daein pudu (*name*)?**	YES.....1 NO 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (***name***)? **Egen ebakin wan eoniñ da buch oa da buch mana etamineiy ean mwa godowa ea (*name*)?**	NONE ..... 00 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (***name***) plays with when (he/she) is at home. **Ateñ tsied mana imin (*name*) karamoneiy ia (amune/eitune) tuk anowak.** Does (he/she) play with: **Ada (he/she) karamon epoa:** [A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home? **Beit karamon tekei, degũmurun, odo, oa beit karamon mana eõmamo eow anowak?** [B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys? **Beit karamon erow iat etoa oa beit karamon eõmamoeow eñat kamamo?** [C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves? **Mũñana imin bein anowak, tekei iwur it ijeiji, oa imin ñana ibowõñ aton, tekei dabwike, epe, imingõgõrõ meg ian gan oa ret imin erõ?**	Y N DK HOMEMADE TOYS ..... 1 2 8 TOYS FROM A SHOP ..... 1 2 8 HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 2 8	
EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children. **Edae ibiun tsimine daein an eñab bina raña eoniñ nan erowi ewak bwe re nim tuwap, gabũr ekarawin, oa ian imit ibiun mwe re nim erowi kor eoniñ.** On how many days in the past week was (***name***): **Egen ibum ean bita eweek wowen (name)** [A] Left alone for more than an hour? **Ogein erowi dugun eiquot hour oa raquõ ken?** [B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? **Iña tsinia eoniñ yon raña, raquõ ea bet eiquot hour, tekei, eoniñ ñea ijõñin atae an obweni?** *If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR..... __ NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ..... __	
EC4. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*End*

EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (***name***): **Ean mane aijubum nuwawen, iña tsinia awe oa eñamen ewak ngabina atamaijimo an eobeni eada ar riring mañgane ememori epoda (*name*):** *If 'Yes', ask:* Who engaged in this activity with (***name***)? **Ijegen meg iturun ean bitune ememori itañin (*name*)?** *A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.* *Record all that apply.* *'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.*		MOTHER	FATHER	OTHER	NO ONE	
[A] Read books or looked at picture books with (***name***)? **Retinei da buch oa aea buch timine taminei yan epoa (*name*)?**	READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y	
[B] Told stories to (***name***)? **Pana (*name*) etoroñab ibiun?**	TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y	
[C] Sang songs to or with (***name***), including lullabies? **Riañei iriañ oa riañ epoa (*name*), oa riaña riañin mimi?**	SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y	
[D] Took (***name***) outside the home? **Abu (*name*) atonin bita ewak?**	TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y	
[E] Played with (***name***)? **Karamõn turun (*name*)?**	PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y	
[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (***name***)? **Totuwa eg, õdadũ, oa eare imit ibiun epoa (*name*)?**	NAMED	A	B	X	Y	

EC21. I would like to ask you about certain things (***name***) is currently able to do. Please keep in mind that children can develop and learn at a different pace. For example, some start talking earlier than others, or they might already say some words but not yet form sentences. So, it is fine if your child is not able to do all the things I am going to ask about. You can let me know if you have any doubts about what answer to give. **Ateng kudeiyuw imit ibiun (*name*) muñgane awe wo gona riring. Magada wo ta amekon ian am kamarar aga oining gona ngabeda mwe ajida eman iat ekekae emed. Tekeiy, ibiun ar awedon edorer ea ibiun, oa ar awedon araiy ebiun edorer mwe eõ dugdug ia bwita ngaim eogona riring memak muñgane imin nga enim kudeiyuwen. Wõ ogona panamwe ia tsimine am eõ tueb ian muñgana am dorer wo nim aneiy eame.** Can (***name***) walk on an uneven surface, for example a bumpy or steep road, without falling? **Ogana (*name*) õd onge ean etong ngana ya mo medanan, tekeiy ja pougudu pwakada oa an garudo medanan, mwe eo pudu?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC22. Can (***name***) jump up with both feet leaving the ground? **Ogona (*name*) ri ituga epoa aro nanan erowi ijung?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC23. Can (***name***) dress (***him/herself***), that is, put on pants and a shirt without help? **Ogana (*name*) ajuk teiy (*him/herself*) edowa bwetowon, mana kor, edowa an tungjeng mwe an tsiod mwe eko bouken?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC24. Can (***name***) fasten and unfasten buttons without help? **Ogana (*name*) ajuk teiy pwaden eiy mwe roda won pwaden mwe eko bouken?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC25. Can (***name***) say 10 or more words like "mama" or "ball"? **Ogana (*name*) ajuk araij atai oa ebak eket edorer tekeiy "inõ" oa "dabor"?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC26. Can (***name***) speak using sentences of 3 or more words that go together, for example "I want water" or "The house is big"? **Ogana (*name*) ajuk pwat etorongub eon an oganan eyju oa ebak eket edorer ngana ar arowonagada, tekeiy "a teng ebok" oa "bwita ewak owak"?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*EC28* 8 ⇨*EC28*

EC27. Can (***name***) speak using sentences of 5 or more words that go together, for example "The house is very big"? **Ogana (*name*) pwat etorongub ion ean an ogonon ea aijimo oa ebak ekena edorer ñgana epoda, tekeiy "Ngea bita ewak owak okor"?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC28. Can (***name***) correctly use any of the words "I," "you," "she," or "he," for example "I want water," or "He eats rice"? **Ogana (*name*) emwi an owonan inon mangane edorer "nga," "awe," "eita," oa "amea," tek eiy " nga teng eiy ebok," oa "eiy õn ered"?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC29. If you show (***name***) an object (***he/she***) knows well, such as a cup or animal, can (***he/she***) consistently name it? **Ia awe ewewida (*name*) imiton ion (*he/she*) tsied kor bwita, gat equor oa imin gakara, nan gona (*he/she*) koreda pwan egen?** *Probe:* By consistently I mean that (***he/she***) uses the same word to refer to the same object, even if the word used is not fully correct. **Ia eiy koreda pwan bita edoerer touwe bita imin (*he/she*) owanun en tuk bita edorer ngea pwanan tuk bita imin, ngaga bwet eõ kor emi ngarana edorer.**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC30. Can (***name***) recognise at least 5 letters of the alphabet? **Gona (*name*) õijuwõñ oa pan egon 5 alphabet**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC31. Can (***name***) write (***his/her***) own name? **Ogana (*name*) teiy ere (*his/her*) egen?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC32. Does (***name***) recognise all numbers from 1 to 5? **(*Name*) tsiet aiyuk egon mwe oiyuwoñ bita kewewin memak mana kadad atsin aiquen ea 5?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC33. If you ask (***name***) to give you 3 objects, such as 3 stones does (***he/she***) give you the correct amount? **Ogana oudana (*name*) nim oijaw eijyu imin, tekeiy eiyju epe oa tamo imin mwe num eijyu ebakun, anan (*he/she*) ajuk emwi eboukin?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC34. Can (***name***) count 10 objects, for example 10 fingers or 10 blocks, without mistakes? **Ogana (*name*) adu atai imin, tek eiy atai tsinabwem oa atai blocks, mwe ya pwer?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

EC35. Can (***name***) do an activity, such as colouring or playing with building blocks, without repeatedly asking for help or giving up too quickly? **Ogana (*name*) aiyuk riring imiton, tek eiy kara oa karamen oa amamoen blocks, mwe ya redoa an kudo boug oa pwarin eado?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC36. Does (***name***) ask about familiar people other than parents when they are not there, for example "Where is Grandma? **Ogana (*name*) ajuk udo añgon aran an doudu ion eya inen mwe itongin ija eko na bita ngame, tek eiy "inga eita ibu?"**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC37. Does (***name***) offer to help someone who seems to need help? **Ogana (*name*) ajuk toto an boug ea engame nga bwina ar eteng eiy boug?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC38. Does (***name***) get along well with other children? **(*Name*) gona meg epoa eoniñ ibiun?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC39. The next two questions have five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. **Nan marowa ayu kudõ ngage aworin eiyjimo ekekayet medenan ekudor. Anon retinai ow mungane erewet ikudõr ion mwe ion.** How often does (***name***) seem to be very sad or depressed? **Atowon wongon an (*name*) wõ yed eroi kor oa mwijinga?** Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year, or never? **Wo nan uge dorer: jaranjaran, tedain iyat eweek, tedain iyat mwaramen, oa ewad daen yat eobweni, oa ekeo kor?**	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER ..... 5 DK 8	
EC40. Compared with children of the same age, how much does (***name***) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults? **Kewew eiy eon oining bwina tsidobo ara eobweni, atowon an (*name*) tudeiy, kamwid, oa ere ben a oining ibun oa engub?** Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more, or a lot more? **Wo nan uge am dorer ajuk: ekobwiwid ja uga, ewad, tsidabo, oa ebak eken?**	NOT AT ALL ..... 1 LESS ..... 2 THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 A LOT MORE ..... 5 DK 8	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 ..... 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*End*
UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if you or any other adult in your household has used this method with ***(name)*** in the past month. **Eñab owunon emedena ibiun nim ereri ea eoniñ bita eōr ñea emwi oa nim pana bita eōr eo mo. Añа nan retsineiy earut eōr ñane ouwanon. Amagada paname tsinia awe oa eñab ibiun ian am ewak ura ouwanon bitune eōr epoa (*name*) mana maramen nuwawen**	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something ***(name)*** liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. **Ōkeō ereduen, ōkeō woun mana imin (*name*) teñeiy oa eo oiya towōn (him/her) nim erowi ewak.**	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2	
[B] Explained why ***(name)***'s behavior was wrong. **Ōkidō adekai eo emwi eōrin (*name*).**	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1 2	
[C] Shook (him/her). **Eiriran (him/her).**	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her). **Warewar ei, eturañañ ei (him/her).**	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do. **Oija (him/her) imin enim ririñ.**	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. **Ijatow, tamwitōn oa ibarorow (him/her) ean oebin ouwanon bem.**	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object. **Eirira (him/her) ean oebin oa tamo ean rabadan epoa imin tekei perr, ekadage, edabike oa imin ñana enowewe.**	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that. **Emwemwinōn (him/her) eikūba, kenañanañ oa eg ion.**	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	

[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears. **Eirira oa ijatow (him/her) ean emen, tūbūn oa dānūñen.** [J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. **Eirira oa ijatow (him/her) ean ben oa nanan.** [K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could. **Eira (him/her), tekei oaio kor eira en (him/her).**	HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS ..... 1 2 HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG ..... 1 2 BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
UCD3. *Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the questionnaire for children age 5-17?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *UCD5*
UCD4. *Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *End*
UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished? **Wa tūebon ñana tsinia wanim añabida oa ereri eoniñ iat dabar, teñeiy kor bita eoniñ enim kaduwai mwe kanakei?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*End*
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (***name***) may have. **Ateñ kidõ yaw ikidõ añogen an kejeija (name) ogein arowoña.** Does (***name***) wear glasses? **Ouwanon perati (*name*)?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF3. Does (***name***) use a hearing aid? **(*Name*) ouwanon beit kaiyot edorer?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF4. Does (***name***) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking? **(*Name*) ouwanon imin oa teñei ipuok dogin an dũgidugo?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF5. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. **Ean mana kidõ ñage, A nan kõñaw wanim õnei eow ean am ijij equon atsin ean mane aeoq ikidõ. Atsin ean mane ikidõ, gona aiyuk pan ñaga (*name*): 1) Eko keijeja, 2) timine an keijeja, 3) ebak kor keijeja, oa 4) ñea (ameta/eita) eogona** *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all? **Õmaran mana aeoq ikidõ: Gona w'ouge aem ñaga** **(*name*) 1) Eko keijeja, 2) timine an keijeja, 3) ebak kor keijeja, oa 4) ñea (ameta/eita) eogona**		
UCF6. *Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?*	YES, UCF2=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF7A* 2 ⇨*UCF7B*
UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? **Tsinia (ameta/eita) ouwanon perati, Ada (*name*) omo aiyuk an tero?** **UCF7B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? **(*Name*) Eo garo an terõ?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF8. *Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, UCF3=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF9A* 2 ⇨*UCF9B*

UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? **Tsinia (ameta/eita) ouwanon bait kaiyot edorer (*name*) Eo garo ea an kaiyot noñit imin tekeiy an dorer eñame oa noñit ekeõñ?** **UCF9B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? **Ada (*name*) eo garo ea an kaiyot noñit imin tekeiy an dorer eñame oa ekeõñ?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
UCF10. *Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, UCF4=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF11* 2 ⇨*UCF13*
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking? **Tsinia (ameta/eita) dũgidugo mwe eo ouwanon imin oa eñame puok, timine an eiyaea (*name*) tsinia dũgidugo?**	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking? **Tsinia (ameta/eita) ouwanon imin oa eñame puok, (*name*) timine an eiyaea?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	1 ⇨*UCF14* 2 ⇨*UCF14* 3 ⇨*UCF14* 4 ⇨*UCF14*
UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking? **Kababoana eoniñ bina etsitobo an obweni, timine an eiyaea (*name*) tsinia dũgidugo?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF14 . Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand? **Kababoana eoniñ bina etsitobo an obweni, timine an eiyaea (*name*) tsinia ijida imin ñana kadudu owunon ben?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL 4	
UCF15. Does (***name***) have difficulty understanding you? **Ada (*name*) tsimine an eiyaea tsinia nim kokon metuwa mana imin awe reit pan?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL 4	
UCF16. When (***name***) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)? **Tsinia (*name*) dorer, tsimine aiyuk an eo metuwaw (ameta/eita)?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty learning things? **Kababoana eoniñ bina etsitobo an obweni, timine an eiyaea (*name*) ean an kereri eiy imin?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4	

UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty playing? **Kababoana eoniñ bina etsitobo an obweni, (*name*) timine an eiyaea tsinia nim karamen?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL 4	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
BD1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 4.....2	 2 ⇨*End*
BD2. Has (***name***) ever been breastfed? **(*Name*) ogein ōkimama?**	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*BD3A* 8 ⇨*BD3A*
BD3. Is (***name***) still being breastfed? **(*Name*) reit ōkimama?**	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
BD3A. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1.....1 AGE 2 2	 2 ⇨*End*
BD4. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (***name***) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple? **Ňago nene, ean mana ibūm oa ōbūm, iña tsinia (*name*) ren atsin ean dōbadōr epoa mwet kimama?**	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
BD5. Did (***name***) drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) yesterday, during the day or night? **Inga (*name*) ren Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) ñago nene, ean mana ibūm oa ōbūm?**	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
BD6. Did (***name***) drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines yesterday, during the day or night? **Inga (*name*) ren oa ijeiji vitamin oa mineral supplements oa tamo ekogomwe ñago nene, ean mana ibūm oa ōbūm?**	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	

BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (***name***) may have had yesterday during the day or the night. **Ňage ateñ ūdōnuw añogen memak mūñana ibiun liquids mana (*name*) gona ogein nim ñago nene, ean mana ibūm oa ōbūm.** Please include liquids consumed outside of your home. **Amagada epoda liquids nim atonin am ewak** Did (***name***) drink (***name of item***) yesterday during the day or the night: **Inga jya (*name*) nim (*name of item*) ñago nene, ean mana ibūm oa ōbūm.**		YES	NO	DK	
[A] Plain water? **Ebōk?**	PLAIN WATER	1	2	8	
[B] Juice or juice drinks? **Juice oa juice eren?**	JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS	1	2	8	
[C] Clear broth, clear soup? **E tob ngea derder/bwebwe/miroro?**	CLEAR BROTH	1	2	8	
[D] Infant formula, such as S26, Lactogen? **Nimet eoniñ, tekei S26, Lactogen?**	INFANT FORMULA	1	2 ⇩ *BD7[E]*	8 ⇩ *BD7[E]*	
[D1] How many times did (***name***) drink infant formula? **Egen ebakin an (*name*) nim nimet eoniñ formula?** *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA .....__ DK.....8				
[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk? **Ikimama atsin ean imingōgōro, tekei fresh, iat diriboūt oa powdered ikimama?**	MILK	1	2 ⇩ *BD7[X]*	8 ⇩ *BD7[X]*	
[E1] How many times did (***name***) drink milk? **Egen ebakin daein (*name*) an ren kimama?** *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK .....__ DK.....8				
[X] Any other liquids? **Iña iyu liquids?**	OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2 ⇩ *BD8*	8 ⇩ *BD8*	
[X1] *Record all other liquids mentioned.*	(*Specify*) _____				

BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (***name***) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.

- Think about when (***name***) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?
  Ňage ateñ kidõ eaw añoget imin memak (name) õn ñago nene, ean mana ibūm oa õbūm. Magada pan bet mana ijeiji eiy õn atonin bwim.
  - **Amaran añogen (name) ñaga rida ñago nene. Tsimine imin (he/she) õn mana edae ñaga?**

  If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (***name***) ate at that time. *Probe:* Anything else?
  If 'Yes' ask: **Amagada gona paname memak *(name)* un ngaga iyat bita edae.** *Prob:* **Inga ju?**

Record answers using the food groups below.

- What did (***name***) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?
- **Iken imin (name) ririñ iruwin? Tsimine imin (he/she) õn mana edae ñaga?**

Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that the child went to sleep until the next morning.

For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (***name***) eat (***food group items***) yesterday during the day or the night **Ogein nim garõ, (*name*) õn (*food group items*) ñago nene, mana edae oa bita ibum.**		YES	NO	DK
[A] Yogurt made from animal milk? **Yogurt eamamo atsin ean kimaman mingõgõrõ?** *Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.*	YOGURT	1	2 ⇩ *BD8[B]*	8 ⇩ *BD8[B]*
[A1] How many times did (***name***) eat yogurt? **Egen ebakin edae (*name*) õn yogurt?** *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT ..... __ DK 8			
[B] Any baby food, such as Heinz, Farex Baby Rice? **Iña añõt eoniñ, tekei Heinz, Farex Baby Rice?**	FORTIFIED BABY FOOD	1	2	8
[C] Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains? **Brot, reid, noodle, porridge, oa mana ijeiji eamamo eow atsin ean grains?**	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8
[D] Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside? **Pumpkin, carrot, squash, oa pededa ñana Babobo oa Miraro ian?**	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2	8
[E] White potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots? **Põdeda Burubur, Yams burubur, cassava, oa itamo ijeiji amamo atsin ean awaran?**	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2	8
[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as bele leaves? **Itamo ret imin erõ ñea aditur, tekei ret bele?**	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8

[G] Ripe mangoes or ripe papayas ? **Dõmangko ñan emer oa dababeiya emer oa pumpkin oa doremeren?**	RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA	1	2	8	
[H] Any other fruits or vegetables, such as grapes, cabbage or tomatoes? **Itamo quan oa badetabor, tekei mana quan oa badetabor itsiet?**	OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES	1	2	8	
[I] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats? **Aān, kidney, idirūko oa itamo ibūriot imin?gõgõro.**	ORGAN MEATS	1	2	8	
[J] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck or sausages made from these meats? **Tamo earut duwen, tekei ikū, ikumo, etsiape, etsige, domo, derak oa toded amamo atsin ean mane duwen?**	OTHER MEATS	1	2	8	
[K] Eggs? **Peit damo?**	EGGS	1	2	8	
[L] Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried? **Iu oa igupa, ñea tsimedu oa emadetõ?**	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2	8	
[M] Beans, peas, lentils or nuts, including any foods made from these? **Bean, peas, lentils oa nuts, epoa itamo ijeiji amamo eow atsin mane?**	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2	8	
[N] Cheese or other food made from animal milk? **Cheese oa ijeiji ibiun amamo atsin kimaman imin gõgõro?**	CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK	1	2	8	
[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food? **Ijeiji enowewe, eo kor enowewe, oa ijeiji ñea emeroro?**	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2 ⇨ *BD9*	8 ⇨ *BD9*	
[X1] *Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.*	(*Specify*) _____				
BD9. How many times did (***name***) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night? **Egen ebakit edae (*name)* õn ijeiji ñana enowewe, eo kor enowewe oa ijeiji emeroro ñago nene, ean mana edae oa ñaga abum.** *If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].* *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK 8				

IMMUNISATION			IM
IM1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*		AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 4.....2	2 ⇨ *End*
IM2. Do you have a Child Health Card, immunisation records from a private health provider or any other document where (***name***)'s vaccinations are written down? **Timine aiyuk wam Child Health Card, immunisations record atsin turin private health provider oa mana da buch ibiun ere eow ian mana wan (*name*)'s beit etabab.**		YES, HAS ONLY CARD(S).....1 YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT.....2 YES, HAS CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT.....3 NO, HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT.....4	1 ⇨ *IM5* 3 ⇨ *IM5*
IM3. Did you ever have a Child Health Card or immunisation records from a private health provider for (***name***)? **Timine kor wam Child Health Card oa immunization record atsin turin private health provider dogin (*name*)?**		YES.....1 NO 2	
IM4. *Check IM2:*		HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2 .....1 HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4.....2	2 ⇨ *IM11*
IM5. May I see the Child Health Card (and/or) other document? **Gona ña aea mana Child Health Card (mwe/oa) da buch ibiun?**		YES, ONLY CARD(S) SEEN.....1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN.....2 YES, CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN.....3 NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN.....4	4 ⇨ *IM11*

IM6. *(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents.* *(b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.*		**DATE OF IMMUNISATION**								
		DAY		**MONTH**		**YEAR**				
BCG	BCG					2	0			
HBV (at birth)	HepB0					2	0			
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1					2	0			
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2					2	0			
Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3					2	0			
Polio (IPV) 3	IPV3					2	0			
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 1	Penta1					2	0			
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 2	Penta2					2	0			
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 3	Penta3					2	0			
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 1	PCV1					2	0			
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 2	PCV2					2	0			
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 3	PCV3					2	0			

Rotavirus 1	Rota1					2	0			
Rotavirus 2	Rota2					2	0			
MR 1	MR1					2	0			
MR 2	MR2					2	0			
DPT	DPT					2	0			

IM7. *Check IM6: Are all vaccines (BCG to DPT) recorded?*	YES.....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*
IM8A. Did (***name***) participate in April 2023 immunization week? **Iña tsinia (*name*) meta mane week n an arenan kogomwe iyan April 2023?**	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
IM9. In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did (***name***) receive any other vaccinations including vaccinations received during the April 2023 Immunization week just mentioned? **Ean mana erepot ian wan dabuch(s) mana awe aweida me, inga tsinia (*name*) ogein oiya etabab ibiun epoa mana kõgõmwe arub oiya ean bita maramen April arub epan?**	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
IM10. *Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations.* *Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received. For each vaccination not received record '00' in day column.* *When finished, go to End of module.*		⇨*End*
IM11. Has (***name***) ever received any vaccinations to prevent (him/her) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in April 2023 Immunization Week? **Iña tsinia (*name*) ogein abu etabab ñana nan idug (him/her) adat erut earak, epoa etabab ogein abu ean bita April Immunization week?**	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
IM12A.Did (***name***) participate in the April 2023 immunization week? **Iña tsinia (*name*) meta mane April 2023 week n an arenan kogomwe?**	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
IM13. *Check IM11 and IM12A:*	ALL NO OR DK .....1 AT LEAST ONE YES.....2	1 ⇨*IM28*
IM14. Has (***name***) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis – that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar? **Iña tsinia (*name*) ogein abu BCG tebab bwe dõgin TB – ñea, etabab eiyõn ean ben oa baraunbwen ina nan tsimine an meta scar?**	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	

IM15. Did (***name***) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination – that is an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B disease – within the first 24 hours after birth? **Iña tsinia (*name*) ogein abu Hepatitis B tebab – ñea, etabab eiyõn ean onan nim adug earak Hepatitis B – ean bita adamonin anarama ma aeoq hour eruwin an pudu?**	YES, WITHIN 24 HOURS.....1 YES, BUT NOT WITHIN 24 HOURS.....2 NO .....3 DK 8	
IM16. Has (***name***) ever received any vaccination drops in the mouth to protect (him/her) from polio? **Iña tsinia (*name*) ogein abu tebab ñea totu ian mwin nim eraña (ameta/eita) atsin ean polio?** *Probe by indicating that the first drop is usually given at the same time as injections to prevent other diseases.*	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	2 ⇨*IM20* 8 ⇨*IM20*
IM18. How many times were the polio drops received? **Egen ebakin an daein oiya mane polio drops?**	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK 8	
IM19. The last time (***name***) received the polio drops, did (he/she) also get an injection to protect against polio? **Bita dugin edae (*name*) oiya bita polio drops, (ameta/eita) etabab eiyan bet tebab dõgin dugien polio?** *Probe to ensure that both were given, drops and injection.*	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
IM20. Has (***name***) ever received a Pentavalent vaccination – that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent (him/her) from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, Hepatitis B disease, and Haemophilus influenzae type b? **Iña tsinia (*name*) ogein oiya Pentavalent tebab – ngea, etabab eiyan ian onan enim adug (ameta/eita) tsinia nim gona tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, Hepatitis B, mwe Haemophilus influenza type b?** *Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the polio drops.*	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	2 ⇨*IM22* 8 ⇨*IM22*
IM21. How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine received? **Egen ebakit edae an oiya (*name*) bita tebab Pentavalent?**	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK 8	

IM22. Has (***name***) ever received a Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination – that is, an injection to prevent (him/her) from getting pneumococcal disease, including ear infections and meningitis caused by pneumococcus? **Inga tsinia (name) ogein abu Pneumococcal Conjugate ngea, etabab eiyan enim adug (him/her) tsinia nim gona pneumococcal, epoa infect denigum mwe meningitis wo gona eo eon pneumococcus?** *Probe by indicating that Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.*	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*IM24* 8 ⇨*IM24*
IM23. How many times was the Pneumococcal vaccine received? **Egen ebakin am abu bita Pneumococcal tebab?**	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK 8	
IM24. Has (***name***) ever received a rotavirus vaccination – that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhoea? **Iña tsinia (name) ogein abu bita rotavirus-ngea bwe iey, ren ebok ngea udon yan mwim enim adug diarrhoea?** *Probe by indicating that rotavirus vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.*	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*IM26* 8 ⇨*IM26*
IM25. How many times was the rotavirus vaccine received? **Egen ebakin am abu bita rotavirus vaccine?**	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK 8	
IM26. Has (***name***) ever received a MR/MMR vaccine – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 12 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles and rubella? **Iña tsinia (*name*) ogein abu MR tebab – ñea tebab eiyan ben ñaga atamaro an maram oa eñab iken – bwe nim raña (ameta/eita) atsin ean earak measle, mumps mwe rubella?**	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*IM27B* 8 ⇨*IM27B*
IM26A. How many times was the MR/MMR vaccine received? **Egen ebakin edae oiya en bita MR tebab**	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK 8	
IM27B. Has (***name***) ever received the DPT Booster vaccination? **Iña tsinia (*name*) ogein oiya bita tebab DPT?**	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
IM28. *Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS AT HEALTH FACILITY for this child. Complete the Information Panel on that Questionnaire*		

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA1. In the last two weeks, has (***name***) had diarrhoea? **Ian bita aro week wawen, iña tsinia (*name*) gona diarrhoea?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA14* 8 ⇨*CA14*
CA2. *Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?*	YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK ..... 1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨*CA3A* 2 ⇨*CA3B*
CA3A. I would like to know how much (***name***) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes breastmilk, Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. **Ateñ tsid egen ouwakin oiya en (*name*) eren ean mana edae ñaga diarrhoea? Metu bet kimama en, Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) mwe mana liquid ibiun oiya epoa ekogomwe.** During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? **Ean mana edae (*name*) tuk yan an diarrhoea, iña tsinia (ameta/eita) aredoatu an oiya nimen eren, oa touga ñaben, oa owak eken?** *If 'less', probe*: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less? **Iña tsinia (ameta/eita) aredoatu an oiya nimen, oa kadudu okor?** **CA3B**. I would like to know how much (***name***) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. **Ateñ tsied egen ouwakin oiya en (*name*) eren ean mana edae ñaga diarrhoea? Metu bet kimama en, Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) mwe mana liquid ibiun oiya epoa ekogomwe.** During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? **Ean mana edae (*name*) tuk yan an diarrhoea, iña tsinia (ameta/eita) aredoatu an oiya nimen eren, oa touga ñaben, oa owak eken?** *If 'less', probe*: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less? **Iña tsinia (ameta/eita) aredoatu an oiya nimen, oa kadudu okor?**	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS ..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 NOTHING TO DRINK ..... 5 DK 8	

CA4. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? **Ean mana edae (*name*) gona diarrhoea, iñga tsinia (ameta/eita) aredoatu oiya en õñan ijeiji, touga ñaben, ebak eken, oa eko kor imin õn?** *If 'less', probe:* Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less? **Iña tsinia (ameta/eita) aredoatu an daein ijeiji oa kadudu kor?**	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS ..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 STOPPED FOOD ..... 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD ..... 7 DK 8	
CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source? **Wõ anani añogen oa õgõmwe en bein bita diarrhoea atsin aton?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*CA7* 8 ⇨*CA7*
CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment? **I ino wa kanani advice oa õgõmwe en?** *Probe:* Anywhere else? **Iña iju etañ?** *Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST ..... C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC ..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
CA7. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given: **Ean mana edae (*name*) gona bita diarrhoea, iña (ameta/eita) oiya:** [A] A fluid made from a special packet called ORS packet solution? **Ekõgõme meg iat packet ORS solution egen?** [C] Zinc tablets or syrup? **Zinc tablets oa syrup coconut water?** [D] Coconut water? **Ini ?**	Y N DK FLUID FROM ORS PACKET ..... 1 2 8 ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP ..... 1 2 8 COCONUT WATER 1 2 8	
CA8. *Check CA7[A] : Was child given any ORS?*	YES, YES IN CA7[A] ..... 1 NO, 'NO' OR 'DK' IN CA7[A] 2	2 ⇨*CA10*

CA9. Where did you get the (***ORS mentioned in CA7[A]]***)? **I ino ōni bita (*ORS mentioned in CA7[A]*)?** *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST ..... C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC ..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R OTHER (*specify*)_____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
CA10. *Check CA7[C]: Was child given any zinc?*	YES, CA7[C]=1 ..... 1 NO, CA7[C] ≠1 2	2 ⇨*CA12*
CA11. Where did you get the zinc? **I ino ōni bita zinc?** *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST ..... C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC ..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R OTHER (*specify*)_____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
CA12. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea? **Iña iju imin oija bwe nim ōgōmwe bita diarrhoea?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*CA14* 8 ⇨*CA14*

CA13. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea? . **Iken bet iju oiya bwe nim õgõmwe diarrhoea?** *Probe*: Anything else? **Iña iju?** *Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.* _____ *(Name of brand)*	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC ..... A ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA) ..... B OTHER PILL OR SYRUP ..... G UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP ..... H **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC ..... L NON-ANTIBIOTIC ..... M UNKNOWN INJECTION ..... N INTRAVENOUS (IV) ..... O HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE ..... Q OTHER (*specify*)_____ X	
CA14. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) been ill with a fever? **Ean mana aro week wawen, iña tsinia (*name*) arak eiy ikũñijow?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
CA16. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) had an illness with a cough? **Ean mana aro week wawen, , iña tsinia (*name*) arak eiy beõbeõ?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
CA17. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing? **Ean mana aro week wawen, iña tsinia (*name*) meta wipõ, ebeo gon oa eija ea an õnani gon**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA19* 8 ⇨*CA19*
CA18. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose? **Ñea bita an wipõ oa eija ea an õnani gon dugun bita an eo mo ian barran oa õbõñ bodin?**	PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY ..... 1 BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY ..... 2 BOTH ..... 3 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6 DK 8	1 ⇨*CA20* 2 ⇨*CA20* 3 ⇨*CA20* 6 ⇨*CA20* 8 ⇨*CA20*
CA19. *Check CA14: Did child have fever?*	YES, CA14=1 ..... 1 NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 8 2	 2 ⇨*CA30*
CA20. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source? **Wõ anani añogen oa õgõmwe en bein bita earak atsin aton**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA22* 8 ⇨*CA22*

CA21. From where did you seek advice or treatment? **Atsin I ino wanani añogen oa õgõmwe?** *Probe:* Anywhere else? **Iña iju etañ?** *Record all providers mentioned, but do not prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST ..... C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC ..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R OTHER (*specify*)_____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
CA22. At any time during the illness, was (***name***) given any medicine for the illness? **Ean mana edae ñaga arak, iña (*name*) ogein oija kõgõmwe dogin bita arak?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ *CA30* 8 ⇨ *CA30*
CA23. What medicine was (***name***) given? **Ikegen ekogome oija (*name*)?** *Probe:* Any other medicine? **Iña iju ekogome?** *Record all medicines given.* *If unable to determine type of medicine, write the brand name and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of brand)* _____ *(Name of brand)*	**ANTIBIOTICS** AMOXICILLIN ..... L COTRIMOXAZOLE ..... M OTHER ANTIBIOTIC PILL/SYRUP ..... N OTHER ANTIBIOTIC INJECTION/IV ..... O **OTHER MEDICATIONS** PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN ..... R ASPIRIN ..... S IBUPROFEN ..... T ONLY BRAND NAME RECORDED ..... W OTHER (*specify*)_____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
CA24. *Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?*	YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L-O ..... 1 NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED 2	2 ⇨ *CA30*

CA25. Where did you get the (***name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O***)? **Wa aniow i bita (*name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O*)?** *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST ..... C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC ..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... W **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R OTHER (*specify*)_____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
CA30. *Check* UB2: *Child's age*?	AGE 0, 1 OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	2 ⇨*End*
CA31. The last time ***(name)*** passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools? **Ñago tokin (*name*) passed stools, ikegen imin ririña enim buriow bita stools.**	CHILD USED TOILET / LATRINE ..... 01 PUT / RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE ..... 02 PUT / RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH ..... 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE (SOLID WASTE) ..... 04 BURIED ..... 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96 DK 98	

UF11. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
UF12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH.....1 NAURUAN.....2	
UF13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH.....1 NAURUAN.....2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____6	
UF14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH.....1 NAURUAN.....2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____6	
UF15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE.....1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE .....2 NO, NOT USED.....3	

MICS PLUS CONSENT		
UF15A. *Check the name and line number of this questionnaire's respondent (UF4). Check the names and line numbers of the respondents to all other questionnaires that have been completed in this household: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47), WOMAN QUESTIONNAIRE (WM3), MAN QUESTIONNAIRE (MWM3) or 5 to 17 QUESTIONNAIRE (FS4): Has this questionnaire's respondent already been interviewed with any of the other questionnaires?*	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED (UF4=HH47 OR UF4=WM3 OR UF4=MWM3 OR UF4=FS4) ..... ……1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW (UF4≠HH47 AND UF4≠WM3 AND UF4≠MWM3 AND UF4≠FS4) .....……...2	1⇨*UF16*
UF15B. Thank you for your participation. **Tubwa kor dogin wam participation.** The Nauru Bureau of Statistics will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 15 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate? **Ama Nauru Bureau of Statistics nan tuk riring ikūdo inon iyat derpon dōgit eoniñ epo n amenbwieni me rat ewak ion oa ion bwain imur. Ama teng emwinuw mwe wanim totow am buok ian bitune survey. Ia wa teng totow am bouk, gona ajuk oiyame wam numpun derpon bwe mam gonan egadaw ama ekur ngea edae omo iaw. Bwita derpon interview nun abu edae tekeiy aeta ma aijimo minute, mwe ama gonan tuk ebak ama kuredaw iyat maramen inon. Am bouk iyan bitune survey eiy voluntary, mwe tsiniya teng totu am doer ngage, wa gona meta ino imur. Inan eko bet pumwen eauw bwe dogin am participate ian bita derapon survey. A eibibokiei mane information wanan totow iyan bwita derpon interview anan ogog mwe yab epoa engame atonin wama team. Wa teng ajuk participate?**		
YES……1 NO……..2		2⇨*UF16*

UF15C. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached? **Timine wam derapon numpa oa inga wami numpa na anowakin bwieme ngea mwa epo yan mana mwa gona ring eiy?**	YES.....1 NO 2	2⇨*UF16*
UF15D. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on. **Gona oijame wami derapon mana mwa epo yan na bwieme, mwe magada, wea oija kama tamo mana derapon numpa mana wan personal numpa ambina engamen ami ewak. Magada, gona oijame bita numpa amam gonan contact eiyju?**		

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
UF15E. *Ask for and record phone number.*	——— ———	——— ———	——— ———
UF15F. Just to confirm, the number is (***number from UF15E***)? **Anum ta emi, wam numpa ngune (number from *UF15E*)?** *If no, return to UF15E and correct entry.*	YES.....1 NO.....2↘ *UF15E*	YES .....1 NO .....2↘ *UF15E*	YES.....1 NO.....2↘ *UF15E*

UF15G. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number? **Ngune eiy land line numpa oa mobile numpa?**	FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE 2	FIXED LINE .....1 MOBILE.....2	FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE 2
UF15H1. Usually, what time of the day would be best to call you on this number? **Iket edae mo jya num ring eiyuw ian bitune numpa?**	**PERIOD** BETWEEN..... ___ ___ AND..... ___ ___ ANY TIME .....95 OTHER (*specify*) ___ 96	**PERIOD** BETWEEN ..... ___ ___ AND ..... ___ ___ ANY TIME ..... 95 OTHER (*specify*)____ 96	**PERIOD** BETWEEN ..... ___ ___ AND..... ___ ___ ANY TIME .....95 OTHER (*specify*) ____96
UF15H2. Usually, what days of the week are best to call you on this number? **Iket ibum iat eweek jya gona ring eiyu ian bitune numpa?** *Probe:* Any other day? **Inga jyu ibum mo?** *If X is recorded, no other answer is possible*	MONDAY .....A TUESDAY.....B WEDNESDAY .....C THURSDAY.....D FRIDAY..... E SATURDAY.....F SUNDAY.....G DK/NO PREF X	MONDAY .....A TUESDAY .....B WEDNESDAY.....C THURSDAY .....D FRIDAY ..... E SATURDAY ..... F SUNDAY .....G DK/NO PREF.....X	MONDAY ..... A TUESDAY..... B WEDNESDAY ..... C THURSDAY..... D FRIDAY .....E SATURDAY.....F SUNDAY..... G DK/NO PREF X
UF15I. Remember, you may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached? **Omaron, awe gona epoa kama wami numpa ngea mwa epo yan anowakon bwieme, mwe magada, wea oija kama wami personal numpa mana wan engamen ami ewak. Inga jyu numpa mam owonan jya num ring eiyjuw.**	YES.....1↘ *[P2]* NO.....2↘ *UF16*	YES ..... 1↘ *[P3]* NO ..... 2↘ *UF16*	YES.....1↘ *[P4]* NO.....2↘ *UF16*

UF16. *Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this child and complete the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL on that Form.*

Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?*

- ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.*
- ☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL	AN
AN1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**AN2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
AN3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**AN4**. *Child's age from UB2:* AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __
AN5. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**AN6**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___

ANTHROPOMETRY		
AN7. *Measurer's name and number:*	NAME_____ ___ ___ ___	
AN8. *Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.*	KILOGRAMS (KG)..... ___ ___ . ___ CHILD NOT PRESENT AFTER REVISITS ....99.3 CHILD REFUSED.....99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED .....99.5 OTHER (*specify*)_____99.6	99.3 ⇨*AN13* 99.4 ⇨*AN10* 99.5 ⇨*AN10* 99.6 ⇨*AN10*
AN9. *Was the child undressed to the minimum?*	YES .....1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM 2	
AN10. *Check AN4: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 .....1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*AN11A* 2 ⇨*AN11B*
AN11A. *The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* **AN11B**. *The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.*	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM)..... ___ ___ ___ . ___ CHILD REFUSED.....999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED .....999.5 OTHER (*specify*)_____999.6	 999.4 ⇨*AN13* 999.5 ⇨*AN13* 999.6 ⇨*AN13*
AN12. *How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?*	LYING DOWN .....1 STANDING UP 2	
AN13. *Today's date: Day / Month / Year:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2023		
AN14. *Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?*	YES .....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*Next Child*
AN15. *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.*		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

MICS

FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS AT HEALTH FACILITY

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		**HF**
This form must be appended to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child.		
HF1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**HF2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
HF3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**HF4**. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
HF5. *Name and number of field staff recording at facility:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**HF6**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
HF7. *Day / Month / Year of facility visit:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 ___ ___	**HF8**. *Record the time:*	HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __
HF9. *Child's day, month and year of birth: Copy from UB2 in the UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module of the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 ___ ___	**HF10**. *Write the name of health facility:* _____	⇨*HF11*

HF15. *Result of health facility visit:*	RECORDS AVAILABLE AT FACILITY COPIED ..... 01 NOT COPIED (*specify*) _____ 02 RECORDS NOT AVAILABLE AT FACILITY (*specify*) _____ 03 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

IMMUNIZATION										**HF**
HF11. *Record day, month and year of birth as written on vaccination record/card*:		___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 ___ ___								
HF12. *(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card.* *(b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.*		DATE OF IMMUNIZATION								
		DAY		MONTH		YEAR				
BCG	BCG					2	0			
HBV (at birth)	HepB0					2	0			
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1					2	0			
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2					2	0			
Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3					2	0			
Polio (IPV) 3	IPV3					2	0			
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 1	Penta1					2	0			
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 2	Penta2					2	0			
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 3	Penta3					2	0			
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 1	PCV1					2	0			
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 2	PCV2					2	0			
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 3	PCV3					2	0			
Rotavirus 1	Rota1					2	0			
Rotavirus 2	Rota2					2	0			
MMR/MR 1	MMR/MR1					2	0			
MMR/MR 2	MMR/MR2					2	0			
DPT	DPT					2	0			
HF13. *For each vaccination <u>not</u> recorded enter '00' in day column.*										

HF14. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES .....__ __ : __ __	⇨*HF15*

DATA COLLECTOR'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17

5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
FS1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**FS2**. *Household number:*	___ ___
FS3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FS4**. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME_____ ___ ___	
FS5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FS6**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME_____ ___ ___	
FS7. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 ___ ___	**FS8**. *Record the time:*	HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caretaker identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.

FS9. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*FS10B* 2 ⇨*FS10A*

FS10A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from Nauru Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from FS3***)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about **20** minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now? **Aña egõ (*your name*) A makur ian bita Nauru Bureau of Statistics. Ama oreit ririñ ekadad dugit eoniñ, edoudu me imin iat ewak. A teñ dorer tawe añoget (*child's name from FS3*) dedein tsimorin. Ñune ikudõ nan õbu edae eken. Memak ikudõ nan eab meta aton me eñame eab tsid. Tsinija weo teñ oneij awe pan ña nim tsid.** **Ar gonan aweijida?**	**FS10B**. Now I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from FS3***)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about **20** minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now? **Ñage nan teng dorer ean bita (*child's name from FS3*)'s earak me tawe bet an memari. Ñune ikudõ nan abu iminut ken. Mak ikudõ nan eab meta aton me eñame eab tsid. Tsinija wõ teñ oneij awe pan ña nim tsid. Ar gonan aweijida?**
YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED.....2	1 ⇨*CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*FS17*

FS17. *Result of interview for child age 5-17 years* *Codes refer to the respondent.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME .....02 REFUSED.....03 PARTLY COMPLETED .....04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*)_____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 .....06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB1. *Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, FS4=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, FS4≠HH47 2	1 ⇨*END*
CB2. In what month and year was (***name***) born? **Iken bita maramen me eobweni wõ pudu ean (*name*).** *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ YEAR ..... 2 0 __ __	
CB3. How old is (***name***)? **Egen am obweni (*name*)?** *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (***his/her***) last birthday? **Egeten an obweni (*name*) ñago (*his/her*) dogin an dae?** *Record age in completed years.* *If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
CB4. Has (***name***) ever attended school or any early childhood education programme? **Îña ia (*name)* nuwaw me kereri ñago kor eiy eoniñ, mwe inga ia edegeri mane ekereri touwe education program.**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*END*
CB5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (***name***) has ever attended? **Egada egen an obwenin kereri (*name*) ñaga oreit kereri**	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ SECONDARY ..... **2** __ __ TERTIARY ..... 3 __ __	000 ⇨*CB7*
CB6. Did (***he/she***) ever complete that (***grade /year***)? **Ina (*he/she*) egada dogin an obwenin kereri iat (*grade/form/year*)?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
CB7. At any time during the 2023 school year did (***name***) attend school or any early childhood education programme? **Ean mana edae ian bita eobweni Araña ma anarama îña (*name*) ia kereri ian bita edae ñaga eiy eoniñ.**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CB9*
CB8. During this 2023 school year, which level and grade, or year is (***name***) attending? **Bita eobweni Araña ma anarama iken bita eobweni awe (*name*) wõ kereri oa meta bita edae.**	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ SECONDARY ..... **2** __ __ TERTIARY ..... 3 __ __	
CB9. At any time during the 2022 school year did (***name***) attend school or any early childhood education programme? **Ean bita eobweni Araña ma atamado iña ia wo kereri oa wo metaea mana ekereri touwe Early Childhood Education Programme? (*name*)**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
CB10. During that 2022 school year, which level and grade, or year did (***name***) attend? **Bita eobweni Araña ma atamado, iken bita eobweni awe (*name*) wo meta bita edae.**	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ SECONDARY ..... **2** __ __ TERTIARY ..... 3 __ __	

CHILD LABOUR		CL
CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (***name***) may do. **Ngage a nim kudōn iket imakur mana awe wō nim ririñ (*name*)** Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? **Atsin ean bita dogit *(day of the week)* inga (*name*) wō ririñ imin dedeit , e makur ta bet dogun aiquet aoa**	YES NO	
[A] Did (***name***) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or fishing? **Inga ia (*name*) riring muñane emakur tawe oa pouk iyan (*his/her*) anowakin bwiem, tekeiy ikijew oa ngowor oa ijeiji mana e oijoun me ia bon daein oudaen oa ajeijien imin kakara**	WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, FISHING.....1 2	
[B] Did (***name***) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business? **Inga tsinija (*name*) wo totow am puok iyat business wan amin bwiem mwe ar puwmew oa ekeow oa dugin onowajen (his/her) wam business?**	HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS.....1 2	
[C] Did (***name***) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products? **Inga jya (name) amamo oa erouwiow muñane, makurit ebe, ekarawin, ijeiji me imin muñana eoijoun**	PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS 1 2	
[X] Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour? **Muñane (*day of the week*) wawen, (*name*) ean am ririñ ñane tsimine emuk eo oijaw ta dugin bet aiquet e aoa?**	ANY OTHER ACTIVITY.....1 2	
CL2. *Check CL1, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' .....1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2 ⇨*CL7*
CL3. Since last (***day of the week***) about how many hours did (***name***) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? **Ean bita dogit ibum (*day of the week*) eget e aoa wo ririñ (*name*) (mane/atuwōn ririñen) me egen memak?** *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS..... __ __	

CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads? **(Bita i makur iken ija waea) eroe tsinija wo ririñ?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery? **(Bita i makur iken ija waea) nan awe tsid tsinija wo nim owunon babeit i makur tekeij dibiji oa mana imin oaeo ken ija wo eke deto?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (***name***)? **Iken ririñen bitune e makur gadabeijen aton bwiem (*name*)?**		
[A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas? **Ngea (*he/she*) weraga ebadetsi, oa bon bita beit tsitsin oa gas?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity? **Ngea (*he/she*) ina eiy makur iña egarmwamwe oa ekiniyo oa epenemeoñ?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration? **Ngea (*he/she*) weraga ajuk noñit ewarar oa rowurowo?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights? **Ngea (*he/she*) gona makur ean mana etañ ogoda ituga?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives? **Ngea (*he/she*) gona makur ean mana chemicals, tekeiy pesticides, tsidabõ kereribe ibiun oa apakut imin mungana dsianumeit pagada?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[X] Is (***name***) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety? **Ijen ñea (*name*) nim amata imin bita baka dugit (*his/her*) earak me egaturae?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
CL7. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) fetch water for household use? **Ean dogit ibum (*day of the week*), wo (*name*) kani ebok bein anowak enim owunon?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CL9*
CL8. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? **Ean ñane eget e aoa (*day of the week*) wo ririñ ñune dugin am keida ebok, ea bita dogit ibum (*name*)?** *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	

CL9. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) collect firewood for household use? **Eañin bita dogit ibum (*day of the week*) iña jya (*name*) kijida ewenãe bein anowak e nim owunon?**	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CL11*
CL10. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? **Iat ibum eget e aoa am ririñ (*name*) dugin am kijida ewenãe bein anowak ea bita dogit ibum (*day of the week*)?** *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS .....__ __	
CL11. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following for this household? **Bita dogit ibum (*day of the week*) iña (*name*) wõ ririñ aijuk mane I makur ne ijoñ**?	YES NO	
[A] Shopping for the household? **Tuwap bein anowak?**	SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD 1 2	
[B] Cooking? **Tsitsin ijeiji?**	COOKING 1 2	
[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house? **Kabur iwur oa kaderder ian me atonit ewak?**	WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE 1 2	
[D] Washing clothes? **Kabur dedageij?**	WASHING CLOTHES 1 2	
[E] Caring for children? **Raña eoniñ?**	CARING FOR CHILDREN 1 2	
[F] Caring for someone old or sick? **Raña eñab ñabuna ar arak?**	CARING FOR OLD / SICK 1 2	
[X] Other household tasks? **Me I magur bet inon bein anowak?**	OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS 1 2	
CL12. *Check CL11, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ..... 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2 ⇨*End*
CL13. Since last (***day of the week***), about how many hours did (***name***) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? **Ñaga dogit ibum (*day of the week*), nan egen rakwin am aoa (*name*) an abuw (bitune i makur/mane i makur) nan egen memak?** *If less than one hour, record '00'*	NUMBER OF HOURS .....__ __	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-14 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS 2	2 ⇨*End*
FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. **Ñage nan teñ tik doerer dugit imit inon?** Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if you or any other adult in your household has used this method with ***(name)*** in the past month. **Eñab owunon erit ekereri ea eoniñ dugin añabidaera iat omo. Nan ña panaw dedein inon. Paname ija awe ouwunon oa tsimine bet bina ar ririñ muñane iat etañ inon *(name)* ian maramen wawen**	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something ***(name)*** liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. **Ouda eõr inon, adugida mana *(name)* tengeij oa adug *(him/her)* enim ia erowi ewak.**	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES..... 1 2	
[B] Explained why ***(name)***'s behaviour was wrong. **Pan dogun *(name)* muñane eõr iõ emwi**	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1 2	
[C] Shook (him/her). **Araran (*him/her*).**	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her). **Warwareij (*him/her*).**	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do. Oija (***him/her***) imit inon enim ririñ.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. **Ijatow oa ibarorow obin (*him/her*) owunon ebe.**	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object. **Ijatow *(him/her)* obin oa ean rabatan tekeij, eper, ecomit/prut, dabwike oa tamo imin**	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that. **Emwin egen (*him/her*) ebuñ, ekenañanañ oa ieg ñane**	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	

[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears. **Ijatow oa ibarorow (*him/her*) ian men, tubun oa deniñan**	HIT / SLAPPED ON FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. **Ijatow oa ibarorow (*him/her*) ian ben, ben oa nanan**	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could. **Irrara (*him/her*) ea an dugi.**	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD.....1 2	
FCD3. *Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?*	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*FCD5*
FCD4. *Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?*	YES .....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*
FCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished? **Iken am tuebon, eow ean añabidaen, nim wereri eoniñ iat emedena emwi, bitune eoniñ enim wereri nim tsid kaduwaijen**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about the difficulties (***name***) may have. **A nan teñ kudo ia tsimine an eijaea (name) an riring imin ibiun?** Does (***name***) wear glasses or contact lenses? **(*name*) inga ia iduwa parati oa beit tera ñana nim omo am ied?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF2. Does (***name***) use a hearing aid? **Ngea (*name*) owunon mana denengan beit kaiot imin ajuk?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF3. Does (***name***) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking? **Ngea (*name*) owunot imin oa ipuok dogun an tadañe ajuk?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (***he/she***) cannot at all. **Bitune ikudo, nan awe ta pan me ouneij mane aeok me awe nim ouneij. Ean mane awe ta pan mane awe tsid (*name*): 1) Eko ekeijeija, 2) Ta inon, 3) Ebak okor, 4) me (*he/she*) Eija kor** *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all? **Omoran mana aeok erit answer wanim onei: Wa gona opan ngaga (name): 1) Eko ekeijeija, 2) Ta inon, 3) Ebak okor, 4) me (*he/she*) Eija kor**		
FCF5. *Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, FCF1=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF1=2 2	1 ⇨ *FCF6A* 2 ⇨ *FCF6B*
FCF6A. When wearing (***his/her***) glasses or contact lenses, does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? **Ija weiduwa (*his/her*) parati oa beit etera (*name*) tsimine an eijaea an tera?** **FCF6B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? **Ngea (*name*) tsimine ajuk an eo mo an tera?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
FCF7. *Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, FCF2=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF2=2 2	1 ⇨ *FCF8A* 2 ⇨ *FCF8B*

FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music? **Ia (*name*) ouwunon beit kaiyot imin, inan ijaea ajuk (name) an kaiot nongit imin?** **FCF8B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music? **Ngea (*name*) tsimine an eija ekaiōt nōngit imin, tekeiy nōngit eñame oa iriañ?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
FCF9. *Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, FCF3=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF3=2 2	2 ⇨*FCF14*
FCF10. Without (***his/her***) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? **Ija eko (*his/her*) eñame nim buokow dugin (*name*) ija weo gona tadañe eow ean aibui ekûña?** *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field. **Nan ningi rokon equoin podabarit mara** *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	3 ⇨*FCF12* 4 ⇨*FCF12*
FCF11. Without (***his/her***) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? **Ija eko (*his/her*) \enim buok dugin (*name*) ija weo gona tadañe dugin aijimawar ekûña oa rakwin?** *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields. **Nan ningi rokon eiyijmo podabarit emara**. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	
FCF12. With (***his/her***) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? **Ia owonun beit ewew (name) ogana ajuk (his/him) ōd añe aibui ekûña eon medana ngea mo?** *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field. **Inan tsidabo rakwin bita eñat putbor**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*

FCF13. With (***his/her***) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? **Ija (*his/her*) tsimine eñame buok (*name*) ija keieija an tadañe ouga rakwin 500 ekaña** *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields. **Nan ñea rakwin tsidabo emarat putbor?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	1 ⇨*FCF16* 2 ⇨*FCF16* 3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? **Ija eoniñ tsidabo ara eobweni nim (*name*) eija an tadañe 100 ekaña mwitet eb?** *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field. **Nan ñea rakwin tsidabo emarat putbor?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? **Ija eoniñ tsidabo eobweni tsimine (*name*) an eija an tadañe ean 500 ekaña emwitet eb?** *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields. **Nan ñea rakwin tsidabo kor ija aijimo emaran putbor?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	
FCF16. Does (***name***) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (***himself/herself***)? **Tsimine (*name*) an eija ija tawe rañaw tekei am ijeiji oa iduwaen beituwom (*himself/herself*)?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
FCF17. When (***name***) speaks, does (***he/she***) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household? **Tsinija doerer ngea (*name*), tsimine ajuk (*he/she*) an eija ya engame iran an ewak metua an doerer?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
FCF18. When (***name***) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household? **Tsinija (*name*) *doerer,* tsimine (*he/she*) an eija ya engamen aton metua ura an doerer?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty learning things? **Ija tsimine eoniñ tsidabo ara obweni (*name*) eija an tsid imin?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4	

FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty remembering things? **Ababoana eoniñ tsidabo an obweni (*name*) tsimine ajuk an eija an amrat imin?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL 4	
FCF21. Does (***name***) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing? Ngea (name) inan eija ajuk an kamar eiy imiton ion ngea (he/she) ibibogin ririn?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
FCF22. Does (***name***) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine? **Ngea (*name*) ia mwa iwud wan routine tsimine ajuk an eija ya (*he/she*)?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4	
FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour? **Aboboana eoniñ engea tsidabo an obweni (*name*) tsimine aijuk erun mana eiy eogona babijiyen?**	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4	
FCF24. Does (***name***) have difficulty making friends? **Eija (*name*) bet an kakewin**?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4	
FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. **Ikudo ijon ñune nan ekae ken aneijen. Nan retineijaw mane?** I would like to know how often (***name***) seems very anxious, nervous or worried. **Ateñ tsid wongon dedein an eroi burion (*name*).** Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never? **Ia awe pan, teidan, iat wiik, maramen, edae inon, iat obweni oa eko kor?**	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	
FCF26. I would also like to know how often (***name***) seems very sad or depressed. **Ateñ tsid ija (*name*) metaw eroe oa eko am ibibogi?** Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never? **Ija awe pan teidan, iat week, ian maramen oa edae inon, iat obeni oa eko?**	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT		PR
PR1. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-6 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS ..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS 3	1 ⇨*End* 3 ⇨*End*
PR2. At the end of this interview I will ask you if I can talk to (***name***). If (he/she) is close, can you please ask (him/her) to stay here. If (***name***) is not with you at the moment could I ask that you now arrange for (him/her) to return? If that is not possible, we will later discuss a convenient time for me to call back. **Ino dogi bitune ikudo anan teñ kudo ija wo gona dorera (*name*) tsinija *(him/her*) mar turun gona kudoij (*name*) ija nim meg. Ija (*name*) kewei aga gona aijuk gadauw edae dugin (amea/eita) nim redo? Ija io gona ma gona redo me tik dadorerei imur ija tik redo?**		
PR3. Excluding school text books and holy books, how many books do you have for (***name)*** to read at home? **Egen ebakin wan dabook (name) ino anowagin bwin mwe ya mangana dabookit ekareiri mwe bible?**	NONE ..... 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
PR4. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
PR5. Does (***name***) ever have homework? **Iña (*name*) ia ririñ wan homework anoakūn bwion?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*PR7* 8 ⇨*PR7*
PR6. Does anyone help (***name)*** with homework? **Iña eñame buokuw (*name)* dugin muñane wam beit kereri anowak?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR7. Does (***name***)'s school have a school governing body in which parents can participate such as parent teacher association? **Ino ian wan kereri (*name) iña ia bita wan* kereri etotow muñana darabad meta dugit eñab tekeiy epo muñana touwe angan wan ekereri?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*PR10* 8 ⇨*PR10*
PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body? **Ean atamaro maramān ngana nuwawen, iña ija awe oa tamo eñab aran am ewak meta epo emwimwitow turin bitune edarab wat kereri?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*PR10* 8 ⇨*PR10*

PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed: **Ean mana epo, iña ija mane ogiten dorereiy?** [A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by (***name***)'s school? **Mwid ngagon ekeiyeiya wan (*name)* kareri arowonga?** [B] School budget or use of funds received by (***name)***'s school? **Emak wat ekereri oa epouk ngana wan (name) ekereri abuida?**	YES NO DK PLAN FOR ADRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES ..... 1 2 8 SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8	
PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a school or student report card for (***name***)? **Ean atamaro maramen nuwowen iña ija tsimine eñab bwiemie gona mana wat kereri oa eonîn report dogit (*name*)?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to (***name)***'s school for any of the following reasons? **Ean atamaro maramen, iña eñab bwiemie nuwaw iat wan (*name)* kereri dugit imit inon?** [A] A school celebration or a sport event? **An epo n karaman ekereri?** [B] To discuss (***name)***'s progress with (his/her) teachers? **Enim mwid ngagon (*name)* turin wan (*his/her*) emin kereri?**	YES NO DK CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT ..... 1 2 8 TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS 1 2 8	

PR12. In the last 12 months, (***name***)'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons: **Eow ean atamaro maramen nuwowen, inga ia etsima wan (*name*) kereri dugit oanano ean mana edae dogit?**	YES NO DK	
[A] Natural disasters, such as flood, epidemics or similar? **Edaein egaturae, tekeij enañabeda me earak oa mana ija meta?**	NATURAL DISASTERS..... 1 2 8	
[B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots, or similar? **Mane eñame ririñ, tekeij iei, bakoro ewak, an kawarwar eñame mak ñana?**	MAN-MADE DISASTERS..... 1 2 8	
[C] Teacher strike? **Eo epo buriout emin/amin kereri?**	TEACHER STRIKE..... 1 2 8	
[X] Other? **Imit inon?**	OTHER..... 1 2 8	
PR13. In the last 12 months, was (***name***) unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent? **Eow ean atamaro maramon iña (*name*) bina ar edegeri kereri ñaga eko emin kereri (*his/her*) io meta?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR14. *Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, PR12[C]=1 OR PR13=1..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
PR15. When (***teacher strike / teacher absence***) happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives? **Ia (*teacher strike / teacher absence*) iña ia awe oa eñab aran am ewak kura bita dorabad wat kereri oa tamo bina tawe urarat kereri?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL
FL0. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-6 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS ..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS 3	1 ⇨*End* 3 ⇨*End*

FL1. Now I would like to talk to (***name***). I will ask (***him/her***) a few questions about (***himself/herself***) and about reading, and then ask (***him/her***) to complete a few reading and number activities.
Ñage a teñ doereraw (*name*). Nim kudoij (him/her) imit inon tawe (*himself/herself*) mwe towe dedain eretin, enim aea (*him/her*) mwe anan gonan ririñ mane eretin me ekadat.

These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school.
Io tawe wat ekereri ñane me eko bet ababoen ea eñame, ea bet inen me etoñit eoniñ oa ekereri?

You will not benefit directly from participating and I am not trained to tell you how well (***name***) has performed.
Awe wo eab gona imin atsin ean am emeta bitune ikudo mwe a eo kereri enim pwanaw atuwon amoun (*name*) an totow?

The activities are to help us find out how well children in Nauru are learning to read and to use numbers so that improvements can be made.
Ñane nan buok kor eoniñ ian Naoero kaijoten me retineijen me owunonen et enumpa nim tsimine an meta moun ija e ririñ

This will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.
Nan abu anaramae min. Me memag ñane ikudo nan ririñ me nan tameg me eko bet eñame nim tsied?

May I talk to (***name***)? **A gona dorer (*name*)*?***	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN ..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	 2 ⇨*FL28*

FL2. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	

FL3. My name is (***your name***). I would like to tell you a bit about myself.
Egõ eij (*your name*). Ateñ pan ken tawe tsimoru?

Could you tell me a little bit about yourself?
Gona aijuk paname eken bet tsimorum?

When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent:

Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from Nauru Bureau of Statistics**.** I am part of a team trying to find out how children are learning to read and to use numbers. We are also talking to some of the children about this and asking them to do some reading and number activities. (Your mother/***Name of caretaker***) has said that you can decide if you want to help us. If you wish to help us, I will ask you some questions and give you some activities to do. I will explain each activity, and you can ask me questions any time. You do not have to do anything that you do not want to do. After we begin, if you do not want to answer a question or you do not want to continue that is alright.
Nim pan dugin aeo orre a makura. Bita Nauru Bureau Statistic. Ña ijon ran bita etañ ina ma oreit anani dedeit eoniñ bina ar teñ man retin me tsiedet enumpa. Ma oreit edorera eoniñ dugin ñune ar nim ririñ eretin me ere enumpa (Your mother/***Name of Caretaker***) **awe pan ijen buokuw. Ija awe bet teñ buok gama nan kudo me oijaw mana awe nim ririñ Panaw iken awe teñeij me nan kudoijo iken awe teñeij tame daein. Eko imin awe ririñ ija wo io teñ. Ija ar oaeij, me weo teñ onei ikudo oa weo teñ koreda io dagdag?**

Are you ready to get started? **Ang gonan õaweiy?**	YES ..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	 2 ⇨*FL28*

FL4. *Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that:*

- ☐ *You are not alone with the child unless he/she is at least visible to an adult known to the child.*
- ☐ *You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an icebreaker.*
- ☐ *The child is sat comfortably, able to use the READING & NUMBERS BOOK without difficulty, while you can see which page is open.*

FL6. First we are going to talk about reading. **Adamonin ar nim dorer inan touwe bita eretin?** [A] Do you read books at home? **Wo retin aijuk bwiem?** [B] Does someone read to you at home? **Iña eñame reit retin epoaw bwiem?**	YES NO READS BOOKS AT HOME ..... 1 2 READ TO AT HOME 1 2	
FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home? **Iken ouwakin am dorer wo owunon bwiem?** *Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.*	**READING TEST AVAILABLE** ENGLISH ..... 11 NAURUAN ..... 12 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	
FL8. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*FL9A*
FL8A. *Check CB4: Did the child ever attend school or any early childhood education programmes?* *Check ED4 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB4 was not asked.*	YES, CB4/ED4=1 ..... 1 NO, CB4/ED4=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*FL9B* 2 ⇨*FL9C*
FL9A. What language do your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? **Iken an dorer eita wam emin kereri ouwunon ean an dae kereri iat kereri?** **FL9B**. When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? **Ija wo tuk iat kerer, iken an dorer eita emin kereri owunon ouwaken ija totow wan kereri?** *Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.*	**READING TEST AVAILABLE** ENGLISH ..... 11 NAURUAN ..... 12 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	11 ⇨*FL10A* 12 ⇨*FL10A*
FL9C. *Check FL7: Is READING & NUMBERS BOOK available in the language spoken at home?*	YES, FL7=11 OR 12 ..... 1 NO, FL7=96 OR 98 2	1 ⇨*FL10B* 2 ⇨*FL10C*

FL10A. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (***Language recorded in FL9A/B***). Would you like to start reading the story? **Ñage nan oijaw etoroñab wo nim retineij ian (*Language recorded in FL9A/B*). Wo teñ retineij bita etoroñab?** **FL10B**. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (***Language recorded in FL7***). Would you like to start reading the story? **Ñage nan oijaw etoroñab retineij ian (*Language recorded in FL7*). Wo teñ retineij bita etoroñab?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*FL11*
FL10C. I have short stories in English and Nauruan. The stories are almost the same. Would you like to try to read one of them? Tsimine etoroñab ebo ian dorerin burbur me Naoero. Ñune etoroñab gein tsidabo. Wo teñ abu me aea?	ENGLISH ..... 11 NAURUAN ..... 12 DOES NOT WANT TO TRY 95	 95 ⇨*FL23*
FL11. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 7-9 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 10-14 YEARS 2	1 ⇨*FL13*
FL12. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*FL18B*
FL13. *Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded for the test: Use response to FL10C if available. If not, use response to FL9A/B if available. Otherwise use response to FL7.* *Open the page showing the reading practice item and say:* Now we are going to do some reading. *Point to the sentence.* I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question. **Ñage ar nim mamo imin ñea** *Point to the sentence*. **Nan ña retineij me nan kudoijuw?** *Point to the sentence*. *(English: John is a boy. Mary is a girl. John is 5. Mary is 6.* ***Nauruan: John eij eman. Mary eij ien. John aijimo an obweni. Mary año an obweni)***		
FL14. *Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*FL21D*
FL15. *Once the reading is done, ask:* How old is John? **Egen an obweni John?**	CORRECT (**5/5**) ..... 1 OTHER ANSWERS ..... 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	 1 ⇨*FL17*
FL16. *Say:* John is 5 years old. **Aijimo an obweni ñea John**		⇨*FL21D*

FL17. Here is another question: Who is older: John or Mary? **Ikudo bet ñune: Ijen ñea eñab: John oa Mary?**	CORRECT **MARY/** **MARY**) .....1 OTHER ANSWERS .....2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1 ⇨*FL18A*
FL18. *Say:* Mary is older than John. Mary is 6 and John is 5. **Mary ñea eñaba John. Mary año me John aijimo**		⇨*FL21D*
FL18A. *Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say:* Thank you. Now I want you to try this. **Tubwa. Ñage gona aijuk aea bitune**		⇨*FL19*
FL18B. *Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded for the test: Use response to FL10C if available. If not, use response to FL9A/B if available. Otherwise use response to FL7.* *Open the book on the page of the reading passage.*		

FL19. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.
Ngune ngea itoranub. A teng iju wo nim ouwak eiy am reitin tekeiy gadabweijen ean magon rom.

You will start here *(point to the first word on the first line)* and you will read line by line *(point to the direction for reading each line)*.
Wo nan aweida ne (point to the first word on the first line) mwe wo reitin eiy ta dageri an gate da rine (point to the direction for reading each line).

When you finish, I will ask you some questions about what you have read.
Ija wo ogein, nga nan udonnuwen ikudo ebun angon mangana wo og reitin eij.

If you come to a word you do not know, go on to the next word.
Ija wo arowanga edorer ngana wo eki, wo tanuwan ea bita edorer equion.
Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.
Totu itin bem iyan bita adamonin edoer. Wa ogain? Oweida ka.

John	is	in	grade	two.	One	day,
John	**meg**	**ian**	**obweni**	**aro.**	**Edae**	**ion,**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
John	left	the	school	and	went	home.
John	**erowi**	**bita**	**kereri**	**mwe**	**nuwawen**	**bwin.**
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
On	his	way	he	saw	some	flowers
Ean	**bita**	**towon**	**Ei**	**ied**	**ibiun**	**ekauwe**
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
In	red.	The	flowers	were	near	a
ngana	**Mirara.**	**Mũñana**	**ekauwe**	**mek**	**irurin**	**meona**
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
coconut	tree.	John	wanted	to	pick	some
Ini	**ion.**	**John**	**tengen**	**nim**	**kani**	**inon**
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
flowers	for	his	mother.	John	ran	fast
ekauwe	**wan**	**eita**	**inen.**	**John**	**garin**	**wipa**
36	37	38	39	40	41	42
To	get	the	flowers	and	he	fell
Nim	**ani**	**mana**	**ekauwe**	**mwe**	**ei**	**pudu**
43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Down	and	he	cried.	The	neighbor	saw
Ioñ	**mwe**	**ei**	**iõñen.**	**Amebina**	**arano**	**ied**
50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Him	and	came	up	to	him.	He
Ñei	**mwe**	**orren**	**ina**	**tangin**	**ñei.**	**Amea**
57	58	59	60	61	62	63
gave	John	many	flowers.	John	was	very
oiyañin	**John**	**ebakit**	**ekauwe.**	**John**	**eiy**	**kor**
64	65	66	67	68	69	70
happy.						
ibibogin.						
71						

FL20. *Results of the child's reading.*

*Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked incorrect while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (**English:71/ Nauru:71/** and the last word attempted (A).*

If the child did not try to read the story, record '00' as the last word attempted (A).

LAST WORD ATTEMPTED
(A)..... NUMBER __ __

TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED
(B)..... NUMBER __ __

FL21A. *Check FL20(B): Did the child incorrectly read or miss (**English:8/Nauru:8/** or more words?*	YES, AT LEAST (**ENGLISH:8/ NAURU:8**) INCORRECT WORDS .....1 NO, LESS THAN (**ENGLISH:8/ NAURU:8**) INCORRECT WORDS 2	1 ⇨ *FL21D*
FL21B. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read. **Ñage nan kudoijuwen iken bita eretin awe retineij.** *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will move on. **Tubwa. Omo ñea. Añ ta nuwaw** *Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:*		
[A] What grade is John in? **Iken wan kereri ñea John?**	CORRECT (**TWO/ARO**) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[B] What did John see on the way home? **Iken ñea John ied ean towon adu bwien?**	CORRECT (**FLOWERS/EKAUWE**) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[C] Why did John start crying? **Ada ñea John ioñen?**	CORRECT (**BECAUSE HE FELL/ MWE EI OPUDU IOÑ**).. 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[D] Where did John find the flowers**?** **Iña na John et mana ekauwe?)**	CORRECT (**NEAR A COCONUT TREE// IRURIN MEONA INI**) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[E] (Why was John happy?/ **Ada ibibogi ñea John?**	CORRECT (**BECAUSE THE NEIGHBOR GAVE HIM MANY FLOWERS OR BECAUSE HE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER/ DAGIN AMEA ARANOME OIYAÑIN EBAKIT EKAUWE OA DAGIN TSIMINET EKAUWE ENIMO OIYA EITA INEN**) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
FL21C. *Check FL21B[A-E]: Did the child answer all questions correctly?*	YES, ALL FL21B[A-E]=1 ..... 1 NO, AT LEAST ONE FL21B[A-E]=2 OR 3 2	1 ⇨ *FL23*
FL21D. I have another story in (***list languages not yet attempted***). Would you like to try to read it? Tsimine bet etoroñab ian (***list languages not yet attempted***). Wo teñ kokon retsin ei aijuk? *The child cannot pick the same language as already attempted.*	ENGLISH ..... 11 NAURUAN ..... 12 DOES NOT WANT TO TRY 95	 95 ⇨ *FL23*

FL21E. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 7-9 YEARS..... 1 AGE 10-14 YEARS..... 2	1 ⇨*FL21G*
FL21F. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*FL21N*
FL21G. *Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded in FL21D.* *Open the page showing the reading practice item, point to the sentence and say:* Just as before I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question. Tekei ngaga amo ateñ wo nim retineijmwe mwe aeowakeij. Mwe og anan kudoijuwen' ***(English: John is a boy. Grace is a girl. John has 2 eggs. Grace has 3 eggs.*** ***Nauruan: John eij eman. Grace eij ien. John aro wan peitamo. Grace aiju wan peitamo***		
FL21H. *Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?*	YES.....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*FL23*
FL21I. *Once the reading is done, ask:* How many eggs does John have? **Egen wan peitamo ñea John itañin?**	CORRECT (**2**/ **2**).....1 OTHER ANSWERS .....2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1 ⇨*FL21K*
FL21J. *Say:* (John has 2 eggs./ **John aro wan peitamo.**		⇨*FL23*
FL21K. Here is another question: **Ngune bwet ikuda:** (Who has more eggs: John or Grace? **Ijen ñea ebwak ken wan peitamo: John oa Grace?**	CORRECT **GRACE /** **GRACE**.....1 OTHER ANSWERS .....2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1 ⇨*FL21M*
FL21L. *Say:* Grace has more eggs. John has 2 eggs Grace has 3 eggs. **Grace ebak ken wan peitamo. John aro Grace aiju.**		⇨*FL23*
FL21M. *Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say:* Thank you. Now I want you to try this. **Tubwa. Ñage aeako ririñen**		⇨*FL21O*
FL21N. *Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded in FL21D.* *Open the book on the page of the reading passage.*		

FL21O. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.
Etoroñab ñune. Wo nim reineij tekij magin rōm.

You will start here *(point to the first word on the first line)* and you will read line by line *(point to the direction for reading each line)*.
Aweijeida ne (*point to the first word on the first line)* **me wo retineij aiquen, aiquen** (*point to the direction for reading each line*)**.**

When you finish, I will ask you some questions about what you have read.
Ija wo ogen nan ña kudoijuw mane ikudo ñana awe retineij?

If you come to a word you do not know, go on to the next word.
Tsinya wa egada edoer awe eki, nanga bita edoer eruron

Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.
Totu tin bem ean bita damonit edorer. Oget duwom? Aweiji Ko

Ann	is	7	years	old.	One	day,
Ann	**eiy**	**aeiu**	**an**	**obweni.**	**Edae**	**ion**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
during	morning	her	grandmother	sent	her	to
Ian	**joranin,**	**eita**	**ibun**	**ōijōten**	**ñei**	**nim**
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
buy	bread	from	the	store.	She	gave
tuwap	**brot**	**atsin**	**iat**	**Etoa.**	**Eita**	**oijañen**
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ann	some	money.	Ann	put	it	in
Ann	**eket**	**emōk.**	**Ann**	**totu**	**ian**	**bita**
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
her	bag.	There	is	a	big	hole
an	**ebwer.**	**Tsimine**	**kor**	**bita**	**ouwak**	**egadato**
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
in	the	bag.	On	the	way,	Ann
ian	**bita**	**ebwer.**	**Ean**	**bita**	**towon,**	**Ann**
36	37	38	39	40	41	42
lost	all	the	money.	Mary	saw	the
ogoroaten	**memak**	**mūñana**	**emōk.**	**Maria**	**iedin**	**mūñana**
43	44	45	46	47	48	49
money	and	gave	Ann.	Ann	was	very
emōk	**mwe**	**oijañen**	**Ann.**	**Ann**	**eiy**	**kor**
50	51	52	53	54	55	56
happy.	Ann	thanked	Mary	and	walked	to
ibibogin.	**Ann**	**atubwa**	**Maria**	**mwe**	**nuawen**	**ñei**
57	58	59	60	61	62	63
the	Store.					
iat	**etoa**					
64	65					

FL21P. *Results of the child's reading.* *Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked incorrect while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (**English:65/Nauru:65**) and the last word attempted (A).* *If the child did not try to read the story, record '00' as the last word attempted (A).*	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED (A).....NUMBER __ __ TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED (B).....NUMBER __ __	
FL21Q. *Check FL21P(B): Did the child incorrectly read or miss (**English:7/Nauru:7**) or more words?*	YES, AT LEAST (**ENGLISH:7/NAURUAN:7**) INCORRECT WORDS .....1 NO, LESS THAN (**ENGLISH:7/NAURUAN:7**) INCORRECT WORDS 2	1 ⇨*FL23*

FL22. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read. **A nim kudoijuw inon muñane wõ ogen retineij.** *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will move on. **Tubwa. Omo. Añ ta nuwaw.** *Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:*		
[A] How old is Ann? **Egeten an obweni Ann?**	CORRECT **(7/ AEIU 7)**.....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'.....3	
[B] (Who sent Ann to the market?/ **Ijen oijoun Ann adu iat etoa?**	CORRECT (HER GRANDMOTHER/ **EITA IBUN NAURUAN TXT**).....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'.....3	
[C] (What was Ann asked to buy?/ **Iken ñea Ann erow?)**	CORRECT **(BREAD/ BARODE BREAD/ BARODE)**.....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'.....3	
[D] (Why did Ann lose the money?/ **Eteman an Ann agoroan bita emak?**	CORRECT **(BECAUSE IT FELL THROUGH THE HOLE IN THE BAG OR BECAUSE THE BAG HAD A HOLE/ DAGIN AJADAWA EGADATO ION INA IAT BITA EBWER OA DAGIN BITA EBWER OGAIN TSIMINE WAN EGADATO NAURUAN TXT)**.....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'.....3	
[E] (Why was Ann happy?/ **Ada ibibogi ñea Ann?**	CORRECT **(BECAUSE MARY GAVE HER THE MONEY OR BECAUSE MARY FOUND THE MONEY/ DAGIN MARIA OIYAÑIN WAN EMÕK OA DAGIN MARIA IYEDIN NGEA EMÕK)** ....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'.....3	

FL23. *Turn the page in the READING & NUMBERS BOOK so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page.* Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is. **Ñane ekadad. Wo gona pan muñane ekadad me wo pan iken?** *Point to the first number and say:* Start here. **Aweijida ne** *If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, record '3', No attempt, point to the next number and say:* What is this number*?* **Iken bita ekadad?** *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive numbers, record '3', No attempt, for remaining numbers and say:* Thank you. That is ok. **Tubwa. Ogen**?	**9** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **12** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **30** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **48** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **74** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **731** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	
FL23A. *Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?*	YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT ..... 1 NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT 2	2 ⇨ *FL27A*
FL24. *Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:* Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger. **Aea muñana ekadad. Me pan Iken îea ouwak eken** *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', No attempt, for the appropriate pair of numbers, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, record '3', No attempt, for remaining pairs and say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity. **Tubwa. Ogen omo. Nan añ tik nañain bita aiquen**.	**7 & 5** CORRECT (7) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **11 & 24** CORRECT (24) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **58 & 49** CORRECT (58) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **65 & 67** CORRECT (67) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **146 & 154** CORRECT (154) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	

FL25. *Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:* Look at this sum. How much is (***number plus number***)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you. Aea pumwen. Egen memag (***number plus number***) õnei. Wo gona ouwonon pentar me ñarana dabuch nim buokuw *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', No attempt, for the appropriate sum, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive sums, record '3', No attempt, for remaining sums and say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity. **Tubwa. Omo. Nan añ tik nañain bita aiquen**	**3 + 2** CORRECT (5) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **8 + 6** CORRECT (14) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **7 + 3** CORRECT (10) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **13 + 6** CORRECT (19) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **12 + 24** CORRECT (36) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	
FL26. *Turn to the first practice sheet for pattern recognition. Say:* Here are some numbers. 1, 2, __, and 4. **Ekadad ibun ñane. Aiquen, aro, me aeoq. Iket ekadad metu ne?** *Point to each number and blank space and say:* What number goes here? Ekadad ñane aiquen, aro me aeoq. Iket ekadad metu ne	CORRECT (3) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	2 ⇨*FL26B* 3 ⇨*FL26B*
FL26A. That's correct, 3. Let's do another one. **Emwi ngea, eiju. Ar nim tuk aweida equion**		⇨*FL26C*
FL26B. *Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say:* The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. *(Point to each number)* 1, 2, 3, 4. 3 goes here. Let's do another one. **Bita ekadad aiju. Pan ko muñana ekadad epoa me.** (*Point to each number*) **aiquen, aro, aiju, aeoq. Aiju metu ne. Tik ririñ ijon.**		

FL26C. Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and __. **Tsimine iju ekadad. Aijimo, atae, ata ma aijimo me ___.** *Point to each number and blank space and say:* What number goes here? **Iket ekadad iruwin?**	CORRECT (20) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	 2 ⇨*FL26E* 3 ⇨*FL26E*
FL26D. That's correct, 20. **Emwi ñea. Anaramae**		⇨*FL27*
FL26E. *Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say:* The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. *(Point to each number)* 5, 10, 15, 20. 20 goes here. **Bita ekadad anaramae metu ine Pan ko muñane epoa ame** (*Point to each number*) **aijimo,atae, ata ma aijimo, anaramae metu ne**		
FL26F. *Check FL26: Was the answer correct?*	YES, FL26=1 ..... 1 NO, FL26=2 OR 3 2	 2 ⇨*FL27A*
FL27. Now I want you to try this on your own. Ñage nim tawen ririñ Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (*pointing to the missing number*). **Tsimine bet iju ekadad. Pan ko iket ekadad metu ine** (*pointing to the missing number*). *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', No attempt, for the appropriate question, turn the page and show the child the next question.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive patterns, record '3', No attempt, for remaining patterns. and say:* Thank you. That is ok. **Tubwa. Ogen omo**	**5, 6, 7, __** CORRECT (8) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **14, 15, __, 17** CORRECT (16) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **20, __, 40, 50** CORRECT (30) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **2, 4, 6, __** CORRECT (8) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **5, 8, 11, __** CORRECT (14) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	

FL27A. That was my last question. I really enjoyed talking to you. It was very nice of you to help us out. Thank you very much. Ogain magen aeu kudo. Nga ibibogin kor doraw. Wo ena kor eon am bouk kama. Tubwa kor owak *If you are asked by the child or the mother/caretaker how well the child has done, praise the child for effort but do not comment on performance. You may say:* I am not trained to tell you how (you have/your child has) performed but (your/his/her) participation will help the authorities understand how much children are learning in Nauru. **Iya aririya eniem pwan ow etamanin (am awe/ oa bwita ngaim) riring ta dogin bita (awe/amea/eita) toto en nim bouk wo nim bouk edogor enim tsiet mwe mwetowa ure atowen ngabwen nga bwina oining ariet kareri eiy yan Naeoero.**		

FL28. *Result of interview with child.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED ..... 03 CHILD REFUSED ..... 04 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 05 INCAPACITATED ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

FS11. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
FS12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 NAURUAN 2	
FS13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 NAURUAN ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
FS14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 NAURUAN ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
FS15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	

MICS PLUS CONSENT		
FS15A. *Check the name and line number of this questionnaire's respondent (FS4). Check the names and line numbers of the respondents to all other questionnaires that have been completed in this household: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47), WOMAN QUESTIONNAIRE (WM3) or UNDER 5 QUESTIONNAIRE (UF4): Has this questionnaire's respondent already been interviewed with any of the other questionnaires?*	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED (FS4=HH47 OR FS4=WM3 OR FS4=UF4)……1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW (FS4≠HH47 AND FS4≠WM3 AND FS4≠UF4)……...2	1 ⇨ *FS16*

FS15B. Thank you for your participation.
Tubwa kor dogin wam participation.

The Nauru Bureau of Statistics will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 15 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?

Ama Nauru Bureau of Statistics nan tuk riring ikūdo inon iyat derpon dōgit eoniñ epo n amenbwieni me rat ewak ion oa ion bwain imur. Ama teng emwinuw mwe wanim totow am buok ian bitune survey. Ia wa teng totow am bouk, gona ajuk oiyame wam numpun derpon bwe mam gonan egadaw ama ekur ngea edae omo iaw. Bwita derpon interview nun abu edae tekeiy aeta ma aijimo minute, mwe ama gonan tuk ebak ama kuredaw iyat maramen inon. Am bouk iyan bitune survey eiy voluntary, mwe tsiniya teng totu am doer ngage, wa gona meta ino imur. Inan eko bet pumwen eauw bwe dogin am participate ian bita derapon survey. A eibibokiei mane information wanan totow iyan bwita derpon interview anan ogog mwe yab epoa engame atonin wama team. Wa teng ajuk participate?

YES……1	
NO……..2	2 ⇨ *FS16*

FS15C. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached? **Timine wam derapon numpa oa inga wami numpa na anowakin bwieme ngea mwa epo yan mana mwa gona ring eiy?**	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨ *FS16*

FS15D. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on.

Gona oijame wami derapon mana mwa epo yan na bwieme, mwe magada, wea oija kama tamo mana derapon numpa mana wan personal numpa ambina engamen ami ewak. Magada, gona oijame bita numpa amam gonan contact eiyju?

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
FS15E. *Ask for and record phone number.*	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___
FS15F. Just to confirm, the number is (***number from FS15E***)? **Anum ta emi, wam numpa ngune (*number from FS15E*)?** *If no, return to FS15F and correct entry.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ↘ *FS15E*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ↘ *FS15E*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ↘ *FS15E*
FS15G. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number? **Ngune eiy land line numpa oa mobile numpa?**	FIXED LINE ..... 1 MOBILE 2	FIXED LINE ..... 1 MOBILE 2	FIXED LINE ..... 1 MOBILE 2
FS15H1. Usually, what time of the day would be best to call you on this number? **Iket edae mo jya num ring eiyuw ian bitune numpa?**	**PERIOD** BETWEEN ..... ___ ___ AND ..... ___ ___ ANY TIME ..... 95 OTHER (*specify*) ____ 96	**PERIOD** BETWEEN ..... ___ ___ AND ..... ___ ___ ANY TIME ..... 95 OTHER (*specify*) ___ 96	**PERIOD** BETWEEN ..... ___ ___ AND ..... ___ ___ ANY TIME ..... 95 OTHER (*specify*) ____ 96
FS15H2. Usually, what days of the week are best to call you on this number? **Iket ibum iat eweek jya gona ring eiyu ian bitune numpa?** *Probe:* Any other day? **Inga jyu ibum mo?** *If X is recorded, no other answer is possible*	MONDAY ..... A TUESDAY ..... B WEDNESDAY ..... C THURSDAY ..... D FRIDAY ..... E SATURDAY ..... F SUNDAY ..... G DK/NO PREF X	MONDAY ..... A TUESDAY ..... B WEDNESDAY ..... C THURSDAY ..... D FRIDAY ..... E SATURDAY ..... F SUNDAY ..... G DK/NO PREF X	MONDAY ..... A TUESDAY ..... B WEDNESDAY ..... C THURSDAY ..... D FRIDAY ..... E SATURDAY ..... F SUNDAY ..... G DK/NO PREF X
FS15I. Remember, you may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached? **Omaron, awe gona epoa kama wami numpa ngea mwa epo yan anowakon bwieme, mwe magada, wea oija kama wami personal numpa mana wan engamen ami ewak. Inga jyu numpa mam owonan jya num ring eiyjuw.**	YES ..... 1 ↘ *[P2]* NO ..... 2 ↘ *FS16*	YES ..... 1 ↘ *[P3]* NO ..... 2 ↘ *FS16*	YES ..... 1 ↘ *[P4]* NO ..... 2 ↘ *FS16*

FS16. *Thank the respondent for her/his cooperation.*

Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

Nauru MICS 2023

Reading and Numbers Booklet

FL module booklet

Contents

Story 1
English 1

Story 2
English 4

Numeracy 7

English Story 1

John is a boy. Mary is a girl. John is 5. Mary is 6.

John is in grade two. One day, John left the school and went home. On his way he saw some flowers in red. The flowers were near a coconut tree. John wanted to pick some flowers for his mother. John ran fast to get the flowers and he fell down and he cried. The neighbor saw him and came up to him. He gave John many flowers. John was very happy.

English Story 2

John is a boy. Grace is a girl. John has 2 eggs.
Grace has 3 eggs.

Ann is 7 years old. One day, during morning her grandmother sent her to buy bread fromthe store. She gave Ann some money. Ann put it in her bag. There is a big hole in the bag. On the way, Ann lost all the money. Mary saw the money and gave Ann. Ann was very happy. Ann thanked Mary and walked to the Store.

Numeracy

9

12

30

48

74

731

7 5

11 24

58

49

65

67

146

154

$$3 + 2 =$$

$$8 + 6 =$$

$$7 + 3 =$$

$$13 + 6 =$$

$$12 + 24 =$$

1 2 __ 4

5 10 15

5 6 7 __

14 15 __ 17

20 __ 40 50

2 4 6 __

5 8 11 __

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