

Samoa
DHS -MICS
2019-20

**MICS**
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey



Survey Findings Report

May, 2021



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Samoa Demographic and Health Survey
: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (DHS-MICS) 2019-2020
: Survey Findings Result

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The Samoa Demographic and Health - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (Samoa DHS-MICS) was carried out in 2019-20 by Samoa Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with other Government ministries, 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 Pacific Community (SPC) with government funding and financial support of UNICEF and UNFPA.

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 Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, standard MICS and country-specific tables. The report is accompanied by Statistical Snapshot of the main findings of the survey.

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

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Samoa

**Demographic and Health – Multiple Indicator
Cluster Survey 2019-20**

Survey Findings Report

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Samoa demographic and health survey - multiple indicator survey findings report



SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey sample and implementation			
Sample frame	2016 Samoa Population and Housing Census	Questionnaires	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing
Interviewer training	Sept-Oct 2019	Fieldwork	Oct 2019- Feb 2020

Survey sample and implementation			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	3,675	- Eligible	2,772
- Occupied	3,286	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2,687
- Interviewed	3,196	- Response rate (Per cent)	96.9
- Response rate (Per cent)	97.3		
Women (age 15-49)		Children age 5-17	
- Eligible for interviews	4,530	- Eligible	2,339
- Interviewed	4,139	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2,237
- Response rate (Per cent)	91.4	- Response rate (Per cent)	95.6
Men (age 15-49)		Water Quality Testing	
- Eligible for interviews	1,466	- Eligible	708
- Interviewed	1,204	- Interviewed	696
- Response rate (Per cent)	82.1	- Response rate (Per cent)	98.3

Survey population			
Average household size	6.6	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	20.1
- Age 5	13.6	- Rural areas	79.9
- Age 18	44.0	Regions	
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	24.9	- Apia Urban Area	20.1
		- North West Upolu	33.6
		- Rest of Upolu	22.3
		- Savaii	24.0

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CONFEMEN	Conference of the Ministers of Education of French speaking countries (Conférence des ministres de l'Éducation des Etats et gouvernements de la Francophonie)
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
E. coli	Escherichia coli
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
FCT	Field Check Table
g	Grams
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPV	Human papillomavirus
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IFSS	Internet File Streaming System
IPT	Intermittent Preventive Treatment
IPTp	Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria in pregnancy
IPTp-SP	Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine)
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
IQ	Intelligence quotient
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
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme

MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
MOH	Ministry of Health
MWCSD	Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development
NCECES	National Council of Early Childhood Education in Samoa
NHS	National Health Services
NOLA	Nuanua o le Alofa
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
SBS	Samoa Bureau of Statistics
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SP	Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine
SPC	Pacific Community
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UN	United Nations
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO-MCEE	WHO Maternal Child Epidemiology Estimation



FOREWORD

Despite the high level of knowledge and awareness by the Samoan women about matters relating to their maternal and general health status, as well as matters pertaining to the health of their children and family, the data from the latest DHS-MICS 2019-20 reflected their behaviour otherwise.

The Samoa Demographic and Health Survey (SDHS) is a five –yearly household survey which was first conducted in 2009 and again in 2014 by the Samoa Bureau of Statistics. In the latest 2019 survey round, the DHS was integrated with the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) for the first time. The latter was developed by UNICEF to collect a wider range of indicators on the situation of children and women. The DHS-MICS fieldwork was planned to be completed from October to December 2019. Unfortunately, due to the outbreak of the measles epidemic in Samoa towards the last quarter of 2019, which led to the declaration of the State of Emergency at the time, the December fieldwork was postponed to 2020. The Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 fieldwork was successfully completed by February 2020.

As population and health issues continue to remain priority areas in the development of Samoa, the Bureau of Statistics enlisted this survey as one of its regular surveys to be conducted at every 5 years.

The Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 provides up-to-date population and health information for policy-makers, planners, researchers, donors and programme managers, for use in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating of population, health, and socio-economic programs within the country, as well as to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other related international conventions.

We are deeply grateful to the government ministries mainly the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women, Community and Social Developments, Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture, the Ministry of Finance and the non-governmental organisations for their support throughout the survey. We are also very grateful to the continuous support provided by the village mayors and government representatives and especially the ‘survey participants’ in the communities for their willingness to engage and participate in the survey. We congratulate the ‘survey interviewers’ for the job well done.

Finally but not the least, we are very humbled to have been working along with our key financial and technical partners namely: UNICEF, UNFPA and SPC for their on-ward support both on site and on-line during the survey period. Thank you very much for sharing your knowledge and expertise to Samoa and especially for entrusting the Samoa Bureau of Statistics to carry out this complicated and complex survey to support evidenced-based policies and plans.

We hope this report will be widely used as reference materials to guide population, health and socio-economic program interventions, delivery of services, as well as related research, for the benefit of all Samoa residents.

May God Bless,



Aliimua Mafafu
Government Statistician/CEO
Samoa Bureau of Statistics



1. INTRODUCTION

*November 2019, a Samoan girl receives a vaccination
at a Youth Friendly Centre being used by medical staff.
Photo: © UNICEF Pacific/2019/Stephen*

This report is based on the Samoa Demographic and Health -Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (Samoa DHS-MICS), conducted in 2019-20 by the Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS) in collaboration with Ministry of Health and other government ministries, UNICEF, UNFPA, Pacific Community (SPC) and other partners. 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...”

In July 2020 Samoa prepared the second Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 and a data and national indicator matrix was discussed in which SBS reported on 44 indicators which can be provided through census and surveys and 33 of those indicators can be collected through Samoa DHS- MICS 2019-20.

The Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on 33 global SDG indicators and 10 SDG indicators adopted by the Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2016-2020.

The Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 has its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Samoa;
- 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 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 Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20. Following Chapter 2 on survey methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in "Indicators and definitions". Prior to presenting the survey results, organized into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample, main characteristics of respondents, participation in physical activity and climate change are 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, male circumcision, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), tuberculosis, and ends with nutrition.

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, salt iodisation, and early childhood development.

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

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

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

Chapter 11 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 final thematic chapter is on Domestic Violence - the chapter presents the prevalence of physical, sexual and emotional violence against women and girls who are, or ever or were married or even who are or ever have been, living with a man in an intimate relationship. It also presents information obtained from women on their experience of violence committed by various perpetrators. Information was collected from women age 15-49 years.

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



2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Samoa DHS- MICS 2019-20 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for four regions: Apia Urban Area, North West Upolu, Rest of Upolu and Savaii. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas (EA) were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. A systematic sample of 15 households in Apia urban area and 20 households in other regions was drawn in each sample EA. A total of 204 sample EAs and 3,765 sample households were selected at the national level. All of the selected EAs were visited during the fieldwork data collection, and the sample households were selected from the list of households from the 2016 Samoa Census EAs. As the sample is not self-weighting, sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

2.2 QUESTIONNAIRES

Seven 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 4 households in each cluster of the sample; 3) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 4) a questionnaire for individual men administered in every third household to all men age 15-49 years; 5) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; 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 and 7) a questionnaire for domestic violence, administered to one randomly selected woman age 15-49 years in the household.¹ The questionnaires included the following modules²:

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for handwashing, measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years and women age 15-49 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.

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

2 Survey specific modules included Chronic disease in the Household Questionnaire; Contraception (men), Sexual transmitted infection, Women/men empowerment, Tuberculosis, Physical activity, Nutrition, Climate change and Anthropometry in Questionnaire for Individual Women/Men.

Household Questionnaire	Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men	Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of Household Members Education Chronic Diseases Household Characteristics Social Transfers Household Energy Use Water and Sanitation Handwashing Salt Iodisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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^[M] Unmet Need Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence^[M] Victimisation^[M] Marriage/Union^[M] Adult Functioning^[M] Sexual Behaviour^[M] HIV/AIDS^[M] Sexual Transmitted Diseases^[M] Circumcision [only ^M] Tobacco and Alcohol Use^[M] Women's Empowerment^[M] Tuberculosis^[M] Physical Activity^[M] Nutrition^[M] Climate Change^[M] Life Satisfaction^[M] Anthropometry Domestic Violence Module 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child's Background Child Labour Child Discipline Child Functioning Parental Involvement Foundational Learning Skills
<p>Water Quality Testing Questionnaire</p>		<p>Questionnaire for Children Under 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires.³ From the MICS6 model English, version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Samoan language and were pre-tested in Vaigaga village, North West Upolu region during August 2019. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

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

2.3 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

The survey protocol was approved by Samoa DHS-MICS Steering Committee in which members are from the Government Ministries namely Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Women Community and Social Development, the SBS and the Disability Organization named Nuanua o le Alofa (NOLA) in April, 2019. The protocol included a Protection Protocol which outlines the potential risks during the life cycle of the survey and management strategies to mitigate these.

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

For implementation of the Domestic Violence (DV) module for women age 15-49 years, additional measures were taken to comply with guidelines for producing statistics on violence against women, including specialized training, expanding training manuals both for interviewers and supervisors. Topics covered included sensitivity training on the topic of DV, additional confidentiality training, providing information on safety of respondents and interviewers, handling interruptions, provision of crisis intervention information and others.

2.4 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs⁴ developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in Vaigaga village, North West Upolu region during August 2019. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.5 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 30 days from 9 September to 18 October 2019. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain

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

practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent 5 days in field practice and one day on a full pilot survey in Saoluafata village in the Rest of Upolu region. The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda.⁵

Measurers received dedicated training on anthropometric measurements and water quality testing for a total of 10 days, including 3 days in field practice and pilot survey.

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

2.6 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by 8 teams; each was comprised of 4 interviewers, one driver, one measurer, one assistant measurer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began 21 October 2019 and concluded 14 February 2020.

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

2.7 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

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

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

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

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

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

2.8 DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS

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

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

Data were analysed 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.⁸

Tables/results based on less than 25 unweighted cases and background characteristics with not more than two categories to report due to less than 25 unweighted case are not included in this report.

2.9 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on SBS web location and on the MICS website⁹ 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.

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

8 The standard tabulation plan and syntax files can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis>

9 The survey datasets can be found at: "Surveys." Home - UNICEF MICS. <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys> or at Samoa Bureau of Statistics: <https://www.sbs.gov.ws/>



3. INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

*Samoan family photo during White Sunday in Samoa at the village of Mutiatele, Aleipata.
Photo: © SBS/2020/ Leafa*

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	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	99.2
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	99.1 96.2
SR.S1	Employment Status		WB	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by employment status. Women (a) Currently Employed (b) Not Currently Employed Men (a) Currently Employed (b) Not Currently Employed	21.6 62.5 53.7 30.9
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	11.0 9.4
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	50.5
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	74.5
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	95.9
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	26.5

10 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/>

11 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.

12 All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf>

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	73.3
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	21.1 19.2
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	77.4 80.6
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	88.6 91.6
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 (c) during the last 3 months (d) 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	54.3 46.6 71.0 54.4
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	22.8 18.3 20.5 16.9
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	12.5 35.4

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
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	87.2 64.4
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	1.2 7.2
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	4.6 32.6
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	1.1 4.6
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	9.4
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	5.0
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	6.9
SR.S2	Knowledge on the effect of Climate Change		CC	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who reported low knowledge ¹³ on the effects of climate change. Women Men	22.8 19.1
SR.S3	Participation in Physical Activities		PA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were involved in any physical activity ¹⁴ . Women Men	38.3 73.3

¹³ Include those who respond "Somewhat" and "Not at All"

¹⁴ Physical activity define as moderate or vigorous intensity such as aerobics, zumba, power walking and jogging and playing game (eg. rugby, soccer etc) and other form of physical exercises

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
SURVIVE¹⁵					
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	5
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	15
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	4
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	20
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	55
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	7.4
TM.S1	Knowledge of Contraceptive Method		CP	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who knows any modern methods and traditional methods Women (a) Any Method (b) Modern Methods (c) Traditional Methods Men (a) Any Method (b) Modern Methods (c) Traditional Methods	. 86.6 86.1 56.9 88.6 87.5 46.2
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	16.6
TM.S2	Knowledge of fertile period		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period ¹⁶	14.3
TM.S3	Timing of sterilization		CP	Median age at sterilization among women.	32.0

15 Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

16 Correct knowledge of the fertile period is define as "halfway between 2 menstrual periods"

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
TM.S4	Access to family planning messages on media source ¹⁷		UN	Percentage of all women and men age 15-49 who have not heard of any family planning messages on:	
				Women	
				(a) Radio	23.2
				(b) Television	29.9
				(c) Newspaper or magazine	14.6
				(d) Any of these three	37.3
				Men	
				(a) Radio	12.6
				(b) Television	25.1
				(c) Newspaper or magazine	6.5
				(d) Any of these three	29.5
TM.S5	Husband or partner knowledge of women use of contraception		UN	Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who are using a method that report their husbands or partners know ¹⁸ about the use of contraception.	81.7
TM.S6	Decision making on family planning		UN	Percentage of currently married women ¹⁹ age 15-49 who are not currently using family planning by jointly wife and husband who makes the decision not to use the family planning.	34.6
TM.S7	Mean Ideal number of children		UN	Mean ideal number of children for all women and men age 15-49 by total number of living children.	
				Women	2.3
				Men	3.8
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception ²⁰	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	29.4
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	94.1
				(b) at least four times by any provider	69.8
				(c) at least eight times by any provider	21.5
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	89.0
TM.S8	Extended 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, height and weight measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	87.9

17 Media source includes radio, television and newspapers/magazines

18 Includes women who report use of male sterilization, male condoms and withdrawal

19 Exclude women who are currently pregnant

20 See Table TM.3.3 for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
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 ²¹ prior to the most recent birth	37.5
TM.S9	Use of Iron tablets		MN	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who took iron tablets during the time of pregnancy.	68.3
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	88.6
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	88.9
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	8.4
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	86.0
TM.12	Post-partum stay in health facility		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	79.1
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	85.0
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	73.2
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	30.5
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	44.9
TM.17	Cord cut with clean instrument		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility whose umbilical cord was cut with a new blade or boiled instrument	64.4

21 See Table TM.5.1 for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
TM.18	Nothing harmful applied to cord		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility who had nothing harmful applied to the cord	23.7
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions ²²		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	56.0
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	82.7
TM.22	Multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months Women Men	1.1 5.4
TM.23	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex Women Men	(9.9) 15.2
TM.24	Sex before age 15 among young people		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 Women Men	0.9 8.6
TM.25	Young people who have never had sex		SB	Percentage of never married women and men age 15-24 years who have never had sex Women Men	79.3 48.1
TM.26	Age-mixing among sexual partners		SB	Percentage of women age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a partner 10 or more years older	10.6
TM.27	Sex with non-regular partners		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner Women Men	30.6 78.7
TM.28	Condom use with non-regular partners		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex Women Men	10.3 14.0

22 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).

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
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 ²³ , who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission Women Men	6.1 5.1
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 ²⁴ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV Women Men	52.0 47.8
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 ²⁵ toward people living with HIV Women Men	90.7 89.7
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	28.1 19.7
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	1.8 1.0
TM.34	Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results Women Men	2.3 3.4
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 ²⁶ (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	25.8 4.3

23 Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

24 Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

25 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?

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
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	5.1
TM.37	Male circumcision		MMC	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised	96.2
TM.S10	Knowledge of STIs		STI	Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 years who have heard of STIs. Women Men	33.8 21.8
TM.S11	Self-reported prevalence of STIs and STIs symptoms		STI	Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 years who ever had sexual intercourse reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months. Women Men	2.8 3.9
TM.S12	Attitudes towards negotiating safer sexual relations		STI	Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women. Women Men	77.0 77.2
TM.S13	Knowledge concerning tuberculosis (TB)		TB	Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 years with correct knowledge ²⁷ of how TB is spread. Women Men	42.8 32.2
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	76.2
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	32.4
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	39.0
TC.8	Rubella immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	48.7

²⁷ Correct knowledge is defined as spread through the air by coughing

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
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	25.0
TC.11a TC.11b	Full immunization coverage ²⁸		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	26.8 16.1
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	57.4
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	58.6 26.1
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	37.5
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)	47.4
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)	99.7
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ²⁹	47.4
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	72.4
TC.20	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	53.4
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	63.3

28 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.

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
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	90.0
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	53.0
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ³⁰	51.7
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 ³¹ during the previous day	59.5
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	60.6
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	40.0
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	17.2
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ³² during the previous day	51.0
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	83.1
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	11.8 12.3
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	56.2
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups ³³ during the previous day	20.0

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

31 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)

32 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

33 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 ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	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 ³⁴ or more during the previous day	46.7
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	43.3
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	3.4 1.4
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	7.3 3.5
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	3.1 1.2
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	8.7 2.5
TM.S14	Nutritional status			Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who are categorised as obese/overweight.	85.2
TM.S15	Fruits consumption		NT	Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who at least 20 number of servings of fruits per week. Women Men	1.7 0.5
TM.S16	Vegetables consumption		NT	Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who at least 20 number of servings of vegetables per week. Women Men	1.5 0.7
TC.48	Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodide/iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	95.9

³⁴ 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 ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
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	86.7 23.1 58.4
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	9.2
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	50.6
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	15.6
TC.53	Early child development index	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	73.3
LEARN					
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	25.8
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	55.0
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	48.7
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	70.7
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	90.6 80.9 73.2
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	6.9 5.1 19.7

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
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	97.9 81.1
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate	4.1.2	ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	97.0 96.5 56.1
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	95.4
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	3.5 4.1

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c LN.11d	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area (d) Functioning	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	
				(a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)	1.11
				(b) primary school	1.01
				(c) lower secondary school	1.06
				(d) upper secondary school	1.21
				Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile	
				(a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)	0.63
				(b) primary school	0.92
				(c) lower secondary school	0.92
				(d) upper secondary school	0.73
				Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents	
				(a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)	0.92
				(b) primary school	0.98
				(c) lower secondary school	1.00
(d) upper secondary school	0.91				
Foundational learning skills for girls divided by foundational learning skills for boys					
(e) reading age 7-14 years	1.29				
(f) numeracy age 7-14 years	1.40				
Foundational learning skills for the poorest quintile divided by foundational learning skills for the richest quintile					
(e) reading age 7-14 years	0.56				
(f) numeracy age 7-14 years	0.51				
Foundational learning skills for rural residents divided by foundational learning skills for urban residents					
(e) reading age 7-14 years	0.92				
(f) numeracy age 7-14 years	0.77				
Foundational learning skills for children with functional difficulties divided by foundational learning skills for children without functional difficulties					
(e) reading age 7-14 years	0.29				
(f) numeracy age 7-14 years	0.31				

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
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	92.9
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	89.2
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	82.2
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	81.9
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	89.3
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	42.7
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	19.5
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	79.9
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school whose home language is used at school	79.6
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	97.2
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	51.8 35.5 20.7 22.7 17.2 11.7

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	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	66.9
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	90.8
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ³⁵	13.9
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women and men age 20-24 years who were first married or in union Women (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18 Men (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18	0.9 7.4 0.0 2.0
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-19 years who are married or in union Women Men	7.8 2.1
PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older	12.2
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 5.7
PR.13	Crime reporting	16.3.1	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last 12 months and reporting the last incidences of robbery and/or assault experienced to the police Women Men	47.8 21.5
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark Women Men	80.8 96.2

35 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 ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		DV	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food Women Men	35.1 26.0
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	99.3
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	98.6
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	76.5
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	36.9
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	47.0
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	54.7
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	78.8
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	3.8.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	98.1
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	96.1
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities from which waste has never been emptied or has been emptied and buried in a covered pit	96.7
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using an improved on-site sanitation facility from which a service provider has removed waste for treatment off-site	2.9
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	81.3

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
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	9.0
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	19.4
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c	Health insurance coverage		WB CB UB	Percentage of women, men and children covered by health insurance a) women age 15-49 men age 15-49 b) children age 5-17 c) children under age 5	1.5 2.4 1.2 0.7
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	62.5
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households		ST – ED	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	56.9
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	64.9
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	42.3
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	17.0 20.8
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	8.3 8.3 8.5 8.6
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	92.3 92.2 95.8 94.7

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
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	83.2 83.0 85.4 86.3
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					
DV.S1	Physical violence by any perpetrator		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) since age 15 and in the past 12 months a) ever in their lifetime b) in the past 12 months	50.5 18.1
DV.S2a DV.S2b	Physical violence by non-partner		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a non-partner) since age 15 and in the past 12 months a) ever in their lifetime b) in the past 12 months	40.2 16.0
DV.S3a DV.S3b	Persons committing physical violence by any perpetrator		DVD	Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, who report specific persons who committed the violence a) Current husband/partner b) Former husband/partner	46.4 10.1
DV.S4a DV.S4b	Sexual violence by any perpetrator		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by any perpetrator) a) ever in their lifetime b) in the past 12 months	20.4 11.2
DV.S5a DV.S5b	Sexual violence by non-partner		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by non-partner) a) ever in their lifetime b) in the past 12 months	9.7 1.2
DV.S6a DV.S6b	Persons committing sexual violence		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who report specific persons who committed the sexual violence a) Current husband/partner b) Former husband/partner	2.4 22.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
DV.S7	Age at first experience of sexual violence		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages a) 10 b) 12 c) 15 d) 18 e) 22	0.6 0.6 1.3 3.0 9.2
DV.S8	Experience of violence during pregnancy		DVD	Percentage of ever-pregnant women age 15-49 years who had ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy	6.4
DV.S9a DV.S9b DV.S9c DV.S9d DV.S9e DV.S9f DV.S9g	Controlling behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner		DVD	Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years whose current husband/partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married) demonstrates at least one of the following controlling behaviours: a) is jealous or angry if she talks to other men; b) frequently accuses her of being unfaithful; c) does not permit her to meet her female friends; d) tries to limit her contact with her families e) insists on knowing where she goes at all times f) Does/did not allow her to join any social functions? g) Women who have been exposed to more than tree controlling behaviours	28.1 28.9 12.5 5.7 71.3 26.1 13.1
DV.S10a DV.S10b	All forms of domestic violence	5.2.1	DVD	Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current husband/ partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married), a) ever in their lifetime b) in the past 12 months	37.5 26.8
DV.S11a DV.S11b	Violence by women against their spouse		DVD	Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current (if currently married) or most recent (if formerly married) husband at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting her a) ever in their lifetime b) in the past 12 months	19.0 15.2
DV.S12	Help seeking to stop violence		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced physical or sexual violence who sought help	40.2



4. SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

*A Samoan mother and daughter from the village of Vaitele Fou
Photo: © MoH/2019/Samoa Bureau of Statistics*

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 3,675 households selected for the sample 3,286 were found occupied. Of these, 3,196 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 97.3 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 4 randomly selected households in each cluster. Of these, 696 were successfully tested for household drinking water yielding a response rate of 98.3 percent. Also, 661 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality yielding a response rate of 93.4 percent.

In the interviewed households, 4,530 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 4,139 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 91.4 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49) but required only a subsample. All men (age 15-49) were identified in every third household. 1,466 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in these household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 1,204 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 82.1 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 2,772 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 2,687 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 96.9 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 6,294 children age 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 2,339 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 2,237 which corresponds to a response rate of 95.6 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 88.9, 79.9, 94.3, 93.0 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, by area of residence and regions, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Area			Region			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Apia Urban Area	North West Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii
Households							
Sampled	3,675	1,215	2,460	1,215	980	740	740
Occupied	3,286	1,056	2,230	1,056	875	664	691
Interviewed	3,196	1,002	2,194	1,002	861	649	684
Household completion rate	87.0	82.5	89.2	82.5	87.9	87.7	92.4
Household response rate	97.3	94.9	98.4	94.9	98.4	97.7	99.0
Water quality testing^A							
Eligible	708	260	448	260	169	135	144
Household water quality test							
Completed	696	255	441	255	165	132	144
Response rate	98.3	98.1	98.4	98.1	97.6	97.8	100.0
Source water quality test							
Completed	661	251	410	251	153	125	132
Response rate	93.4	96.5	91.5	96.5	90.5	92.6	91.7
Women age 15-49 years							
Eligible	4,530	1,446	3,084	1,446	1,258	961	865
Interviewed	4,139	1,297	2,842	1,297	1,161	838	843
Women's response rate	91.4	89.7	92.2	89.7	92.3	87.2	97.5
Women's overall response rate	88.9	85.1	90.7	85.1	90.8	85.2	96.5
Men age 15-49 years^B							
Number of men in interviewed households	4,637	1,455	3,182	1,455	1,307	984	891
Eligible	1,466	473	993	473	425	297	271
Interviewed	1,204	381	823	381	330	232	261
Men's response rate	82.1	80.5	82.9	80.5	77.6	78.1	96.3
Men's overall response rate	79.9	76.4	81.5	76.4	76.4	76.3	95.3
Children under 5 years^C							
Eligible	2,772	717	2,055	717	865	627	563
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2,687	692	1,995	692	836	596	563
Under-5's response rate	96.9	96.5	97.1	96.5	96.6	95.1	100.0
Under-5's overall response rate	94.3	91.6	95.5	91.6	95.1	92.9	99.0
Children age 5-17 years^C							
Number of children in interviewed households	6,294	1,792	4,502	1,792	1,773	1,393	1,336
Eligible	2,339	672	1,667	672	646	512	509
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2,237	638	1,599	638	621	477	501
Children age 5-17's response rate	95.6	94.9	95.9	94.9	96.1	93.2	98.4
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	93.0	90.1	94.4	90.1	94.6	91.1	97.4

A The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 4 randomly selected households in each cluster

B The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years in every third household

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, disaggregated by area and region, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, energy used for cooking, internet access, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

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

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household populations in areas and regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence and region, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Area			Region			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Apia Urban Area	North West Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity							
Yes, interconnected grid	98.6	99.7	98.4	99.7	98.1	98.4	98.6
Yes, off-grid	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2
No	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.8	0.9	1.2
Energy use for cooking^A							
Clean fuels and technologies	51.5	80.5	44.3	80.5	53.1	46.2	30.1
Other fuels	48.0	18.4	55.5	18.4	46.7	53.4	69.8
No cooking done in the household	0.4	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.1
Internet access at home^B							
Yes	73.3	80.4	71.5	80.4	75.4	70.5	66.8
No	26.6	19.6	28.4	19.6	24.3	29.5	33.1
Missing/DK	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Main material of flooring^C							
Natural floor	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.8
Rudimentary floor	4.4	5.2	4.2	5.2	6.2	4.7	1.1
Finished floor	94.4	94.1	94.5	94.1	92.5	94.6	97.2
Other	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.9
Main material of roof^C							
Natural roofing	1.7	0.5	1.9	0.5	2.6	2.5	0.6
Rudimentary roofing	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.3	2.8	5.1	1.2
Finished roofing	95.2	96.2	95.0	96.2	94.6	92.4	97.9
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Main material of exterior walls^C							
Natural walls	33.6	9.3	39.7	9.3	37.3	43.3	39.8
Rudimentary walls	16.6	27.4	13.9	27.4	17.8	10.2	12.1
Finished walls	49.2	63.0	45.7	63.0	44.4	46.3	47.1
Other	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.0
Rooms used for sleeping							
1	26.4	22.2	27.5	22.2	26.1	29.7	27.3
2	29.6	23.3	31.1	23.3	31.7	31.5	30.0
3 or more	44.0	54.4	41.4	54.4	42.2	38.7	42.6
Types of house for the main building^D							
Samoaan Fale	26.1	11.9	29.7	11.9	31.2	29.4	27.8
European house	71.6	83.2	68.7	83.2	66.6	69.5	70.8
2+Storey building	2.3	4.9	1.6	4.9	2.2	0.9	1.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Number of households	3,196	642	2,554	642	1,074	714	766
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	3.08	2.49	3.22	2.49	3.26	3.40	3.01
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household¹	99.2	99.9	99.0	99.9	98.8	99.3	99.0
Number of household members	21,092	3,994	17,097	3,994	7,519	4,817	4,761

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
- D Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, Questions HC2A for definitions of Open Samoaan Fale, Closed Samoaan Fale, Open European House, Closed European House, 2+ Storey Building 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, by area of residence and regions, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20							
	Area			Region			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Apia Urban Area	North West Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii
Percentage of households that own a							
Television ^A	74.5	90.6	70.4	90.6	76.2	66.0	66.3
Refrigerator	51.9	71.9	46.9	71.9	50.3	47.4	41.5
Washing machine	33.5	56.5	27.7	56.5	29.3	28.6	24.6
Electric Kettle	88.3	92.7	87.1	92.7	89.1	86.2	85.2
Electric Iron	89.9	94.2	88.8	94.2	91.7	86.0	87.6
Electric Fan	60.1	81.9	54.6	81.9	59.3	48.3	54.0
Freezer	43.2	44.6	42.8	44.6	39.4	49.2	41.6
Percentage of households that own							
Agricultural land	49.3	24.6	55.5	24.6	43.7	67.8	60.6
Farm animals/Livestock	56.5	21.8	65.2	21.8	55.1	74.6	70.7
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a							
Wristwatch	64.7	71.2	63.1	71.2	67.2	66.9	54.0
Bicycle	15.4	18.1	14.7	18.1	17.2	11.7	14.1
Motorcycle or scooter	2.7	4.4	2.2	4.4	3.1	0.8	2.4
Animal-drawn cart	1.6	2.1	1.5	2.1	1.2	1.0	2.4
Car, truck, or van	53.1	67.9	49.4	67.9	50.9	48.6	48.2
Boat with a motor	2.4	3.7	2.0	3.7	0.8	2.3	3.5
Canoe	5.4	2.4	6.2	2.4	4.3	9.2	5.9
Fishing line	9.0	4.8	10.1	4.8	5.0	15.9	11.8
Fishing net	6.2	2.5	7.1	2.5	5.3	8.3	8.6
Fishing spear	12.1	4.1	14.1	4.1	7.9	24.5	13.3
Computer or tablet ^A	26.5	45.1	21.9	45.1	23.8	26.3	14.9
Mobile telephone ^A	91.9	92.6	91.8	92.6	93.9	93.5	87.2
Bank account	73.7	83.5	71.2	83.5	72.2	69.0	71.7
Ownership of dwelling							
Owned by a household member	93.1	87.4	94.5	87.4	92.6	94.5	97.4
Not owned	6.9	12.6	5.5	12.6	7.4	5.5	2.6
Rented	3.2	8.8	1.7	8.8	2.9	0.5	1.2
Other	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.5	5.0	1.4
Number of households	3,196	642	2,554	642	1,074	714	766
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 by wealth index quintile, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20							
	Area					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	21,092
Area							
Urban	5.9	7.4	14.7	24.3	47.7	100.0	3,994
Rural	23.3	22.9	21.3	19.0	13.5	100.0	17,097
Region							
Apia Urban Area	5.9	7.4	14.7	24.3	47.7	100.0	3,994
North West Upolu	21.7	21.7	21.0	17.8	17.8	100.0	7,519
Rest of Upolu	23.5	21.4	22.3	20.7	12.1	100.0	4,817
Savaii	25.6	26.3	20.7	19.3	8.2	100.0	4,761

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Table SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, region, area, number of household members, education of household head, and religion of household head³⁶. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.³⁷

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

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

36 This was determined by asking question HC1A in the Household Questionnaire.

37 See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	3,196	3,196
Sex of household head			
Male	78.0	2,492	2,473
Female	22.0	704	723
Age of household head			
18-34	6.3	202	215
35-64	67.9	2,171	2,159
65-84	23.7	759	758
85+	2.0	64	64
Area			
Urban	20.1	642	1,002
Rural	79.9	2,554	2,194
Region			
Apia Urban Area	20.1	642	1,002
North West Upolu	33.6	1,074	861
Rest of Upolu	22.3	714	649
Savaii	24.0	766	684
Education of household head			
Pre-primary or none	3.8	121	123
Primary	23.9	764	693
Secondary	51.3	1,641	1,633
Higher	17.6	561	641
Missing/DK	3.4	110	106
Number of household members			
1	4.4	141	147
2	7.4	237	245
3	8.8	281	282
4	10.4	332	343
5	12.1	387	397
6	12.0	382	377
7+	44.9	1,436	1,405
Religion of household head			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	27.6	883	922
Roman Catholic	16.1	515	550
Later Day Saints	18.1	577	566
Methodist	12.0	383	364
Assembly of God	12.5	400	374
Other religion	13.3	424	404
No religion	0.3	11	14
Missing/DK	0.1	2	2
Households with^A			
At least one child under age 5 years	50.1	1,600	1,563
At least one child age 5-17 years	74.2	2,371	2,339
At least one child age <18 years	81.9	2,618	2,591
At least one woman age 15-49 years	81.9	2,617	2,601
At least one man age 15-49 years	80.3	2,565	2,560
No member age <50	5.6	180	194
Mean household size	6.6	3,196	3,196

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

4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 21,092 household members were listed. Of these, 10,751 were males, and 10,341 were females.³⁸

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20						
	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,751	100.0	10,341	100.0	21,092	100.0
Age						
0-4	1,476	13.7	1,399	13.5	2,875	13.6
5-9	1,501	14.0	1,382	13.4	2,883	13.7
10-14	1,244	11.6	1,171	11.3	2,415	11.4
15-19	1,019	9.5	895	8.7	1,914	9.1
15-17	569	5.3	542	5.2	1,111	5.3
18-19	449	4.2	354	3.4	803	3.8
20-24	762	7.1	797	7.7	1,559	7.4
25-29	665	6.2	665	6.4	1,330	6.3
30-34	582	5.4	587	5.7	1,169	5.5
35-39	540	5.0	501	4.8	1,041	4.9
40-44	517	4.8	561	5.4	1,078	5.1
45-49	582	5.4	533	5.1	1,114	5.3
50-54	532	5.0	470	4.5	1,002	4.8
55-59	422	3.9	410	4.0	832	3.9
60-64	331	3.1	322	3.1	652	3.1
65-69	246	2.3	225	2.2	471	2.2
70-74	134	1.2	193	1.9	327	1.6
75-79	105	1.0	100	1.0	205	1.0
80-84	55	0.5	71	0.7	126	0.6
85+	40	0.4	60	0.6	100	0.5
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	4,791	44.6	4,493	43.4	9,283	44.0
Adults age 18+ years	5,960	55.4	5,848	56.6	11,808	56.0
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 SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3. These tables describe the interviewed individuals and are weighted with individual sample weights.						

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

4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age, children under age 5 and children age 5-17 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized).² Note that in Table SR.5.3, an additional column is presented (Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years) to account for the random selection of one child in households with at least one child age 5-17 years. The final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years in the household.

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

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M provide background characteristics of female and male respondents, age 15-49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men according to area, region, age, education³⁹, marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 18-49), religion of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.^{40,41}

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

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

40 The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In Samoa DHS-MICS, 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, table, bed, sofa, chair, food safe, cupboard, whether household has electricity, television, refrigerator, washing machine, electric kettle, electric iron, electric fan, freezer, wristwatch, bicycle, motorcycle or scooter, animal-drawn cart, car/truck/van, boat with a motor, canoe, fishing line, fishing net, fishing spear, whether any member has a computer or a tablet, whether any member mobile phone, whether household has access to internet at home, land ownership for agriculture, number of acres of agricultural land, number of milk cows or bulls, other cattle, horses/donkeys, goats, sheep, 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 handwashing, 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 or detergent 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>.

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

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20			
	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	4,139	4,139
Area			
Urban	20.5	849	1,297
Rural	79.5	3,290	2,842
Region			
Apia Urban Area	20.5	849	1,297
North West Upolu	35.5	1,471	1,161
Rest of Upolu	22.8	942	838
Savaii	21.2	878	843
Age			
15-19	19.5	806	817
15-17	11.6	479	480
18-19	7.9	327	337
20-24	17.7	732	723
25-29	14.8	611	624
30-34	12.6	522	526
35-39	11.2	463	461
40-44	12.5	518	512
45-49	11.7	485	476
Education			
Pre-primary or none	0.4	15	15
Primary	2.7	110	104
Secondary	69.1	2,861	2,767
Higher	27.7	1,149	1,249
Special Needs Education	0.0	2	3
Missing/DK	0.0	1	1
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	62.1	2,567	2,507
Widowed	0.5	20	22
Divorced	1.2	49	55
Separated	1.7	72	74
Never married/in union	34.5	1,425	1,477
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	35.2	1,459	1,504
Ever gave birth	64.8	2,680	2,635
Gave birth in last two years	24.9	1,032	991
No birth in last two years	39.8	1,649	1,644
Health insurance			
Has coverage	1.5	64	76
Has no coverage	98.3	4,068	4,055
Missing/DK	0.2	8	8
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	1.6	59	56
Has no functional difficulty	98.3	3,597	3,598
Missing/DK	0.1	4	5
Women's religion			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	26.4	1,093	1,130
Roman Catholic	16.5	681	707
Later Day Saints	18.1	749	749
Methodist	12.4	514	492
Assembly of God	14.3	592	559
Other religion	12.1	503	495
No religion	0.2	7	7
Women's employment status			
Work for pay/profit	20.3	842	938
Unpaid work	1.2	50	50
Unemployed	62.4	2,582	2,453
Student	15.5	640	673
Incapable/other/missing	0.6	25	25
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	19.3	800	701
Second	19.1	790	711
Middle	20.1	831	788
Fourth	20.2	836	877
Richest	21.3	882	1,062

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years, Samoa DHS-MICS,2019-20			
	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1,204	1,204
Area			
Urban	20.5	246	381
Rural	79.5	958	823
Region			
Apia Urban Area	20.5	246	381
North West Upolu	36.1	435	330
Rest of Upolu	22.8	275	232
Savaii	20.6	248	261
Age			
15-19	22.7	273	278
15-17	13.1	157	157
18-19	9.6	116	121
20-24	18.0	217	210
25-29	13.6	164	161
30-34	11.2	135	138
35-39	11.0	133	137
40-44	11.7	141	142
45-49	11.7	141	138
Education			
Pre-primary or none	0.3	3	2
Primary	7.9	95	82
Secondary	69.9	841	820
Higher	21.9	264	299
Missing/DK	0.1	1	1
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	47.7	574	576
Widowed	0.4	5	4
Divorced	0.6	8	8
Separated	0.9	11	9
Never married/in union	50.4	606	607
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	48.4	583	583
Has no living children	51.5	620	620
Missing/DK	0.1	1	1
Health insurance			
Has coverage	2.4	28	30
Has no coverage	97.6	1,176	1,174
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	2.1	22	21
Has no functional difficulty	97.9	1,025	1,026
Men's religion			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	27.7	333	344
Roman Catholic	15.0	180	196
Later Day Saints	19.5	235	235
Methodist	13.1	157	148
Assembly of God	13.7	165	149
Other religion	11.0	132	130
No religion	0.1	1	2
Men's employment status			
Work for pay/profit	36.4	438	464
Unpaid work	17.3	208	188
Unemployed	30.2	364	348
Student	14.5	175	187
Incapable/other/missing	1.6	19	17
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	14.8	178	162
Second	22.6	272	232
Middle	20.2	244	225
Fourth	22.8	274	294
Richest	19.6	236	291

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	2,687	2,687
Sex			
Male	51.7	1,388	1,389
Female	48.3	1,299	1,298
Area			
Urban	16.2	434	692
Rural	83.8	2,253	1,995
Region			
Apia Urban Area	16.2	434	692
North West Upolu	39.6	1,063	836
Rest of Upolu	22.8	614	596
Savaii	21.4	576	563
Age in months			
0-5	9.2	248	243
6-11	10.5	283	281
12-23	22.0	590	584
24-35	19.4	522	535
36-47	19.2	517	524
48-59	19.6	527	520
Missing/DK	0.0	1	1
Mother's education^A			
Pre-primary or none	0.8	22	21
Primary	3.7	100	96
Secondary	69.1	1,857	1,805
Higher	25.9	697	752
Special Needs Education	0.0	1	1
Missing/DK	0.4	11	12
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	90.9	2,442	2,456
Other primary caretaker	9.1	245	231
Health insurance			
Has coverage	0.7	18	28
Has no coverage	99.2	2,667	2,655
Missing/DK	0.1	2	4
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^{B,C}			
Has functional difficulty	6.9	108	116
Has no functional difficulty	93.0	1,458	1,462
Missing/DK	0.1	2	2
Mother's functional difficulties^D			
Has functional difficulty	0.6	15	19
Has no functional difficulty	91.5	2,459	2,449
No information	7.9	213	219
Religion of household head			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	25.1	674	708
Roman Catholic	16.3	439	476
Later Day Saints	18.4	495	481
Methodist	13.0	348	327
Assembly of God	14.1	380	358
Other religion	12.7	342	329
No religion	0.1	2	3
Missing/DK	0.2	7	5

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20			
	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	24.5	658	598
Second	20.9	562	516
Middle	19.8	533	524
Fourth	19.7	530	560
Richest	15.0	404	489

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

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

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

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

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years, Samoa DHS-MICS,2019-20				
	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years ^A	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	6,073	2,237	2,237
Sex				
Male	53.3	3,236	1,188	1,185
Female	46.7	2,836	1,049	1,052
Area				
Urban	17.8	1,079	405	638
Rural	82.2	4,994	1,832	1,599
Region				
Apia Urban Area	17.8	1,079	405	638
North West Upolu	35.9	2,183	778	621
Rest of Upolu	23.3	1,416	519	477
Savaii	23.0	1,394	535	501
Age				
5-9	45.6	2,766	1,020	993
10-14	37.5	2,277	825	837
15-17	16.9	1,029	392	407
Mother's education^B				
Pre-primary or none	1.2	74	24	24
Primary	7.3	442	162	152
Secondary	73.0	4,433	1,604	1,562
Higher	17.7	1,078	428	480
Missing/DK	0.8	46	18	19
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire				
Mother	84.8	5,149	1,851	1,842
Other primary caretaker	15.1	920	383	392
Emancipated ^C	0.1	4	2	3
Health insurance				
Has coverage	1.2	73	31	35
Has no coverage	98.6	5,990	2,202	2,198
Missing/DK	0.2	10	4	4
Child's functional difficulties^D				
Has functional difficulty	22.6	1,375	505	489
Has no functional difficulty	77.0	4,678	1,726	1,743
Missing/DK	0.3	19	6	5
Mother's functional difficulties^E				
Has functional difficulty	0.9	57	21	19
Has no functional difficulty	75.2	4,570	1,574	1,553
No information	23.8	1,446	642	665
Religion of household head				
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	26.1	1,582	597	625
Roman Catholic	15.5	942	341	364
Later Day Saints	19.2	1,165	423	419
Methodist	12.8	778	276	264
Assembly of God	13.2	803	290	269
Other religion	13.1	795	305	291
No religion	0.1	3	2	3
Missing/DK	0.1	4	2	2

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years, Samoa DHS-MICS,2019-20				
	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years ^A	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	22.7	1,379	471	422
Second	21.8	1,327	451	408
Middle	20.1	1,222	432	409
Fourth	18.2	1,106	446	470
Richest	17.1	1,039	438	528

- A As one child is randomly selected in each household with at least one child age 5-17 years, the final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied with the number of children age 5-17 years in the household. This column is the basis for the weighted percent distribution, i.e. the distribution of all children age 5-17 years in sampled households.
- B In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17, who are the respondents to the children age 5-17 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere. For emancipated children this is the education status of the selected child.
- 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 is presented in Chapter 11.1.
- E In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refers to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17 as mentioned in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18 or above age 49. Emancipated children are also included here. Please refer to Tables 8.1W and 8.1M for results of the Adult Functioning module.

4.6 WOMEN'S AND MEN'S MAIN ACTIVITY

In Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20 country specific questions on economic activity were added to the men and women questionnaires, main activities in the last seven days prior to the survey which determined the economic nature of their activities are summarized in Table SR.5.1.1W and Table SR.5.1.1M. All employed respondents were asked additional questions about their occupation; whether they were paid in cash, in kind, or not at all; and for whom they worked for.

Currently employed is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes person who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table SR.5.1.2W and Table SR.5.1.2M show employment status for women and men age 15-49 years, while Tables SR.5.1.3W and Table SR.5.1.3M present data for same age and gender categories on employed in the last 7 days preceding the survey by occupation.

Table SR 5.1.4 shows forms of earning for women and men age 15-49 years.

Table SR.5.1.1W: Women's Main activity

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by main activity, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Employer	Employee	Self employed	Subsistence mainly for sale	Subsistence mainly for family use	Looking for a job	Domestic duties	Attend School	Incapable	Others	Missing	Total	Number of women
Total	2.5	16.6	1.8	0.6	0.1	1.9	60.5	15.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,139
Area													
Urban	3.4	31.1	2.7	0.5	0.2	1.4	40.3	20.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	849
Rural	2.3	12.9	1.6	0.6	0.1	2.0	65.7	14.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,290
Region													
Apia Urban Area	3.4	31.1	2.7	0.5	0.2	1.4	40.3	20.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	849
North West Upolu	3.2	16.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	2.0	61.1	15.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,471
Rest of Upolu	2.1	10.7	2.3	0.5	0.1	3.2	63.4	16.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	942
Savaii	1.0	10.1	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.6	75.9	9.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	878
Age													
15-19	0.4	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	30.7	63.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	806
15-17	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	22.7	75.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	479
18-19	1.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	42.5	46.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	327
20-24	2.4	16.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	3.6	63.0	12.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	732
25-29	4.7	25.1	1.6	0.9	0.0	1.8	63.3	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	611
30-34	4.2	22.0	1.3	0.1	0.4	3.1	66.6	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	522
35-39	2.7	20.1	2.3	0.3	0.2	1.3	71.3	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	463
40-44	2.9	17.9	3.0	1.3	0.1	1.0	72.3	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	518
45-49	0.9	18.6	4.7	1.3	0.0	0.5	73.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	485
Education^A													
Primary	0.0	2.7	2.1	1.9	0.6	3.7	86.6	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	110
Secondary	1.7	10.4	1.6	0.7	0.0	2.0	67.4	15.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,861
Higher	4.7	33.5	2.3	0.2	0.2	1.5	40.7	16.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,149
Marital status^A													
Ever married/in union	2.9	16.6	2.3	0.7	0.1	1.3	74.2	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,708
Never married/in union	1.8	16.6	0.9	0.3	0.0	2.7	34.7	42.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,425

Table SR.5.1.1W: Women's Main activity (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by main activity, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Employer	Employee	Self employed	Subsistence mainly for sale	Subsistence mainly for family use	Looking for a job	Domestic duties	Attend School	Incapable	Others	Missing	Total	Number of men
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A													
Has functional difficulty	2.4	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	82.0	6.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	59
Has no functional difficulty	2.8	19.0	2.1	0.6	0.1	2.0	65.2	7.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,597
Women's religion^A													
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	3.0	19.4	1.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	56.2	17.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,093
Roman Catholic	2.4	20.3	2.8	0.9	0.2	0.8	57.8	14.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	681
Later Day Saints	2.4	13.5	1.8	0.6	0.1	2.5	65.3	13.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	749
Methodist	3.1	14.3	1.1	0.3	0.0	2.4	63.8	14.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	514
Assembly of God	0.7	12.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	3.2	66.4	15.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	592
Other religion	3.1	17.6	3.6	0.7	0.1	1.6	56.5	16.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	503
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	1.2	5.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	3.0	77.9	10.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	800
Second	1.7	11.2	1.3	0.3	0.1	2.5	67.3	14.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	790
Middle	2.5	16.8	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.4	61.4	15.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	831
Fourth	2.9	19.3	1.4	0.9	0.1	1.4	56.3	17.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	836
Richest	4.0	28.5	4.8	0.3	0.1	1.3	41.8	19.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	882

A The categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.5.1.1M: Men's main activity

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by main activity, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Employer	Employee	Self employed	Subsistence mainly for sale	Subsistence mainly for family use	Looking for a job	Domestic duties	Attend School	Incapable	Others	Missing	Total	Number of men
Total	2.2	31.6	6.1	1.6	12.1	2.3	27.9	14.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	100.0	1,204
Area													
Urban	5.3	45.4	2.3	1.3	5.9	6.6	13.4	18.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	246
Rural	1.4	28.1	7.1	1.7	13.7	1.2	31.6	13.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	100.0	958
Region													
Apia Urban Area	5.3	45.4	2.3	1.3	5.9	6.6	13.4	18.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	246
North West Upolu	0.8	37.0	4.3	0.7	14.1	0.1	27.8	14.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	100.0	435
Rest of Upolu	2.3	20.2	1.1	5.0	16.1	0.0	39.5	12.6	0.4	1.8	0.9	100.0	275
Savaii	1.5	21.2	18.7	0.0	10.2	4.3	29.7	13.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	248
Age													
15-19	1.0	8.5	0.8	1.6	8.1	3.2	19.3	56.3	0.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	273
15-17	0.0	5.4	0.0	2.1	6.0	2.6	15.9	67.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	157
18-19	2.3	12.7	1.8	0.9	10.9	3.8	23.9	41.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	116
20-24	1.9	36.4	7.3	1.3	11.6	2.4	31.6	5.8	0.0	0.6	1.2	100.0	217
25-29	2.7	42.6	6.0	1.2	12.9	2.7	29.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	164
30-34	0.9	43.0	6.8	1.2	15.5	1.6	28.3	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	135
35-39	2.5	37.9	12.3	1.4	9.8	1.5	31.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	133
40-44	2.1	32.4	11.0	2.4	13.7	3.2	31.5	0.9	1.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	141
45-49	5.9	39.1	3.6	2.5	16.7	0.4	30.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	141
Education^A													
Primary	1.1	29.8	8.0	3.6	20.9	2.0	31.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.4	100.0	95
Secondary	1.8	27.5	6.2	1.6	12.0	2.6	31.3	15.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	100.0	841
Higher	3.9	45.0	5.4	1.0	9.3	1.3	15.8	16.1	0.4	1.4	0.5	100.0	264
Marital status													
Ever married/in union	3.1	42.2	8.1	1.7	12.3	1.7	28.9	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.2	100.0	598
Never married/in union	1.3	21.3	4.2	1.5	11.8	2.9	26.9	28.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	100.0	606

Table SR.5.1.1M: Men's main activity (Continued)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by main activity, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Employer	Employee	Self employed	Subsistence mainly for sale	Subsistence mainly for family use	Looking for a job	Domestic duties	Attend School	Incapable	Others	Missing	Total	Number of men
Men's religion^A													
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	1.9	30.2	7.9	2.1	9.7	1.2	26.9	18.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	100.0	333
Roman Catholic	0.9	40.0	4.9	4.2	11.0	2.1	23.0	13.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	180
Later Day Saints	2.9	25.7	3.6	1.5	16.5	3.7	31.3	12.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	100.0	235
Methodist	0.5	31.6	7.3	0.7	9.9	2.8	34.7	11.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	157
Assembly of God	2.6	30.7	4.9	0.0	14.8	2.7	27.1	13.0	0.0	2.7	1.6	100.0	165
Other religion	5.1	35.5	7.7	0.5	11.0	1.6	24.3	13.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	132
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	2.7	21.9	4.9	1.9	16.8	2.6	38.4	9.5	0.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	178
Second	0.2	30.7	3.7	0.6	13.8	1.6	36.4	12.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	272
Middle	2.5	31.4	5.5	1.8	14.9	1.9	26.0	13.8	0.0	0.5	1.6	100.0	244
Fourth	2.2	34.0	10.7	2.3	10.0	2.2	22.0	14.3	1.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	274
Richest	3.8	37.5	5.1	1.6	6.0	3.5	19.0	22.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	236

A The categories of 'Pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.5.1.2W: Women's employment status

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by employment status, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Currently employed	Not currently employed	Students	Missing/ Don't know	Total	Number of women
Total	21.6	62.5	15.5	0.5	100.0	4,139
Area						
Urban	37.8	41.8	20.0	0.4	100.0	849
Rural	17.4	67.8	14.3	0.5	100.0	3,290
Region						
Apia Urban Area	37.8	41.8	20.0	0.4	100.0	849
North West Upolu	21.1	63.2	15.2	0.6	100.0	1,471
Rest of Upolu	15.6	66.9	16.9	0.6	100.0	942
Savaii	13.2	76.7	9.9	0.1	100.0	878
Age						
15-19	3.7	32.2	63.7	0.5	100.0	806
15-17	0.6	23.9	75.0	0.4	100.0	479
18-19	8.1	44.2	46.9	0.7	100.0	327
20-24	20.2	66.8	12.3	0.7	100.0	732
25-29	32.3	65.2	2.3	0.2	100.0	611
30-34	28.0	69.9	1.7	0.4	100.0	522
35-39	25.7	72.6	1.1	0.7	100.0	463
40-44	25.2	73.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	518
45-49	25.5	73.7	0.2	0.6	100.0	485
Education^A						
Primary	7.3	90.3	1.5	0.9	100.0	110
Secondary	14.4	69.4	15.8	0.4	100.0	2,861
Higher	41.0	42.5	16.2	0.4	100.0	1,149
Marital status^A						
Ever married/in union	22.7	75.7	1.4	0.2	100.0	2,708
Never married/in union	19.6	37.5	42.0	0.9	100.0	1,425
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A						
Has functional difficulty	7.6	83.0	6.2	3.2	100.0	59
Has no functional difficulty	24.6	67.3	7.7	0.4	100.0	3,597
Women's religion^A						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	23.8	57.6	17.9	0.6	100.0	1,093
Roman Catholic	26.7	58.7	14.5	0.1	100.0	681
Later Day Saints	18.4	68.0	13.4	0.2	100.0	749
Methodist	18.8	66.2	14.4	0.7	100.0	514
Assembly of God	14.6	69.6	15.2	0.6	100.0	592
Other religion	25.1	58.3	16.1	0.5	100.0	503
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	8.0	80.9	10.6	0.5	100.0	800
Second	14.7	69.9	14.9	0.4	100.0	790
Middle	21.1	62.9	15.1	0.8	100.0	831
Fourth	24.6	57.8	17.2	0.4	100.0	836
Richest	37.7	43.2	19.0	0.1	100.0	882

A The categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.5.1.2M: Men's employment status

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by employment status, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Currently employed	Not currently employed	Students	Missing/ Don't know	Total	Number of men
Total	53.7	30.9	14.5	0.9	100.0	1,204
Area						
Urban	60.2	20.4	18.7	0.7	100.0	246
Rural	52.0	33.6	13.4	0.9	100.0	958
Region						
Apia Urban Area	60.2	20.4	18.7	0.7	100.0	246
North West Upolu	56.9	28.5	14.0	0.6	100.0	435
Rest of Upolu	44.7	41.3	12.6	1.3	100.0	275
Savaii	51.6	34.0	13.3	1.1	100.0	248
Age						
15-19	19.9	22.5	56.3	1.3	100.0	273
15-17	13.5	18.6	67.3	0.6	100.0	157
18-19	28.6	27.8	41.4	2.2	100.0	116
20-24	58.4	34.6	5.8	1.2	100.0	217
25-29	65.3	31.7	3.0	0.0	100.0	164
30-34	67.4	31.1	0.7	0.8	100.0	135
35-39	63.9	34.5	0.8	0.7	100.0	133
40-44	61.5	36.3	0.9	1.3	100.0	141
45-49	67.8	31.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	141
Education^A						
Primary	63.4	33.0	1.1	2.4	100.0	95
Secondary	49.2	34.5	15.6	0.7	100.0	841
Higher	64.5	18.5	16.1	0.9	100.0	264
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	67.5	31.5	0.4	0.7	100.0	598
Never married/in union	40.1	30.3	28.5	1.1	100.0	606
Men's religion^A						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	51.8	28.7	18.5	1.0	100.0	333
Roman Catholic	61.1	25.4	13.6	0.0	100.0	180
Later Day Saints	50.1	35.7	12.9	1.3	100.0	235
Methodist	50.0	37.5	11.8	0.7	100.0	157
Assembly of God	53.0	32.5	13.0	1.6	100.0	165
Other religion	59.7	25.9	13.9	0.6	100.0	132
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	48.3	41.1	9.5	1.2	100.0	178
Second	49.2	38.4	12.1	0.3	100.0	272
Middle	56.2	28.4	13.8	1.6	100.0	244
Fourth	59.2	25.4	14.3	1.1	100.0	274
Richest	54.0	23.6	22.1	0.3	100.0	236

A The categories of 'Pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.5.1.3W: Women's occupation

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years employed in the last 7 days preceding the survey by occupation, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Legislative and managers	Professional	Technicians and associates professional	Clerical	Service and sales	Skilled agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery	Craft and related trade workers and food	Plant, machinery and assembles	Elementary occupation	Armed forces	Unable to determine	Others	Missing	Total	Number of women
Total	3.8	14.4	7.4	13.4	47.7	2.5	5.2	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.4	3.0	0.1	100.0	899
Area															
Urban	6.4	17.3	6.5	14.1	43.4	1.5	4.4	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.3	3.6	0.2	100.0	322
Rural	2.3	12.8	7.8	13.0	50.1	3.1	5.6	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.5	2.7	0.0	100.0	577
Region															
Apia Urban Area	6.4	17.3	6.5	14.1	43.4	1.5	4.4	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.3	3.6	0.2	100.0	322
North West Upolu	1.9	12.2	6.0	16.3	50.3	4.6	3.2	1.6	1.4	0.0	0.4	2.1	0.0	100.0	311
Rest of Upolu	5.0	11.0	12.2	11.1	40.0	2.5	9.1	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.9	5.9	0.0	100.0	149
Savaii	0.0	16.7	7.1	6.7	62.2	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	118
Age															
15-19	(0.0)	(2.5)	(2.6)	(18.2)	(63.2)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(2.2)	100.0	31
20-24	0.7	9.2	3.8	17.5	58.6	4.6	3.0	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	149
25-29	1.8	16.2	9.0	14.6	46.9	2.2	6.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	198
30-34	2.7	16.2	5.2	17.8	44.2	3.8	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	100.0	147
35-39	3.8	16.8	10.6	8.1	51.7	1.9	5.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	119
40-44	9.5	15.2	7.6	11.4	38.8	1.4	7.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	1.7	5.5	0.0	100.0	131
45-49	6.7	15.6	9.4	7.4	41.7	1.6	6.8	4.5	2.5	0.0	1.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	123
Education^A															
Secondary	2.7	5.1	3.7	11.5	59.5	2.0	9.5	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.8	2.6	0.2	100.0	414
Higher	4.8	22.7	10.8	15.4	37.5	2.6	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	475
Marital status^A															
Ever married/in union	4.1	14.6	7.9	11.9	46.8	2.7	6.0	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.6	3.6	0.0	100.0	617
Never married/in union	3.2	14.2	6.1	16.8	49.4	2.2	3.4	1.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	100.0	282

Table SR.5.1.3W: Women's occupation (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years employed in the last 7 days preceding the survey by occupation, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Legislative and managers	Professional	Technicians and associates professional	Clerical	Service and sales	Skilled agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery	Craft and related trade workers and food	Plant, machinery and assembles	Elementary occupation	Armed forces	Unable to determine	Others	Missing	Total	Number of women
Women's religion^A															
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	3.9	19.5	8.6	13.9	41.7	2.7	3.5	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	4.1	0.0	100.0	261
Roman Catholic	7.0	12.3	7.2	11.2	47.8	3.3	4.7	1.4	2.6	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	182
Later Day Saints	3.9	10.3	3.7	9.6	59.6	2.4	6.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	139
Methodist	2.7	13.8	7.7	16.3	49.5	3.0	2.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	97
Assembly of God	1.4	8.5	7.7	13.3	53.2	0.7	11.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	87
Other religion	1.4	15.8	8.2	18.1	41.8	2.3	5.9	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.5	100.0	128
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.0	7.3	2.8	4.8	64.9	6.7	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	64
Second	1.3	3.9	0.5	12.9	65.8	3.4	8.2	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	117
Middle	1.1	15.3	6.1	16.7	48.1	2.0	5.8	1.1	2.1	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	177
Fourth	3.1	14.4	5.9	13.4	49.9	1.5	6.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.1	3.3	0.3	100.0	207
Richest	7.2	19.0	12.2	13.5	36.4	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.4	3.7	0.0	100.0	334

A The categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status', 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

Table SR.5.1.3M: Men's occupation

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years employed in the last 7 days preceding the survey by occupation, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Legislative and managers	Professional	Technicians and associates professional	Clerical	Service and sales	Skilled agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery	Craft and related trade workers and food	Plant, machinery and assembles	Elementary occupation	Armed forces	Unable to determine	Others	Missing	Total	Number of men
Total	1.3	4.5	5.7	2.7	34.1	32.2	5.9	8.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	3.7	0.5	100.0	660
Area															
Urban	3.4	10.0	11.0	6.4	36.4	18.0	7.5	4.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.8	0.4	100.0	149
Rural	0.7	2.9	4.2	1.6	33.4	36.3	5.4	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.2	0.5	100.0	511
Region															
Apia Urban Area	3.4	10.0	11.0	6.4	36.4	18.0	7.5	4.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.8	0.4	100.0	149
North West Upolu	0.7	3.5	5.9	1.4	39.2	36.6	6.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.7	0.5	100.0	252
Rest of Upolu	1.6	1.9	2.5	1.7	24.4	46.1	6.6	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	1.0	100.0	131
Savaii	0.0	2.8	2.5	2.0	31.2	25.6	3.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	128
Age															
15-19	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	27.8	49.4	5.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.7	100.0	57
20-24	0.0	2.6	5.4	5.9	40.5	25.7	6.2	11.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	131
25-29	0.0	4.5	7.1	1.6	34.9	32.2	7.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	4.7	0.0	100.0	107
30-34	1.1	3.8	6.9	0.9	39.1	26.7	8.7	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	93
35-39	0.0	6.0	2.9	2.8	33.9	31.3	7.4	12.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	87
40-44	3.5	7.5	2.5	4.4	27.5	34.8	3.0	11.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	100.0	89
45-49	4.9	6.4	8.5	1.3	29.6	34.3	2.6	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	100.0	97
Education^A															
Primary	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	27.2	46.5	6.5	10.4	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.7	2.1	100.0	61
Secondary	0.3	2.6	3.4	2.4	34.0	35.9	7.2	10.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.3	100.0	421
Higher	4.4	10.8	12.3	4.4	36.5	18.8	2.4	4.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.2	0.4	100.0	175
Marital status^A															
Ever married/in union	2.0	5.9	5.7	2.2	34.2	28.7	6.5	10.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	4.0	0.0	100.0	410
Never married/in union	0.2	2.3	5.8	3.5	33.9	37.8	4.9	7.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.2	1.3	100.0	250

Table SR.5.1.3M: Men's occupation (Continued)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years employed in the last 7 days preceding the survey by occupation, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Legislative and managers	Professional	Technicians and associates professional	Clerical	Service and sales	Skilled agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery	Craft and related trade workers and food	Plant, machinery and assembles	Elementary occupation	Armed forces	Unable to determine	Others	Missing	Total	Number of men
Men's religion^A															
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	2.5	3.3	5.4	3.7	36.6	27.9	5.2	11.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	176
Roman Catholic	1.9	5.6	9.6	1.9	37.6	30.6	3.6	4.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	111
Later Day Saints	0.0	3.6	3.5	4.1	32.9	36.6	6.6	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.1	100.0	121
Methodist	0.0	4.5	3.1	0.8	30.6	40.3	8.0	10.5	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	79
Assembly of God	1.1	5.7	5.9	2.6	24.1	37.4	4.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	1.4	100.0	95
Other religion	1.9	5.0	6.8	1.5	41.2	23.1	8.6	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	79
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	1.2	4.5	1.2	2.3	27.4	51.0	1.2	7.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.7	1.5	100.0	87
Second	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.2	33.9	36.8	13.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	135
Middle	0.0	2.1	4.5	1.8	34.7	37.0	3.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	6.2	0.9	100.0	142
Fourth	1.0	5.9	5.2	3.4	32.9	26.9	5.1	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	166
Richest	4.7	10.1	12.4	3.6	39.5	16.2	4.2	5.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	2.7	0.5	100.0	130

A The categories of 'Pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

Table SR 5.1.4: Forms of earning

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 years who are currently employed in the last 7 days preceding the survey by forms of earning, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Currently employed women ^A							Currently employed men ^A						
	Cash only	Cash and kind	In kind only	Not paid	Missing	Total	Number of women	Cash only	Cash and kind	In kind only	Not paid	Missing	Total	Number of men
Total	91.9	2.1	1.4	4.4	0.2	100.0	899	64.7	2.7	0.1	32.3	0.2	100.0	660
Area														
Urban	95.9	1.6	0.9	1.4	0.2	100.0	322	88.0	2.2	0.0	9.8	0.0	100.0	149
Rural	89.7	2.4	1.7	6.0	0.2	100.0	577	57.9	2.8	0.1	38.9	0.2	100.0	511
Region														
Apia Urban Area	95.9	1.6	0.9	1.4	0.2	100.0	322	88.0	2.2	0.0	9.8	0.0	100.0	149
North West Upolu	94.5	1.8	0.0	3.3	0.3	100.0	311	70.1	2.8	0.0	26.7	0.5	100.0	252
Rest of Upolu	84.8	2.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	100.0	149	47.7	4.4	0.0	48.0	0.0	100.0	131
Savaii	83.4	4.5	8.1	4.0	0.0	100.0	118	44.4	1.5	0.4	53.8	0.0	100.0	128
Age														
15-19	(91.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(2.2)	100.0	31	46.1	2.8	0.0	51.2	0.0	100.0	57
20-24	94.8	0.6	2.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	149	68.5	0.6	0.0	30.9	0.0	100.0	131
25-29	94.7	1.1	1.2	2.9	0.0	100.0	198	69.5	2.2	0.4	27.9	0.0	100.0	107
30-34	95.6	0.7	1.7	2.0	0.0	100.0	147	67.7	2.1	0.0	30.3	0.0	100.0	93
35-39	94.6	0.6	1.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	119	68.7	2.4	0.0	28.9	0.0	100.0	87
40-44	87.1	3.7	1.2	8.0	0.0	100.0	131	60.1	4.8	0.0	35.1	0.0	100.0	89
45-49	82.4	7.7	1.0	8.0	0.9	100.0	123	63.1	5.0	0.0	30.7	1.2	100.0	97
Education^B														
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	44.3	10.0	0.0	45.8	0.0	100.0	61
Secondary	87.5	3.8	1.3	7.0	0.4	100.0	414	61.9	2.0	0.1	35.7	0.3	100.0	421
Higher	95.9	0.4	1.5	2.2	0.0	100.0	475	78.1	1.9	0.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	175
Marital status^B														
Ever married/in union	91.1	2.5	1.1	5.1	0.2	100.0	617	69.0	3.3	0.0	27.4	0.3	100.0	410
Never married/in union	93.6	1.4	2.0	2.8	0.2	100.0	282	57.6	1.7	0.2	40.5	0.0	100.0	250

Table SR 5.1.4: Forms of earning (Continued)

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 years who are currently employed in the last 7 days preceding the survey by forms of earning, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Currently employed women ^A						Currently employed men ^A							
	Cash only	Cash and kind	In kind only	Not paid	Missing	Total	Number of women	Cash only	Cash and kind	In kind only	Not paid	Missing	Total	Number of men
Women's/Men's religion^B														
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	94.4	1.3	2.5	1.8	0.0	100.0	261	63.7	2.5	0.3	33.5	0.0	100.0	176
Roman Catholic	87.4	1.9	1.3	8.8	0.6	100.0	182	71.7	4.0	0.0	24.4	0.0	100.0	111
Later Day Saints	94.9	0.4	1.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	139	57.2	2.4	0.0	40.3	0.0	100.0	121
Methodist	93.3	4.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	97	63.2	7.3	0.0	29.4	0.0	100.0	79
Assembly of God	89.8	6.5	1.7	2.0	0.0	100.0	87	64.8	0.0	0.0	34.0	1.2	100.0	95
Other religion	90.3	1.8	0.3	7.1	0.5	100.0	128	69.5	0.4	0.0	30.0	0.0	100.0	79
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	95.8	2.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	64	51.4	3.6	0.0	45.0	0.0	100.0	87
Second	90.4	3.5	1.9	4.2	0.0	100.0	117	62.9	3.9	0.0	32.4	0.9	100.0	135
Middle	89.6	3.0	0.7	6.1	0.6	100.0	177	60.8	0.9	0.0	38.3	0.0	100.0	142
Fourth	91.0	1.2	3.5	3.9	0.3	100.0	207	64.1	2.5	0.3	33.1	0.0	100.0	166
Richest	93.5	1.6	0.5	4.4	0.0	100.0	334	80.6	3.1	0.0	16.3	0.0	100.0	130

A "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

B The categories of 'Pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status'; 'No religion' in 'Women's/Men's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

4.7 LITERACY

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

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

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

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

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Samoa DHS-MICS,2019-20

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy									Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		Secondary or higher ^A	Special Needs/ Missing		Total			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate		Literate	Illiterate				
Total	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.5	69.1	27.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	4,139
Area											
Urban	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.1	55.0	43.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.9	849
Rural	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.6	72.8	23.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	3,290
Region											
Apia Urban Area	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.1	55.0	43.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.9	849
North West Upolu	0.3	0.1	1.8	1.6	70.6	25.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	1,471
Rest of Upolu	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.4	74.5	22.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	942
Savaii	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.8	74.6	22.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	878
Age											
15-24 ¹	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.6	70.5	27.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.1	1,538
15-19	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.6	84.2	13.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.0	806
15-17	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.0	95.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	479
18-19	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	67.8	30.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.2	327
20-24	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	55.5	43.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.2	732
25-29	0.0	0.1	1.6	1.1	55.1	42.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	611
30-34	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.5	64.6	32.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	522
35-39	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.7	71.8	24.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	463
40-44	0.3	0.0	2.1	2.4	77.6	17.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	518
45-49	0.4	0.6	2.1	3.4	75.7	17.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.0	485
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^B											
Has functional difficulty	2.4	2.0	8.3	20.0	42.0	23.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	78.0	59
Has no functional difficulty	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.2	66.1	31.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	3,597

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women) (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Samoa DHS-MICS,2019-20

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy									Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		Secondary or higher ^A	Special Needs/ Missing		Total	Total percentage literate ¹			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate		Literate	Illiterate					
Women's religion^B												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	63.7	35.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.9	1,093	
Roman Catholic	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.8	65.6	31.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	681	
Later Day Saints	0.6	0.0	1.7	1.6	76.8	19.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.4	749	
Methodist	0.0	0.3	0.5	2.5	71.0	25.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	514	
Assembly of God	0.2	0.0	1.8	1.6	77.5	18.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.4	592	
Other religion	0.0	0.1	2.7	1.7	63.4	32.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.3	503	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.3	0.1	2.7	3.8	83.4	9.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	95.9	800	
Second	0.6	0.2	1.8	1.6	80.7	15.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	790	
Middle	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	73.8	24.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	831	
Fourth	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	63.2	34.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	836	
Richest	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	47.0	52.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.4	882	

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 categories of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)"; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate Samoa DHS-MICS,2019-20

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy							Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of men
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		Secondary	Secondary or higher ^A	Special Needs/ Missing			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate						
Total	0.3	0.0	4.2	3.7	69.9	21.9	0.1	100.0	96.2	1,204
Area										
Urban	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.5	59.1	36.5	0.0	100.0	97.5	246
Rural	0.3	0.0	4.8	4.0	72.6	18.2	0.1	100.0	95.9	958
Region										
Apia Urban Area	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.5	59.1	36.5	0.0	100.0	97.5	246
North West Upolu	0.7	0.0	5.4	5.6	65.4	22.9	0.0	100.0	94.4	435
Rest of Upolu	0.0	0.0	5.4	2.6	79.1	12.5	0.5	100.0	96.9	275
Savaii	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.6	78.1	16.1	0.0	100.0	97.4	248
Age										
15-24 ¹	.3	0.0	1.7	3.8	75.3	18.8	0.0	100.0	96.2	490
15-19	.6	0.0	1.9	4.4	81.5	11.6	0.0	100.0	95.6	273
15-17	1.0	0.0	2.4	4.7	89.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	95.3	157
18-19	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.0	70.6	24.3	0.0	100.0	96.0	116
20-24	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.1	67.5	27.8	0.0	100.0	96.9	217
25-29	0.0	0.0	5.5	2.1	60.2	32.2	0.0	100.0	97.9	164
30-34	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.8	68.1	26.1	1.0	100.0	97.3	135
35-39	0.0	0.0	2.6	5.4	71.6	20.4	0.0	100.0	94.6	133
40-44	1.0	0.0	9.2	5.5	62.7	21.5	0.0	100.0	94.5	141
45-49	0.0	0.0	8.9	3.1	69.3	18.6	0.0	100.0	96.9	141
Men's religion^B										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.4	66.0	27.3	0.4	100.0	98.2	333
Roman Catholic	0.0	0.0	1.7	4.2	73.3	20.9	0.0	100.0	95.8	180
Later Day Saints	1.3	0.0	5.7	4.2	74.8	14.1	0.0	100.0	95.8	235
Methodist	0.0	0.0	3.1	4.6	70.8	21.5	0.0	100.0	95.4	157
Assembly of God	0.0	0.0	3.0	7.3	73.0	16.7	0.0	100.0	92.7	165
Other religion	0.0	0.0	6.3	1.9	61.3	30.5	0.0	100.0	98.1	132
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.0	0.0	6.8	8.8	80.8	3.6	0.0	100.0	91.2	178
Second	0.5	0.0	5.0	6.1	75.5	12.4	0.5	100.0	93.4	272
Middle	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.8	71.9	22.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	244
Fourth	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.6	71.5	23.3	0.0	100.0	98.4	274
Richest	0.7	0.0	2.1	1.3	51.1	44.9	0.0	100.0	98.7	236

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 categories of 'No religion' in 'Men's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

4.8 MIGRATORY STATUS

The Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women and Men how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in a city, town or rural area and the name of the region they lived in before moving to their current place of residence. Tables SR.7.1W and 7.1.M present the percentage of women and men who have changed residence according to the time since last move and also compares the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of residence.

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Years since most recent migration					Total	Number of women	Most recent migration was from						Total	Number of women who ever migrated
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			Apia Urban Area	North West Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii	Outside Samoa	DK/ Missing		
Total	50.2	5.0	16.1	9.5	19.1	100.0	4139	19.7	22.3	27.3	22.4	8.2	0.2	100.0	2,059
Area															
Urban	45.5	4.1	18.3	13.1	19.1	100.0	849	29.8	23.3	17.3	18.3	11.2	0.1	100.0	463
Rural	51.5	5.2	15.5	8.6	19.2	100.0	3290	16.7	22.0	30.2	23.6	7.3	0.2	100.0	1,596
Region															
Apia Urban Area	45.5	4.1	18.3	13.1	19.1	100.0	849	29.8	23.3	17.3	18.3	11.2	0.1	100.0	463
North West Upolu	45.2	6.9	16.9	10.6	20.5	100.0	1471	14.7	30.8	29.3	18.0	7.0	0.2	100.0	806
Rest of Upolu	51.6	3.9	15.8	8.3	20.4	100.0	942	17.2	15.7	47.4	11.0	8.2	0.4	100.0	456
Savaii	61.9	3.9	12.9	5.7	15.6	100.0	878	20.9	9.1	9.1	54.1	6.9	0.0	100.0	334
Age															
15-19	69.2	4.6	13.7	4.1	8.4	100.0	806	18.7	23.7	32.2	16.9	8.5	0.0	100.0	248
15-17	74.7	3.6	9.6	3.8	8.4	100.0	479	20.3	22.7	32.7	13.4	10.8	0.0	100.0	121
18-19	61.2	6.1	19.9	4.5	8.3	100.0	327	17.1	24.7	31.6	20.4	6.3	0.0	100.0	127
20-24	56.1	6.6	23.4	7.0	6.8	100.0	732	21.2	26.0	24.1	22.0	6.3	0.4	100.0	321
25-29	44.8	5.0	21.2	16.5	12.5	100.0	611	24.0	18.6	26.8	24.1	6.5	0.0	100.0	338
30-34	43.3	5.9	14.7	14.8	21.3	100.0	522	20.1	20.1	30.4	20.5	8.6	0.3	100.0	296
35-39	40.9	4.1	11.5	10.8	32.8	100.0	463	17.2	24.6	27.5	24.3	6.5	0.0	100.0	274
40-44	40.2	4.6	13.3	9.6	32.3	100.0	518	15.9	23.8	25.8	23.6	10.9	0.0	100.0	310
45-49	44.0	3.4	11.2	6.6	34.7	100.0	485	19.8	19.2	25.6	24.5	10.4	0.5	100.0	272
Education^A															
Primary	55.4	2.8	9.3	12.2	20.3	100.0	110	(4.4)	(26.6)	(35.3)	(22.6)	(8.1)	(3.0)	100.0	49
Secondary	50.5	4.8	15.7	9.1	19.8	100.0	2861	17.6	24.3	28.9	23.0	6.2	0.0	100.0	1,417
Higher	49.1	5.7	17.8	10.1	17.2	100.0	1149	26.2	17.1	22.3	21.1	13.0	0.3	100.0	585
Marital status^A															
Ever married/in union	40.2	5.8	17.9	11.8	24.3	100.0	2708	19.8	22.2	27.2	23.4	7.3	0.2	100.0	1,620
Never married/in union	69.1	3.6	12.7	5.2	9.3	100.0	1425	19.2	22.3	27.9	18.8	11.6	0.2	100.0	440
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A															
Has functional difficulty	52.6	2.0	23.7	10.9	10.8	100.0	59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28
Has no functional difficulty	47.0	5.2	16.8	10.2	20.7	100.0	3597	19.5	22.3	26.7	23.3	8.0	0.2	100.0	1,907

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

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Years since most recent migration					Total	Number of women	Most recent migration was from						Total	Number of women who ever migrated
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			Apia Urban Area	North West Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii	Outside Samoa	DK/ Missing		
Women's religion^A															
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	54.8	4.6	15.1	8.3	17.1	100.0	1,093	20.9	20.8	26.2	22.8	9.0	0.2	100.0	494
Roman Catholic	51.7	5.1	14.4	10.5	18.3	100.0	681	19.0	21.8	33.9	18.3	6.8	0.1	100.0	329
Later Day Saints	48.9	5.2	15.2	10.1	20.6	100.0	749	21.1	21.7	27.3	24.2	5.7	0.0	100.0	383
Methodist	53.4	4.7	14.6	7.8	19.6	100.0	514	15.2	25.5	23.0	28.5	7.4	0.4	100.0	239
Assembly of God	43.6	5.6	19.8	12.5	18.5	100.0	592	20.9	20.1	27.3	21.3	9.9	0.4	100.0	334
Other religion	45.7	4.9	18.1	8.5	22.7	100.0	503	18.9	26.2	25.9	20.4	8.6	0.0	100.0	273
Women's employment status^A															
Work for pay/profit	46.4	3.4	13.9	12.1	24.1	100.0	842	26.4	25.0	19.8	19.7	9.1	0.0	100.0	451
Unpaid work	60.5	3.2	10.3	8.6	17.4	100.0	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Unemployed	46.9	5.8	17.4	10.1	19.8	100.0	2582	17.7	21.6	29.8	24.0	6.7	0.2	100.0	1,371
Student	67.5	3.8	14.4	3.9	10.2	100.0	640	19.3	20.2	26.4	18.4	15.2	0.5	100.0	208
Incapable/other/ missing	(63.4)	(4.8)	(5.6)	(9.1)	(17.2)	100.0	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	48.5	6.2	17.4	11.3	16.7	100.0	800	16.1	24.7	31.2	24.0	3.6	0.4	100.0	412
Second	55.4	5.5	13.9	6.4	18.8	100.0	790	18.7	23.2	21.5	29.4	6.9	0.2	100.0	352
Middle	54.8	3.5	13.9	7.7	20.0	100.0	831	11.7	24.8	34.0	24.2	5.0	0.3	100.0	376
Fourth	48.6	5.6	17.2	9.5	19.1	100.0	836	21.6	19.7	29.5	21.6	7.7	0.0	100.0	430
Richest	44.6	4.2	17.8	12.4	20.9	100.0	882	27.7	19.8	21.3	15.3	15.9	0.1	100.0	489

A The categories of 'pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases
 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status of men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Years since most recent migration						Total	Most recent migration was from							Number of men who ever migrated
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Number of men		Apia Urban Area	North West Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii	Outside Samoa	DK/ Missing	Total	
Total	59.4	4.9	11.4	9.3	15.0	100.0	1204	21.9	22.2	25.8	23.3	6.6	0.2	100.0	489
Area															
Urban	48.8	6.3	13.0	13.8	17.9	100.0	246	23.8	16.9	28.3	19.1	11.9	0.0	100.0	126
Rural	62.1	4.6	10.9	8.2	14.2	100.0	958	21.2	24.0	25.0	24.8	4.8	0.3	100.0	363
Region															
Apia Urban Area	48.8	6.3	13.0	13.8	17.9	100.0	246	23.8	16.9	28.3	19.1	11.9	0.0	100.0	126
North West Upolu	58.6	6.3	12.9	7.1	15.2	100.0	435	22.9	37.2	14.1	20.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	180
Rest of Upolu	59.5	5.1	8.8	9.1	17.6	100.0	275	16.7	11.0	52.1	14.6	4.7	0.8	100.0	111
Savaii	71.1	1.1	9.8	9.3	8.8	100.0	248	24.0	11.3	9.9	52.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	72
Age															
15-19	74.3	5.7	7.7	6.5	5.7	100.0	273	22.1	16.6	32.3	19.1	9.8	0.0	100.0	70
15-17	71.9	6.6	7.4	8.2	5.8	100.0	157	(23.7)	(19.4)	(34.5)	(16.0)	(6.4)	(0.0)	100.0	44
18-19	77.5	4.5	8.2	4.2	5.7	100.0	116	(19.5)	(11.8)	(28.8)	(24.4)	(15.5)	(0.0)	100.0	26
20-24	67.8	8.2	14.2	5.2	4.5	100.0	217	23.0	22.6	25.0	25.3	4.1	0.0	100.0	70
25-29	53.4	6.5	16.2	11.9	11.9	100.0	164	13.3	29.5	18.2	32.7	5.0	1.2	100.0	77
30-34	41.9	2.7	18.6	15.5	21.3	100.0	135	26.3	21.5	26.8	20.6	4.9	0.0	100.0	79
35-39	52.0	3.2	7.6	15.5	21.8	100.0	133	23.7	18.1	31.3	22.4	4.4	0.0	100.0	64
40-44	51.5	3.1	13.1	8.0	24.3	100.0	141	23.0	23.2	21.1	25.4	7.4	0.0	100.0	68
45-49	56.1	2.0	3.4	7.8	30.7	100.0	141	22.2	23.0	27.1	16.6	11.2	0.0	100.0	62
Education^A															
Primary	69.5	2.2	11.3	6.1	10.9	100.0	95	(16.0)	(29.9)	(24.9)	(29.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Secondary	60.4	4.9	10.5	9.6	14.5	100.0	841	21.1	21.8	27.9	23.5	5.5	0.3	100.0	333
Higher	53.3	5.4	14.3	9.4	17.6	100.0	264	23.9	21.1	21.3	22.3	11.4	0.0	100.0	123
Marital status															
Ever married/in union	45.0	5.0	15.1	12.8	22.1	100.0	598	22.8	23.6	22.9	25.0	5.4	0.3	100.0	329
Never married/in union	73.5	4.8	7.7	5.9	8.0	100.0	606	19.9	19.3	31.9	19.9	9.1	0.0	100.0	161

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

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Years since most recent migration					Total	Number of men	Most recent migration was from					Total	Number of men who ever migrated	
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			Apia Urban Area	North West Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii	Outside Samoa			DK/ Missing
Men's religion															
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	61.6	3.2	12.0	9.4	13.7	100.0	333	21.9	19.0	26.7	29.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	128
Roman Catholic	62.9	4.6	8.9	9.1	14.5	100.0	180	25.7	26.9	28.2	13.5	5.7	0.0	100.0	67
Later Day Saints	60.2	6.6	8.2	11.8	13.2	100.0	235	24.2	16.8	24.7	25.4	7.9	1.0	100.0	93
Methodist	64.1	6.4	8.6	5.8	15.1	100.0	157	18.6	15.8	25.3	30.4	9.9	0.0	100.0	56
Assembly of God	47.3	4.6	18.6	10.1	19.4	100.0	165	16.9	28.4	25.7	22.4	6.5	0.0	100.0	87
Other religion	57.5	5.4	12.7	8.1	16.4	100.0	132	23.6	30.1	23.1	13.7	9.5	0.0	100.0	56
Men's employment status^A															
Work for pay/profit	51.3	6.4	13.5	10.2	18.6	100.0	438	24.8	24.6	22.7	24.3	3.7	0.0	100.0	213
Unpaid work	65.3	2.4	12.7	11.6	8.0	100.0	208	18.3	30.6	19.0	25.2	6.8	0.0	100.0	72
Unemployed	59.5	5.6	8.8	8.3	17.8	100.0	364	22.7	15.5	30.7	22.8	7.5	0.6	100.0	147
Student	71.1	3.4	10.1	6.8	8.6	100.0	175	14.7	21.7	26.7	20.2	16.6	0.0	100.0	50
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	65.4	6.7	11.2	9.0	7.6	100.0	178	16.5	27.2	34.0	22.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	62
Second	60.0	5.3	8.7	11.0	15.1	100.0	272	25.8	23.8	20.9	28.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	109
Middle	62.8	5.2	13.4	4.3	14.2	100.0	244	27.1	20.8	22.2	24.6	4.2	1.0	100.0	91
Fourth	60.8	4.5	9.5	8.5	16.8	100.0	274	14.5	21.3	29.1	26.8	8.2	0.0	100.0	107
Richest	48.9	3.4	14.7	13.9	19.1	100.0	236	23.6	19.9	25.9	15.5	15.1	0.0	100.0	121

A The categories of 'Pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status', and 'No religion' in 'Men's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

4.9 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.⁴²

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.⁴³

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.⁴⁴

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

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

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

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).

42 I.A.E.G.-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>.

43 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.

44 “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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	Percentage of women with hearing difficulties when using hearing aid	Number of women age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering						
Total	6.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.6	3,660	3.5	225	(7.6)	33
Area														
Urban	10.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	759	2.4	77	(*)	5
Rural	5.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.8	2,901	4.0	148	(*)	27
Region														
Apia Urban Area	10.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	759	2.4	77	(*)	5
North West Upolu	5.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.7	1,307	5.4	75	(*)	9
Rest of Upolu	5.3	1.5	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	2.5	832	(2.0)	44	(*)	13
Savaii	3.9	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.3	761	(3.4)	29	(*)	5
Age														
18-19	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.6	327	0.0	4	-	0
20-24	3.3	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	732	(2.5)	24	(*)	11
25-29	3.1	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	611	(0.0)	19	(*)	4
30-34	2.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.2	522	(*)	12	(*)	7
35-39	2.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.5	463	(*)	13	(*)	2
40-44	9.2	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.8	2.9	518	2.6	48	(*)	6
45-49	21.6	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.6	2.8	485	5.4	105	(*)	4
Education^B														
Primary	5.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.2	0.0	7.1	7.5	16.6	100	(*)	5	-	0
Secondary	4.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	2,404	3.4	119	(*)	21
Higher	8.8	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.2	1,138	3.8	100	(*)	10

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

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:							Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	Percentage of women with hearing difficulties when using hearing aid	Number of women age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering							
Women's religion^B															
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	7.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.2	981	2.3	70	(*)	12	
Roman Catholic	6.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.2	608	(0.0)	39	(*)	3	
Later Day Saints	6.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.8	666	(7.4)	43	(*)	6	
Methodist	2.8	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	2.6	449	(*)	12	(*)	2	
Assembly of God	6.5	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.1	500	(9.4)	33	(*)	6	
Other religion	6.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.4	448	(0.0)	27	(*)	4	
Women's employment status^B															
Work for pay/profit	9.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	840	(*)	83	(*)	6	
Unpaid work	(14.7)	(2.1)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.7)	50	(*)	7	(*)	1	
Unemployed	5.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	2.0	2,468	(*)	123	(*)	22	
Student	4.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	280	(*)	11	(*)	2	
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.7	702	(*)	20	(*)	3	
Second	3.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.6	683	(*)	26	(*)	8	
Middle	4.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.2	730	(1.7)	35	(*)	9	
Fourth	6.1	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	2.2	756	2.9	46	(*)	9	
Richest	12.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3	789	3.2	98	(*)	3	

A In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 43 of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

B The categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Women's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status', has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Samoa DHS-MICS,2019-20

	Percentage of men who		Percentage of men age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of men age 18-49 years	Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of men age 18-49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering				
Total	4.1	1.2	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	2.1	1,047	(2.9)	43
Area												
Urban	3.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	2.5	215	(*)	7
Rural	4.4	1.3	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	2.0	832	(3.4)	36
Region												
Apia Urban Area	3.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	2.5	215	(*)	7
North West Upolu	3.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.6	379	(*)	14
Rest of Upolu	7.2	3.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.7	2.5	235	(*)	17
Savaii	2.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.4	2.0	218	(*)	5
Age												
18-19	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	116	(*)	0
20-24	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.8	217	(*)	1
25-29	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	164	(*)	2
30-34	3.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.9	135	(*)	5
35-39	1.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.7	0.8	1.2	2.8	133	(*)	2
40-44	5.7	1.7	1.1	0.0	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	3.3	141	(*)	8
45-49	17.5	0.2	1.7	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.4	141	(*)	25
Education												
Primary	7.2	1.9	1.9	0.0	2.5	1.2	1.3	4.3	7.4	84	(*)	6
Secondary	3.5	1.4	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.9	700	(*)	25
Higher	4.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.7	260	(*)	12

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

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, Samoa DHS-MICS,2019-20

	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 domainA	Number of men age 18-49 years	Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of men age 18-49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering					
Men's religion^B													
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	4.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	288	(*)	14	
Roman Catholic	2.5	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	150	(*)	4	
Later Day Saints	2.8	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.9	0.9	0.5	1.7	4.6	200	(*)	6	
Methodist	3.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	144	(*)	5	
Assembly of God	4.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.6	143	(*)	6	
Other religion	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	1.4	121	(*)	9	
Men's employment status^B													
Work for pay/profit	3.6	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	430	(*)	16	
Unpaid work	3.7	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.0	195	(*)	7	
Unemployed	4.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	2.2	334	(*)	16	
Student	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	69	(*)	0	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	2.0	3.5	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.0	2.2	4.5	153	(*)	3	
Second	3.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.9	236	(*)	7	
Middle	4.5	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	208	(*)	9	
Fourth	3.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.7	2.5	242	(*)	8	
Richest	7.6	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	207	(*)	16	

A In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 11 of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of men with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

B The categories of 'pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status', has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

Note: Figures for column for men age 18-49 years who use hearing aid has been deleted due to small number of unweighted cases

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

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

4.10 MASS MEDIA AND ICT

The Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 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 telephone⁴⁵ 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.

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	
Total	18.5	36.3	63.3	11.0	72.7	4,139
Area						
Urban	29.4	40.7	73.0	18.7	80.5	849
Rural	15.7	35.2	60.8	9.0	70.8	3,290
Region						
Apia Urban Area	29.4	40.7	73.0	18.7	80.5	849
North West Upolu	16.3	37.8	70.3	8.8	80.7	1,471
Rest of Upolu	12.1	28.1	48.7	5.3	59.3	942
Savaii	18.6	38.4	57.9	13.3	66.4	878
Age						
15-19	20.6	33.7	63.5	11.7	72.7	806
15-17	19.8	34.1	61.5	11.0	70.7	479
18-19	21.9	33.0	66.4	12.7	75.6	327
20-24	18.0	38.2	67.4	10.9	76.6	732
25-29	19.3	34.7	65.9	11.6	74.1	611
30-34	17.5	31.3	65.0	9.1	73.3	522
35-39	17.9	35.3	60.8	11.4	69.9	463
40-44	19.8	41.8	58.0	12.8	70.1	518
45-49	15.2	40.3	59.8	9.2	70.3	485
Education^A						
Primary	6.7	30.1	59.2	4.0	66.1	110
Secondary	13.7	35.0	61.1	8.2	70.6	2,861
Higher	31.5	40.2	69.6	18.6	79.1	1,149
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A						
Has functional difficulty	18.1	43.0	50.1	7.9	70.7	59
Has no functional difficulty	18.4	36.5	63.8	11.1	73.1	3,597
Women's religion^A						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	20.9	36.8	68.1	13.1	76.0	1,093
Roman Catholic	20.0	37.6	64.9	12.1	74.9	681
Later Day Saints	20.3	38.1	63.0	12.5	71.6	749
Methodist	17.5	32.9	54.9	9.5	66.0	514
Assembly of God	12.5	33.0	60.9	7.2	69.7	592
Other religion	16.6	38.2	63.3	8.9	75.3	503
Women's employment status^A						
Work for pay/profit	32.2	41.8	68.7	19.3	78.6	842
Unpaid work	31.3	34.1	59.1	11.0	71.9	50
Unemployed	12.0	34.3	60.8	7.2	70.3	2,582
Student	26.4	37.9	67.3	15.9	75.4	640
Incapable/other/missing	(2.8)	(26.6)	(46.9)	(0.0)	(65.1)	25
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	11.3	30.9	46.0	5.2	58.6	800
Second	14.0	34.1	59.9	8.0	70.5	790
Middle	15.2	36.7	65.8	8.7	75.0	831
Fourth	18.7	37.7	70.5	12.9	77.0	836
Richest	32.0	41.5	73.1	19.3	81.5	882

¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media

A The categories of 'pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Samoa
DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who:					Number of men
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	
Total	15.1	42.2	67.7	9.4	75.3	1,204
Area						
Urban	26.5	50.8	86.9	16.7	91.9	246
Rural	12.1	39.9	62.7	7.6	71.0	958
Region						
Apia Urban Area	26.5	50.8	86.9	16.7	91.9	246
North West Upolu	14.8	49.9	74.5	9.9	81.7	435
Rest of Upolu	12.3	35.9	58.2	5.0	73.4	275
Savaii	7.2	26.9	47.1	6.3	49.7	248
Age						
15-19	5.6	31.1	66.9	3.5	71.8	273
15-17	5.3	31.3	67.2	3.7	70.2	157
18-19	6.0	30.8	66.5	3.3	73.9	116
20-24	17.0	43.8	69.7	8.7	76.7	217
25-29	11.2	38.0	65.4	6.5	74.3	164
30-34	16.0	47.4	64.5	10.2	73.9	135
35-39	22.7	48.3	65.5	14.0	75.0	133
40-44	22.6	50.6	68.9	15.8	79.4	141
45-49	19.5	46.7	72.6	14.1	78.8	141
Education^A						
Primary	2.1	44.4	64.4	1.2	71.7	95
Secondary	13.0	40.5	66.1	8.1	73.2	841
Higher	26.7	47.2	74.5	16.8	84.0	264
Men's religion^A						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	14.1	41.3	72.0	8.7	77.4	333
Roman Catholic	18.4	48.8	75.5	13.4	83.2	180
Later Day Saints	8.3	38.1	62.6	3.6	70.4	235
Methodist	22.3	39.9	56.9	11.4	69.0	157
Assembly of God	11.4	41.9	66.1	10.0	74.9	165
Other religion	20.5	44.9	69.6	12.7	75.7	132
Men's employment status^A						
Work for pay/profit	21.5	51.0	72.6	13.9	80.5	438
Unpaid work	14.1	51.5	78.4	11.8	84.0	208
Unemployed	9.6	29.3	53.9	4.2	62.0	364
Student	11.5	35.3	72.8	7.4	78.6	175
Incapable/other/missing	(2.8)	(26.6)	(46.9)	(0.0)	(65.1)	25
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	5.4	33.2	46.6	3.7	57.7	178
Second	8.9	36.0	57.3	4.7	64.7	272
Middle	8.3	39.2	71.1	6.3	76.3	244
Fourth	19.2	51.2	77.9	14.9	83.9	274
Richest	31.6	48.5	80.1	16.0	89.7	236

¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media

A The categories of 'pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
	Telephone							
	Radio ¹	Television ²	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any ³	Computer ⁴		
Total	50.5	74.5	6.6	95.8	95.9	26.5	73.3	3,196
Area								
Urban	56.5	90.6	11.5	97.0	97.3	45.1	80.4	642
Rural	49.1	70.4	5.4	95.5	95.5	21.9	71.5	2,554
Region								
Apia Urban Area	56.5	90.6	11.5	97.0	97.3	45.1	80.4	642
North West Upolu	48.8	76.2	6.4	96.1	96.1	23.8	75.4	1,074
Rest of Upolu	41.2	66.0	5.5	95.5	95.5	26.3	70.5	714
Savaaii	56.7	66.3	3.9	94.6	94.6	14.9	66.8	766
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	51.3	71.0	4.1	89.3	89.9	20.8	57.6	121
Primary	51.3	71.9	4.0	94.5	94.5	15.3	69.9	764
Secondary	48.5	72.4	5.4	95.8	95.9	22.4	71.9	1,641
Higher	53.7	86.5	14.8	98.8	98.8	57.7	87.1	561
Missing/DK	59.5	64.8	4.9	95.7	95.7	14.0	63.5	110
Religion of head of household^A								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	53.0	79.3	8.3	95.8	96.0	30.5	73.1	883
Roman Catholic	50.6	80.0	8.8	95.4	95.4	29.0	74.2	515
Later Day Saints	50.9	68.0	4.7	97.4	97.4	21.1	71.1	577
Methodist	48.6	67.7	5.4	93.8	93.8	23.1	71.6	383
Assembly of God	45.3	72.0	4.0	94.0	94.0	20.7	70.2	400
Other religion	50.9	74.6	6.6	97.4	97.4	30.3	79.4	424
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	35.0	35.1	0.5	87.3	87.5	3.1	52.9	635
Second	44.3	68.1	2.2	97.2	97.2	7.0	70.1	572
Middle	49.5	80.6	4.0	97.1	97.1	18.3	74.2	581
Fourth	54.8	87.6	5.9	97.8	97.8	32.8	80.6	659
Richest	65.6	96.3	17.9	99.1	99.3	62.2	85.8	748
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 categories of 'No religion and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases								

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:									Number of women
	Used a computer			Own a mobile phone ²	Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months		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	
Total	24.0	21.1	17.4	77.4	88.6	75.7	55.9	54.3	46.6	4,139
Area										
Urban	37.0	34.5	30.4	83.8	93.4	84.6	67.3	65.5	57.2	849
Rural	20.6	17.7	14.1	75.7	87.3	73.4	52.9	51.4	43.9	3,290
Region										
Apia Urban Area	37.0	34.5	30.4	83.8	93.4	84.6	67.3	65.5	57.2	849
North West Upolu	23.2	20.8	17.3	76.2	89.7	78.3	54.1	53.0	46.7	1,471
Rest of Upolu	23.9	19.5	13.2	75.7	82.9	66.5	49.8	47.4	36.5	942
Savaii	12.8	10.6	9.5	75.0	88.0	72.5	54.3	53.1	47.0	878
Age										
15-19	31.6	28.9	23.3	36.2	69.7	51.0	50.4	47.4	39.0	806
15-17	30.3	27.7	22.3	21.1	62.9	41.2	41.8	39.1	31.0	479
18-19	33.6	30.7	24.8	58.4	79.6	65.4	63.0	59.6	50.7	327
20-24	27.4	23.6	18.8	85.3	93.0	83.1	66.5	64.6	57.5	732
25-29	26.2	22.6	18.2	91.4	95.8	84.0	67.1	66.5	57.6	611
30-34	24.9	22.4	17.7	91.6	95.7	84.6	62.6	61.2	51.0	522
35-39	19.5	17.4	14.6	89.4	93.9	84.7	56.1	54.9	48.5	463
40-44	16.8	14.6	12.9	84.8	89.5	79.0	47.8	46.4	39.0	518
45-49	14.4	11.9	11.6	81.4	90.3	73.0	35.9	35.5	30.7	485
Education^A										
Primary	2.4	1.6	0.7	58.4	72.8	59.4	18.0	18.0	15.8	110
Secondary	14.1	11.9	8.9	71.9	85.7	69.9	49.5	47.7	39.3	2,861
Higher	51.0	46.5	40.5	93.4	97.6	91.8	76.0	74.8	68.2	1,149
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A										
Has functional difficulty	23.1	17.6	16.6	65.7	74.8	69.9	46.7	46.7	40.4	59
Has no functional difficulty	23.2	20.3	16.8	85.1	92.2	80.4	57.9	56.5	48.8	3,597

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

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:									Number of women
	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	
Women's religion^A										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	26.2	24.3	20.7	79.2	89.4	76.4	57.5	56.0	49.4	1,093
Roman Catholic	28.1	24.9	19.7	79.8	89.2	78.1	62.1	59.3	49.5	681
Later Day Saints	20.7	17.5	13.7	76.8	88.6	75.2	54.0	52.5	44.9	749
Methodist	23.5	18.9	15.4	73.5	88.4	73.1	51.7	50.8	42.8	514
Assembly of God	17.3	14.3	12.1	73.5	84.9	70.2	48.7	47.8	40.6	592
Other religion	26.0	23.9	20.0	79.3	90.1	80.3	58.7	57.6	49.9	503
Women's employment status^A										
Work for pay/profit	49.0	46.3	41.8	94.7	97.2	90.0	75.3	73.8	66.9	842
Unpaid work	42.0	42.0	35.2	94.0	100.0	94.0	72.0	69.7	65.9	50
Unemployed	10.3	7.2	4.7	80.4	90.2	76.5	49.8	48.6	40.8	2,582
Student	44.6	42.5	35.6	41.2	69.8	52.0	53.1	50.1	41.5	640
Incapable/other/missing	(29.5)	(25.0)	(10.4)	(69.3)	(82.4)	(82.4)	(68.5)	(68.5)	(56.4)	25
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	8.8	6.8	5.0	66.8	83.8	64.6	43.4	41.5	34.5	800
Second	15.5	12.5	9.5	70.8	85.9	72.2	49.2	47.8	40.7	790
Middle	20.0	16.7	12.6	79.7	89.0	76.5	54.2	52.7	43.9	831
Fourth	26.4	22.6	19.1	81.7	89.0	78.6	58.3	57.5	51.0	836
Richest	46.7	44.6	38.7	86.5	94.5	85.2	72.5	70.3	61.2	882

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 categories of 'pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who:									Number of men
	Used a computer			Own a mobile phone ²	Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months		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	
Total	40.8	19.2	13.9	80.6	91.6	73.4	72.5	71.0	54.4	1,204
Area										
Urban	66.5	38.5	29.5	85.0	93.7	83.1	81.9	80.7	70.2	246
Rural	34.3	14.3	9.8	79.5	91.1	70.9	70.1	68.5	50.4	958
Region										
Apia Urban Area	66.5	38.5	29.5	85.0	93.7	83.1	81.9	80.7	70.2	246
North West Upolu	36.0	17.6	13.9	80.7	93.7	83.0	66.8	65.7	57.1	435
Rest of Upolu	32.0	15.6	10.5	72.8	85.5	63.2	69.8	67.1	50.0	275
Savaii	33.6	7.1	2.0	85.0	92.8	58.1	76.1	75.0	38.9	248
Age										
15-19	46.1	24.4	17.9	61.1	84.3	65.1	73.9	71.6	55.2	273
15-17	43.0	22.1	16.6	46.6	74.9	56.3	60.9	58.1	45.6	157
18-19	50.3	27.5	19.6	80.9	97.2	77.2	91.4	89.8	68.2	116
20-24	47.1	22.5	15.2	87.7	95.8	78.7	87.5	86.5	69.7	217
25-29	45.3	21.8	13.9	89.0	95.7	78.2	80.6	79.0	63.5	164
30-34	39.5	16.1	15.2	87.9	95.4	81.1	82.8	81.3	66.7	135
35-39	32.4	14.0	9.7	86.0	92.5	71.5	72.1	70.9	51.0	133
40-44	28.8	14.0	10.3	88.7	94.1	76.4	60.5	59.2	40.8	141
45-49	37.1	14.5	10.3	77.8	87.6	67.0	39.6	38.7	23.7	141
Education^A										
Primary	18.8	3.5	3.5	72.0	85.2	70.8	48.8	47.7	35.4	95
Secondary	34.0	12.3	8.4	76.8	89.9	69.2	70.1	68.1	49.8	841
Higher	70.7	47.3	35.2	95.5	99.1	87.2	88.7	88.7	75.7	264
Men's religion^A										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	49.8	22.6	16.4	78.0	91.2	77.0	78.2	77.0	60.5	333
Roman Catholic	52.9	23.2	15.0	79.5	90.6	72.4	73.2	71.9	60.8	180
Later Day Saints	34.2	14.7	9.7	76.6	90.7	68.9	71.1	68.3	49.4	235
Methodist	22.6	13.0	8.4	84.3	93.4	65.0	65.8	65.8	42.0	157
Assembly of God	33.0	16.0	13.3	82.1	92.5	74.0	62.6	61.4	47.0	165
Other religion	44.6	24.7	20.1	89.6	92.4	82.6	79.6	77.6	62.8	132

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

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who:									Number of men
	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	
Mens employment status^A										
Work for pay/profit	45.8	23.5	17.9	89.4	95.6	81.0	76.8	75.8	61.1	438
Unpaid work	45.0	5.8	4.0	80.3	94.9	86.5	74.5	72.4	67.8	208
Unemployed	22.8	10.7	6.4	81.6	89.6	59.9	65.5	63.9	35.6	364
Student	59.8	41.5	31.3	57.5	82.3	66.5	73.7	71.8	59.8	175
Incapable/other/missing	52.3	28.7	10.9	76.7	87.6	75.5	74.2	74.2	63.0	19
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	19.3	9.0	5.3	79.1	91.3	66.0	59.9	59.2	38.2	178
Second	22.9	8.6	5.8	75.0	87.9	62.9	67.2	64.6	39.8	272
Middle	42.4	14.9	8.5	81.6	92.3	74.2	73.8	72.9	56.6	244
Fourth	48.6	18.9	13.2	80.1	91.8	77.9	74.3	72.6	60.8	274
Richest	67.2	44.0	35.8	87.9	95.2	85.0	84.6	83.5	73.8	236

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; SDG indicator 17.8.1

⁵ MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet

A The categories of 'pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion'; and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										Number of women
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2}	
Total	13.5	15.3	12.5	15.3	11.4	11.3	10.5	11.6	7.4	18.3	4,139
Area											
Urban	27.5	29.7	26.4	29.0	23.9	22.9	20.7	22.4	15.3	32.7	849
Rural	9.9	11.5	8.9	11.8	8.2	8.3	7.9	8.8	5.4	14.5	3,290
Region											
Apia Urban Area	27.5	29.7	26.4	29.0	23.9	22.9	20.7	22.4	15.3	32.7	849
North West Upolu	12.3	14.7	10.8	15.1	10.8	10.1	10.2	11.4	7.0	17.5	1,471
Rest of Upolu	8.6	10.3	7.9	9.7	7.1	9.2	7.9	8.7	5.0	14.6	942
Savaii	7.1	7.6	6.9	8.5	5.1	4.3	4.1	4.4	3.2	9.6	878
Age											
15-24 ¹	16.1	18.9	11.7	18.8	11.8	11.9	11.1	13.3	7.6	22.8	1,538
15-19	17.8	21.4	10.3	20.5	10.7	11.8	11.2	13.3	7.8	25.9	806
15-17	16.6	20.1	8.3	19.6	9.1	9.5	10.4	12.3	6.5	24.9	479
18-19	19.6	23.2	13.3	21.9	13.0	15.2	12.2	14.8	9.8	27.3	327
20-24	14.2	16.1	13.2	17.0	13.0	12.0	11.1	13.3	7.4	19.3	732
25-29	15.2	17.1	16.7	17.4	15.5	14.9	13.3	14.8	9.2	20.3	611
30-34	15.1	16.3	14.9	16.4	12.9	12.9	12.4	11.8	8.2	18.7	522
35-39	10.9	12.0	12.3	10.8	11.3	10.2	10.0	9.5	7.5	14.5	463
40-44	9.9	10.9	10.9	11.6	8.7	8.9	8.1	8.7	6.0	13.1	518
45-49	7.9	8.2	9.1	8.8	6.8	6.7	6.2	6.8	5.3	10.1	485
Education^A											
Primary	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	110
Secondary	5.9	7.2	4.4	6.8	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.6	2.8	9.2	2,861
Higher	33.8	36.9	34.2	38.2	31.0	30.1	28.2	30.3	19.8	42.7	1,149

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										Number of women
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2}	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A											
Has functional difficulty	13.1	13.1	14.7	15.7	13.7	10.5	14.1	11.8	11.4	17.6	59
Has no functional difficulty	13.1	14.7	13.0	14.7	11.7	11.6	10.5	11.5	7.5	17.4	3,597
Women's religion^A											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	15.5	17.6	14.7	17.9	13.6	12.7	12.7	12.9	8.5	21.1	1,093
Roman Catholic	16.1	17.8	15.1	17.8	13.8	14.5	14.2	14.9	9.1	21.6	681
Later Day Saints	9.6	11.2	9.6	12.0	8.6	8.8	7.7	8.7	5.8	14.3	749
Methodist	13.5	13.6	11.7	15.0	11.3	11.9	9.7	11.0	7.6	17.1	514
Assembly of God	9.1	11.7	8.1	10.4	6.3	6.0	4.8	7.0	4.7	13.0	592
Other religion	15.5	17.7	13.6	16.6	13.1	12.3	11.5	13.4	7.5	20.0	503
Women's employment status^A											
Work for pay/profit	33.9	36.2	37.1	40.4	34.1	31.2	29.7	31.7	22.8	42.9	842
Unpaid work	28.6	29.2	32.8	27.2	22.8	22.8	18.0	21.2	16.1	34.7	50
Unemployed	2.7	3.6	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.2	1.1	4.8	2,582
Student	29.2	33.7	18.0	32.0	18.3	19.6	19.8	21.8	12.3	39.2	640
Incapable/other/missing	(10.4)	(10.4)	(10.4)	(10.4)	(10.4)	(6.7)	(10.4)	(15.6)	(2.8)	(15.6)	25
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	2.7	3.9	2.0	4.1	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.7	1.2	5.5	800
Second	6.3	7.9	4.1	7.8	5.0	4.5	5.5	6.3	3.2	9.6	790
Middle	9.5	10.8	8.5	10.8	6.2	6.7	6.4	6.8	4.5	14.6	831
Fourth	15.4	17.5	13.5	15.6	12.2	12.7	10.8	11.2	7.6	19.5	836
Richest	31.7	34.2	32.4	36.3	30.3	28.6	26.7	29.3	19.5	40.0	882

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 categories of 'pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:										Number of men
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2}	
Total	14.3	14.6	13.2	13.3	11.4	11.1	9.9	10.8	6.5	16.9	1,204
Area											
Urban	30.9	29.3	27.5	29.2	23.8	24.4	22.2	23.4	12.6	35.9	246
Rural	10.0	10.8	9.5	9.3	8.2	7.7	6.7	7.6	4.9	12.0	958
Region											
Apia Urban Area	30.9	29.3	27.5	29.2	23.8	24.4	22.2	23.4	12.6	35.9	246
North West Upolu	14.7	15.9	13.0	13.7	13.2	11.3	10.2	12.2	7.7	16.5	435
Rest of Upolu	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.9	5.9	7.1	5.5	5.5	3.2	10.6	275
Savaii	4.3	5.0	4.9	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	5.7	248
Age											
15-24 ¹	17.3	18.2	15.0	16.2	12.4	11.4	9.8	11.8	7.8	20.5	490
15-19	19.3	20.1	14.8	16.3	12.5	11.5	9.0	11.0	8.1	22.2	273
15-17	18.1	18.4	10.4	12.5	9.6	7.5	6.4	9.0	6.3	19.8	157
18-19	21.0	22.4	20.9	21.6	16.4	17.1	12.4	13.8	10.5	25.4	116
20-24	14.8	15.8	15.3	16.0	12.3	11.3	10.9	12.8	7.3	18.4	217
25-29	16.6	16.8	14.0	13.8	12.8	13.1	12.6	12.5	6.1	19.4	164
30-34	11.8	11.1	11.9	9.1	10.7	10.4	8.5	8.9	5.0	13.6	135
35-39	11.3	10.9	11.7	11.6	9.9	9.9	10.4	9.7	7.1	12.0	133
40-44	10.6	9.6	9.8	11.6	9.8	10.4	8.7	9.5	4.4	12.5	141
45-49	10.0	11.3	11.6	10.2	9.7	10.3	9.0	9.8	5.6	13.7	141
Education^A											
Primary	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.4	95
Secondary	8.2	8.5	6.6	6.6	5.6	5.0	3.9	5.1	2.7	10.1	841
Higher	39.1	38.5	38.9	39.6	33.3	33.9	32.6	32.4	21.1	44.2	264

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men) (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:										Number of men	
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2}		
Men's religion^A												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	18.4	18.8	16.3	16.6	14.3	13.5	12.7	12.9	7.4	20.5	333	
Roman Catholic	13.3	13.5	11.0	13.1	11.5	10.2	7.9	9.4	4.4	19.5	180	
Later Day Saints	9.7	10.2	10.3	10.5	8.9	9.1	7.6	9.1	5.4	12.2	235	
Methodist	6.9	7.1	8.0	6.5	5.2	6.0	4.8	6.0	2.9	9.6	157	
Assembly of God	13.6	14.1	12.4	11.4	9.5	10.7	9.2	10.4	7.3	14.7	165	
Other religion	23.1	22.2	20.0	20.7	17.7	16.7	16.3	16.6	12.4	23.8	132	
Men's employment status^A												
Work for pay/profit	17.8	18.5	18.2	18.1	16.7	15.7	14.8	14.8	8.7	21.8	438	
Unpaid work	3.1	2.7	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.7	3.6	1.7	3.6	208	
Unemployed	6.7	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.2	5.2	4.2	4.9	2.5	7.8	364	
Student	34.6	35.9	28.4	29.9	22.4	22.9	19.3	21.7	15.8	39.5	175	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	5.6	5.8	5.8	4.1	3.9	4.9	3.5	3.2	4.1	6.9	178	
Second	6.4	6.0	5.0	5.8	4.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	2.1	7.2	272	
Middle	8.4	10.1	9.3	6.9	7.9	8.2	6.3	9.1	5.5	11.4	244	
Fourth	13.3	13.5	11.6	12.9	9.6	8.5	8.6	9.7	4.3	16.1	274	
Richest	37.2	36.9	33.9	36.0	30.1	31.0	27.3	28.2	17.0	42.2	236	

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 categories of 'pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion'; and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

4.11 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.⁴⁶ 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.⁴⁷ 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.⁴⁸

The Samoa DHS-MICS 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. The information about cigarette brands used by women and men are presented in Tables SR.10.1.1W and SR.10.1.1M.

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

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

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

47 "Alcohol." World Health Organization. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/.

48 "Alcohol Key Facts." World Health Organization. February 5, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/alcohol>.

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	71.2	26.6	1.8	0.2	28.5	11.2	1.3	0.1	12.5	87.2	4,139
Area											
Urban	70.4	28.1	1.0	0.2	29.3	12.9	0.3	0.0	13.2	86.4	849
Rural	71.4	26.2	2.0	0.2	28.3	10.7	1.5	0.1	12.3	87.4	3,290
Region											
Apia Urban Area	70.4	28.1	1.0	0.2	29.3	12.9	0.3	0.0	13.2	86.4	849
North West Upolu	68.1	29.4	2.0	0.1	31.5	12.3	1.7	0.1	14.0	85.6	1,471
Rest of Upolu	68.0	28.6	3.0	0.3	31.8	11.0	2.0	0.4	13.4	86.4	942
Savaii	80.6	18.2	0.9	0.1	19.2	7.7	0.7	0.0	8.3	91.5	878
Age											
15-19	92.0	7.2	0.2	0.1	7.5	1.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	98.3	806
15-17	93.4	5.8	0.0	0.2	6.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	98.7	479
18-19	89.8	9.2	0.6	0.0	9.8	1.6	0.0	0.3	1.8	97.7	327
20-24	77.1	21.1	1.6	0.0	22.7	8.7	1.3	0.0	10.0	89.8	732
25-29	67.6	29.8	2.1	0.5	32.4	11.7	1.5	0.3	13.5	86.3	611
30-34	62.1	35.0	2.4	0.1	37.5	15.4	1.6	0.0	17.1	82.6	522
35-39	64.0	33.2	2.3	0.2	35.8	16.2	1.7	0.0	17.8	82.0	463
40-44	59.9	37.1	2.3	0.0	39.4	18.0	1.7	0.3	20.0	79.3	518
45-49	61.0	36.2	2.4	0.3	39.0	14.2	1.7	0.0	15.9	84.1	485
Education^A											
Primary	64.8	30.5	4.7	0.0	35.2	16.9	3.9	0.8	21.7	78.3	110
Secondary	71.4	26.2	1.9	0.1	28.3	11.3	1.4	0.1	12.8	86.8	2,861
Higher	71.5	27.0	1.1	0.3	28.4	10.5	0.6	0.1	11.2	88.6	1,149
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	71.4	26.2	1.8	0.2	28.3	10.7	1.3	0.1	12.1	87.5	2,692
None	70.8	27.2	1.7	0.1	29.0	12.0	1.2	0.1	13.2	86.6	1,447
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	66.5	27.5	6.0	0.0	33.5	7.4	3.3	1.5	12.2	87.8	59
Has no functional difficulty	68.3	29.3	1.9	0.2	31.5	12.6	1.4	0.1	14.1	85.6	3,597

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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		
Women's religion^A											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	68.9	29.3	1.2	0.2	30.8	13.8	1.1	0.1	15.0	84.7	1,093
Roman Catholic	62.9	33.6	2.8	0.1	36.5	17.5	1.8	0.3	19.6	79.8	681
Later Day Saints	77.7	21.2	0.8	0.1	22.1	6.0	0.5	0.0	6.5	93.4	749
Methodist	66.5	30.0	3.2	0.2	33.4	14.0	2.3	0.0	16.3	83.6	514
Assembly of God	76.2	21.9	1.6	0.3	23.8	7.7	1.2	0.0	8.9	91.1	592
Other religion	76.9	20.9	1.7	0.0	22.5	5.7	1.0	0.2	6.8	92.7	503
Women's employment status^A											
Work for pay/profit	67.2	31.4	1.3	0.1	32.8	12.9	0.9	0.2	14.0	86.0	842
Unpaid work	55.4	41.8	2.7	0.0	44.6	18.5	2.7	0.0	21.3	78.7	50
Unemployed	68.0	29.1	2.3	0.2	31.6	12.8	1.7	0.1	14.5	85.1	2,582
Student	90.1	9.2	0.2	0.0	9.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	97.4	640
Incapable/other/missing	(83.6)	(16.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.4)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(95.6)	25
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	72.0	23.4	4.2	0.2	27.7	11.6	3.0	0.2	14.8	84.9	800
Second	71.6	26.8	1.3	0.0	28.1	11.4	1.0	0.1	12.6	87.2	790
Middle	70.7	27.8	1.2	0.2	29.2	12.0	0.7	0.1	12.8	87.1	831
Fourth	71.8	26.2	1.6	0.1	27.9	10.6	1.4	0.1	12.1	87.6	836
Richest	70.0	28.5	0.7	0.3	29.5	10.2	0.3	0.0	10.5	88.9	882

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

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

A The categories of 'pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; and 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	51.3	34.7	13.8	0.2	48.7	24.7	10.4	0.2	35.4	64.4	1,204
Area											
Urban	51.2	36.8	11.7	0.3	48.8	28.4	6.6	0.7	35.7	64.3	246
Rural	51.4	34.2	14.3	0.1	48.6	23.8	11.4	0.1	35.3	64.5	958
Region											
Apia Urban Area	51.2	36.8	11.7	0.3	48.8	28.4	6.6	0.7	35.7	64.3	246
North West Upolu	47.6	39.6	12.6	0.1	52.4	28.1	8.4	0.0	36.4	63.0	435
Rest of Upolu	52.3	28.5	19.2	0.0	47.7	17.3	16.5	0.0	33.8	66.2	275
Savaii	57.0	31.0	11.7	0.3	43.0	23.3	11.2	0.3	34.9	65.1	248
Age											
15-19	76.1	17.8	6.0	0.0	23.9	8.9	5.0	0.0	13.9	86.1	273
15-17	81.2	16.9	1.9	0.0	18.8	6.5	1.5	0.0	8.0	92.0	157
18-19	69.3	19.0	11.7	0.0	30.7	12.2	9.8	0.0	21.9	78.1	116
20-24	46.6	41.2	12.2	0.0	53.4	29.5	9.7	0.0	39.2	60.8	217
25-29	43.6	38.2	17.7	0.4	56.4	28.5	16.4	0.4	45.2	54.8	164
30-34	46.1	37.0	16.9	0.0	53.9	26.9	11.8	0.8	39.5	58.8	135
35-39	44.9	33.2	21.9	0.0	55.1	30.1	12.5	0.0	42.6	57.4	133
40-44	41.3	40.8	17.4	0.5	58.7	30.8	12.1	0.5	43.5	56.5	141
45-49	40.5	46.9	12.2	0.4	59.5	30.2	10.4	0.0	40.6	59.4	141
Education											
Primary	51.1	31.2	17.7	0.0	48.9	17.7	14.5	1.1	33.3	66.7	95
Secondary	49.4	35.9	14.5	0.2	50.6	26.6	10.7	0.1	37.4	62.3	841
Higher	57.1	32.9	9.8	0.3	42.9	21.7	7.8	0.3	29.7	70.3	264
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	50.2	34.7	14.8	0.3	49.8	27.5	10.9	0.2	38.5	61.1	693
None	52.9	34.8	12.3	0.0	47.1	21.0	9.9	0.2	31.1	68.9	511

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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		
Men's religion^A											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	50.7	32.1	17.0	0.2	49.3	24.8	12.3	0.0	37.1	62.4	333
Roman Catholic	42.2	40.7	17.1	0.0	57.8	30.4	11.4	0.0	41.8	57.8	180
Later Day Saints	62.7	28.1	9.2	0.0	37.3	16.1	8.1	0.0	24.2	75.8	235
Methodist	38.5	42.3	18.3	0.9	61.5	35.8	13.9	1.6	51.3	48.7	157
Assembly of God	56.8	32.8	10.4	0.0	43.2	23.3	7.9	0.0	31.1	68.9	165
Other religion	54.0	37.9	8.1	0.0	46.0	20.3	7.9	0.0	28.1	71.9	132
Men's Employment Status											
Work for pay/profit	43.5	41.6	14.8	0.1	56.5	30.8	9.0	0.1	39.9	59.9	438
Unpaid work	47.6	37.8	14.2	0.4	52.4	27.1	13.3	0.4	40.8	59.2	208
Unemployed	49.4	33.3	17.1	0.2	50.6	25.2	14.7	0.0	39.9	59.7	364
Student	80.6	16.9	2.4	0.0	19.4	7.3	1.7	0.0	9.0	91.0	175
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	54.2	32.1	13.6	0.0	45.8	24.5	9.8	0.0	34.3	64.8	178
Second	50.1	33.7	15.9	0.3	49.9	26.0	13.6	0.3	39.9	60.1	272
Middle	50.0	36.3	13.5	0.3	50.0	24.2	10.2	0.3	34.7	65.3	244
Fourth	50.7	32.6	16.4	0.2	49.3	23.1	12.4	0.4	35.8	63.9	274
Richest	52.7	38.8	8.5	0.0	47.3	25.8	5.3	0.0	31.1	68.9	236

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

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

A The categories of 'Pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion'; and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.10.1.1W: Use of cigarettes by main brand (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by main brand of cigarettes usually smoke, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Pall Mall filter (red)	Pall Mall Menthol (green)	Rothmans	Cocoma (red)	Cocoma menthol (green)	Cida	Missing/Don't know	Total	Number of women who are current cigarette smokers
Total	81.5	8.5	4.9	0.6	0.4	2.2	2.0	100.0	514
Area									
Urban	75.9	15.2	6.3	0.9	0.0	0.6	1.1	100.0	112
Rural	83.0	6.6	4.5	0.5	0.5	2.6	2.3	100.0	402
Region									
Apia Urban Area	75.9	15.2	6.3	0.9	0.0	0.6	1.1	100.0	112
North West Upolu	84.8	6.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.2	100.0	206
Rest of Upolu	84.8	5.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.6	100.0	123
Savaii	75.1	9.4	3.6	2.5	2.6	4.8	1.8	100.0	73
Age^A									
20-24	82.8	6.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	73
25-29	83.6	3.4	6.1	0.0	1.0	2.5	3.3	100.0	81
30-34	83.7	9.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	100.0	89
35-39	79.2	6.6	6.3	3.5	0.0	2.9	1.5	100.0	83
40-44	80.9	8.7	6.3	0.0	1.1	1.8	1.2	100.0	102
45-49	77.7	16.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	77
Education^A									
Secondary	84.0	7.8	4.4	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.5	100.0	363
Higher	74.3	11.8	7.2	1.6	0.9	3.8	0.4	100.0	128
Under-5s in the same household									
At least one	84.0	5.0	5.4	0.6	0.0	2.6	2.4	100.0	323
None	77.2	14.3	4.0	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.4	100.0	191
Women's religion^A									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	82.4	10.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	163
Roman Catholic	77.1	9.7	7.4	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.6	100.0	131
Later Day Saints	(84.1)	(7.3)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(4.0)	100.0	49
Methodist	86.9	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	100.0	84
Assembly of God	79.0	4.7	7.1	1.9	3.6	1.5	2.2	100.0	53
Other religion	(79.9)	(3.3)	(5.2)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.8)	100.0	33
Women's employment status^A									
Work for pay/profit	78.4	13.0	5.4	0.0	1.0	1.8	0.5	100.0	116
Unemployed	82.3	7.1	4.7	0.8	0.0	2.5	2.6	100.0	373
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	85.7	2.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	5.8	100.0	117
Second	81.1	5.7	6.9	1.9	0.0	3.6	0.8	100.0	98
Middle	84.9	7.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	106
Fourth	78.1	12.8	3.4	0.0	1.9	0.9	2.8	100.0	100
Richest	76.2	15.7	6.2	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	93

A The categories of '15-19' in the background of 'Age'; 'pre-primary or none' and 'primary' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; and 'Unpaid work', 'student' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table SR.10.1.1M: Use of cigarettes by main brand (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by main brand of cigarettes usually smoke, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Pall Mall filter (red)	Pall Mall Menthol (green)	Rothmans	Cida	Others	Total	Number of men who are current cigarette smokers
Total	88.7	1.8	6.4	1.4	1.8	100.0	423
Area							
Urban	94.0	0.6	4.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	86
Rural	87.3	2.1	6.8	1.6	2.2	100.0	337
Region							
Apia Urban Area	94.0	0.6	4.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	86
North West Upolu	83.5	3.8	8.2	2.8	1.7	100.0	158
Rest of Upolu	82.9	1.1	9.8	1.0	5.2	100.0	93
Savaii	99.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86
Age							
15-19	(82.3)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(8.1)	(5.7)	100.0	38
20-24	91.1	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	85
25-29	92.9	0.0	6.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	74
30-34	88.1	0.0	5.7	0.0	6.2	100.0	52
35-39	81.1	9.6	5.2	2.8	1.4	100.0	57
40-44	97.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	60
45-49	82.0	3.6	13.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	57
Education^A							
Primary	(75.0)	(8.1)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(3.6)	100.0	31
Secondary	89.2	0.7	6.5	1.9	1.7	100.0	314
Higher	91.5	3.8	3.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	78
Under-5s in the same household							
At least one	88.6	2.4	5.0	1.1	2.8	100.0	266
None	88.7	0.7	8.7	2.0	0.0	100.0	158
Men's religion							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	85.0	3.1	7.7	0.0	4.2	100.0	124
Roman Catholic	92.2	0.6	4.8	0.8	1.4	100.0	75
Later Day Saints	89.6	0.0	5.0	5.4	0.0	100.0	57
Methodist	90.9	4.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78
Assembly of God	(81.8)	(0.0)	(11.3)	(4.4)	(2.4)	100.0	51
Other religion	(96.6)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Men's employment status^A							
Work for pay/profit	89.5	3.0	6.7	0.4	0.4	100.0	174
Unpaid work	92.5	2.7	1.2	0.0	3.7	100.0	84
Unemployed	85.4	0.0	9.0	3.7	1.8	100.0	145
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	84.1	0.0	9.5	0.0	6.3	100.0	61
Second	86.6	4.4	6.0	2.3	0.7	100.0	108
Middle	88.0	1.9	5.5	3.3	1.3	100.0	84
Fourth	88.8	0.5	8.9	0.7	1.1	100.0	97
Richest	96.0	0.9	2.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	74

A The categories of 'pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; No religion' in 'Men's religion' and 'student' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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				Total	Number of women who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Total	1.2	4,139	26.4	27.2	33.8	12.7	100.0	514
Area								
Urban	1.3	849	24.2	24.5	35.3	16.0	100.0	112
Rural	1.1	3,290	27.0	27.9	33.3	11.8	100.0	402
Region								
Apia Urban Area	1.3	849	24.2	24.5	35.3	16.0	100.0	112
North West Upolu	1.5	1,471	23.3	28.0	35.7	12.9	100.0	206
Rest of Upolu	1.2	942	33.8	26.0	27.2	13.1	100.0	123
Savaii	0.4	878	25.7	30.8	37.2	6.3	100.0	73
Age								
15-19	0.7	806	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
20-24	0.6	732	33.7	22.7	36.7	6.9	100.0	73
25-29	1.2	611	31.7	24.4	35.4	8.5	100.0	81
30-34	2.2	522	18.0	24.9	43.3	13.7	100.0	89
35-39	1.2	463	30.0	29.5	20.7	19.7	100.0	83
40-44	1.5	518	29.9	25.6	33.1	11.4	100.0	102
45-49	1.4	485	9.9	37.4	35.6	17.1	100.0	77
Education^A								
Primary	5.7	110	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Secondary	0.9	2,861	26.1	27.7	32.8	13.4	100.0	363
Higher	1.5	1,149	26.8	27.7	32.4	13.1	100.0	128
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	1.4	2,692	27.3	25.2	35.8	11.7	100.0	323
None	0.7	1,447	24.8	30.5	30.3	14.4	100.0	191
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A								
Has functional difficulty	2.6	59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Has no functional difficulty	1.2	3,597	26.0	27.4	33.7	12.9	100.0	504
Women's religion^A								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	0.9	1,093	27.8	28.5	32.7	11.0	100.0	163
Roman Catholic	1.1	681	24.2	28.6	30.1	17.1	100.0	131
Later Day Saints	1.1	749	(20.5)	(16.1)	(48.3)	(15.1)	100.0	49
Methodist	1.3	514	29.6	29.5	26.8	14.1	100.0	84
Assembly of God	1.9	592	25.0	27.8	42.0	5.1	100.0	53
Other religion	0.9	503	(31.2)	(22.0)	(38.0)	(8.9)	100.0	33
Women's employment status^A								
Work for pay/profit	1.2	842	23.3	20.7	42.6	13.4	100.0	116
Unpaid work	2.6	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Unemployed	1.1	2,582	27.2	28.4	31.7	12.7	100.0	373
Student	1.2	640	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Incapable/other/ missing	(1.5)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	1.5	800	31.3	32.1	22.8	13.9	100.0	117
Second	0.7	790	25.0	20.2	42.0	12.9	100.0	98
Middle	1.1	831	23.7	28.8	33.7	13.8	100.0	106
Fourth	1.3	836	30.0	25.2	35.4	9.5	100.0	100
Richest	1.3	882	20.7	28.8	37.3	13.2	100.0	93

¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

A The categories of 'pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; and 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of men who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Total	7.2	1,204	15.9	27.4	46.7	10.0	100.0	423
Area								
Urban	7.3	246	12.9	23.3	48.5	15.3	100.0	86
Rural	7.2	958	16.7	28.4	46.2	8.7	100.0	337
Region								
Apia Urban Area	7.3	246	12.9	23.3	48.5	15.3	100.0	86
North West Upolu	8.0	435	14.2	23.3	51.4	11.1	100.0	158
Rest of Upolu	9.2	275	18.7	22.1	49.4	9.7	100.0	93
Savaii	3.5	248	19.1	44.7	33.2	3.0	100.0	86
Age								
15-19	10.0	273	(36.8)	(28.4)	(34.8)	(0.0)	100.0	38
15-17	13.2	157	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
18-19	5.6	116	(29.5)	(31.2)	(39.3)	(0.0)	100.0	25
20-24	9.2	217	22.9	30.8	40.9	5.4	100.0	85
25-29	6.8	164	14.5	16.6	57.9	11.1	100.0	74
30-34	3.4	135	13.1	24.0	45.6	17.3	100.0	52
35-39	5.9	133	8.6	41.3	44.6	5.6	100.0	57
40-44	5.5	141	15.2	26.2	41.0	17.5	100.0	60
45-49	5.8	141	4.3	25.9	57.8	12.0	100.0	57
Education^A								
Primary	8.0	95	(6.8)	(19.1)	(63.7)	(10.4)	100.0	31
Secondary	8.2	841	17.0	29.0	44.6	9.5	100.0	314
Higher	3.9	264	15.3	22.9	49.3	12.4	100.0	78
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	5.8	693	15.0	29.1	45.5	10.4	100.0	266
None	9.1	511	17.6	24.4	48.6	9.4	100.0	158
Men's religion^A								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	6.9	333	10.0	26.3	52.0	11.7	100.0	124
Roman Catholic	8.4	180	10.9	28.4	50.5	10.1	100.0	75
Later Day Saints	7.3	235	29.5	32.8	35.9	1.9	100.0	57
Methodist	6.5	157	22.9	28.3	36.6	12.3	100.0	78
Assembly of God	7.7	165	(17.1)	(26.5)	(49.8)	(6.6)	100.0	51
Other religion	6.3	132	(9.4)	(20.2)	(55.2)	(15.2)	100.0	37
Men's employment status^A								
Work for pay/profit	6.9	438	6.7	25.8	53.1	14.4	100.0	174
Unpaid work	4.0	208	13.0	39.7	34.5	12.8	100.0	84
Unemployed	8.9	364	26.9	22.5	46.1	4.6	100.0	145
Student	7.7	175	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	4.3	178	17.2	27.5	43.4	11.9	100.0	61
Second	6.1	272	17.1	26.5	49.0	7.5	100.0	108
Middle	6.7	244	13.9	39.0	40.0	7.1	100.0	84
Fourth	11.2	274	13.3	26.2	49.6	10.9	100.0	97
Richest	6.5	236	19.0	16.8	49.8	14.4	100.0	74

¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

A The categories of 'pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion'; and 'incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women
	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	
Total	80.0	1.1	4.6	4,139
Area				
Urban	71.7	1.7	6.4	849
Rural	82.2	0.9	4.2	3,290
Region				
Apia Urban Area	71.7	1.7	6.4	849
North West Upolu	79.4	0.6	4.7	1,471
Rest of Upolu	79.7	2.0	5.4	942
Savaii	89.5	0.2	2.0	878
Age				
15-19	92.6	1.2	2.5	806
15-17	95.3	1.3	1.5	479
18-19	88.7	1.1	4.1	327
20-24	81.5	0.8	5.4	732
25-29	72.0	0.8	6.4	611
30-34	73.8	1.1	5.0	522
35-39	76.9	1.5	5.8	463
40-44	76.9	0.8	5.4	518
45-49	80.0	1.3	2.5	485
Education^A				
Primary	91.3	0.0	6.0	110
Secondary	83.5	0.9	3.0	2,861
Higher	70.5	1.5	8.6	1,149
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A				
Has functional difficulty	76.6	1.2	4.5	59
Has no functional difficulty	78.1	1.0	5.1	3,597
Women's religion^A				
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	75.9	1.0	5.4	1,093
Roman Catholic	69.1	1.8	9.3	681
Later Day Saints	84.8	0.7	2.2	749
Methodist	82.9	1.0	4.0	514
Assembly of God	89.8	0.5	1.9	592
Other religion	82.7	1.4	3.8	503
Women's employment status^A				
Work for pay/profit	66.9	2.4	9.2	842
Unpaid work	65.8	2.3	9.8	50
Unemployed	82.1	0.5	3.5	2,582
Student	90.2	1.3	2.7	640
Incapable/other/ missing	(79.9)	(0.0)	(8.5)	25
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	86.4	0.2	3.4	800
Second	82.4	0.5	2.7	790
Middle	81.7	1.0	3.3	831
Fourth	81.8	1.2	4.1	836
Richest	68.8	2.2	9.2	882

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

² MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol

A The categories of 'pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; and 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men
	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	
Total	52.1	4.6	32.6	1,204
Area				
Urban	50.0	3.2	34.7	246
Rural	52.7	5.0	32.0	958
Region				
Apia Urban Area	50.0	3.2	34.7	246
North West Upolu	43.9	3.2	33.2	435
Rest of Upolu	54.5	9.5	30.6	275
Savaii	65.9	2.9	31.5	248
Age				
15-19	82.8	3.4	11.7	273
15-17	90.6	2.0	5.6	157
18-19	72.2	5.3	20.1	116
20-24	47.8	4.1	37.2	217
25-29	48.9	5.4	34.3	164
30-34	45.7	3.0	41.3	135
35-39	36.6	9.2	42.1	133
40-44	36.7	4.9	40.0	141
45-49	39.1	3.8	39.1	141
Education^A				
Primary	46.0	8.2	30.0	95
Secondary	52.7	4.5	31.9	841
Higher	52.9	3.6	35.8	264
Men's religion^A				
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	49.3	5.3	39.7	333
Roman Catholic	39.4	6.5	44.2	180
Later Day Saints	64.5	3.3	23.4	235
Methodist	46.2	6.4	34.2	157
Assembly of God	54.7	3.1	24.6	165
Other religion	59.0	2.2	22.8	132
Men's employment status^A				
Work for pay/profit	38.5	5.0	42.2	438
Unpaid work	49.0	4.0	37.7	208
Unemployed	54.0	5.9	30.4	364
Student	85.2	1.4	8.4	175
Incapable/other/ missing	61.4	5.5	18.9	19
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	55.7	5.1	29.7	178
Second	57.1	3.8	32.1	272
Middle	47.4	4.4	33.7	244
Fourth	52.6	6.2	30.9	274
Richest	48.1	3.5	36.1	236

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

² MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol

A The categories of 'pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

4.12 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 Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Total	72.3	0.5	0.7	8.0	0.3	11.9	2.8	2.2	0.7	0.7	100.0	12.7	9.4	5.0	9,283
Sex															
Male	72.2	0.4	0.7	8.2	0.2	12.1	2.5	2.2	0.7	0.7	100.0	12.9	9.5	4.5	4,791
Female	72.3	0.6	0.7	7.8	0.3	11.7	3.1	2.1	0.7	0.7	100.0	12.5	9.3	5.4	4,493
Area															
Urban	74.7	0.2	0.3	6.4	0.3	11.1	2.5	2.7	0.4	1.4	100.0	10.8	7.2	3.8	1,608
Rural	71.8	0.5	0.7	8.4	0.3	12.1	2.8	2.1	0.8	0.6	100.0	13.1	9.9	5.2	7,676
Region															
Apia Urban Area	74.7	0.2	0.3	6.4	0.3	11.1	2.5	2.7	0.4	1.4	100.0	10.8	7.2	3.8	1,608
North West Upolu	76.1	0.4	0.6	6.4	0.3	11.2	1.9	2.1	0.7	0.3	100.0	10.8	7.7	3.9	3,425
Rest of Upolu	70.5	0.7	0.8	7.8	0.4	11.8	4.5	2.0	0.6	1.0	100.0	12.7	9.6	7.0	2,155
Savaii	66.0	0.5	1.0	12.1	0.2	13.9	2.6	2.0	1.1	0.6	100.0	17.3	13.8	5.4	2,096
Age															
0-4	73.9	0.2	0.5	5.6	0.2	15.8	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.7	100.0	8.3	6.4	2.5	2,875
5-9	73.8	0.3	0.6	7.2	0.2	11.6	2.6	2.3	0.8	0.6	100.0	11.7	8.4	4.6	2,883
10-14	70.4	0.8	0.8	10.1	0.3	10.2	2.7	2.3	1.3	1.1	100.0	16.3	12.0	6.0	2,415
15-17	68.3	0.8	1.1	11.8	0.7	6.3	6.4	3.3	1.0	0.4	100.0	19.1	14.4	10.0	1,111
Religion of household head^A															
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	68.4	0.6	0.8	9.2	0.3	14.4	2.6	1.9	0.9	1.0	100.0	14.0	10.9	5.2	2,399
Roman Catholic	70.6	0.8	0.2	8.4	0.2	12.8	3.7	1.9	0.9	0.5	100.0	12.9	9.6	5.8	1,458
Later Day Saints	75.3	0.6	0.4	7.9	0.2	9.4	2.4	2.7	0.5	0.5	100.0	12.6	9.2	4.2	1,760
Methodist	74.1	0.1	1.3	7.4	0.2	11.2	1.6	3.0	0.6	0.5	100.0	12.8	9.0	3.8	1,192
Assembly of God	74.9	0.4	1.2	7.0	0.6	11.1	1.9	2.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	11.4	9.2	4.1	1,249
Other religion	72.7	0.2	0.2	6.9	0.1	11.3	4.5	1.6	1.6	0.8	100.0	11.4	7.4	6.6	1,206
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	77.0	0.6	1.2	5.2	0.2	10.2	2.5	1.8	0.9	0.5	100.0	10.2	7.2	5.4	2,141
Second	69.6	0.5	0.5	9.8	0.4	12.3	2.8	2.9	0.7	0.5	100.0	15.0	11.1	4.9	1,986
Middle	70.4	0.5	0.6	7.2	0.3	13.6	2.9	2.8	0.5	1.1	100.0	12.4	8.7	4.9	1,855
Fourth	71.4	0.4	0.6	10.4	0.3	11.7	3.0	1.1	0.4	0.8	100.0	13.5	11.6	4.8	1,733
Richest	72.3	0.2	0.4	8.0	0.2	11.9	2.8	2.3	1.1	0.8	100.0	12.7	8.8	4.7	1,568

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

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

A The categories of 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:									Number of children age 0-17 years
	Mother is living elsewhere ^A	Father is living elsewhere ^A	Both mother and father are 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		
Total	3.0	11.3	7.7	22.0	1.1	4.8	1.0	6.9	9,283	
Sex										
Male	3.1	11.5	7.9	22.6	1.0	4.6	1.1	6.7	4,791	
Female	3.0	11.0	7.5	21.5	1.3	4.9	0.8	7.0	4,493	
Area										
Urban	3.1	10.2	6.1	19.4	1.4	4.0	1.5	6.9	1,608	
Rural	3.0	11.5	8.0	22.6	1.1	4.9	0.9	6.8	7,676	
Region										
Apia Urban Area	3.1	10.2	6.1	19.4	1.4	4.0	1.5	6.9	1,608	
North West Upolu	2.6	10.6	6.3	19.5	1.3	3.8	1.0	6.0	3,425	
Rest of Upolu	3.1	11.6	7.5	22.2	1.2	6.1	0.8	8.0	2,155	
Savaii	3.7	12.8	11.5	28.0	0.6	5.6	0.8	7.0	2,096	
Age										
0-4	2.2	14.6	5.4	22.1	0.8	6.4	0.7	7.9	2,875	
5-9	2.7	11.2	6.9	20.8	0.9	4.9	0.7	6.5	2,883	
10-14	3.9	9.8	9.5	23.2	1.7	3.9	1.4	6.9	2,415	
15-17	4.3	6.4	11.7	22.3	1.4	1.9	1.5	4.9	1,111	
Orphanhood status										
Both parents alive	2.3	11.5	8.2	22.0	0.9	5.0	1.0	6.9	8,764	
Only mother alive	18.6	na	na	18.6	6.7	na	na	6.7	321	
Only father alive	na	37.0	na	37.0	na	5.5	na	5.5	110	
Both parents deceased	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	26	
Unknown	30.7	0.0	0.0	30.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	9.3	61	
Religion of household head^B										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	3.1	13.9	8.7	25.7	1.0	5.9	0.8	7.7	2,399	
Roman Catholic	2.6	11.9	8.3	22.8	1.6	4.5	1.0	7.1	1,458	
Later Day Saints	2.9	8.9	7.9	19.7	0.7	2.6	0.9	4.2	1,760	
Methodist	3.8	10.2	7.1	21.0	1.0	4.3	0.7	6.1	1,192	
Assembly of God	4.0	11.1	6.3	21.4	1.7	6.6	0.9	9.1	1,249	
Other religion	2.2	10.2	6.8	19.1	0.9	4.6	1.8	7.3	1,206	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	3.3	10.1	4.8	18.2	1.3	3.2	0.5	5.1	2,141	
Second	3.2	11.6	9.6	24.4	0.6	5.8	0.8	7.2	1,986	
Middle	3.8	12.7	6.9	23.4	1.8	5.4	0.6	7.8	1,855	
Fourth	2.0	11.3	9.9	23.2	0.6	4.8	1.5	6.8	1,733	
Richest	2.9	10.7	7.8	21.4	1.3	4.6	1.8	7.8	1,568	

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

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

B The categories of 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Samoa DHS-MICS,2019-20

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent ¹	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household							Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^A	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Total	9.4	9,283	0.1	59.9	0.8	21.1	8.9	0.8	8.3	100.0	90.8	876
Sex												
Male	9.5	4,791	0.0	60.8	0.9	19.1	8.9	1.5	8.8	100.0	89.7	456
Female	9.3	4,493	0.2	59.0	0.7	23.2	8.9	0.1	7.8	100.0	92.1	420
Area												
Urban	7.2	1,608	0.0	46.6	2.6	32.8	11.1	0.8	6.2	100.0	93.0	116
Rural	9.9	7,676	0.1	62.0	0.5	19.3	8.6	0.8	8.7	100.0	90.5	760
Region												
Apia Urban Area	7.2	1,608	0.0	46.6	2.6	32.8	11.1	0.8	6.2	100.0	93.0	116
North West Upolu	7.7	3,425	0.4	50.0	1.4	22.7	14.0	1.7	10.0	100.0	88.3	264
Rest of Upolu	9.6	2,155	0.0	63.5	0.3	23.2	5.8	1.0	6.3	100.0	92.8	207
Savaii	13.8	2,096	0.0	71.8	0.0	13.5	5.6	0.0	9.1	100.0	90.9	289
Age												
0-4	6.4	2,875	0.0	69.0	0.0	13.2	9.9	1.2	6.7	100.0	92.1	184
5-9	8.4	2,883	0.0	66.1	0.0	15.1	7.7	0.3	10.8	100.0	88.9	241
10-14	12.0	2,415	0.3	56.8	1.7	21.2	10.4	1.1	8.5	100.0	90.5	291
15-17	14.4	1,111	0.0	45.9	1.3	39.1	6.7	0.8	6.2	100.0	93.0	160
Orphanhood status												
Both parents alive	8.5	8,764	0.1	62.3	0.6	19.4	8.3	1.0	8.3	100.0	90.7	745
Only mother alive	19.5	321	0.0	57.5	1.5	19.4	15.6	0.0	5.9	100.0	94.1	63
Only father alive	38.5	110	0.0	34.8	0.0	52.9	10.5	0.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	43
Both parents deceased	(100.0)	26	(0.0)	(38.8)	(7.8)	(22.0)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(24.2)	100.0	(75.8)	26
Unknown	0.0	61	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Religion of household head^B												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	10.9	2,399	0.0	63.1	0.5	25.2	7.9	0.5	2.8	100.0	96.7	261
Roman Catholic	9.6	1,458	0.0	52.2	2.2	34.1	5.5	1.3	4.8	100.0	94.0	140
Later Day Saints	9.2	1,760	0.0	59.0	0.0	20.8	10.3	1.2	8.6	100.0	90.2	161
Methodist	9.0	1,192	0.0	74.2	0.4	6.6	9.1	0.0	9.7	100.0	90.3	108
Assembly of God	9.2	1,249	0.8	55.0	2.1	9.8	12.7	1.9	17.7	100.0	80.3	115
Other religion	7.4	1,206	0.0	55.4	0.0	21.7	8.6	0.0	14.3	100.0	85.7	89
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	7.2	2,141	0.0	59.8	1.6	19.0	7.7	0.0	11.9	100.0	88.1	154
Second	11.1	1,986	0.0	70.6	0.0	15.6	6.3	1.2	6.4	100.0	92.4	221
Middle	8.7	1,855	0.0	60.5	1.0	22.2	7.4	2.3	6.6	100.0	91.1	161
Fourth	11.6	1,733	0.5	54.7	0.5	20.6	13.3	0.3	10.1	100.0	89.6	201
Richest	8.8	1,568	0.0	50.1	1.3	31.9	9.6	0.2	6.8	100.0	93.0	139

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

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

B The categories of 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

nc – Not calculated, no cases to base a value.

4.13 CLIMATE CHANGE

The effects of climate change are caused by the changes in the expected patterns of the weather. These includes the decrease or increase in temperature, changes in the waterfall patterns and changes in frequency of extreme weather events. The main purpose of the Samoa DHS-MICS specific climate change module is to capture the level of knowledge and understanding of the people with regards to the effects of climate change which can affect their health and environment. There are several awareness programs that the Ministry of Natural, Resources and Environment have conducted throughout Samoa. The aim is to raise and discuss the causes and effects of climate change to the community. This is very important to everyone in order to have a fair understanding of climate change and how it has an impact to individual households.

Tables SR.12.1W and SR.12.1M show the knowledge on the effects of climate change among women and men age 15-49 years, respectively.

Tables SR.12.2W and SR.12.2M show exposure to climate change messages among women and men age 15-49 years, respectively.

Tables SR.12.3W and SR.12.3M show climate change pressures among women and men age 15-49 years, respectively.

Table SR.12.1W: Knowledge on the effects of climate change (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are very well, moderately, somewhat and not at all informed on the effects on climate change, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	How informed women are on effects of climate change						Number of women
	Very Well	Moderately	Somewhat	Not at all	Missing	Total	
Total	11.6	29.5	36.0	22.8	0.2	100.0	4,139
Area							
Urban	15.5	30.8	33.1	20.4	0.3	100.0	849
Rural	10.5	29.2	36.7	23.5	0.2	100.0	3,290
Region							
Apia Urban Area	15.5	30.8	33.1	20.4	0.3	100.0	849
North West Upolu	10.6	26.7	35.7	27.0	0.1	100.0	1,471
Rest of Upolu	13.1	34.0	31.2	21.6	0.1	100.0	942
Savaii	7.7	28.1	44.2	19.6	0.4	100.0	878
Age							
15-19	10.4	32.2	34.6	22.5	0.3	100.0	806
20-24	12.1	27.4	36.9	23.4	0.2	100.0	732
25-29	11.3	31.5	32.4	24.4	0.4	100.0	611
30-34	13.2	29.2	35.4	22.1	0.0	100.0	522
35-39	9.9	31.4	37.6	21.1	0.0	100.0	463
40-44	12.8	27.0	35.6	24.5	0.0	100.0	518
45-49	11.3	26.7	40.6	21.2	0.3	100.0	485
Education^A							
Primary	6.2	10.4	22.7	60.8	0.0	100.0	110
Secondary	7.4	29.7	38.0	24.8	0.2	100.0	2,861
Higher	22.2	30.9	32.6	14.3	0.1	100.0	1,149
Functional difficulties^A							
Has functional difficulty	9.6	25.3	16.4	48.7	0.0	100.0	59
Has no functional difficulty	11.9	29.2	36.3	22.4	0.1	100.0	3,597
Women's religion^A							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	14.0	29.3	38.2	18.4	0.1	100.0	1,093
Roman Catholic	10.6	32.2	36.6	20.4	0.2	100.0	681
Later Day Saints	10.9	26.8	35.3	26.7	0.3	100.0	749
Methodist	9.8	32.7	35.3	22.2	0.0	100.0	514
Assembly of God	7.1	28.0	36.1	28.5	0.2	100.0	592
Other religion	15.0	28.6	32.1	24.1	0.2	100.0	503
Women's employment status^A							
Work for pay/profit	19.2	30.6	35.8	14.3	0.1	100.0	842
Unpaid work	19.9	38.0	34.5	7.6	0.0	100.0	50
Unemployed	7.7	27.8	37.2	27.2	0.1	100.0	2,582
Student	15.9	33.5	32.2	18.0	0.4	100.0	640
Incapable/other/missing	(20.6)	(48.3)	(9.5)	(16.7)	(4.9)	100.0	25
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	4.8	23.2	36.1	35.6	0.3	100.0	800
Second	8.5	25.3	39.6	26.6	0.1	100.0	790
Middle	11.0	32.8	37.6	18.2	0.4	100.0	831
Fourth	12.2	31.5	36.9	19.2	0.1	100.0	836
Richest	20.3	33.9	30.1	15.7	0.0	100.0	882

A The categories of 'pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table SR.12.1M: Knowledge on the effects of climate change (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are very well, moderately, somewhat and not at all informed on the effects on climate change, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	How informed men are on effects of climate change				Total	Number of men
	Very Well	Moderately	Somewhat	Not at all		
Total	12.5	38.1	30.2	19.1	100.0	1,204
Area						
Urban	20.2	44.7	18.7	16.4	100.0	246
Rural	10.5	36.5	33.2	19.8	100.0	958
Region						
Apia Urban Area	20.2	44.7	18.7	16.4	100.0	246
North West Upolu	13.8	38.7	31.1	16.3	100.0	435
Rest of Upolu	12.4	33.8	31.2	22.6	100.0	275
Savaaii	2.7	35.4	39.0	22.9	100.0	248
Age						
15-19	10.0	38.7	26.1	25.1	100.0	273
20-24	13.4	39.0	26.3	21.2	100.0	217
25-29	9.6	39.1	34.0	17.3	100.0	164
30-34	11.5	41.3	27.0	20.3	100.0	135
35-39	14.2	32.3	41.6	11.9	100.0	133
40-44	15.4	34.3	34.1	16.2	100.0	141
45-49	15.9	41.0	28.4	14.7	100.0	141
Education^A						
Primary	5.9	29.3	32.5	32.3	100.0	95
Secondary	9.9	37.4	32.7	19.9	100.0	841
Higher	23.5	43.7	21.3	11.5	100.0	264
Men's religion^A						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	17.9	39.4	25.1	17.6	100.0	333
Roman Catholic	18.0	35.9	26.2	20.0	100.0	180
Later Day Saints	6.5	37.1	31.5	24.9	100.0	235
Methodist	11.0	41.3	36.7	11.0	100.0	157
Assembly of God	10.3	29.9	37.2	22.5	100.0	165
Other religion	6.9	46.4	29.9	16.8	100.0	132
Men's employment status						
Work for pay/profit	18.6	38.3	30.8	12.3	100.0	438
Unpaid work	7.4	28.3	25.0	39.3	100.0	208
Unemployed	8.5	43.7	33.4	14.4	100.0	364
Student	13.1	40.8	24.4	21.7	100.0	175
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	4.2	32.9	33.5	29.4	100.0	178
Second	5.6	45.5	28.1	20.8	100.0	272
Middle	10.7	37.9	31.2	20.2	100.0	244
Fourth	19.9	30.9	34.5	14.7	100.0	274
Richest	20.1	42.2	24.3	13.4	100.0	236

A The categories of 'pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion' and 'Incapable/other/missing in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.12.2W: Exposure to climate change messages (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who heard or saw a climate change message on the radio, television, in a newspaper, on Facebook or somewhere else on internet, in school or from an academic source in the past few months, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Local newspaper	Local television	Local radio	Facebook	Internet	School	Academic sources	None of these seven media sources	Number of women
Total	19.8	60.2	33.7	38.1	27.3	15.3	1.6	1.6	3,187
Area									
Urban	22.0	68.5	28.2	41.3	38.8	15.4	2.6	0.1	674
Rural	19.2	58.0	35.1	37.2	24.2	15.3	1.4	1.9	2,513
Region									
Apia Urban Area	22.0	68.5	28.2	41.3	38.8	15.4	2.6	0.1	674
North West Upolu	21.8	65.7	34.9	34.8	26.4	12.9	1.5	1.4	1,073
Rest of Upolu	23.6	51.8	41.0	34.5	21.3	14.5	1.8	3.3	738
Savaii	10.7	52.7	29.3	43.9	23.9	19.9	0.8	1.3	702
Age									
15-19	15.4	57.0	26.5	29.5	23.6	37.1	1.8	0.6	623
20-24	21.1	61.4	32.2	46.0	29.6	15.9	2.0	1.1	559
25-29	19.8	57.4	30.3	47.3	35.9	11.7	1.7	1.0	460
30-34	20.8	59.0	33.5	43.3	29.2	7.7	1.8	1.4	407
35-39	17.2	60.4	35.7	38.5	27.9	6.0	0.6	1.9	365
40-44	22.7	63.6	42.8	35.2	24.0	8.7	1.0	2.9	391
45-49	23.5	64.8	40.5	26.7	20.5	7.0	2.2	2.8	381
Education^A									
Primary	(17.7)	(60.4)	(44.2)	(12.8)	(10.9)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(3.9)	43
Secondary	15.4	58.6	34.5	35.0	19.7	13.6	0.7	1.9	2,148
Higher	29.1	63.7	31.7	46.2	44.9	19.9	3.8	0.7	984
Functional difficulties^A									
Has functional difficulty	(16.0)	(57.6)	(40.1)	(34.6)	(18.4)	(21.8)	(0.0)	(2.9)	30
Has no functional difficulty	20.7	60.9	34.6	39.9	28.8	11.4	1.6	1.6	2,784
Women's religion^A									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	21.5	61.8	31.5	37.9	30.5	16.9	1.1	0.8	891
Roman Catholic	19.4	57.0	32.3	38.6	27.6	13.1	2.2	1.4	541
Later Day Saints	19.5	59.3	36.4	41.7	27.0	14.6	1.2	1.8	547
Methodist	22.4	54.7	39.8	37.4	27.7	17.2	1.3	1.3	400
Assembly of God	15.5	65.0	32.1	31.6	17.0	15.2	1.2	1.8	422
Other religion	19.0	63.4	31.8	41.1	30.3	13.6	3.6	3.0	381
Women's employment status^A									
Work for pay/profit	27.8	63.9	33.5	45.5	41.5	11.3	3.6	1.2	721
Unpaid work	(16.4)	(52.5)	(34.9)	(40.2)	(38.8)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	47
Unemployed	17.2	59.1	35.2	38.8	20.9	8.4	0.3	2.0	1,877
Student	18.9	61.5	27.9	25.2	28.4	45.5	3.9	0.5	522
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	15.0	45.5	36.6	30.1	20.4	13.4	0.7	4.9	513
Second	16.5	57.4	36.0	33.4	19.1	14.8	0.7	1.2	579
Middle	17.3	57.5	28.8	40.9	23.3	15.3	1.4	1.0	676
Fourth	22.2	66.4	37.6	42.1	27.0	16.2	1.4	0.4	674
Richest	25.8	69.4	30.8	41.1	42.4	16.3	3.4	1.0	744

A The categories of 'pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table SR.12.2M: Exposure to climate change messages (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who heard or saw a climate change message on the radio, television, in a newspaper, on Facebook or somewhere else on internet, in school or from an academic source in the past few months, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Local news-paper	Local television	Local radio	Face-book	Internet	School	Academic sources	None of these seven media sources	Number of men
Total	10.2	78.7	44.1	14.5	13.1	8.4	0.4	1.7	974
Area									
Urban	14.3	86.9	56.5	21.1	21.2	12.3	0.8	1.3	206
Rural	9.1	76.5	40.7	12.7	11.0	7.3	0.3	1.8	768
Region									
Apia Urban Area	14.3	86.9	56.5	21.1	21.2	12.3	0.8	1.3	206
North West Upolu	3.5	77.9	39.9	14.1	13.2	7.5	0.4	0.7	364
Rest of Upolu	7.2	62.3	39.1	17.5	11.3	9.3	0.3	5.5	213
Savaii	22.0	89.4	44.0	4.8	6.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	191
Age									
15-19	7.4	71.8	38.2	16.0	11.5	25.2	0.0	0.9	205
20-24	9.1	82.9	39.6	14.7	13.6	5.5	0.9	1.3	171
25-29	9.9	81.7	41.2	17.6	14.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	136
30-34	12.8	70.5	43.8	21.9	20.0	4.2	0.0	7.9	108
35-39	11.9	79.2	47.1	14.6	14.1	2.8	1.0	0.5	117
40-44	14.1	76.5	55.2	10.9	11.0	3.3	0.5	2.6	118
45-49	9.2	90.1	49.9	5.0	8.7	4.7	0.5	0.4	120
Education^A									
Primary	8.6	74.9	47.2	3.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	64
Secondary	9.3	78.1	42.0	11.8	9.1	7.9	0.1	1.9	674
Higher	13.2	81.6	49.5	25.3	27.8	12.2	1.4	0.7	234
Men's religion^A									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	7.8	83.9	37.5	11.3	14.9	13.6	0.2	2.4	274
Roman Catholic	12.7	80.2	55.3	16.3	11.9	8.7	0.0	0.0	144
Later Day Saints	14.6	76.8	49.7	12.5	14.6	5.1	1.2	2.9	176
Methodist	12.6	75.1	38.6	20.8	8.7	4.8	0.5	1.2	140
Assembly of God	9.6	73.1	41.5	12.9	10.6	6.9	0.0	1.7	128
Other religion	3.7	77.4	45.9	17.6	16.9	6.8	0.5	1.2	110
Men's employment status^A									
Work for pay/profit	12.4	82.4	49.4	18.4	16.0	4.8	0.7	1.9	384
Unpaid work	5.5	80.1	37.3	7.5	13.1	2.9	0.0	4.4	127
Unemployed	10.3	74.9	46.1	11.1	8.2	4.0	0.2	0.7	311
Student	8.3	75.9	31.1	19.3	16.0	34.5	0.5	0.0	137
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	16.5	77.4	51.5	8.4	4.7	5.0	0.0	2.4	126
Second	7.8	70.0	47.1	8.1	5.8	7.9	0.0	1.4	215
Middle	6.1	78.6	35.9	11.8	13.0	6.8	0.3	1.8	194
Fourth	8.3	79.1	38.9	19.7	14.0	9.5	0.0	2.7	234
Richest	14.8	88.2	49.8	21.7	25.1	11.3	1.6	0.5	205

A The categories of 'pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion'; and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.12.3W: Climate change pressures (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are informed of climate change who think the described climate change pressures affect their family, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Sea Level Rise	Ocean Temperature	Ocean current changes	Surface Water flooding	Changes to Freshwater Quality	Decreased access to Freshwater	Drought	Changes to rainfall patterns	Increased pollution in air and water	Changes in Temperature	Increased Cost of Living	Adverse Impact on Human Health	Others	Number of women
Total	23.0	11.9	5.8	9.4	5.5	2.9	22.1	39.2	21.6	46.2	15.7	9.0	6.6	3,187
Area														
Urban	17.3	10.0	3.0	20.2	5.1	2.6	26.0	41.0	27.6	45.4	20.4	12.3	6.8	674
Rural	24.6	12.4	6.6	6.5	5.6	3.0	21.0	38.7	20.0	46.4	14.4	8.1	6.5	2,513
Region														
Apia Urban Area	17.3	10.0	3.0	20.2	5.1	2.6	26.0	41.0	27.6	45.4	20.4	12.3	6.8	674
North West Upolu	18.1	9.8	3.8	5.1	5.5	2.2	17.3	38.5	22.7	51.6	16.2	8.0	5.5	1,073
Rest of Upolu	30.1	17.0	11.0	10.0	5.0	2.5	18.3	29.0	16.5	47.8	13.8	8.1	6.7	738
Savaii	28.6	11.7	6.4	4.9	6.4	4.8	29.6	49.4	19.5	37.2	12.2	8.3	7.8	702
Age														
15-19	22.7	12.2	7.8	7.9	4.6	2.9	18.6	38.3	21.8	41.1	14.1	10.4	9.9	623
20-24	22.4	13.8	4.6	7.9	5.3	2.7	21.4	37.7	21.7	44.4	17.6	7.1	7.6	559
25-29	25.6	11.4	6.4	12.2	5.5	4.1	23.8	41.1	20.3	49.5	14.9	8.5	6.0	460
30-34	18.8	8.5	4.6	9.5	5.5	3.0	27.5	40.5	23.0	47.8	16.1	9.9	6.6	407
35-39	20.8	12.7	6.6	9.1	4.2	2.0	18.2	36.9	19.7	47.7	12.9	11.4	4.1	365
40-44	24.5	14.3	6.1	9.1	5.4	2.5	23.4	40.2	22.5	47.5	19.4	9.2	5.2	391
45-49	26.4	9.8	4.3	11.1	8.6	3.3	23.3	40.5	22.2	48.8	14.8	6.7	4.1	381
Education^A														
Primary	(17.0)	(11.5)	(6.9)	(1.3)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(20.4)	(44.5)	(12.6)	(45.5)	(7.6)	(9.6)	(1.5)	43
Secondary	21.5	11.8	5.3	8.0	4.8	2.1	20.5	38.5	20.2	45.4	13.7	8.1	7.5	2,148
Higher	26.3	12.2	6.9	13.0	6.9	5.0	25.6	40.5	24.8	48.4	20.4	11.0	4.8	984
Functional difficulties^A														
Has functional difficulty	(30.6)	(8.5)	(10.6)	(9.3)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(20.2)	(30.3)	(19.4)	(64.9)	(18.9)	(11.7)	(2.1)	30
Has no functional difficulty	22.9	11.8	5.5	9.8	5.9	3.1	22.4	39.3	21.7	47.0	16.0	8.8	6.1	2,784
Women's religion^A														
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	25.4	13.2	5.9	11.0	4.6	2.1	24.2	36.9	20.6	41.4	16.2	9.3	5.9	891
Roman Catholic	24.9	16.0	4.8	10.6	5.0	4.1	21.5	37.8	19.4	42.6	14.6	10.2	7.2	541
Later Day Saints	19.8	8.3	6.0	10.6	7.5	3.6	24.2	39.0	22.3	46.3	13.5	6.0	7.4	547
Methodist	22.3	12.5	5.6	4.6	5.1	2.4	19.4	38.8	21.2	52.2	16.4	5.5	9.6	400
Assembly of God	23.1	11.1	7.5	6.3	3.2	2.4	20.3	39.9	23.2	49.2	15.1	11.1	5.7	422
Other religion	20.0	8.5	5.2	10.8	8.5	3.0	19.5	46.3	24.9	52.9	19.2	12.2	3.6	381

Table SR.12.3W: Climate change pressures (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are informed of climate change who think the described climate change pressures affect their family, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Sea Level Rise	Ocean Temperature	Ocean current changes	Surface Water flooding	Changes to Freshwater Quality	Decreased access to Freshwater	Drought	Changes to rainfall patterns	Increased pollution in air and water	Changes in Temperature	Increased Cost of Living	Adverse Impact on Human Health	Others	Number of women
Women's employment status^A														
Work for pay/profit	26.3	14.4	6.2	14.5	7.3	4.8	24.0	41.5	24.6	45.9	18.6	11.1	4.8	721
Unpaid work	(42.7)	(26.2)	(7.9)	(5.3)	(3.6)	(4.7)	(16.4)	(39.9)	(23.8)	(33.5)	(13.9)	(2.1)	(3.0)	47
Unemployed	21.6	10.9	5.3	7.5	5.0	2.0	21.8	37.9	20.0	47.9	14.3	7.8	6.9	1,877
Student	21.7	11.0	7.0	9.2	5.0	3.8	21.8	41.2	23.0	41.1	16.9	11.0	8.2	522
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	17.7	10.1	4.0	6.1	4.7	2.4	21.1	40.0	17.7	50.4	13.0	6.1	6.4	513
Second	21.0	11.4	5.6	6.3	4.1	3.4	23.4	40.8	18.8	45.7	15.1	8.5	8.7	579
Middle	27.0	12.2	8.1	7.5	7.0	1.5	21.6	37.3	20.1	47.5	14.7	8.1	6.3	676
Fourth	22.5	13.1	4.3	9.9	4.4	3.5	22.1	38.3	21.0	41.9	15.4	8.4	5.3	674
Richest	25.1	12.4	6.7	15.3	6.8	3.7	22.1	40.0	28.3	46.5	19.0	12.6	6.3	744

A The categories of 'pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table SR.12.3M: Climate change pressures (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are informed of climate change who think the described climate change pressures affect their family, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Sea Level Rise	Ocean Temperature	Ocean current changes	Surface Water flooding	Changes to Freshwater Quality	Decreased access to Freshwater	Drought	Changes to rainfall patterns	Increased pollution in air and water	Changes in Temperature	Increased Cost of Living	Adverse Impact on Human Health	Others	Number of men
Total	39.0	20.3	13.7	18.6	13.0	8.4	32.1	32.0	8.0	48.3	8.4	0.5	0.9	974
Area														
Urban	39.7	23.2	18.9	31.6	18.2	11.0	29.8	29.1	12.1	48.0	9.8	1.5	2.2	206
Rural	38.8	19.6	12.3	15.2	11.6	7.7	32.7	32.7	6.9	48.3	8.0	0.2	0.6	768
Region														
Apia Urban Area	39.7	23.2	18.9	31.6	18.2	11.0	29.8	29.1	12.1	48.0	9.8	1.5	2.2	206
North West Upolu	30.1	15.4	10.0	16.3	16.4	12.0	42.6	39.9	6.0	42.1	9.7	0.5	0.0	364
Rest of Upolu	45.5	15.2	9.2	16.4	7.2	5.7	28.8	19.4	7.8	43.1	8.0	0.0	2.1	213
Savaii	48.0	32.4	20.3	11.5	7.5	1.6	18.1	33.9	7.5	66.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	191
Age														
15-19	40.4	23.6	13.1	19.0	9.5	8.7	31.8	41.4	7.7	42.5	6.6	0.0	0.5	205
20-24	36.8	18.6	11.7	20.3	13.6	9.7	36.7	31.4	8.5	47.3	8.3	0.5	0.7	171
25-29	40.5	17.6	14.8	16.2	9.2	4.8	28.5	14.9	3.6	48.5	9.6	0.0	1.3	136
30-34	30.2	18.2	16.4	20.6	15.8	9.5	29.7	29.2	8.3	48.8	14.1	2.8	3.1	108
35-39	44.7	19.5	15.2	16.7	8.6	4.8	28.9	26.4	10.4	54.3	5.9	0.0	0.5	117
40-44	34.3	19.1	12.2	14.7	17.0	8.4	33.6	39.8	6.4	55.7	7.6	0.5	0.0	118
45-49	45.0	24.3	14.2	22.3	20.3	12.5	33.6	36.2	11.5	45.5	8.2	0.4	1.0	120
Education														
Primary	35.5	10.1	9.9	17.5	11.0	17.2	41.3	29.8	4.4	43.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	64
Secondary	36.7	19.3	13.0	15.5	11.1	6.4	32.1	30.0	6.6	46.9	7.3	0.3	0.9	674
Higher	47.1	26.3	17.0	28.2	19.3	11.8	29.8	38.6	13.0	53.4	13.4	1.4	0.7	234
Men's religion														
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	43.8	21.6	18.4	17.4	16.1	11.4	40.1	31.8	9.5	39.8	10.5	0.3	1.1	274
Roman Catholic	36.8	24.9	16.2	26.8	17.3	13.3	32.3	36.4	9.2	44.4	6.4	0.3	0.4	144
Later Day Saints	45.9	19.5	11.7	18.1	8.5	3.6	23.5	27.9	4.5	50.8	7.2	1.0	2.2	176
Methodist	26.8	15.1	8.3	11.8	9.4	4.3	27.4	34.3	8.6	60.2	4.1	0.0	0.4	140
Assembly of God	35.4	16.6	11.4	18.8	9.4	7.4	27.5	34.9	7.0	60.3	6.4	0.8	0.5	128
Other religion	38.6	23.6	11.7	20.4	16.0	8.3	37.0	26.9	8.4	41.3	15.3	0.7	0.0	110

Table SR.12.3M: Climate change pressures (men) (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are informed of climate change who think the described climate change pressures affect their family, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Sea Level Rise	Ocean Temperature	Ocean current changes	Surface Water flooding	Changes to Freshwater Quality	Decreased access to Freshwater	Drought	Changes to rainfall patterns	Increased pollution in air and water	Changes in Temperature	Increased Cost of Living	Adverse Impact on Human Health	Others	Number of men
Men's employment status^A														
Work for pay/profit	41.4	24.5	17.5	20.9	16.7	10.9	35.3	32.2	9.7	46.5	10.1	0.7	0.9	384
Unpaid work	35.5	21.9	12.3	21.7	13.6	5.0	13.9	21.9	4.5	67.3	4.8	0.0	1.6	127
Unemployed	35.8	15.1	10.1	12.6	9.7	5.5	38.2	33.4	6.2	41.5	6.8	0.8	0.8	311
Student	42.3	19.6	13.7	21.8	10.7	11.2	28.0	39.3	10.9	50.3	9.1	0.0	0.8	137
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	34.5	23.5	15.8	16.3	9.1	4.4	25.0	37.6	3.3	50.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	126
Second	31.6	14.2	12.3	10.7	11.9	5.3	42.6	37.2	5.2	47.0	6.5	0.0	0.9	215
Middle	44.7	19.5	9.1	14.2	9.1	6.3	32.2	23.6	8.0	42.4	10.9	0.9	0.0	194
Fourth	40.3	21.5	13.2	20.6	14.5	11.6	29.6	30.7	8.6	51.3	10.2	0.1	1.1	234
Richest	42.6	24.2	18.9	30.3	18.7	12.4	28.0	32.3	13.0	50.5	7.5	1.4	2.2	205

A The categories of 'pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion'; and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

4.14 PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

In an effort to assess the prevalence of participation in physical activities, women and men age 15-49 years interviewed in the Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 were asked whether they were involved in any kind of physical activity and if they answered yes, respondents were again asked if they were involved in a village, Ministry of Health (MOH), private, personal exercise, and other Physical Activity Campaigns(PHC). Tables SR.13.1.W and SR.13.1M show the results by background characteristics.

Table SR.13.1W: Participation in the Physical Activity Campaign (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years participating in Physical Activity Campaign, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage involved in Physical Activity Campaign	Type of Physical Activity						Number of women
		Village	Ministry of Health	Private Class/ GYM	Personal Exercise	Other	Missing	
Total	38.3	35.5	4.9	15.7	56.2	12.7	0.1	4,139
Area								
Urban	45.5	12.0	6.1	27.7	68.2	10.2	0.0	849
Rural	36.4	43.1	4.4	11.8	52.3	13.6	0.1	3,290
Region								
Apia Urban Area	45.5	12.0	6.1	27.7	68.2	10.2	0.0	849
North West Upolu	34.4	27.8	4.2	14.8	57.3	17.5	0.0	1,471
Rest of Upolu	40.4	52.5	5.2	12.5	46.9	10.0	0.4	942
Savaii	35.3	56.6	4.0	6.1	50.7	11.4	0.0	878
Age								
15-19	41.5	28.2	3.1	18.9	62.4	13.1	0.4	806
20-24	34.0	32.8	6.2	14.9	59.5	7.4	0.0	732
25-29	37.2	31.5	6.6	16.6	50.8	17.5	0.0	611
30-34	32.7	35.5	5.7	17.0	56.9	11.4	0.0	522
35-39	39.7	44.5	2.9	13.8	58.9	9.7	0.0	463
40-44	44.3	38.1	5.2	14.0	52.2	14.7	0.0	518
45-49	38.9	44.9	4.9	12.6	48.7	15.3	0.0	485
Education^A								
Primary	24.6	48.3	3.5	5.2	38.5	11.0	0.0	110
Secondary	35.1	42.2	3.0	10.1	53.7	13.8	0.0	2,861
Higher	47.4	22.7	8.3	26.3	62.1	10.4	0.3	1,149
Functional difficulties^A								
Has functional difficulty	36.0	30.8	7.3	14.5	66.5	4.2	0.0	59
Has no functional difficulty	37.7	37.3	5.2	15.2	54.9	12.4	0.1	3,597
Women's religion^A								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	38.0	36.4	4.4	17.3	54.9	13.4	0.3	1,093
Roman Catholic	38.7	27.4	7.7	18.5	62.8	8.6	0.0	681
Later Day Saints	47.6	38.9	5.2	15.2	50.5	19.0	0.0	749
Methodist	33.8	46.4	4.5	10.2	55.4	8.6	0.0	514
Assembly of God	28.5	28.2	1.6	14.0	60.6	13.8	0.0	592
Other religion	40.0	35.9	4.6	16.3	56.4	8.2	0.0	503
Women's employment status^A								
Work for pay/profit	45.2	21.2	10.0	27.0	62.8	10.1	0.0	842
Unpaid work	54.3	42.9	8.9	14.6	45.5	4.2	0.0	50
Unemployed	33.6	45.3	2.7	8.4	52.6	14.4	0.0	2,582
Student	46.8	24.1	4.4	23.0	59.4	11.9	0.5	640
Incapable/other/missing	(35.6)	(53.9)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(52.6)	(18.0)	(0.0)	25

Table SR.13.1W: Participation in the Physical Activity Campaign (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years participating in Physical Activity Campaign, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage involved in Physical Activity Campaign	Type of Physical Activity						Number of women
		Village	Ministry of Health	Private Class/ GYM	Personal Exercise	Other	Missing	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	27.6	39.9	3.4	6.9	51.5	22.2	0.0	800
Second	33.7	46.9	4.0	9.1	47.6	14.9	0.5	790
Middle	37.7	43.2	5.2	9.4	49.7	11.3	0.0	831
Fourth	41.9	38.5	2.9	13.9	61.1	7.7	0.0	836
Richest	49.1	18.4	7.5	30.2	64.5	11.7	0.0	882

A The categories of 'pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; and 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

Table SR.13.1M: Participation in the Physical Activity Campaign (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years participating in Physical Activity Campaign, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage involved in Physical Activity Campaign	Type of Physical Activity						Number of men
		Village	Ministry of Health	Private Class/ GYM	Personal Exercise	Other	Missing	
Total	73.3	62.8	5.7	11.9	52.7	0.0	0.0	1,204
Area								
Urban	71.6	40.9	14.1	26.4	68.2	0.0	0.0	246
Rural	73.8	68.2	3.6	8.3	48.9	0.0	0.0	958
Region								
Apia Urban Area	71.6	40.9	14.1	26.4	68.2	0.0	0.0	246
North West Upolu	69.1	60.5	7.4	14.4	59.1	0.0	0.0	435
Rest of Upolu	78.1	78.4	1.7	5.7	43.0	0.0	0.0	275
Savaai	77.1	68.9	0.0	1.7	39.4	0.0	0.0	248
Age								
15-19	83.8	69.7	4.8	11.3	48.7	0.0	0.0	273
20-24	83.3	56.2	4.8	14.5	55.2	0.0	0.0	217
25-29	75.2	65.7	8.9	14.0	54.6	0.0	0.0	164
30-34	72.6	74.8	3.7	7.1	42.1	0.0	0.0	135
35-39	70.2	56.5	4.8	13.1	52.8	0.0	0.0	133
40-44	55.0	56.1	7.0	7.9	59.7	0.0	0.0	141
45-49	57.5	52.3	7.9	13.2	62.1	0.0	0.0	141
Education^A								
Primary	51.9	67.6	0.0	15.7	48.5	0.0	0.0	95
Secondary	74.6	64.7	2.6	8.6	52.5	0.0	0.0	841
Higher	77.9	55.3	16.5	21.5	54.9	0.0	0.0	264
Men's religion^A								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	73.5	66.2	7.5	9.9	53.0	0.0	0.0	333
Roman Catholic	72.6	61.3	8.7	11.9	61.8	0.0	0.0	180
Later Day Saints	76.8	74.6	1.5	16.2	36.8	0.0	0.0	235
Methodist	75.3	55.6	4.7	6.0	65.9	0.0	0.0	157
Assembly of God	67.3	53.7	6.3	11.6	50.2	0.0	0.0	165
Other religion	72.9	53.9	5.8	16.6	56.2	0.0	0.0	132
Men's employment status^A								
Work for pay/profit	72.7	52.8	9.9	16.9	63.4	0.0	0.0	438
Unpaid work	74.3	97.0	0.4	7.2	13.9	0.0	0.0	208
Unemployed	69.3	51.3	2.2	6.7	65.7	0.0	0.0	364
Student	83.0	67.4	8.8	16.0	49.8	0.0	0.0	175
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	70.4	67.8	1.5	6.7	42.3	0.0	0.0	178
Second	72.8	60.8	2.1	8.5	56.8	0.0	0.0	272
Middle	73.9	70.9	3.4	9.1	45.9	0.0	0.0	244
Fourth	75.8	67.5	5.6	11.8	54.8	0.0	0.0	274
Richest	72.7	47.2	15.5	22.9	60.4	0.0	0.0	236

A The categories of 'pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion'; and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases



5. SURVIVE

*Registered Nurse Vaipou Fainu'u gives Tiresa Muliselu 7 months a Vitamin A supplement at the Tupua Tamasese Meaole Hospital.
Photo: © UNICEF Pacific/2019/Stephen*

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 life⁴⁹
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality (1q0): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality (4q1): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality (5q0): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

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

Table CS.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 15 years preceding the survey.

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

⁴⁹ The neonatal period is the first 28 days of life, however, traditionally the neonatal mortality rates are computed based on the first month of life in household surveys, which very closely approximates the 28-day definition.

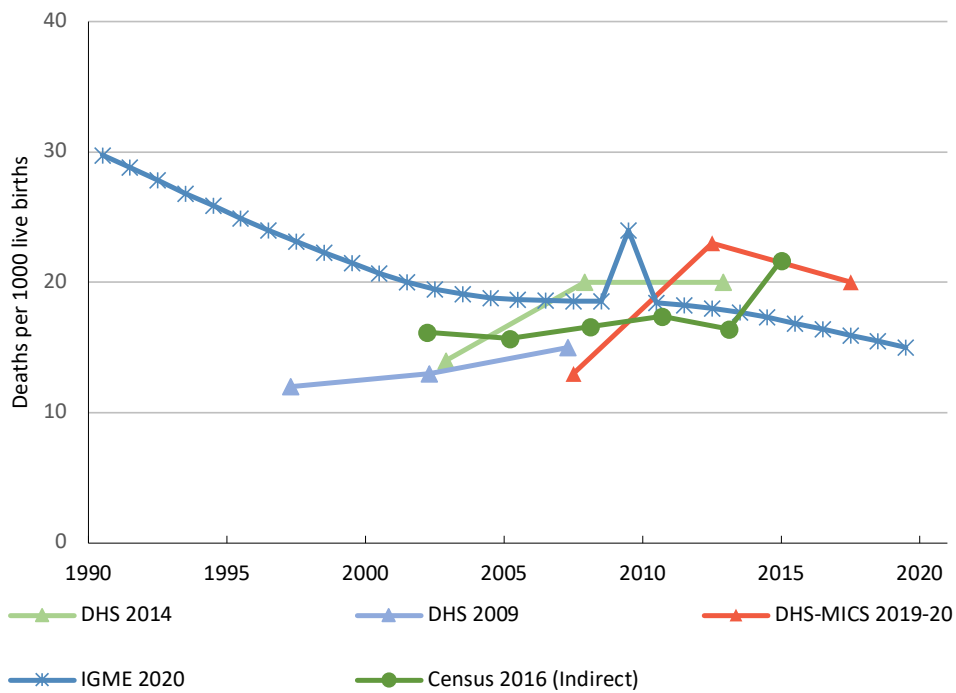
Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates					
Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20					
	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	5	10	15	4	20
5-9	11	6	17	7	23
10-14	3	7	10	3	13
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2 ² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate ³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate ⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate ⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					
A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					

Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics					
Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20					
	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	5	10	15	4	20
Area					
Urban	5	5	10	6	16
Rural	5	11	16	4	20
Region					
Apia Urban Area	5	5	10	6	16
North West Upolu	5	12	18	3	21
Rest of Upolu	5	9	14	4	18
Savaii	5	12	17	5	23
Mother's education^B					
Secondary	5	10	15	5	20
Higher	3	8	11	3	14
Religion of household head					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	1	8	10	5	14
Roman Catholic	(8)	(6)	(13)	(10)	(15)
Later Day Saints	(5)	(11)	(16)	(10)	(25)
Methodist	(1)	(4)	(6)	(0)	(6)
Assembly of God	(12)	(13)	(25)	(3)	(27)
Other religion	(8)	(22)	(29)	(6)	(35)
Women's employment status					
Work for pay/profit	9	11	20	0	20
Unemployed	5	10	15	6	21
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	8	21	29	8	37
Second	(5)	(5)	(10)	(8)	(17)
Middle	(4)	4	9	0	(9)
Fourth	3	12	15	3	(18)
Richest	(6)	(4)	(10)	(1)	(11)
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2 ² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate ³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate ⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate ⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					
A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					
B The categories of 'pre-primary or none' and 'primary' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'unpaid work', 'student' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' have been suppressed due to small number of unweighted person-years of exposure to risk of death.					
() Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death					

Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics					
Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20					
	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	5	10	15	4	20
Sex					
Male	6	15	21	5	26
Female	4	6	10	4	13
Mother's age at birth^C					
20-34	6	12	17	6	23
35-49	(6)	(7)	(13)	(1)	(14)
Birth order					
1	4	6	9	0	9
2-3	7	9	16	3	19
4+	4	12	16	6	22
Previous birth interval^B					14
First birth	4	6	9	0	9
< 2 years	5	19	23	5	28
2 years	6	11	17	11	28
3 years	(3)	(6)	(9)	(*)	(*)
4+ years	(9)	(3)	(12)	(2)	(14)
<p>¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2</p> <p>² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate</p> <p>³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate</p> <p>⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate</p> <p>⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1</p> <p>A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates</p> <p>B Excludes first order births</p> <p>C The category of 'less than 20' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's age at birth' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted person-years of exposure to risk of death.</p> <p>() Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death</p> <p>(*) Indicates that a figure is based on less than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death</p>					

Figure CS.1 compares the findings of this survey on under-5 mortality rates, with those from other data sources. Further qualification and analysis of the consistency and discrepancies of the findings of Samoa DHS-MICS with other data sources needs to be taken up in a more detailed and separate analysis.

Figure CS.1: Trends in under-5 mortality rates, Samoa



Note: The source data used in the above graph is taken from the final reports of DHS-MICS 2019-20, DHS 2014, and DHS 2009, with the exception of IGME 2020 and Census 2016, which are downloaded from the UN IGME web portal. Child mortality source data and child mortality estimates are published on www.childmortality.org, the web portal of the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME). Data from the same source may differ between a report and UN IGME web portal as UN IGME recalculates estimates using smaller intervals and/or calendar years (if data are available).



6. THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

So'o Luteni with her son Lautogia Luteni 7 months at Tupua Tamasese Meaole Hospital. Photo: © UNICEF Pacific/2019/Stephen

6.1 FERTILITY

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

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

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates			
Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20			
	Urban	Rural	Total
Age^A			
15-19	41	59	55
20-24 ¹	146	260	235
25-29	203	253	243
30-34	191	220	214
35-39	104	137	131
40-44	34	54	50
45-49	2	11	9
TFR (15-49 years) ^B	3.6	5.0	4.7
GFR ^C	109.7	148.3	140.4
CBR ^D	25.0	30.6	29.5
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			

6.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING

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

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

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

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

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.⁵⁰

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

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

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

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years) ^A	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years) ^A
Total	55	4.7
Area		
Urban	41	3.6
Rural	59	5.0
Region		
Apia Urban Area	41	3.6
North West Upolu	62	5.3
Rest of Upolu	62	4.8
Savaii	50	4.6
Education^B		
Secondary	61	5.1
Higher	37	3.9
Women's religion^B		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	38	4.3
Roman Catholic	46	4.6
Later Day Saints	63	4.8
Methodist	68	5.2
Assembly of God	53	5.3
Other religion	79	4.5
Women's employment status^B		
Work for pay/profit	74	3.3
Unemployed	101	5.6
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	71	6.3
Second	47	4.9
Middle	58	4.5
Fourth	60	4.5
Richest	39	3.3

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

A Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.

B The categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Unpaid work', 'Student' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15		Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years
Total	6.7	3.8	10.4	0.1	806	7.4	732
Area							
Urban	5.8	3.7	9.5	0.1	176	4.0	155
Rural	6.9	3.8	10.7	0.1	630	8.3	577
Region							
Apia Urban Area	5.8	3.7	9.5	0.1	176	4.0	155
North West Upolu	7.4	3.9	11.3	0.4	258	6.6	311
Rest of Upolu	7.0	5.2	12.2	0.0	190	11.2	138
Savaai	6.1	2.1	8.2	0.0	183	9.1	129
Education^A							
Secondary	6.9	3.7	10.6	0.1	679	12.2	406
Higher	4.8	2.3	7.2	0.0	112	0.9	317
Women's religion^A							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	5.6	4.6	10.2	0.0	208	4.2	196
Roman Catholic	7.4	3.7	11.2	0.0	118	11.2	107
Later Day Saints	6.4	3.1	9.5	0.2	151	3.6	127
Methodist	3.4	5.1	8.5	0.0	99	7.5	93
Assembly of God	8.3	4.2	12.6	0.7	136	11.6	115
Other religion	9.7	0.8	10.5	0.0	94	9.7	93
Women's employment status^A							
Work for pay/profit	18.2	7.0	25.3	0.0	29	5.2	141
Unemployed	16.7	10.4	27.1	0.5	258	9.4	488
Student	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.0	513	0.0	90
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	9.7	4.7	14.4	0.2	160	15.0	140
Second	7.2	5.5	12.8	0.0	173	5.9	150
Middle	6.9	2.7	9.5	0.0	160	9.5	164
Fourth	4.5	3.3	7.9	0.0	145	4.1	156
Richest	5.0	2.4	7.3	0.5	168	1.8	122

¹ MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Unpaid work' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have fathered a live birth and who have fathered a live birth before age 15, and percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have:			Percentage of men age 20-24 years who have	
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-19 years	fathered a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-24 years
Total	2.9	0.9	273	1.0	217
Area					
Urban	3.8	0.0	59	0.7	45
Rural	2.7	1.2	215	1.1	172
Region					
Apia Urban Area	3.8	0.0	59	0.7	45
North West Upolu	4.5	2.5	101	0.8	84
Rest of Upolu	2.0	0.0	63	(0.0)	46
Savaaii	0.0	0.0	52	(2.6)	43
Education ^A					
Secondary	3.6	1.1	223	0.5	146
Higher	(0.0)	(0.0)	32	0.5	60
Men's religion^A					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	1.1	0.0	79	1.2	58
Roman Catholic	0.0	0.0	44	(0.0)	30
Later Day Saints	(3.7)	(0.0)	62	(0.6)	51
Methodist	(*)	(*)	25	(4.3)	26
Assembly of God	(10.9)	(6.3)	40	(*)	29
Other religion	(1.7)	(0.0)	23	(*)	23
Men's employment status ^A					
Work for pay/profit	(12.8)	(0.0)	28	1.2	88
Unpaid work	(*)	(*)	27	(2.8)	39
Unemployed	3.1	0.0	61	0.0	74
Student	1.6	1.6	154	(*)	13
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	(2.3)	(0.0)	46	(*)	34
Second	1.0	0.0	62	(4.1)	45
Middle	8.1	4.4	58	(0.0)	39
Fourth	2.4	0.0	52	0.0	49
Richest	0.7	0.0	55	0.6	50

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

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

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

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	0.0	849	5.6	673	0.5	3,290	7.4	2,660	0.4	4,139	7.0	3,333
Age												
15-19	0.1	176	na	na	0.1	630	na	na	0.1	806	na	na
15-17	0.0	90	na	na	0.2	390	na	na	0.2	479	na	na
18-19	0.3	86	na	na	0.0	240	na	na	0.1	327	na	na
20-24	0.0	155	4.0	155	0.4	577	8.3	577	0.3	732	7.4	732
25-29	0.0	143	5.2	143	0.3	469	6.3	469	0.2	611	6.0	611
30-34	0.0	104	9.1	104	1.3	419	5.8	419	1.0	522	6.4	522
35-39	0.0	93	9.6	93	0.8	370	7.8	370	0.7	463	8.2	463
40-44	0.0	89	4.1	89	0.6	429	8.6	429	0.5	518	7.9	518
45-49	0.0	89	2.2	89	0.5	396	7.4	396	0.4	485	6.5	485

na: not applicable

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

Percentage of men who have fathered a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	0.5	246	1.7	188	0.7	958	1.4	743	0.7	1,204	1.4	931
Age												
15-19	0.0	59	na	na	1.2	215	na	na	0.9	273	na	na
15-17	0.0	32	na	na	2.0	126	na	na	1.6	157	na	na
18-19	(0.0)	27	na	na	0.0	89	na	na	0.0	116	na	na
20-24	0.0	45	0.7	45	0.6	172	1.1	172	0.5	217	1.0	217
25-29	(1.8)	35	(1.8)	35	0.0	130	0.0	130	0.4	164	0.4	164
30-34	(0.0)	25	(3.3)	25	1.5	111	1.5	111	1.2	135	1.8	135
35-39	(2.0)	28	(2.0)	28	0.0	105	1.5	105	0.4	133	1.6	133
40-44	(0.0)	27	(3.1)	27	1.4	114	3.6	114	1.1	141	3.5	141
45-49	(0.0)	29	(0.0)	29	0.0	111	1.0	111	0.0	141	0.8	141

na: not applicable

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

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.⁵¹

Tables TM.3.01W and TM.3.01M presents information on contraceptive knowledge by method among women and men while Tables TM.3.02W and TM.3.02M shows knowledge of each contraceptive method by background characteristics among women and men. These are not standard MICS tables.

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.

Table TM.3.1A presents use of contraception for currently married/in union and sexually active unmarried women, while Table TM.3.1B present the use of contraception for all women, by a contraceptive method. In Table TM.3.2.1, knowledge of fertile period is presented, by users of rhythm method and all women age 15-49 years.

Tables TM.3.2.2W and TM.3.2.2M presents percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle. Table TM.3.2.3 presents timing of sterilization for women age 15-49 years by median age at sterilization, while table TM 3.2.4 presents source of sterilization by place where sterilization took place.

Table TM.3.2.5 present information on married women who are not using a contraceptive method by their intention to use in the future. Table TM.3.2.8W and TM.3.2.8M presents exposure to family planning messages by women and men who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, in a newspaper or magazine, or on a mobile phone in the past 3 months.

Table TM.3.2.9 presents information on husband/partner's knowledge of women's use of contraception, while table TM.3.2.10 presents male attitudes towards contraceptive use. Table TM.3.2.11 presents decision making about family planning, who are current users of family planning, and who makes the decision to use family planning. Table TM.3.2.12W and TM.3.2.12M presents the stated ideal number of children by women and men.

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.

51 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.

Table TM.3.3 presents 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 amenorrheic⁵² and iii) fecund⁵³ 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 method⁵⁴ and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. Summing the met need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

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

52 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.

53 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.

54 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).

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.3.5.1 presents information on need and demand for family planning for all women age 15-49 years.

Table TM.3.01W: Knowledge of contraceptive methods (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know any method of contraception by marital/living status, by specific method, Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20

	Percentage of who have heard about any contraceptive method:		
	All Women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women ^A
Any method	86.6	96.5	88.3
Any modern method	86.1	96.3	88.3
Female sterilization	50.9	61.6	44.7
Male sterilization	18.7	21.6	21.8
IUCD	39.3	51.0	28.1
Injectables	74.4	88.8	66.8
Implants	37.2	44.8	32.6
Oral Contraceptive Pill	71.6	85.7	64.8
Male condom	69.2	77.2	75.0
Female condom	28.6	33.5	28.3
Lactational amenorrhea (LAM)	40.1	49.6	36.3
Emergency contraception	20.7	25.3	25.1
Other modern method	1.0	1.2	1.6
Any traditional method	56.9	69.6	61.4
Rhythm/Calendar/Ovulation	45.2	56.2	44.6
Withdrawal	45.9	57.2	51.2
Other traditional method	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.3	0.0	0.0
Mean number of methods known to respondents	5.43	6.54	5.23
Number of respondents	4,139	2,567	129
A Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey			

Table TM.3.01M: Knowledge of contraceptive methods (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know any method of contraception by marital/living status, by specific method, Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20			
	Percentage of who have heard about any contraceptive method:		
	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men ^A
Any method	88.6	93.0	96.9
Any modern method	87.5	91.6	96.2
Female sterilization	38.4	49.7	46.6
Male sterilization	19.7	22.0	30.5
IUCD	12.9	18.3	15.5
Injectables	42.2	56.3	41.2
Implants	11.0	14.8	16.6
Oral Contraceptive Pill	37.4	47.0	36.5
Male condom	80.9	82.5	94.0
Female condom	20.3	24.8	25.5
Lactational amenorrhea (LAM)	13.8	16.8	17.2
Emergency contraception	10.1	13.0	13.1
Other modern method	0.6	0.7	1.0
Any traditional method	46.2	52.7	60.8
Rhythm/Calendar/Ovulation	12.5	16.4	14.7
Withdrawal	44.2	49.8	59.5
Other traditional method	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean number of methods known to respondents	3.48	4.16	4.19
Number of respondents	1,204	574	162
A Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey			

Table TM.3.02W: Knowledge of contraceptive methods by selected background characteristics (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of at least one contraceptive method, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Modern method											Traditional method				Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	Number of women
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Oral Contraception Pill	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Emergency contraception Pill	Periodic abstinence/Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Missing				
Total	12.4	50.9	18.7	39.3	74.4	37.2	71.6	69.2	28.6	40.1	20.7	45.2	45.9	1.0	0.3	86.1	56.9	86.6	4,139
Area																			
Urban	11.6	54.2	23.5	40.6	74.7	43.2	72.0	73.1	34.3	40.7	25.9	47.2	47.8	0.3	0.0	87.7	57.8	87.9	849
Rural	12.6	50.0	17.4	39.0	74.3	35.7	71.5	68.2	27.2	39.9	19.3	44.7	45.4	1.2	0.4	85.7	56.7	86.3	3,290
Region																			
Apia Urban Area	11.6	54.2	23.5	40.6	74.7	43.2	72.0	73.1	34.3	40.7	25.9	47.2	47.8	0.3	0.0	87.7	57.8	87.9	849
North West Upolu	12.3	52.0	16.4	36.6	74.2	32.3	71.4	68.2	23.7	39.3	18.0	45.3	42.9	0.9	0.4	86.3	56.0	87.0	1,471
Rest of Upolu	12.1	48.2	13.0	36.3	70.3	32.3	67.2	66.8	24.2	42.6	18.8	41.2	44.1	2.0	0.7	84.8	55.7	85.7	942
Savaii	13.5	48.7	23.8	45.9	78.8	45.0	76.3	69.8	36.3	38.2	22.1	47.4	51.0	0.6	0.0	85.6	58.8	85.8	878
Age																			
15-19	39.6	18.7	7.6	8.8	33.5	14.3	30.4	43.7	12.5	14.9	4.5	12.6	13.8	0.5	1.3	54.7	19.0	56.6	806
15-17	46.9	13.6	6.3	5.3	26.0	8.5	23.9	33.9	8.4	11.5	3.1	7.9	8.3	0.0	1.4	45.9	12.2	48.0	479
18-19	29.0	26.3	9.6	14.0	44.4	22.7	40.0	58.0	18.5	19.9	6.5	19.4	22.0	1.3	1.1	67.7	29.0	69.4	327
20-24	13.1	41.4	14.6	24.9	70.2	30.0	65.9	67.9	23.2	31.2	15.0	32.2	37.2	1.1	0.3	85.5	47.4	85.9	732
25-29	6.1	57.4	22.1	43.4	85.2	47.8	84.5	77.7	36.2	44.9	27.7	52.6	53.7	1.5	0.0	93.5	66.1	93.7	611
30-34	3.9	60.3	20.9	56.1	87.7	48.6	85.2	79.0	33.5	55.3	26.1	57.0	60.2	0.3	0.0	95.8	71.4	95.8	522
35-39	3.8	63.1	19.3	53.7	89.5	45.7	88.9	76.8	33.2	52.1	25.5	62.9	59.8	0.9	0.0	96.2	74.3	96.4	463
40-44	2.2	66.0	26.8	56.1	89.2	46.5	86.3	73.4	36.3	49.6	28.2	59.1	57.0	1.3	0.0	97.4	72.2	97.8	518
45-49	2.0	72.6	27.2	56.8	90.6	42.7	85.5	80.7	36.6	51.4	28.6	65.0	62.0	1.3	0.0	97.6	74.3	97.6	485
Education^A																			
Primary	23.2	45.6	13.8	35.8	63.7	25.1	53.9	50.8	18.2	29.9	20.2	34.5	35.0	0.0	0.0	76.8	42.8	76.8	110
Secondary	13.4	49.8	16.9	37.1	72.6	34.4	69.0	66.8	25.0	38.6	17.4	42.7	44.0	1.1	0.3	84.8	54.9	85.4	2,861
Higher	8.5	54.3	23.9	45.1	80.2	45.2	80.3	77.5	38.9	44.7	28.9	52.7	52.0	0.8	0.4	90.4	63.8	91.0	1,149
Number of living children																			
0	30.6	29.1	12.6	17.5	46.8	21.2	44.3	53.9	19.6	20.4	11.6	23.7	24.1	0.3	0.8	65.7	32.1	66.8	1,463
1	6.2	52.0	19.1	37.9	79.2	41.5	78.5	75.2	31.0	42.4	22.3	43.2	50.3	0.8	0.0	92.9	59.8	93.5	491
2	3.2	59.9	22.2	47.1	88.8	48.7	84.6	76.4	36.5	47.2	25.8	55.3	54.3	1.1	0.0	96.2	67.9	96.5	454
3	2.1	65.1	20.8	52.8	91.8	47.9	91.2	79.8	31.4	51.2	26.2	60.5	60.2	2.9	0.0	97.7	73.1	97.9	486
4+	0.8	67.2	23.6	57.5	92.8	46.0	88.7	78.1	34.4	55.4	26.8	61.5	61.1	1.0	0.0	99.2	74.6	99.3	1,244
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A																			
Has functional difficulty	19.9	50.3	14.8	40.7	64.1	41.2	61.4	53.2	29.1	29.6	23.9	41.2	32.9	0.0	0.0	78.1	47.9	78.1	59
Has no functional difficulty	7.6	55.9	20.4	43.9	81.0	41.0	78.2	74.2	31.4	44.1	23.0	50.3	51.1	1.1	0.2	91.6	63.1	92.0	3,597

Table TM.3.02W: Knowledge of contraceptive methods by selected background characteristics (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of at least one contraceptive method, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Modern method										Traditional method					Number of women			
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Oral Contraception Pill	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Emergency contraception Pill	Periodic abstinence/Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Missing		Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method
Women's religion^A																			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	12.2	47.4	18.9	39.5	73.8	36.6	73.0	69.2	31.1	40.4	22.4	46.0	46.3	1.1	0.6	86.3	57.3	87.0	1,093
Roman Catholic	12.5	53.7	19.3	41.4	74.4	40.5	70.6	71.6	30.5	41.5	21.8	49.0	46.7	1.1	0.0	85.8	59.4	86.0	681
Later Day Saints	10.7	52.4	18.7	39.2	77.0	37.7	73.2	70.9	27.1	41.5	19.6	44.3	45.1	0.7	0.1	88.5	55.7	88.6	749
Methodist	13.2	48.0	17.9	41.3	76.4	37.5	73.0	67.5	26.8	36.7	17.1	42.7	45.4	0.7	0.0	84.6	54.8	85.1	514
Assembly of God	13.9	51.8	17.7	37.9	70.7	35.4	68.8	66.4	24.7	38.4	18.1	40.6	42.4	1.2	0.6	84.5	54.1	85.8	592
Other religion	12.2	54.3	19.0	36.4	74.5	35.2	69.7	68.4	29.4	41.3	23.4	47.5	49.8	1.1	0.2	86.1	60.3	86.5	503
Women's employment status																			
Work for pay/profit	6.1	61.3	25.0	48.8	84.0	49.7	83.1	78.3	40.0	47.2	30.6	55.2	55.7	0.7	0.0	93.9	65.9	93.9	842
Unpaid work	2.4	67.5	38.4	67.2	90.7	48.5	84.1	82.3	46.8	52.0	43.4	73.5	52.4	0.0	0.0	97.6	75.2	97.6	50
Unemployed	8.3	54.3	18.4	42.4	80.0	38.0	76.5	71.9	28.0	42.9	20.0	47.9	49.8	1.4	0.0	91.0	62.0	91.2	2,582
Student	37.2	22.3	10.5	12.2	38.3	17.7	36.1	46.6	15.6	18.8	8.3	19.1	17.4	0.0	1.9	55.8	23.9	58.4	640
Incapable/other/missing	(26.7)	(45.3)	(8.2)	(38.5)	(56.4)	(18.2)	(61.4)	(41.4)	(8.2)	(32.1)	(23.0)	(32.7)	(30.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(68.6)	(36.4)	(68.6)	25
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	11.2	51.4	18.2	38.9	76.2	34.5	70.1	67.4	25.7	42.4	19.2	43.4	45.6	0.9	0.1	87.4	56.8	87.9	800
Second	12.4	48.2	14.2	34.6	76.1	36.3	73.1	70.2	26.2	38.2	16.7	43.9	45.3	0.9	0.0	86.0	56.4	86.5	790
Middle	12.7	49.1	16.8	39.6	72.5	35.8	71.0	68.1	24.9	37.0	16.6	44.4	43.5	1.1	0.4	86.1	55.3	86.6	831
Fourth	13.3	50.6	19.2	40.6	74.0	35.6	71.6	66.6	28.7	37.4	21.0	41.8	45.0	1.2	0.4	84.7	54.6	85.3	836
Richest	12.3	54.8	24.4	42.5	73.3	43.4	72.2	73.4	37.0	45.1	29.1	51.9	49.9	0.8	0.5	86.3	61.2	86.9	882

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.3.02M: Knowledge of contraceptive methods by selected background characteristics (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of at least one contraceptive method, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Modern method										Traditional method						Number of men		
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Oral Contraception Pill	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Emergency contraception Pill	Rhythm / Calendar method	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method		Any traditional method	Any method
Total	11.4	38.4	19.7	12.9	42.2	11.0	37.4	80.9	20.3	13.8	10.1	12.5	44.2	4.2	0.0	87.5	46.2	88.6	1,204
Area																			
Urban	10.8	42.1	23.6	19.7	44.7	18.5	40.7	84.6	28.9	16.0	18.0	17.8	42.3	3.1	0.0	89.2	46.3	89.2	246
Rural	11.6	37.4	18.7	11.2	41.5	9.1	36.6	79.9	18.1	13.2	8.1	11.1	44.7	4.5	0.0	87.0	46.1	88.4	958
Region																			
Apia Urban Area	10.8	42.1	23.6	19.7	44.7	18.5	40.7	84.6	28.9	16.0	18.0	17.8	42.3	3.1	0.0	89.2	46.3	89.2	246
North West Upolu	6.8	46.8	25.3	12.7	44.7	12.1	38.4	85.9	18.8	15.9	9.3	14.8	48.2	7.1	0.0	91.5	49.2	93.2	435
Rest of Upolu	6.9	44.3	18.0	11.8	37.0	7.6	38.0	86.0	16.9	14.0	9.7	9.3	47.1	3.2	0.0	92.7	50.2	93.1	275
Savaii	25.2	13.3	7.9	7.7	40.9	5.4	31.9	62.7	18.0	7.5	4.3	6.7	35.8	1.4	0.0	72.9	36.2	74.8	248
Age																			
15-19	22.2	16.6	11.9	2.9	17.9	4.2	16.8	74.0	9.2	5.2	4.9	4.6	30.4	2.0	0.0	77.3	31.5	77.8	273
15-17	29.4	13.5	9.3	1.3	11.7	2.8	15.4	65.6	10.4	7.2	3.8	3.2	25.7	0.0	0.0	69.8	26.5	70.6	157
18-19	12.5	20.8	15.5	5.2	26.3	6.0	18.7	85.5	7.5	2.4	6.4	6.5	36.8	4.8	0.0	87.5	38.3	87.5	116
20-24	10.7	32.4	16.5	6.4	33.0	8.9	29.7	80.4	18.2	16.0	10.0	12.6	46.8	6.4	0.0	87.5	47.5	89.3	217
25-29	7.1	41.4	19.6	12.5	48.2	12.8	40.9	84.2	27.7	15.2	7.9	10.9	45.2	6.0	0.0	91.6	48.4	92.9	164
30-34	7.9	45.4	22.3	18.8	57.2	19.6	52.3	87.4	25.6	17.3	15.3	16.3	49.6	4.3	0.0	92.1	51.0	92.1	135
35-39	7.8	51.4	24.5	20.6	55.6	12.1	58.5	87.2	25.8	13.2	13.0	17.3	50.6	3.4	0.0	91.3	52.3	92.2	133
40-44	7.4	50.4	22.3	24.5	62.9	13.1	49.6	80.4	26.8	22.1	15.5	21.3	53.2	4.9	0.0	90.0	57.1	92.6	141
45-49	7.3	55.2	30.2	18.2	48.5	14.3	39.1	79.1	19.4	14.3	10.1	12.3	45.7	3.1	0.0	91.8	48.5	92.7	141
Education^A																			
Primary	13.3	32.3	17.7	6.1	25.6	4.7	26.2	77.7	11.4	4.6	1.7	5.0	36.5	2.1	0.0	85.6	40.1	86.7	95
Secondary	12.9	34.3	16.3	11.2	39.8	7.6	34.4	79.2	15.8	12.2	7.9	9.7	41.7	4.2	0.0	86.1	43.2	87.1	841
Higher	6.3	53.7	31.5	20.9	56.0	24.4	51.2	87.1	37.4	22.3	20.5	24.1	55.2	4.6	0.0	92.3	58.1	93.7	264
Number of living children																			
0	16.1	27.0	16.3	7.3	28.3	7.9	27.7	79.2	16.5	10.2	7.8	8.3	38.4	4.0	0.0	83.1	39.5	83.9	623
1	5.7	44.1	15.8	12.4	51.1	12.9	41.2	85.4	20.7	13.6	12.5	14.8	48.8	4.1	0.0	94.3	52.0	94.3	124
2	7.1	46.8	23.6	15.5	55.4	15.8	46.7	82.6	21.5	18.2	8.6	17.4	43.1	3.2	0.0	90.2	47.8	92.9	90
3	7.6	47.8	27.8	16.1	56.7	14.1	48.7	81.0	29.5	17.2	15.4	15.2	52.4	6.3	0.0	92.4	53.9	92.4	110
4+	6.0	56.3	24.8	24.4	60.6	14.7	51.2	82.1	24.8	19.4	12.9	18.5	53.0	4.4	0.0	91.8	55.5	94.0	257

Table TM.3.02M: Knowledge of contraceptive methods by selected background characteristics (men) (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of at least one contraceptive method, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Modern method										Traditional method								
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Oral Contraception Pill	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Emergency contraception Pill	Rhythm / Calendar method	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	Number of men
Men's religion^A																			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	13.7	42.6	26.9	13.4	41.7	12.2	39.6	80.1	22.0	17.4	12.4	14.8	49.2	5.4	0.0	85.6	51.3	86.3	333
Roman Catholic	10.4	41.2	23.9	17.1	47.1	14.5	35.5	81.4	20.6	14.7	12.9	16.3	49.3	7.3	0.0	88.9	51.1	89.6	180
Later Day Saints	12.9	26.4	11.8	9.2	34.1	5.0	35.2	80.3	13.9	7.5	7.9	6.8	37.7	1.8	0.0	86.6	39.3	87.1	235
Methodist	9.6	39.2	12.2	9.4	45.3	5.9	35.4	82.7	20.3	15.2	6.3	11.2	51.8	4.0	0.0	88.2	54.6	90.4	157
Assembly of God	10.9	35.5	15.3	11.6	45.0	9.4	35.0	76.3	24.6	10.0	10.4	9.1	36.2	2.6	0.0	86.9	37.2	89.1	165
Other religion	7.2	47.8	23.9	18.0	43.6	22.3	44.4	86.6	20.9	17.5	8.9	17.5	37.2	3.5	0.0	91.9	39.8	92.8	132
Men's employment status^A																			
Work for pay/profit	7.1	49.3	28.6	17.9	51.7	15.1	44.4	85.2	26.5	17.5	13.6	18.9	51.7	7.0	0.0	92.1	54.4	92.9	438
Unpaid work	9.0	42.3	16.0	15.7	37.5	9.1	36.8	86.3	21.0	14.7	7.3	11.8	45.0	1.4	0.0	89.3	46.0	91.0	208
Unemployed	14.7	30.9	14.7	8.8	42.1	6.8	36.6	73.5	14.3	11.6	8.7	7.6	38.9	3.6	0.0	83.9	40.8	85.3	364
Student	19.0	21.5	14.3	5.6	22.4	9.9	19.5	77.3	15.9	7.1	6.8	6.8	34.4	2.4	0.0	80.3	34.8	81.0	175
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	18.2	25.6	9.8	7.3	38.2	2.3	26.4	72.5	7.1	5.4	5.8	6.3	38.7	2.4	0.0	80.4	39.3	81.8	178
Second	15.3	32.4	10.9	5.7	36.5	4.1	35.9	74.3	13.5	11.1	6.0	5.6	36.1	5.3	0.0	83.5	37.3	84.7	272
Middle	10.5	36.8	21.7	10.3	45.8	10.2	36.7	82.8	21.0	12.8	9.1	11.1	46.1	3.9	0.0	89.5	46.9	89.5	244
Fourth	8.3	42.8	24.8	15.6	43.1	15.6	41.8	85.0	24.9	16.3	10.9	15.5	50.1	4.8	0.0	89.9	52.5	91.7	274
Richest	6.4	51.4	29.3	25.0	46.8	21.0	43.2	88.0	31.8	21.3	18.3	22.9	48.9	4.0	0.0	92.6	53.3	93.6	236

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	Male sterilization	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Oral Contraception Pill	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Emergency contraception Pill	Rhythm / Calendar method	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Total	83.4	2.8	0.0	0.9	8.4	1.5	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	15.9	0.7	16.6	2,567
Area																			
Urban	82.3	3.5	0.0	1.7	5.2	2.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	16.9	0.7	17.7	442
Rural	83.6	2.6	0.0	0.7	9.1	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	15.7	0.7	16.4	2,125
Region																			
Apia Urban Area	82.3	3.5	0.0	1.7	5.2	2.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	16.9	0.7	17.7	442
North West Upolu	84.2	2.5	0.0	0.4	8.5	1.4	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	15.0	0.9	15.8	946
Rest of Upolu	80.3	3.5	0.0	1.8	10.1	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	18.7	0.7	19.7	620
Savaii	86.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	8.9	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	13.5	0.3	13.8	559
Education^A																			
Primary	86.1	8.6	0.0	1.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.8	13.9	73
Secondary	82.7	2.8	0.0	0.9	9.1	1.3	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	16.5	0.7	17.3	1,837
Higher	84.5	1.9	0.0	0.8	7.0	2.2	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	14.5	0.7	15.5	648
Number of living children																			
0	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	240
1	94.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	4.7	0.9	5.6	326
2	85.7	0.5	0.0	0.8	7.3	2.7	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	13.5	0.4	14.3	381
3	80.9	1.7	0.0	0.4	10.3	1.9	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	18.7	0.4	19.1	438
4+	77.3	5.1	0.0	1.4	11.1	1.6	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	21.7	1.0	22.7	1,182
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A																			
Has functional difficulty	(91.4)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(8.6)	31
Has no functional difficulty	83.2	2.8	0.0	0.8	8.5	1.5	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	16.0	0.7	16.8	2,515
Women's religion^A																			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	82.5	2.4	0.0	0.7	8.2	2.0	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.5		0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	16.6	0.7	17.5	643
Roman Catholic	82.1	1.6	0.0	2.0	8.7	1.5	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.6		0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	17.0	0.7	17.9	430
Later Day Saints	83.7	3.1	0.0	0.2	8.6	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	15.6	0.6	16.3	485
Methodist	86.1	4.0	0.0	0.7	6.4	0.3	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	13.5	0.5	13.9	316
Assembly of God	82.9	2.7	0.0	0.4	10.6	1.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	0.3	17.1	378
Other religion	84.0	3.4	0.0	1.7	7.6	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0		0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	14.6	1.4	16.0	311

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	Male sterilization	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Oral Contraception Pill	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Emergency contraception Pill	Rhythm / Calendar method	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Women's employment status^A																			
Work for pay/profit	85.6	2.4	0.0	0.4	6.2	2.2	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.3	14.4	523
Unpaid work	(68.3)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(14.2)	(16.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(31.7)	(0.0)	(31.7)	34
Unemployed	83.0	2.9	0.0	0.7	8.9	1.2	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	16.1	0.8	17.0	1,964
Student	(80.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(7.7)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.2)	(0.0)	(19.2)	36
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	83.2	2.7	0.0	0.7	9.8	1.2	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	16.3	0.4	16.8	553
Second	82.6	2.8	0.0	0.6	11.1	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	16.7	0.7	17.4	517
Middle	84.5	3.2	0.0	0.4	6.7	1.3	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	14.0	1.3	15.5	506
Fourth	82.7	1.1	0.0	1.4	9.4	2.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	16.4	0.8	17.3	518
Richest	83.9	4.1	0.0	1.3	4.5	1.9	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.2	16.1	474

¹ MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.3.1A: Use of contraception by age and marital status

Percentage of all women, currently married or in union, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, by age, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																	Number of women
	Modern method										Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Oral Contraception Pill	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Emergency contraception Pill	Rhythm / Calendar method	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
ALL WOMEN																		
Total	88.7	1.8	0.0	0.6	5.3	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	10.2	0.4	11.3	4,139
15-19	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.0	2.2	806
20-24	92.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	6.3	0.0	7.6	732
25-29	84.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	8.9	2.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	14.2	0.7	15.1	611
30-34	80.5	1.5	0.0	1.2	10.8	1.5	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	18.1	0.9	19.5	522
35-39	82.9	4.7	0.0	1.1	5.7	1.5	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	16.1	1.0	17.1	463
40-44	85.2	4.7	0.0	0.5	6.4	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	14.1	0.5	14.8	518
45-49	91.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	8.4	0.5	8.9	485
CURRENTLY MARRIED OR WOMEN IN UNION																		
Total	83.4	2.8	0.0	0.9	8.4	1.5	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.3	0.2	16.6	2,567
15-19	95.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	4.5	63
20-24	86.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	9.2	1.6	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.3	13.6	326
25-29	81.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	11.3	2.7	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.1	19.0	469
30-34	78.1	1.7	0.0	1.4	12.1	1.8	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	21.6	0.0	21.9	444
35-39	80.6	5.3	0.0	1.1	6.5	1.8	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	19.0	0.5	19.4	405
40-44	83.0	5.2	0.0	0.6	7.5	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	16.5	0.2	17.0	445
45-49	90.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	9.2	0.4	9.6	415
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN																		
Total	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	129

Table TM.3.1B: Use of contraception (all women)

Percentage of all women age 15-49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																		Number of women			
	Modern method										Traditional method											
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Oral Contraception Pill	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Rhythm / Calendar method	Withdrawal	Emergency contraception	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method					
Total	88.7	1.8	0.0	0.6	5.3	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.2			0.2	0.2		0.1	0.1	0.7	10.2	0.4	4,139	
Area																						
Urban	90.1	2.0	0.0	0.9	2.7	1.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2			0.1	0.2		0.2	0.0	0.4	9.1	0.4	849	
Rural	88.4	1.7	0.0	0.5	6.0	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2			0.2	0.1		0.0	0.1	0.7	10.4	0.5	3,290	
Region																						
Apia Urban Area	90.1	2.0	0.0	0.9	2.7	1.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2			0.1	0.2		0.2	0.0	0.4	9.1	0.4	849	
North West Upolu	88.8	1.6	0.0	0.3	5.7	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0			0.3	0.2		0.0	0.2	0.5	10.1	0.6	1,471	
Rest of Upolu	85.3	2.3	0.0	1.3	6.7	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0			0.4	0.1		0.1	0.0	1.8	12.4	0.4	942	
Savaii	90.9	1.3	0.0	0.1	5.8	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6			0.0	0.1		0.0	0.1	0.0	8.9	0.2	878	
Age																						
15-19	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.0	806	
15-17	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	479	
18-19	97.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	1.6	1.3	0.0	327	
20-24	92.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1			0.0	0.0		0.1	0.0	1.3	6.3	0.0	732	
25-29	84.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	8.9	2.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0			0.4	0.3		0.1	0.0	0.2	14.2	0.7	611	
30-34	80.5	1.5	0.0	1.2	10.8	1.5	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.5			0.5	0.4		0.0	0.0	0.5	18.1	0.9	522	
35-39	82.9	4.7	0.0	1.1	5.7	1.5	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.2			0.7	0.0		0.2	0.2	0.0	16.1	1.0	463	
40-44	85.2	4.7	0.0	0.5	6.4	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.3		0.0	0.2	0.2	14.1	0.5	518	
45-49	91.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5			0.0	0.2		0.0	0.3	0.0	8.4	0.5	485	
Education^A																						
Primary	90.8	5.7	0.0	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.5	110	
Secondary	87.9	1.9	0.0	0.6	6.0	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.2			0.2	0.2		0.1	0.1	0.6	11.0	0.5	2,861	
Higher	90.3	1.0	0.0	0.5	4.0	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.2			0.3	0.1		0.1	0.0	0.9	8.4	0.4	1,149	
Number of living children																						
0	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	1,463	
1	95.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.3	0.0		0.0	0.3	0.5	3.6	0.6	491	
2	87.1	0.4	0.0	0.9	6.3	2.3	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.4			0.3	0.0		0.0	0.2	0.6	11.8	0.5	454	
3	81.8	1.7	0.0	0.4	9.5	1.8	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.7			0.1	0.2		0.3	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.3	486	
4+	78.1	5.0	0.0	1.3	10.7	1.5	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.2			0.4	0.4		0.1	0.1	0.1	20.8	0.9	1,244	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A																						
Has functional difficulty	92.5	1.5	0.0	1.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	1.1	6.5	0.0	59	
Has no functional difficulty	87.4	2.0	0.0	0.7	6.1	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.2			0.2	0.2		0.1	0.1	0.5	11.6	0.5	3,597	

Table TM.3.1B: Use of contraception (all women) (Continued)

Percentage of all women age 15-49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																		Number of women
	Modern method										Traditional method								
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Oral Contraception Pill	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Rhythm / Calendar method	Withdrawal	Emergency contraception	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method		
Women's religion^A																			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	88.3	1.5	0.0	0.5	4.9	1.2	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2	10.1	0.4	1,129	
Roman Catholic	87.7	1.3	0.0	1.0	6.1	0.9	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	11.5	0.6	671	
Later Day Saints	90.0	2.0	0.0	0.1	5.3	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.3	748	
Methodist	90.0	2.1	0.0	0.5	4.4	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	8.8	0.5	519	
Assembly of God	88.0	2.3	0.0	0.3	6.9	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	11.1	0.4	519	
Other religion	88.5	1.7	0.0	1.4	4.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.0	9.9	0.6	545	
Women's employment status																			
Work for pay/profit	89.9	1.6	0.0	0.3	4.3	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	9.4	0.3	842	
Unpaid work	76.7	0.9	0.0	11.5	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	0.0	50	
Unemployed	86.6	2.3	0.0	0.6	6.8	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	12.4	0.6	2,582	
Student	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.3	0.0	640	
Incapable/other/missing	(97.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	25	
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	87.8	1.9	0.0	0.5	6.8	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	11.3	0.3	800	
Second	87.9	1.8	0.0	0.4	7.3	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	11.0	0.4	790	
Middle	89.8	2.1	0.0	0.2	4.2	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	8.8	0.9	831	
Fourth	88.3	0.7	0.0	1.1	6.0	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	10.6	0.5	836	
Richest	89.7	2.3	0.0	0.7	2.6	1.0	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	9.2	0.1	882	

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.3.2.1: Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of rhythm users and all women age 15-49 years by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	Non-users of rhythm method	All women
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Just before her menstrual period begins	8.5	7.5	8.1
During her menstrual period	12.6	12.0	12.3
Right after her menstrual period has ended	63.2	59.6	61.6
Halfway between two menstrual periods	14.3	14.3	14.3
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2
Don't know	1.2	6.3	3.5
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total number of women	1,229	837	2,072

Table TM.3.2.2W: Knowledge of fertile period (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with correct knowledge of the fertile period^A during the ovulatory cycle, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

Perceived fertile period	Just Before Her Period Begins	During Her Period	Right After Her Period Has Ended	Halfway Between Two Periods	Other	Don't Know	Total	All women
Total	8.5	12.6	63.2	14.3	0.1	1.2	100.0	1,870
Area								
Urban	6.0	10.6	70.3	12.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	400
Rural	9.2	13.1	61.5	14.8	0.2	1.3	100.0	1,470
Region								
Apia Urban Area	6.0	10.6	70.3	12.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	400
North West Upolu	10.3	13.2	60.8	13.7	0.2	1.8	100.0	666
Rest of Upolu	10.5	11.2	64.9	11.6	0.0	1.7	100.0	388
Savaii	6.1	14.6	59.1	19.5	0.3	0.4	100.0	416
Age								
15-19	16.1	11.0	67.1	5.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	101
15-17	(8.2)	(16.7)	(75.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	38
18-19	20.7	7.7	62.4	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	63
20-24	9.5	9.6	60.6	19.3	0.0	1.0	100.0	236
25-29	8.6	10.6	55.8	22.1	0.4	2.5	100.0	322
30-34	6.0	16.1	65.8	11.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	298
35-39	5.8	15.9	63.7	12.9	0.4	1.3	100.0	292
40-44	9.0	10.0	69.3	10.4	0.0	1.3	100.0	306
45-49	11.4	12.1	61.5	14.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	315
Education^B								
Primary	(2.6)	(14.2)	(79.2)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Secondary	9.1	14.7	61.3	13.4	0.1	1.4	100.0	1,222
Higher	7.6	7.8	66.1	17.3	0.2	1.0	100.0	605
Women's religion^B								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	6.6	9.7	66.1	16.3	0.0	1.3	100.0	503
Roman Catholic	8.0	16.8	57.7	13.6	0.4	3.6	100.0	334
Later Day Saints	10.6	11.5	61.5	16.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	332
Methodist	10.6	11.5	69.8	7.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	219
Assembly of God	8.8	16.7	59.7	14.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	240
Other religion	7.9	11.4	64.5	15.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	239
Women's employment status^B								
Work for pay/profit	8.4	10.5	66.2	13.5	0.3	1.1	100.0	465
Unpaid work	11.9	4.1	52.4	27.3	0.0	4.3	100.0	37
Unemployed	8.3	14.1	62.0	14.4	0.1	1.2	100.0	1,237
Student	10.8	6.8	69.8	12.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	122
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	8.0	20.5	57.7	12.3	0.4	1.1	100.0	347
Second	8.0	12.3	66.8	12.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	346
Middle	11.4	13.5	61.2	13.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	369
Fourth	7.7	10.0	65.1	17.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	349
Richest	7.3	6.7	65.8	16.9	0.3	3.0	100.0	458

A Correct knowledge of the fertile period is defined as "halfway between two menstrual periods."

B The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.3.2.2M: Knowledge of fertile period (men)							
Percentage of men age 15-49 years with correct knowledge of the fertile period ^A during the ovulatory cycle, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20							
Perceived fertile period	Just Before Her Period Begins	During Her Period	Right After Her Period Has Ended	Halfway Between Two Periods	Other	DK (Don't Know)	All men
Total	20.4	20.5	47.3	10.4	1.4	100.0	150
Area							
Urban	10.3	22.5	42.3	24.9	0.0	100.0	44
Rural	24.6	19.7	49.3	4.4	2.0	100.0	107
A Correct knowledge of the fertile period is defined as "halfway between two menstrual periods."							

Table TM.3.2.3: Timing of sterilization									
Percent distribution of sterilized women age 15-49 years by age at the time of sterilization and median age at sterilization, by number of years since operation, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20									
Years since operation	Age at time of sterilization						Total	Number of women	Median age ^A
	<25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
Total	0.0	0.0	10.5	29.5	32.9	27.1	100.0	73	32.0
0 to 5	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.3)	(39.5)	(31.8)	(12.4)	100.0	47	32.0
5 and more	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.7)	(36.6)	(51.7)	100.0	25	nc
nc: Not calculated due to censoring									
A Median age at sterilization is calculated only for women sterilized before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring.									
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases									

Table TM 3.2.4: Source of Sterilization						
Percentage of sterilized women age 15-49 years, by place where sterilization took place, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20						
Source	Public Medical		Outside of country/ Samoa		Other Location	Number of Women
	Government Hospital	Government Health Centre	Health facility	Other		
Total	89.5	8.5	0.7	1.3	100.0	73
Area						
Urban	(96.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	17
Rural	87.5	9.9	0.9	1.7	100.0	56
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						

Table TM.3.2.5: Future use of contraception				
Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, by number of living children, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20				
	Intends to use	Unsure	Does not intend to use	Total
Number of living children^A				
0	19.9	6.8	73.3	238
1	14.4	7.7	77.9	308
2	14.3	3.4	82.2	328
3	21.1	3.7	75.1	355
4+	25.1	4.1	70.8	914
A Includes current pregnancy				

Table TM.3.2.8W: Exposure to family planning messages (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, in a newspaper or magazine, or on a mobile phone in the past 3 months, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Radio	Television	News- paper/ magazine	Any of these three media sources	Number of Women
Total	23.2	29.9	14.6	37.3	737
Area					
Urban	26.0	33.8	14.7	38.5	148
Rural	22.4	28.9	14.6	37.0	589
Region					
Apia Urban Area	26.0	33.8	14.7	38.5	148
North West Upolu	20.8	28.7	14.5	35.4	254
Rest of Upolu	24.2	31.3	14.5	42.9	233
Savaii	22.4	24.2	15.0	27.7	102
Age					
15-19	11.8	21.2	6.2	24.9	104
15-17	(1.5)	(17.8)	(7.3)	(19.2)	50
18-19	21.4	24.3	5.1	30.2	54
20-24	20.8	26.1	13.5	33.6	193
25-29	24.0	31.2	15.6	39.9	187
30-34	28.7	29.9	18.4	42.0	127
35-39	29.8	42.5	18.9	46.8	65
40-49	28.8	39.6	17.4	42.3	61
Education^A					
Secondary	21.9	26.7	11.3	34.5	458
Higher	25.2	35.3	20.7	42.1	272
Women's religion^A					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	28.5	33.5	19.5	44.3	197
Roman Catholic	24.0	32.5	13.1	39.3	122
Later Day Saints	23.9	29.0	9.7	36.5	144
Methodist	17.8	21.9	15.9	29.8	94
Assembly of God	19.4	31.8	15.9	36.3	104
Other religion	19.0	26.6	9.4	28.0	72
Women's employment status^A					
Work for pay/profit	27.4	37.4	25.3	43.2	175
Unemployed	22.9	27.3	11.2	36.1	465
Student	16.7	28.8	10.8	33.2	86
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	19.6	23.8	8.8	34.1	122
Second	21.3	26.2	11.0	34.7	140
Middle	23.5	27.0	15.0	34.8	152
Fourth	26.7	35.1	17.7	40.8	164
Richest	23.6	35.3	18.9	40.8	159

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Unpaid work' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.3.2.8M: Exposure to family planning messages (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, in a newspaper or magazine, or on a mobile phone in the past 3 months, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Radio	Television	News- paper/ magazine	Any of these three media sources	Number of men
Total	12.6	25.1	6.5	29.5	1,204
Area					
Urban	14.9	30.2	12.1	36.7	246
Rural	12.0	23.8	5.1	27.7	958
Region					
Apia Urban Area	14.9	30.2	12.1	36.7	246
North West Upolu	7.0	23.5	2.9	26.4	435
Rest of Upolu	11.7	26.2	1.6	30.4	275
Savaai	21.1	21.7	12.6	27.0	248
Age					
15-19	4.7	12.1	4.1	13.9	273
15-17	2.2	7.3	2.6	8.0	157
18-19	8.2	18.6	6.1	21.7	116
20-24	8.9	25.6	2.7	29.2	217
25-29	14.4	21.8	4.7	29.3	164
30-34	15.1	36.0	10.4	40.6	135
35-39	20.6	36.9	9.1	42.2	133
40-44	18.2	28.7	12.5	32.6	141
45-49	15.9	28.3	6.7	35.2	141
Education^A					
Primary	3.9	18.1	2.0	20.0	95
Secondary	12.3	22.0	6.3	26.7	841
Higher	16.9	37.6	8.7	42.0	264
Men's religion^A					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	11.5	24.8	5.9	27.3	333
Roman Catholic	11.6	24.0	7.7	30.3	180
Later Day Saints	14.9	28.5	5.0	34.2	235
Methodist	16.1	24.7	7.9	29.7	157
Assembly of God	10.8	20.9	7.6	24.8	165
Other religion	9.9	26.4	5.6	30.9	132
Men's employment status^A					
Work for pay/profit	16.0	29.7	8.2	34.3	438
Unpaid work	6.6	25.7	4.7	28.2	208
Unemployed	15.2	24.5	6.3	31.2	364
Student	4.4	13.5	3.7	15.0	175
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	14.0	23.6	7.5	26.9	178
Second	11.4	19.3	2.4	25.1	272
Middle	10.6	25.4	4.4	28.1	244
Fourth	12.5	27.1	7.6	29.8	274
Richest	15.2	30.3	11.3	37.8	236

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.3.2.9: Husband/partner's knowledge of women's use of contraception

Among currently married women age 15-49 years who are using a contraceptive method, percentage report that their husbands/partners know about their use, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage reporting that their husbands/partners know about the use of contraception ^A	Number of women
Total	81.7	426
Area		
Urban	80.7	78
Rural	82.1	348
Region		
Apia Urban Area	80.7	78
North West Upolu	94.7	150
Rest of Upolu	76.2	121
Savaii	66.4	77
Age		
15-24	(80.2)	47
25-29	90.5	89
30-34	91.3	96
35-39	42.4	79
40-44	100.0	76
45-49	(0.0)	40
Education^B		
Secondary	81.2	317
Higher	82.9	99
Number of living children		
0-2	80.0	73
3	95.1	84
4+	74.1	269
Women's religion^B		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	79.9	111
Roman Catholic	83.0	77
Later Day Saints	79.1	79
Methodist	(84.2)	44
Assembly of God	84.7	65
Other religion	82.2	50
Women's employment status^B		
Work for pay/profit	92.4	75
Unemployed	78.9	332
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	79.2	93
Second	81.1	90
Middle	77.4	77
Fourth	78.7	89
Richest	93.4	76

A Includes women who report use of male sterilization, male condoms or withdrawal.

B The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing', 'Unpaid work' and 'Student' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.3.2.10: Male attitudes towards contraceptive use

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 years using or their partner using contraceptive methods by attitude towards contraceptive use, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20.

	Contraception is woman's business				Women who use contraception may become promiscuous				Number of Men
	Agree	Disagree	DK	Total	Agree	Disagree	DK	Total	
Total	18.8	80.5	0.7	100.0	30.9	65.8	3.3	100.0	574
Area									
Urban	11.0	88.1	0.9	100.0	37.1	59.9	3.0	100.0	115
Rural	20.7	78.6	0.6	100.0	29.4	67.3	3.4	100.0	459
Region									
Apia Urban Area	11.0	88.1	0.9	100.0	37.1	59.9	3.0	100.0	115
North West Upolu	22.0	77.6	0.4	100.0	30.7	66.3	3.0	100.0	211
Rest of Upolu	18.3	80.1	1.6	100.0	40.1	52.8	7.1	100.0	127
Savaii	21.1	78.9	0.0	100.0	15.8	84.2	0.0	100.0	121
Age									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
20-24	(25.1)	(74.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(27.1)	(71.2)	(1.7)	100.0	49
25-29	17.5	81.6	1.0	100.0	33.5	61.5	5.0	100.0	92
30-34	17.9	81.1	1.0	100.0	28.8	63.2	8.0	100.0	98
35-39	17.8	82.2	0.0	100.0	33.6	64.0	2.4	100.0	103
40-44	23.6	75.4	1.0	100.0	36.8	62.5	0.6	100.0	109
45-49	15.4	83.8	0.8	100.0	24.3	73.5	2.1	100.0	117
Education^A									
Primary	(14.1)	(83.5)	(2.5)	100.0	(38.5)	(57.6)	(3.9)	100.0	43
Secondary	21.1	78.4	0.5	100.0	29.1	67.5	3.5	100.0	392
Higher	14.0	85.3	0.7	100.0	33.6	63.7	2.7	100.0	136
Number of living children									
0	(23.8)	(76.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(28.6)	(67.2)	(4.2)	100.0	47
1	15.5	84.5	0.0	100.0	37.2	62.8	0.0	100.0	101
2	16.8	82.0	1.2	100.0	30.2	61.9	7.9	100.0	76
3	12.8	85.2	2.0	100.0	29.1	67.0	3.9	100.0	102
4+	22.3	77.3	0.4	100.0	29.7	67.5	2.8	100.0	248
Women's religion^A									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	20.0	78.6	1.4	100.0	32.9	64.3	2.7	100.0	146
Roman Catholic	22.3	76.5	1.2	100.0	31.1	62.7	6.2	100.0	85
Later Day Saints	22.1	77.9	0.0	100.0	37.5	59.9	2.6	100.0	103
Methodist	16.5	83.5	0.0	100.0	37.3	62.7	0.0	100.0	77
Assembly of God	12.4	87.6	0.0	100.0	17.1	77.6	5.3	100.0	94
Other religion	18.5	80.2	1.3	100.0	27.7	69.4	2.9	100.0	68

Table TM.3.2.10: Male attitudes towards contraceptive use (Continued)

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 years using or their partner using contraceptive methods by attitude towards contraceptive use, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20.

	Contraception is woman's business				Women who use contraception may become promiscuous				Number of Men
	Agree	Disagree	DK	Total	Agree	Disagree	DK	Total	
Men's employment status^A									
Work for pay/profit	17.7	82.3	0.0	100.0	28.1	68.2	3.7	100.0	283
Unpaid work	18.8	78.5	2.7	100.0	43.4	56.6	0.0	100.0	109
Unemployed	20.7	78.7	0.6	100.0	25.9	70.0	4.1	100.0	170
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	19.3	80.7	0.0	100.0	28.3	67.1	4.6	100.0	92
Second	13.4	85.7	0.8	100.0	30.0	68.9	1.2	100.0	126
Middle	23.9	75.3	0.7	100.0	36.6	59.7	3.6	100.0	122
Fourth	20.7	78.6	0.7	100.0	26.7	70.0	3.3	100.0	141
Richest	16.0	82.9	1.1	100.0	33.6	62.0	4.4	100.0	93

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' and 'Student' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table TM.3.2.11: Decision making about family planning

Percent distribution of currently married women^A age 15-49 years who are current users of family planning by who makes the decision to use family planning, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Total	Number of women
Total	25.8	34.6	39.6	100.0	426
Area					
Urban	33.6	48.9	17.5	100.0	78
Rural	23.3	30.0	46.7	100.0	348
Region					
Apia Urban Area	33.6	48.9	17.5	100.0	78
North West Upolu	15.4	39.1	45.5	100.0	150
Rest of Upolu	34.9	23.6	41.5	100.0	121
Savaii	21.9	21.9	56.3	100.0	77
Age					
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
20-24	(16.5)	(52.1)	(31.4)	100.0	44
25-29	32.4	25.0	42.6	100.0	89
30-34	26.4	13.5	60.2	100.0	96
35-39	44.7	42.1	13.2	100.0	79
40-44	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	76
45-49	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Number of living children					141
0-2	21.5	44.8	33.7	100.0	73
3	31.1	30.0	39.0	100.0	84
4+	27.2	25.3	47.6	100.0	269
Education^B					
Secondary	23.0	35.2	41.8	100.0	317
Higher	32.5	33.1	34.3	100.0	99
Women's religion^B					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	27.7	15.2	57.1	100.0	111
Roman Catholic	22.5	37.3	40.2	100.0	77
Later Day Saints	43.5	28.4	28.0	100.0	79
Methodist	19.4	66.6	14.1	100.0	44
Assembly of God	17.8	33.3	48.9	100.0	65
Other religion	17.8	82.2	0.0	100.0	50
Women's employment status^B					
Work for pay/profit	28.6	47.6	23.8	100.0	75
Unemployed	25.8	32.5	41.7	100.0	332
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	38.5	42.9	18.6	100.0	93
Second	0.0	33.7	66.3	100.0	90
Middle	33.2	38.9	27.9	100.0	77
Fourth	27.9	23.2	48.9	100.0	89
Richest	31.9	39.2	28.9	100.0	76

A Table excludes women who are currently pregnant.

B The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing', 'Unpaid work' and 'Student' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table TM.3.2.12W: Ideal number of children (Women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by ideal number of children and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, by number of living children, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ^A							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
0	81.3	9.4	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	29.5
1	15.4	86.6	28.8	15.2	7.2	5.4	4.6	22.3
2	1.2	0.6	68.0	5.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	9.0
3	0.4	0.5	0.9	77.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	9.9
4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	83.4	4.8	0.0	9.5
5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	88.5	3.1	7.1
6+	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	91.1	11.9
Non-numeric response	0.6	2.2	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,397	479	472	480	445	310	556	4,139
Mean ideal number of children for:^B								
All women	0.25	0.94	1.72	2.62	3.68	4.73	6.82	2.31
Number of women	1,389	467	467	470	426	297	515	4,031
Currently married women	0.69	0.94	1.68	2.57	3.67	4.74	6.81	3.37
Number of currently married women	184	300	394	417	396	280	499	2,470

A The number of living children includes current pregnancy for women.

B Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table TM.3.2.12M: Ideal number of children (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by ideal number of children and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, by number of living children, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ^A							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
0	17.5	3.6	3.6	3.9	6.7	5.7	0.0	10.6
1	6.4	15.0	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.1
2	24.0	16.5	29.8	5.5	11.3	6.7	3.2	18.1
3	15.9	17.9	16.8	29.1	3.9	7.1	1.6	14.6
4	12.3	19.2	18.7	9.7	32.7	9.3	16.8	15.0
5	14.3	21.4	14.8	26.1	18.9	46.9	12.7	18.1
6+	9.6	6.3	14.0	24.8	26.0	24.2	65.7	18.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	600	129	98	107	84	68	118	1,204
Mean ideal number of children for:^B								
All men	2.98	3.28	3.77	4.64	4.51	4.93	6.84	3.82
Number of men	600	129	98	107	84	68	118	1,204
Currently married men	(4.22)	3.28	3.97	4.80	4.53	4.93	6.90	4.78
Number of currently married men	27	103	84	99	79	67	115	574

A The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

B Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

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

Table TM.3.2.13: Mean ideal number of children

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15-49 years, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20		
	Mean ideal number of children	Number of women ^A
Total	2.31	4,031
Area		
Urban	1.96	826
Rural	2.40	3,204
Region		
Apia Urban Area	1.96	826
North West Upolu	2.49	1,437
Rest of Upolu	2.28	906
Savaii	2.37	861
Age		
15-19	0.21	803
15-17	0.13	477
18-19	0.31	326
20-24	1.00	727
25-29	1.98	600
30-34	2.88	505
35-39	3.72	438
40-44	4.28	492
45-49	4.38	465
Education^B		
Primary	3.43	103
Secondary	2.50	2,787
Higher	1.72	1,122
Number of living children		141
0	0.25	1,389
1	0.94	467
2	1.72	467
3	2.62	470
4+	5.24	1,238
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^B		
Has functional difficulty	1.83	57
Has no functional difficulty	2.62	3,492
Women's religion^B		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	2.12	1,066
Roman Catholic	2.37	669
Later Day Saints	2.39	728
Methodist	2.29	494
Assembly of God	2.48	578
Other religion	2.36	489
Women's employment status^B		
Work for pay/profit	2.13	819
Unpaid work	(2.52)	49
Unemployed	2.88	2,500
Student	0.30	638
Incapable/Other/missing	(1.84)	25
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	2.95	780
Second	2.52	769
Middle	2.18	806
Fourth	2.12	822
Richest	1.84	853

A Number of women who gave a numeric response

B The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in Women's religion' 'has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	19.4	19.5	38.9	4.5	12.1	16.6	23.9	31.6	55.5	2,567	29.9	29.4	1,424
Area													
Urban	15.8	18.1	33.9	6.1	11.5	17.6	21.8	29.7	51.5	442	34.2	33.5	228
Rural	20.1	19.8	39.9	4.2	12.2	16.4	24.3	32.0	56.3	2,125	29.1	28.6	1,197
Region													
Apia Urban Area	15.8	18.1	33.9	6.1	11.5	17.6	21.8	29.7	51.5	442	34.2	33.5	228
North West Upolu	18.9	23.2	42.0	4.4	11.5	15.8	23.2	34.6	57.9	946	27.4	26.9	547
Rest of Upolu	15.6	17.7	33.3	4.1	15.4	19.5	19.6	33.1	52.8	620	36.9	36.4	327
Savaii	27.3	16.6	43.8	4.1	9.7	13.8	31.4	26.3	57.6	559	24.0	23.7	323
Age													
15-19	47.0	8.0	54.9	2.9	1.6	4.5	49.9	9.5	59.4	63	(7.6)	(7.6)	38
20-24	34.4	17.4	51.8	7.9	5.7	13.6	42.3	23.1	65.4	326	20.8	20.3	213
25-29	27.9	21.2	49.1	8.4	10.5	19.0	36.3	31.8	68.1	469	27.9	27.7	319
30-34	23.8	17.1	40.9	6.9	14.6	21.6	30.8	31.7	62.5	444	34.5	34.5	278
35-39	13.9	24.0	37.9	3.6	15.8	19.4	17.4	39.9	57.3	405	33.9	33.1	232
40-44	11.0	22.7	33.7	0.9	16.1	17.0	11.9	38.8	50.6	445	33.5	32.6	225
45-49	3.3	15.9	19.2	0.0	9.6	9.6	3.3	25.5	28.8	415	33.3	32.1	119
Education													
Primary	12.8	30.1	43.0	2.0	11.9	13.9	14.8	42.1	56.8	73	(24.4)	(24.4)	41
Secondary	17.8	20.6	38.4	4.3	13.0	17.2	22.0	33.6	55.6	1,837	31.0	30.4	1,022
Higher	24.7	15.4	40.1	5.6	9.6	15.3	30.3	25.1	55.4	648	27.6	27.4	359
Functional difficulties^A													
Has functional difficulty	(3.9)	(25.1)	(29.0)	(5.8)	(2.8)	(8.6)	(9.7)	(27.9)	(37.6)	31	(*)	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	19.5	19.5	39.0	4.6	12.2	16.8	24.0	31.8	55.8	2,515	30.1	29.6	1,403

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

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	
Women's religion^A													
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	19.3	18.5	37.9	5.5	11.8	17.3	24.8	30.4	55.2	643	31.3	31.1	355
Roman Catholic	20.5	20.4	40.9	6.1	11.9	17.9	26.6	32.3	58.9	430	30.5	29.9	253
Later Day Saints	19.4	17.7	37.1	4.0	12.2	16.2	23.4	30.0	53.3	485	30.4	29.7	259
Methodist	19.6	17.5	37.1	3.6	10.4	13.9	23.2	27.8	51.0	316	27.3	26.4	161
Assembly of God	18.7	22.3	41.0	3.6	13.6	17.1	22.3	35.8	58.2	378	29.5	29.5	220
Other religion	17.8	22.1	39.9	3.6	12.4	16.0	21.4	34.5	55.9	311	28.7	28.0	174
Women's employment status^A													
Work for pay/profit	19.3	16.5	35.8	5.3	9.1	14.4	24.5	25.7	50.2	523	28.7	28.5	262
Unpaid work	(13.7)	(6.3)	(20.0)	(5.7)	(26.0)	(31.7)	(19.3)	(32.3)	(51.7)	34	(*)	(*)	18
Unemployed	19.3	20.7	40.1	4.4	12.5	16.9	23.7	33.3	57.0	1,964	29.7	29.1	1,119
Student	(28.3)	(7.7)	(36.0)	(0.0)	(19.2)	(19.2)	(28.3)	(26.9)	(55.2)	36	(*)	(*)	20
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	17.7	25.3	43.1	3.5	13.3	16.8	21.2	38.6	59.9	553	28.1	27.8	331
Second	23.8	21.8	45.5	4.1	13.4	17.4	27.8	35.2	63.0	517	27.7	27.3	325
Middle	18.7	16.1	34.8	4.7	10.6	15.2	23.3	26.6	50.0	506	30.5	30.5	253
Fourth	19.7	16.4	36.1	5.6	11.6	17.3	25.3	28.1	53.4	518	32.3	30.8	276
Richest	16.9	17.4	34.3	5.0	11.2	16.1	21.9	28.6	50.4	474	32.0	31.7	239

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

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion', 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active A women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Total	58.6	17.9	76.6	2.0	0.0	2.0	60.7	17.9	78.6	129	2.6	2.6	101
Area													
Urban	66.2	20.4	86.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.2	20.4	86.6	34	(0.0)	(0.0)	30
Rural	55.9	17.0	72.9	2.8	0.0	2.8	58.6	17.0	75.7	94	3.6	3.6	71

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

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

Table TM.3.5.1: Need and demand for family planning (all women)

Percentage of sexually active all women age 15-49 years 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active ^A all women	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active ^A all women 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	
Total	14.0	12.7	26.7	2.9	7.7	10.7	16.9	20.4	37.3	4,139	28.6	28.0	1,544
Area													
Urban	11.0	10.2	21.2	3.2	6.3	9.5	14.1	16.5	30.6	849	30.9	30.3	260
Rural	14.8	13.3	28.1	2.8	8.1	11.0	17.6	21.4	39.0	3,290	28.1	27.6	1,284
Region													
Apia Urban Area	11.0	10.2	21.2	3.2	6.3	9.5	14.1	16.5	30.6	849	30.9	30.3	260
North West Upolu	14.1	15.5	29.7	3.0	7.7	10.7	17.1	23.2	40.4	1,471	26.5	26.1	594
Rest of Upolu	11.4	11.8	23.2	2.7	10.3	13.1	14.1	22.2	36.3	942	36.0	35.2	342
Savaii	19.4	11.1	30.6	2.7	6.4	9.1	22.2	17.5	39.7	878	23.0	22.8	349
Age													
15-19	5.8	0.6	6.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	6.0	0.9	6.9	806	7.8	7.8	56
15-17	2.9	0.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.5	3.4	479	(*)	(*)	16
18-19	10.0	0.9	10.8	0.6	0.8	1.3	10.5	1.6	12.2	327	(10.9)	(10.9)	40
20-24	20.0	8.9	28.9	3.7	2.7	6.3	23.7	11.5	35.2	732	18.0	17.6	258
25-29	24.6	16.5	41.1	6.6	8.3	14.9	31.2	24.8	56.0	611	26.6	26.4	342
30-34	21.0	15.5	36.5	6.4	12.8	19.2	27.4	28.3	55.7	522	34.5	34.2	291
35-39	12.4	22.0	34.3	3.1	14.0	17.1	15.5	35.9	51.4	463	33.2	32.5	238
40-44	10.3	20.0	30.3	0.7	14.0	14.8	11.0	34.1	45.1	518	32.8	31.9	234
45-49	3.1	13.8	17.0	0.0	8.9	8.9	3.1	22.7	25.9	485	34.5	33.3	126
Education^B													
Primary	9.4	19.9	29.3	1.3	7.9	9.2	10.7	27.8	38.5	110	(23.8)	(23.8)	42
Secondary	12.9	13.7	26.6	2.9	8.6	11.5	15.8	22.3	38.1	2,861	30.2	29.6	1,089
Higher	17.2	9.6	26.8	3.3	5.6	8.9	20.5	15.3	35.7	1,149	24.9	24.5	410
Functional difficulties^B													
Has functional difficulty	4.1	13.4	17.4	3.1	3.4	6.5	7.1	16.8	23.9	59	(*)	(*)	14
Has no functional difficulty	15.6	14.3	29.9	3.3	8.8	12.1	18.9	23.1	42.1	3,597	28.8	28.3	1,513

Table TM.3.5.1: Need and demand for family planning (all women) (Continued)

Percentage of sexually active all women age 15-49 years 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active ^A all women	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active ^A all women 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	
Women's religion^B													
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	13.8	11.8	25.6	3.3	7.6	10.9	17.1	19.4	36.5	1,093	29.9	29.3	398
Roman Catholic	15.4	13.6	29.0	3.9	7.8	11.8	19.3	21.4	40.7	681	28.9	28.3	277
Later Day Saints	14.4	11.6	26.0	2.8	7.9	10.7	17.1	19.6	36.7	749	29.2	28.6	275
Methodist	13.5	11.1	24.5	2.4	6.4	8.8	15.8	17.5	33.3	514	26.4	25.5	171
Assembly of God	13.0	14.7	27.7	2.3	8.6	10.9	15.3	23.4	38.6	592	28.3	28.3	229
Other religion	13.1	14.1	27.2	2.2	8.1	10.3	15.3	22.2	37.5	503	27.5	26.9	189
Women's employment status^A													
Work for pay/profit	15.3	11.7	27.0	3.6	6.3	9.9	18.9	17.9	36.9	842	26.7	26.2	310
Unpaid work	15.3	4.3	19.5	5.8	17.5	23.3	21.0	21.8	42.8	50	(*)	(*)	22
Unemployed	16.1	16.1	32.2	3.4	9.7	13.1	19.4	25.9	45.3	2,582	28.9	28.3	1,170
Student	3.6	0.6	4.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	3.6	1.9	5.5	640	(22.7)	(22.7)	35
Incapable/other/missing	(14.6)	11.3)	(25.9)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(17.6)	(11.3)	(28.9)	25	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	13.3	18.1	31.4	2.4	9.3	11.7	15.7	27.4	43.1	800	27.1	26.8	345
Second	17.1	14.5	31.6	2.7	8.8	11.5	19.9	23.2	43.1	790	26.6	26.3	340
Middle	13.5	10.5	24.0	3.0	6.9	9.8	16.4	17.4	33.8	831	29.1	28.7	281
Fourth	14.3	10.8	25.1	3.6	7.5	11.1	17.9	18.3	36.2	836	30.6	29.2	302
Richest	12.0	9.8	21.9	2.8	6.5	9.4	14.9	16.4	31.2	882	30.0	29.8	276

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

B The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

6.4 ANTENATAL CARE

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

WHO recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.⁵⁵ 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.⁵⁵

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. Table TM.4.4 shows information on additional components of antenatal care on iron tablets and drugs for intestinal worms.

55 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Provider of antenatal care ^A					Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1,B}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other	No antenatal care			
Total	38.9	55.2	0.1	0.1	5.7	100.0	94.1	1,032
Area								
Urban	39.6	58.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.9	169
Rural	38.8	54.5	0.1	0.2	6.4	100.0	93.4	863
Region								
Apia Urban Area	39.6	58.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.9	169
North West Upolu	34.1	60.0	0.0	0.2	5.7	100.0	94.1	429
Rest of Upolu	48.2	46.1	0.3	0.3	5.1	100.0	94.3	242
Savaii	37.6	52.9	0.0	0.0	9.5	100.0	90.5	193
Education^C								
Secondary	37.8	56.0	0.1	0.0	6.1	100.0	93.8	726
Higher	42.9	53.4	0.0	0.5	3.1	100.0	96.3	282
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	37.9	50.9	0.0	0.7	10.5	100.0	88.8	87
20-34	39.1	55.5	0.1	0.1	5.2	100.0	94.6	770
35-49	38.9	55.7	0.0	0.0	5.5	100.0	94.5	175
Women's religion^C								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	36.9	56.6	0.3	0.0	6.2	100.0	93.5	259
Roman Catholic	39.0	52.9	0.0	0.4	7.7	100.0	91.9	154
Later Day Saints	46.5	50.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	97.2	193
Methodist	41.0	55.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	96.0	119
Assembly of God	33.5	58.7	0.0	0.0	7.7	100.0	92.3	182
Other religion	37.5	56.7	0.0	0.7	5.1	100.0	94.2	124
Women's employment status								
Work for pay/profit	38.8	54.8	0.0	0.0	6.5	100.0	93.5	169
Unemployed	39.1	55.0	0.1	0.2	5.7	100.0	94.1	822
Student	32.6	63.5	0.0	0.0	3.8	100.0	96.2	30
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	35.0	54.2	0.0	0.2	10.6	100.0	89.2	258
Second	42.7	54.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	96.9	214
Middle	37.9	55.5	0.0	0.0	6.6	100.0	93.4	197
Fourth	42.2	54.0	0.4	0.0	3.4	100.0	96.3	207
Richest	37.2	59.3	0.0	0.6	2.9	100.0	96.5	156
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 background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' and 'Unpaid work' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.								

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:				Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing				
Total	5.7	24.3	69.8	21.5	5.7	14.9	33.0	38.5	7.8	0.1	100.0	1,032	5	973
Area														
Urban	2.1	25.8	72.1	19.5	2.1	15.5	35.0	37.7	9.7	0.0	100.0	169	5	165
Rural	6.4	24.0	69.4	21.8	6.4	14.8	32.6	38.7	7.5	0.2	100.0	863	5	808
Region														
Apia Urban Area	2.1	25.8	72.1	19.5	2.1	15.5	35.0	37.7	9.7	0.0	100.0	169	5	165
North West Upolu	5.7	26.6	67.7	22.3	5.7	11.7	29.1	45.9	7.6	0.0	100.0	429	6	404
Rest of Upolu	5.1	16.2	78.1	29.3	5.1	26.6	35.0	28.3	5.0	0.6	100.0	242	5	229
Savaii	9.5	28.2	62.4	11.5	9.5	7.1	37.4	35.8	10.2	0.0	100.0	193	6	175
Education														
Secondary	6.1	26.2	67.7	20.5	6.1	13.7	32.8	38.8	8.6	0.0	100.0	726	6	682
Higher	3.1	20.1	76.2	24.6	3.1	18.2	34.2	39.0	5.4	0.5	100.0	282	5	273
Age at most recent live birth														
Less than 20	10.5	19.2	70.3	21.6	10.5	18.1	34.5	28.9	8.0	0.0	100.0	87	5	77
20-34	5.2	23.1	71.5	21.9	5.2	15.2	32.3	39.9	7.4	0.2	100.0	770	5	730
35-49	5.5	32.2	62.3	19.3	5.5	12.0	35.4	37.3	9.9	0.0	100.0	175	5	165
Women's religion^A														
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	6.2	17.6	76.2	22.5	6.2	18.7	36.0	34.6	4.6	0.0	100.0	259	5	243
Roman Catholic	7.7	21.8	70.5	23.7	7.7	16.0	32.2	37.7	6.3	0.0	100.0	154	5	142
Later Day Saints	2.8	25.2	72.0	17.7	2.8	14.5	33.3	42.7	6.6	0.0	100.0	193	6	188
Methodist	4.0	29.0	66.9	18.1	4.0	11.5	33.0	46.6	4.8	0.0	100.0	119	6	114
Assembly of God	7.7	30.5	61.8	21.4	7.7	11.5	31.1	34.3	15.3	0.0	100.0	182	6	168
Other religion	5.1	26.7	67.0	25.5	5.1	14.8	30.1	39.6	10.3	1.2	100.0	124	6	118
Women's employment status^A														
Work for pay/profit	6.5	24.1	69.4	23.9	0.0	6.5	21.3	26.2	39.5	6.5	100.0	169	5	158
Unemployed	5.7	24.6	69.6	20.6	0.2	5.7	14.0	34.4	38.1	7.9	100.0	822	5	775
Student	(3.8)	(24.8)	(71.4)	(31.2)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(7.1)	(26.0)	(46.9)	(16.2)	100.0	30	(6)	29

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

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:				Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit							Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing					
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	10.6	25.1	64.4	17.0	0.0	10.6	11.6	28.2	41.4	8.3	100.0	258	6	230	
Second	3.1	28.9	68.0	16.6	0.0	3.1	16.0	32.4	38.4	10.1	100.0	214	6	207	
Middle	6.6	20.5	72.9	26.0	0.0	6.6	13.8	29.1	43.8	6.6	100.0	197	6	184	
Fourth	3.4	27.1	68.8	20.2	0.7	3.4	12.3	38.3	39.6	6.4	100.0	207	5	200	
Richest	2.9	18.1	78.9	31.3	0.0	2.9	24.0	39.7	25.9	7.5	100.0	156	5	152	

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 background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' and 'Unpaid work' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:							
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Height measured	Weight measured	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	Blood pressure, height and weight measured, urine and blood sample taken	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	93.5	90.5	93.1	92.5	93.7	89.0	87.9	1,032
Area								
Urban	97.6	97.7	97.2	96.6	96.8	96.8	95.1	169
Rural	92.7	89.1	92.3	91.7	93.1	87.4	86.5	863
Region								
Apia Urban Area	97.6	97.7	97.2	96.6	96.8	96.8	95.1	169
North West Upolu	93.7	91.8	93.4	93.1	93.8	90.5	89.4	429
Rest of Upolu	92.7	83.7	91.9	89.9	93.8	80.3	79.0	242
Savaii	90.5	90.1	90.1	90.5	90.5	89.6	89.6	193
Education^B								
Secondary	93.0	90.8	92.6	92.7	93.3	89.0	88.1	726
Higher	96.2	91.0	95.6	93.2	96.0	89.8	88.4	282
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	87.5	83.9	87.1	87.6	86.7	79.5	78.5	87
20-34	94.3	90.8	93.8	92.6	94.3	89.9	88.7	770
35-49	93.2	92.6	92.7	94.2	94.2	89.4	89.1	175
Women's religion^B								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	92.7	85.8	91.9	91.4	92.9	84.7	83.5	259
Roman Catholic	92.3	91.0	89.9	91.5	92.3	88.6	87.8	154
Later Day Saints	96.6	92.7	97.2	94.6	97.2	92.2	92.0	193
Methodist	93.4	94.5	95.0	93.9	96.0	91.1	89.0	119
Assembly of God	92.3	89.4	91.2	90.3	90.4	88.3	86.7	182
Other religion	93.8	94.2	94.0	94.3	94.3	92.3	91.7	124
Women's employment status^B								
Work for pay/profit	93.3	90.0	91.9	92.4	92.8	88.4	88.0	169
Unemployed	93.4	90.6	93.3	92.5	93.7	89.2	88.0	822
Student	(96.2)	(89.9)	(95.0)	(89.9)	(96.2)	(88.7)	(88.7)	30
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	88.8	87.0	88.8	89.2	89.2	86.2	86.0	258
Second	96.3	93.2	94.3	94.4	96.3	90.9	89.4	214
Middle	93.4	90.9	92.1	92.3	92.6	89.6	89.0	197
Fourth	94.6	91.1	95.6	92.7	96.3	88.8	87.4	207
Richest	96.2	91.5	96.2	95.0	95.3	90.3	88.5	156

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

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

B B The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' and 'Unpaid work' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.4.4: Components of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who took iron tablets and drugs for intestinal worms, or have difficulty with their vision, during day time or night during the time of pregnancy, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20.

	Percentage of Women age 15-49 years with a live birth who:				
	Took Iron Tablets	Took intestinal parasite drugs	Difficulty with vision during day time	Difficulty with vision during night time	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	68.3	8.1	9.8	9.0	1,032
Area					
Urban	61.6	6.0	7.0	3.9	169
Rural	69.7	8.5	10.3	10.0	863
Region					
Apia Urban Area	61.6	6.0	7.0	3.9	169
North West Upolu	71.9	10.3	7.9	9.0	429
Rest of Upolu	76.7	9.4	16.0	12.0	242
Savaai	55.7	3.4	8.8	9.6	193
Education^A					
Secondary	70.9	6.7	9.8	9.5	726
Higher	62.3	12.0	9.7	7.3	282
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	67.9	6.3	8.4	9.7	87
20-34	68.3	8.6	9.4	8.1	770
35-49	68.8	6.6	12.4	12.4	175
Women's religion^A					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	66.0	9.2	11.9	9.2	259
Roman Catholic	64.3	7.6	9.9	7.8	154
Later Day Saints	72.1	8.3	12.8	11.0	193
Methodist	72.1	2.0	3.4	9.0	119
Assembly of God	68.0	7.2	5.5	5.9	182
Other religion	69.1	13.4	13.0	11.4	124
Women's employment status^A					
Work for pay/profit	55.0	11.3	9.8	8.5	169
Unemployed	71.0	7.2	9.8	9.4	822
Student	(72.8)	(19.1)	(12.2)	(3.8)	30
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	66.8	9.7	9.2	8.2	258
Second	74.1	5.5	10.9	13.9	214
Middle	68.4	7.9	7.3	7.3	197
Fourth	67.7	6.7	9.4	5.3	207
Richest	63.8	11.2	13.0	10.4	156

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' and 'Unpaid work' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

6.5 NEONATAL TETANUS

Tetanus immunisation during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant.⁵⁶ WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 31,000 newborn children in 2016 within their first month of life.⁵⁷

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.⁵⁸

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.

56 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.

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

58 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	16.1	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	37.5	1,032	
Area								
Urban	11.7	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	34.1	169	
Rural	16.9	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.2	863	
Region								
Apia Urban Area	11.7	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	34.1	169	
North West Upolu	16.0	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.7	429	
Rest of Upolu	23.8	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.3	242	
Savaaii	10.2	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.2	193	
Mother's education^A								
Secondary	15.5	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	35.8	726	
Higher	18.5	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.1	282	
Women's religion^A								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	16.2	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	35.6	259	
Roman Catholic	7.6	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	154	
Later Day Saints	19.4	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	193	
Methodist	17.4	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.2	119	
Assembly of God	14.9	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.1	182	
Other religion	21.4	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.5	124	
Women's employment status^A								
Work for pay/profit	14.5	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.1	169	
Unemployed	16.3	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	36.7	822	
Student	(18.3)	(26.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(44.4)	30	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	17.3	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.3	258	
Second	10.5	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	30.7	214	
Middle	18.2	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.0	197	
Fourth	16.4	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.2	207	
Richest	18.5	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	156	

¹ MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' and 'Unpaid work' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

6.6 DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.⁵⁹

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.⁶⁰ 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.⁹ 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 definition¹⁰, 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.

59 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>.

60 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Place of delivery							Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Public health facility		Home		Outside of Samoa					
	Government hospital	Government health centre	Respondent's home	Other home	Health facility	Home	Other			
Total	75.8	11.1	8.3	2.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	100.0	88.6	1,032
Area										
Urban	91.5	1.0	3.1	0.5	2.3	0.0	1.6	100.0	96.1	169
Rural	72.8	13.0	9.3	3.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	100.0	87.1	863
Region										
Apia Urban Area	91.5	1.0	3.1	0.5	2.3	0.0	1.6	100.0	96.1	169
North West Upolu	83.8	3.0	7.4	3.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	100.0	88.3	429
Rest of Upolu	71.5	16.3	7.4	3.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	100.0	89.1	242
Savaii	49.9	31.3	16.0	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	82.1	193
Education^A										
Secondary	73.9	12.6	9.2	3.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	100.0	87.5	726
Higher	81.9	7.2	5.3	1.4	2.4	0.0	1.8	100.0	92.7	282
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	83.0	12.0	2.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.9	87
20-34	76.6	10.2	8.8	2.4	0.9	0.2	0.9	100.0	88.3	770
35-49	69.0	14.6	8.9	4.1	1.2	1.5	0.6	100.0	87.0	175
Number of antenatal care visits										
None	37.5	10.7	33.9	12.2	0.0	4.0	1.6	100.0	52.2	59
1-3 visits	73.2	10.3	12.4	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	100.0	84.9	251
4+ visits	79.8	11.4	4.8	2.2	1.0	0.1	0.8	100.0	92.8	721
8+ visits	79.7	10.3	4.2	3.1	2.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	92.7	221
Women's Religion^A										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	76.5	11.5	8.0	1.8	1.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	90.2	259
Roman Catholic	79.4	9.0	8.1	1.9	0.3	0.9	0.4	100.0	90.0	154
Later Day Saints	77.9	11.1	6.7	3.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	90.2	193
Methodist	67.6	16.7	11.3	1.9	0.5	1.1	0.9	100.0	85.9	119
Assembly of God	72.8	10.6	11.2	3.8	0.2	0.6	0.8	100.0	84.4	182
Other religion	79.4	7.9	4.4	4.6	2.5	0.0	1.2	100.0	89.8	124
Women's employment status^A										
Work for pay/profit	84.8	5.4	3.7	1.4	3.4	0.0	1.2	100.0	94.0	169
Unemployed	74.2	12.1	9.1	3.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	100.0	87.5	822
Student	(71.2)	(11.0)	(14.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	100.0	(85.4)	30

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Place of delivery							Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Public health facility		Home		Outside of Samoa					
	Government hospital	Government health centre	Respondent's home	Other home	Health facility	Home	Other			
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	64.1	15.8	13.5	5.1	0.0	1.0	0.4	100.0	81.0	258
Second	73.4	14.3	9.1	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.5	100.0	88.5	214
Middle	76.7	11.6	8.1	2.9	0.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	89.0	197
Fourth	83.2	7.7	4.9	2.7	0.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	92.4	207
Richest	87.7	2.6	3.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	2.4	100.0	95.9	156

¹ MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Women's Religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' and 'Unpaid work' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Person assisting at delivery						Percent delivered by C-section				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
	Skilled attendant		Other			No attendant	Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains		Total ²
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/Friend	Other							
Total	32.1	56.8	7.0	3.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	88.9	5.0	3.5	8.4	1,032
Area												
Urban	30.6	66.0	2.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	100.0	96.7	8.4	4.8	13.2	169
Rural	32.4	55.1	7.9	3.7	0.3	0.7	100.0	87.4	4.3	3.2	7.5	863
Region												
Apia Urban Area	30.6	66.0	2.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	100.0	96.7	8.4	4.8	13.2	169
North West Upolu	25.9	61.0	7.4	5.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	86.9	3.7	2.6	6.3	429
Rest of Upolu	37.7	49.6	6.8	3.7	0.6	1.7	100.0	87.3	6.2	5.7	12.0	242
Savaii	40.2	48.6	10.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	88.8	3.2	1.4	4.6	193
Education^B												
Secondary	31.1	56.4	8.4	3.0	0.2	0.9	100.0	87.5	4.4	2.9	7.3	726
Higher	34.7	58.8	2.9	2.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	93.6	6.9	4.7	11.6	282
Age at most recent live birth												
Less than 20	31.3	62.3	1.4	2.4	0.0	2.5	100.0	93.7	3.9	1.6	5.5	87
20-34	30.8	57.8	7.1	3.4	0.4	0.6	100.0	88.6	4.2	3.6	7.8	770
35-49	38.2	49.9	9.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.1	9.1	3.8	12.9	175
Number of antenatal care visits^A												
None	16.6	26.6	37.4	13.6	2.0	3.7	100.0	43.3	1.5	0.0	1.5	59
1-3 visits	36.5	50.6	9.6	3.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	87.1	1.3	3.3	4.7	251
4+ visits	31.6	61.6	3.7	2.2	0.3	0.6	100.0	93.2	6.5	3.8	10.3	721
8+ visits	26.9	66.5	5.2	0.2	0.9	0.4	100.0	93.3	8.8	1.2	9.9	221
Place of delivery^A												
Home	11.2	14.3	60.5	11.0	0.7	2.2	100.0	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	114
Health facility	34.7	62.4	0.4	1.8	0.3	0.4	100.0	97.1	5.6	3.9	9.5	914
Women's religion^B												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	32.4	57.9	6.0	2.7	0.5	0.4	100.0	90.3	3.8	2.9	6.7	259
Roman Catholic	29.2	57.6	8.2	3.6	0.0	1.4	100.0	86.8	6.2	2.6	8.8	154
Later Day Saints	37.1	53.8	6.6	1.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	90.9	4.9	2.3	7.2	193
Methodist	30.5	53.9	10.2	3.1	0.0	2.3	100.0	84.4	3.6	4.5	8.1	119
Assembly of God	31.2	57.5	6.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.7	4.1	6.1	10.3	182
Other religion	30.0	60.2	5.3	3.6	0.4	0.5	100.0	90.2	8.5	2.7	11.2	124

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

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Person assisting at delivery						Percent delivered by C-section						
	Skilled attendant		Other				No attendant	Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/Friend	Other								
Women's employment status^A													
Work for pay/profit	33.7	60.6	2.9	1.5	0.0	1.3	100.0	94.4	4.8	0.9	5.7	169	
Unemployed	32.2	55.3	8.0	3.5	0.4	0.5	100.0	87.5	4.9	4.2	9.0	822	
Student	(17.0)	(74.8)	(4.3)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(91.9)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(8.7)	30	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	34.8	48.3	9.6	5.5	1.0	0.7	100.0	83.1	3.5	4.7	8.2	258	
Second	32.7	58.8	6.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.5	1.8	2.2	4.0	214	
Middle	28.9	57.5	11.0	1.1	0.0	1.5	100.0	86.4	6.4	2.4	8.7	197	
Fourth	36.6	55.8	4.0	2.5	0.4	0.8	100.0	92.3	4.8	5.1	9.9	207	
Richest	24.8	68.8	2.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.6	10.2	2.4	12.5	156	

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

² MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; "Missing" in "Number of antenatal care visits" and "Place of delivery", 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' and 'Unpaid work' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

6.7 BIRTHWEIGHT

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (LBW), defined as a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days with more than 80% of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood such as lower IQ and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular problems.^{61,62}

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.^{63,64,65} 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.^{66,67} Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.^{68,69}

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- 61 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.
 - 62 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.
 - 63 Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." *Epidemiologic Reviews* 32, no. 1 (2010): 5-25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.
 - 64 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.
 - 65 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.
 - 66 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.
 - 67 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.
 - 68 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.
 - 69 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.

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among the unweighed, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighed are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low and middle-income countries and can further bias LBW estimates.⁷⁰ 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.⁷¹ This method comprises a single imputation allowing births with missing birthweights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 per cent of data heaped on 2500 g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

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

70 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.

71 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	33.2	11.6	86.0	1,032	4.7	7.7	15.7	488
Area								
Urban	37.5	9.9	94.8	169	3.2	8.6	13.1	83
Rural	32.4	11.9	84.3	863	5.0	7.6	16.3	405
Region								
Apia Urban Area	37.5	9.9	94.8	169	3.2	8.6	13.1	83
North West Upolu	28.7	9.4	85.0	429	5.3	6.5	13.6	173
Rest of Upolu	28.5	13.9	85.0	242	6.6	12.2	29.2	116
Savaai	45.7	14.9	81.9	193	2.8	4.6	7.4	117
Education^C								
Secondary	31.2	12.0	84.8	726	4.1	8.2	16.3	331
Higher	37.3	11.1	90.8	282	4.8	6.7	13.4	144
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20 years	34.0	8.6	88.6	87	(1.3)	(2.2)	(3.5)	39
20-34 years	33.2	12.4	86.5	770	5.5	8.6	17.0	370
35-49 years	33.1	9.4	82.7	175	2.5	6.2	15.9	79
Birth order of most recent live birth								
1	38.3	9.3	91.1	226	4.2	2.5	10.4	114
2-3	34.2	12.2	87.0	365	7.5	6.5	17.2	177
4-5	34.0	12.9	84.5	267	2.0	10.4	14.5	134
6+	23.3	11.2	79.9	174	3.1	14.9	23.8	63
Women's religion^C								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	35.1	12.4	86.5	259	3.8	9.9	16.9	130
Roman Catholic	33.3	5.6	89.1	154	7.9	3.2	18.0	66
Later Day Saints	32.5	12.2	86.4	193	4.4	8.6	14.4	88
Methodist	40.1	12.7	87.6	119	10.1	2.4	12.4	66
Assembly of God	29.0	12.4	81.5	182	0.0	6.6	12.4	79
Other religion	30.1	13.9	86.1	124	3.5	14.3	20.7	59
Women's employment status^C								
Work for pay/profit	25.2	12.3	91.8	169	5.2	5.8	16.3	70
Unemployed	35.2	11.4	84.3	822	4.5	7.5	14.9	400
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	28.3	8.8	75.0	258	3.3	6.0	13.2	99
Second	41.5	8.2	88.3	214	8.2	6.9	21.2	118
Middle	23.2	18.0	86.7	197	3.0	10.4	15.0	84
Fourth	39.6	14.0	92.5	207	3.6	9.6	15.8	115
Richest	34.3	9.5	91.8	156	4.5	5.5	11.0	72

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 birth-weight typically requires adjustment for missing birth-weights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birth-weight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.
- C The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Missing' in 'Place of delivery', 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' and 'Unpaid work' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.
- () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

6.8 POST-NATAL CARE

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.6 million newborns annually die in the first month of life⁷² and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth⁷³, which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur⁷⁴.

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

In Samoa, all health facilities are offering Post-Natal Care Services. They have their own schedule times based on their appointments and the mother's condition during labor and delivery time. Maternal and child health (MCH) services, including Family Planning, are provided through 14 public and private primary and secondary health care institutions under the direction of the Ministry of Health. The 14 include one national hospital, the Tupua Tamasese Meaole (TTM) Hospital, MT2 hospital and six district hospitals, as well as four community health centres and two private health clinics. Mothers delivered by Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) are also encouraged to have their post-natal check at a nearest hospital or they may be seen/follow-up by Midwives or Registered Nurses during their home visits. In fact, not only for the mother to post-natally checks but the baby as well to make sure that he/she should be fully immunized. The ministry also to ensure equal access to quality EPI services for the children and as well as pregnant women.

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.⁷⁵ 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.

72 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.

73 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.

74 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.

75 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.

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.⁷⁶ Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath. Table TM.8.5 shows the percent distribution of most recent live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility by the type of instrument used to cut the umbilical cord and the substance applied to the cord.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Duration of stay in health facility							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
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing				
Total	9.9	10.0	6.0	58.2	14.9	1.0	100.0	79.1	914	
Area										
Urban	5.8	12.2	3.6	57.3	19.7	1.4	100.0	80.7	162	
Rural	10.8	9.6	6.6	58.3	13.8	0.9	100.0	78.7	752	
Region										
Apia Urban Area	5.8	12.2	3.6	57.3	19.7	1.4	100.0	80.7	162	
North West Upolu	9.0	12.9	6.8	57.5	12.8	1.0	100.0	77.1	379	
Rest of Upolu	13.1	5.9	6.0	57.8	16.7	0.5	100.0	80.4	215	
Savaii	12.1	6.5	6.7	61.1	12.5	1.1	100.0	80.2	158	
Education^A										
Secondary	11.5	9.4	5.2	59.3	13.8	0.8	100.0	78.3	635	
Higher	6.3	10.7	8.5	56.1	17.1	1.4	100.0	81.6	262	
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	10.6	4.0	3.2	62.2	20.1	0.0	100.0	85.4	82	
20-34	8.9	10.5	6.5	59.0	14.3	0.8	100.0	79.9	680	
35-49	14.0	11.4	5.4	52.0	14.7	2.5	100.0	72.1	152	
Type of delivery										
Vaginal birth	10.4	10.8	6.7	62.6	8.4	1.1	100.0	77.7	827	
C-section	5.4	2.7	0.0	15.5	76.5	0.0	100.0	91.9	87	
Women's religion^A										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	7.7	9.4	4.3	64.0	13.2	1.3	100.0	81.6	233	
Roman Catholic	11.3	11.3	1.6	59.0	15.4	1.4	100.0	76.0	139	
Later Day Saints	10.7	8.3	5.2	60.3	15.0	0.6	100.0	80.5	174	
Methodist	11.9	9.6	12.7	53.6	10.8	1.3	100.0	77.1	102	
Assembly of God	6.7	9.8	6.6	57.0	18.9	1.0	100.0	82.5	154	
Other religion	14.4	13.2	9.7	47.1	15.7	0.0	100.0	72.4	112	
Women's employment status^A										
Work for pay/profit	11.0	11.0	5.8	58.0	13.7	0.4	100.0	77.5	159	
Unemployed	9.9	10.1	6.0	58.0	15.2	0.9	100.0	79.1	719	
Student	(8.3)	(3.7)	(2.8)	(62.5)	(19.0)	(3.8)	100.0	(84.2)	26	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	9.3	9.9	4.4	58.5	16.5	1.3	100.0	79.4	209	
Second	12.2	12.3	7.6	57.8	10.0	0.3	100.0	75.3	189	
Middle	6.2	10.6	4.1	64.9	13.4	0.9	100.0	82.3	175	
Fourth	14.1	9.0	7.4	51.4	17.1	1.0	100.0	75.9	191	
Richest	7.0	8.0	7.0	58.9	17.7	1.5	100.0	83.5	150	

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

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' and 'Unpaid work' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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			
Total	83.8	10.0	4.4	2.0	3.1	5.6	74.9	100.0	85.0	1,032
Sex of newborn										
Male	82.4	9.6	3.4	2.5	2.3	4.2	77.9	100.0	83.4	519
Female	85.3	10.5	5.4	1.4	3.8	7.0	71.9	100.0	86.6	512
Area										
Urban	86.8	11.3	4.7	1.7	1.5	4.6	76.2	100.0	88.1	169
Rural	83.3	9.8	4.4	2.0	3.4	5.8	74.7	100.0	84.3	863
Region										
Apia Urban Area	86.8	11.3	4.7	1.7	1.5	4.6	76.2	100.0	88.1	169
North West Upolu	86.2	7.7	4.9	1.4	4.8	5.9	75.3	100.0	87.1	429
Rest of Upolu	80.3	11.5	2.8	3.6	2.1	6.9	73.0	100.0	81.6	242
Savaii	80.3	12.4	5.0	1.4	1.8	4.1	75.4	100.0	81.6	193
Education^A										
Primary	83.4	9.1	4.0	1.4	3.1	6.0	76.3	100.0	84.4	726
Secondary	86.3	12.2	5.8	3.6	3.2	4.6	70.6	100.0	87.7	282
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	77.6	7.9	4.6	1.4	2.9	8.7	74.4	100.0	77.6	87
20-34	85.2	10.7	4.4	1.6	3.4	5.2	74.7	100.0	86.6	770
35-49	81.1	8.4	4.5	3.9	1.7	5.6	76.0	100.0	81.4	175
Place of delivery										
Home	62.8	23.0	3.9	1.1	3.3	3.6	65.0	100.0	66.9	114
Health facility	86.6	8.5	4.5	2.1	3.1	5.7	76.2	100.0	87.4	914
Women's religion^D										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	83.6	12.9	5.1	4.2	2.5	4.8	70.5	100.0	85.0	259
Roman Catholic	84.4	9.1	4.7	1.5	0.7	7.6	76.3	100.0	85.7	154
Later Day Saints	88.4	12.1	4.8	0.5	3.0	5.1	74.6	100.0	89.6	193
Methodist	85.2	7.3	2.9	4.0	4.1	5.2	76.5	100.0	86.8	119
Assembly of God	78.5	7.4	5.0	0.7	3.7	5.4	77.9	100.0	78.5	182
Other religion	83.3	8.5	2.8	0.0	5.5	6.1	77.1	100.0	84.6	124
Women's employment status^D										
Work for pay/profit	88.2	11.4	3.8	3.4	1.0	5.1	75.3	100.0	89.9	169
Unpaid work	82.8	9.9	4.6	1.5	3.5	5.4	75.1	100.0	83.9	822
Unemployed	(87.0)	(9.1)	(4.1)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(71.8)	100.0	(87.0)	30

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

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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			
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	76.2	8.5	5.0	1.9	3.0	5.5	76.0	100.0	79.0	258
Second	85.3	7.3	3.9	0.7	4.6	3.6	79.9	100.0	85.3	214
Middle	88.1	13.7	3.8	2.2	1.9	4.6	73.7	100.0	88.5	197
Fourth	84.3	10.3	3.6	2.2	1.7	3.9	78.3	100.0	84.7	207
Richest	88.6	11.4	5.9	3.2	4.5	11.8	63.3	100.0	90.2	156

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 background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Missing' in 'Place of delivery'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' and 'Unpaid work' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.
- () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns					Provider of first PNC visit for newborns				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Outside of country/ Samoa	Total	Medical Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Total	6.8	90.9	0.5	1.8	100.0	36.7	59.5	3.8	100.0	201
Sex of newborn										
Male	8.4	89.7	0.0	1.8	100.0	39.8	54.2	6.0	100.0	93
Female	5.4	91.8	1.0	1.8	100.0	34.0	64.0	1.9	100.0	108
Area										
Urban	4.3	84.3	3.2	8.2	100.0	57.0	43.0	0.0	100.0	32
Rural	7.3	92.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	32.7	62.7	4.6	100.0	169
Region										
Apia Urban Area	4.3	84.3	3.2	8.2	100.0	57.0	43.0	0.0	100.0	32
North West Upolu	6.6	92.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	20.3	74.5	5.2	100.0	81
Rest of Upolu	(2.6)	(97.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(35.7)	(61.7)	(2.6)	100.0	49
Savaii	(14.6)	(85.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(54.6)	(39.7)	(5.7)	100.0	39
Education^A										
Primary	5.4	93.3	0.0	1.3	100.0	36.3	60.1	3.6	100.0	128
Secondary	8.3	87.4	1.5	2.7	100.0	38.9	58.1	3.0	100.0	70
Age at most recent live birth										
20-34	7.0	91.5	0.7	0.8	100.0	34.1	61.7	4.2	100.0	155
35-49	(9.1)	(87.4)	(0.0)	(3.5)	100.0	(40.5)	(55.7)	(3.8)	100.0	32
Place of delivery^A										
Home	(24.2)	(75.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(19.8)	(58.7)	(21.5)	100.0	36
Health facility	3.1	94.1	0.6	2.2	100.0	40.3	59.7	0.0	100.0	165
Women's religion^A										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	8.1	88.0	1.6	2.3	100.0	38.9	59.2	1.9	100.0	64
Roman Catholic	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(49.1)	(50.9)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Later Day Saints	(2.3)	(93.9)	(0.0)	(3.8)	100.0	(47.6)	(50.2)	(2.3)	100.0	39
Assembly of God	(8.7)	(91.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(32.3)	(60.2)	(7.4)	100.0	31
Women's employment status^A										
Work for pay/profit	(11.3)	(86.9)	(0.0)	(1.9)	100.0	(47.2)	(49.1)	(3.7)	100.0	33
Unemployed	6.2	91.9	0.7	1.3	100.0	35.9	60.0	4.0	100.0	160

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

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	<u>Location of first PNC visit for newborns</u>				<u>Provider of first PNC visit for newborns</u>				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth	
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Outside of country/ Samoa	Total	Medical Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Traditional birth attendant		Total
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(6.8)	(93.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(19.8)	(76.1)	(4.0)	100.0	48
Second	(6.9)	(93.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(30.4)	(62.7)	(6.9)	100.0	35
Middle	(5.2)	(94.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(44.7)	(52.4)	(2.9)	100.0	43
Fourth	(9.1)	(85.5)	(2.9)	(2.6)	100.0	(41.9)	(52.4)	(5.7)	100.0	37
Richest	(6.4)	(86.8)	(0.0)	(6.8)	100.0	(49.1)	(50.9)	(0.0)	100.0	39
<p>A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Missing' in 'Place of delivery'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing', 'Student' and 'Unpaid work' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.</p> <p>() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases</p>										

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath of child, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth ³	Never bathed ^A	DK/Don't remember		
Total	73.2	30.5	45.3	9.5	44.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,032
Sex of newborn									
Male	71.1	28.7	43.6	9.3	46.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	519
Female	75.4	32.2	47.0	9.8	42.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	512
Area									
Urban	71.9	27.6	40.0	11.1	48.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	169
Rural	73.5	31.0	46.3	9.2	44.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	863
Region									
Apia Urban Area	71.9	27.6	40.0	11.1	48.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	169
North West Upolu	73.0	32.9	43.7	9.6	46.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	429
Rest of Upolu	73.6	35.4	47.7	8.8	43.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	242
Savaii	74.4	21.4	50.2	8.8	40.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	193
Education^B									
Primary	72.4	31.0	47.8	8.2	43.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	726
Secondary	75.9	29.3	39.2	12.7	47.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	282
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	76.4	29.1	43.1	9.9	47.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87
20-34	73.8	32.2	42.8	10.2	46.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	770
35-49	69.2	23.4	57.1	6.4	36.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	175
Place of delivery^B									
Home	70.7	25.5	65.6	7.5	26.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	114
Health facility	73.6	31.2	42.8	9.7	47.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	914
Women's religion^B									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	74.4	31.9	48.8	8.0	43.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	259
Roman Catholic	69.2	26.5	37.1	11.6	49.5	0.0	1.8	100.0	154
Later Day Saints	76.2	33.0	43.0	10.8	46.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	193
Methodist	76.2	30.5	41.6	8.7	49.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	119
Assembly of God	68.7	26.4	49.8	11.1	39.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	182
Other religion	75.1	34.4	48.4	6.6	44.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	124
Women's employment status^B									
Work for pay/profit	75.0	38.5	41.2	9.1	49.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	169
Unemployed	73.5	28.2	46.4	9.7	43.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	822
Student	(63.1)	(37.1)	(46.2)	(10.7)	(43.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath of child, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth ³	Never bathed ^A	DK/Don't remember		
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	70.4	32.3	45.8	9.4	44.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	258
Second	76.8	27.2	45.0	8.3	45.6	0.3	0.9	100.0	214
Middle	70.9	31.9	50.3	8.6	40.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	197
Fourth	77.0	30.0	42.3	9.5	48.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	207
Richest	70.9	30.6	42.4	12.8	44.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	156

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 background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Missing' in 'Place of delivery'; 'No religion' in 'Women's Religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' and 'Unpaid work' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and percentage of cords cut with clean instruments and what substance was applied to the cord, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	<u>Instrument used to cut the cord</u>					Total	<u>Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:</u>		<u>SubstancesB applied to the cord</u>			Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ²	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Other	DK		Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument ^{1,A}	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance		
Total	9.2	0.8	67.7	2.5	19.9	100.0	67.2	64.4	5.2	18.5	69.8	23.7	118
Sex of newborn													
Male	(9.6)	(0.0)	(68.3)	(2.9)	(19.3)	100.0	(69.4)	(67.2)	(5.2)	(15.9)	(77.6)	(21.1)	55
Female	8.9	1.4	67.2	2.2	20.4	100.0	65.3	61.9	5.2	20.7	63.1	25.9	63

¹ MICS indicator TM.17 - Cord cut with clean instrument

² MICS indicator TM.18 - Nothing harmful applied to cord

A Clean instruments are all new blades and boiled or sterilised used blades or scissors

B Substances include: Chlorhexidine, other antiseptic (such as alcohol, spirit, gentian violet), mustard oil, ash, animal dung and others. Mustard oil, ash and animal dung are considered harmful

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

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
Total	40.3	40.2	49.7	48.5	55.0	23.7	39.0	56.0	1,032
Sex of newborn									
Male	38.9	39.8	49.7	47.8	55.0	22.5	37.3	56.3	519
Female	41.8	40.7	49.8	49.1	55.1	24.9	40.7	55.8	512
Area									
Urban	44.7	47.0	54.4	51.8	58.4	32.1	48.8	58.8	169
Rural	39.5	38.9	48.8	47.8	54.4	22.1	37.1	55.5	863
Region									
Apia Urban Area	44.7	47.0	54.4	51.8	58.4	32.1	48.8	58.8	169
North West Upolu	39.1	35.4	46.2	44.2	51.4	16.2	37.0	52.0	429
Rest of Upolu	45.2	46.1	62.0	60.6	68.6	28.0	42.3	69.7	242
Savaii	33.1	37.6	38.2	39.9	43.1	27.7	30.7	45.5	193
Education^A									
Secondary	39.9	40.1	48.1	46.5	63.1	29.3	38.4	54.7	726
Higher	40.6	39.5	53.5	53.0	53.6	22.5	40.0	58.6	282
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	46.7	46.1	56.1	53.2	60.4	28.0	45.5	60.1	87
20-34	40.3	38.8	49.5	48.2	55.1	22.6	39.0	54.9	770
35-49	37.5	43.4	47.6	47.1	52.0	26.2	35.8	53.2	175
Place of delivery^A									
Home	38.2	34.3	38.7	37.9	46.2	19.6	24.1	46.8	114
Health facility	40.6	41.0	51.1	49.7	56.1	24.1	40.7	57.1	914
Women's religion^A									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	36.3	38.8	50.0	51.1	55.4	24.4	40.3	56.4	259
Roman Catholic	43.4	39.3	51.7	52.9	57.7	22.1	40.7	60.0	154
Later Day Saints	44.6	44.6	51.5	46.5	54.0	21.5	41.8	54.5	193
Methodist	37.4	39.7	48.4	44.3	53.0	27.0	37.2	54.0	119
Assembly of God	40.7	39.1	48.0	46.2	53.9	24.8	35.3	54.4	182
Other religion	40.7	39.8	47.6	47.9	56.2	22.9	37.1	57.1	124

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:						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
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation	Weight assessment			
Women's employment status^A									
Work for pay/profit	34.8	32.9	42.8	47.6	51.6	25.1	46.1	52.7	169
Unemployed	41.5	41.5	51.1	49.1	56.0	23.2	38.0	57.0	822
Student	(35.1)	(38.2)	(41.1)	(34.7)	(41.1)	(27.3)	(30.6)	(41.1)	30
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	39.3	41.2	50.7	47.5	56.6	22.3	37.1	57.3	258
Second	40.6	40.0	46.9	46.7	54.9	21.6	35.5	56.0	214
Middle	41.1	38.7	49.3	49.8	53.2	24.4	40.1	53.2	197
Fourth	37.4	37.2	47.9	44.2	50.8	20.9	35.6	52.5	207
Richest	44.7	44.8	55.1	56.3	60.6	31.8	50.1	62.3	156

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

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Missing' in 'Place of delivery'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' and 'Unpaid work' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for mothers ^B						Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit			
Total	81.8	4.3	1.2	0.5	2.6	2.8	88.3	100.0	82.7	1,032
Sex of newborn										
Male	81.4	5.7	1.5	0.4	2.3	1.8	87.9	100.0	82.9	519
Female	82.2	2.9	0.9	0.7	2.9	3.8	88.8	100.0	82.5	512
Area										
Urban	87.5	5.4	2.3	0.9	2.3	3.1	85.9	100.0	88.9	169
Rural	80.7	4.1	1.0	0.5	2.7	2.7	88.8	100.0	81.5	863
Region										
Apia Urban Area	87.5	5.4	2.3	0.9	2.3	3.1	85.9	100.0	88.9	169
North West Upolu	84.6	1.8	1.0	0.0	3.7	2.3	90.8	100.0	84.6	429
Rest of Upolu	72.7	5.5	1.3	1.1	2.1	4.7	85.3	100.0	74.3	242
Savaii	82.1	7.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	88.9	100.0	83.7	193
Education^D										
Primary	80.9	4.1	0.3	0.2	2.8	2.5	90.1	100.0	81.9	726
Secondary	85.7	4.9	3.2	0.9	2.3	3.9	84.1	100.0	86.5	282
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	75.0	2.3	0.0	0.3	4.3	2.7	90.4	100.0	75.0	87
20-34	83.3	4.0	1.1	0.5	2.5	3.2	88.5	100.0	83.8	770
35-49	78.6	6.5	2.4	0.9	2.1	1.3	86.8	100.0	81.7	175
Place of delivery^D										
Home	63.3	11.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	3.3	79.6	100.0	65.1	114
Health facility	84.3	3.4	1.1	0.4	2.7	2.6	89.5	100.0	85.1	914
Type of delivery										
Vaginal birth	80.9	4.2	1.2	0.4	2.7	2.8	88.5	100.0	81.7	945
C-section	92.4	5.1	1.6	1.9	1.5	3.2	86.6	100.0	94.0	87
Women's religion^D										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	82.8	6.9	0.5	0.8	1.7	1.9	88.2	100.0	84.3	259
Roman Catholic	81.1	3.5	1.5	0.0	2.4	5.1	86.2	100.0	82.2	154
Later Day Saints	85.6	3.8	1.1	0.2	2.4	2.8	89.6	100.0	85.9	193
Methodist	80.7	3.7	3.0	1.1	3.1	2.6	86.4	100.0	81.8	119
Assembly of God	77.1	3.7	0.4	0.9	1.8	1.3	91.9	100.0	77.6	182
Other religion	83.0	2.3	1.9	0.2	5.5	4.2	85.9	100.0	83.5	124

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

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for mothers ^B						Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit			
Women's employment status^D										
Work for pay/profit	87.2	5.6	2.0	0.2	0.6	4.9	86.7	100.0	88.9	169
Unpaid work	80.9	4.2	1.1	0.5	2.8	2.1	89.2	100.0	81.6	822
Unemployed	(84.3)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(4.3)	(6.5)	(6.9)	(80.9)	100.0	(84.3)	30
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	72.5	3.3	0.9	1.1	3.3	1.9	89.6	100.0	74.2	258
Second	82.0	4.4	1.2	0.0	3.3	2.1	88.1	100.0	82.5	214
Middle	87.6	2.6	1.6	0.7	0.0	1.5	93.7	100.0	87.6	197
Fourth	83.5	5.3	1.0	0.3	2.7	2.0	88.6	100.0	84.3	207
Richest	87.5	6.7	1.6	0.6	3.5	8.1	79.4	100.0	88.8	156

¹MICS 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 background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Missing' in 'Place of delivery'; 'No religion' in 'Women's Religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' and 'Unpaid work' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.
 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers			Total	Provider of first PNC visit for mothers			Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Outside of country / Samoa		Medical Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Traditional birth attendant		
Total	8.3	86.0	5.7	100.0	35.4	60.9	3.7	100.0	89
Sex of newborn									
Male	(7.7)	(83.1)	(9.2)	100.0	(42.8)	(53.0)	(4.1)	100.0	52
Female	(9.1)	(90.0)	(0.9)	100.0	(25.3)	(71.5)	(3.2)	100.0	38
Area									
Urban	(14.7)	(77.1)	(8.2)	100.0	(48.5)	(51.5)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Rural	6.6	88.4	5.0	100.0	32.0	63.3	4.7	100.0	71

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	
Total	85.0	82.7	80.4	12.7	1,032
Sex of newborn					
Male	83.4	82.9	79.5	13.2	519
Female	86.6	82.5	81.3	12.3	512
Area					
Urban	88.1	88.9	86.6	9.6	169
Rural	84.3	81.5	79.2	13.3	863
Region					
Apia Urban Area	88.1	88.9	86.6	9.6	169
North West Upolu	87.1	84.6	82.9	11.2	429
Rest of Upolu	81.6	74.3	72.8	16.8	242
Savaai	81.6	83.7	78.9	13.7	193
Education^A					
Secondary	84.4	81.9	79.3	13.0	726
Higher	87.7	86.5	84.6	10.4	282
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	77.6	75.0	74.0	21.4	87
20-34	86.6	83.8	81.5	11.1	770
35-49	81.4	81.7	78.7	15.5	175
Place of delivery^A					
Home	66.9	65.1	58.7	26.7	114
Health facility	87.4	85.1	83.3	10.8	914
Type of delivery					
Vaginal birth	84.2	81.7	79.3	13.5	945
C-section	93.2	94.0	92.1	4.8	87
Women's religion^A					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	85.0	84.3	80.3	11.1	259
Roman Catholic	85.7	82.2	79.9	11.9	154
Later Day Saints	89.6	85.9	84.1	8.7	193
Methodist	86.8	81.8	79.9	11.3	119
Assembly of God	78.5	77.6	76.0	20.0	182
Other religion	84.6	83.5	82.3	14.2	124
Women's employment status^A					
Work for pay/profit	89.9	88.9	86.5	7.6	169
Unemployed	83.9	81.6	79.2	13.7	822
Student	(87.0)	(84.3)	(84.3)	(13.0)	30
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	79.0	74.2	71.2	18.0	258
Second	85.3	82.5	81.0	13.1	214
Middle	88.5	87.6	85.7	9.6	197
Fourth	84.7	84.3	81.2	12.3	207
Richest	90.2	88.8	86.9	7.9	156
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 background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Missing' in 'Place of delivery'; 'No religion' in 'Women's Religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' and 'Unpaid work' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.					
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases					

6.9 SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing the risk of HIV transmission. The consistent use of condoms during sex, especially when non-regular or multiple partners are involved, is particularly important for reducing the spread of HIV.^{77,78} A set of questions was administered to all women and men 15-49 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection. Tables TM.10.1W and TM.10.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex.

Certain behaviour at a young age may create, increase, or perpetuate risk of exposure to HIV. Such behaviour includes sex at an early age and women having sex with older men.²⁰ Tables TM.10.2W and 10.2M show the percentage of women age 15-24 years with such key sexual behaviour indicators.

77 UNAIDS et al. Fast-Tracking Combination Prevention - Towards reducing new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2015. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151019_JC2766_Fast-tracking_combination_prevention.pdf.

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women	Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹			
Total	76.2	65.6	1.1	4,139	(9.9)	46
Area						
Urban	70.7	58.0	0.6	849	(*)	5
Rural	77.7	67.6	1.3	3,290	(8.5)	42
Region						
Apia Urban Area	70.7	58.0	0.6	849	(*)	5
North West Upolu	78.1	67.9	0.9	1,471	(*)	13
Rest of Upolu	79.3	68.2	2.1	942	(*)	20
Savaii	75.3	66.4	1.0	878	(*)	9
Age						
15-24	41.3	34.5	1.5	1,538	(*)	23
15-19	17.3	13.2	0.3	806	(*)	2
15-17	7.8	5.8	0.5	479	(*)	2
18-19	31.2	24.1	0.0	327	(*)	0
20-24	67.8	58.0	2.8	732	(*)	20
25-29	92.7	85.6	1.3	611	(*)	8
30-39	97.8	88.3	0.8	986	(*)	8
40-49	98.5	78.9	0.8	1,004	(*)	8
Education^A						
Primary	76.5	62.5	0.7	110	(*)	1
Secondary	75.8	65.7	1.1	2,861	(6.8)	32
Higher	77.4	66.3	1.2	1,149	(*)	14
Marital status^A						
Ever married/in union	100.0	91.2	1.2	2,708	(6.7)	32
Never married/in union	31.3	17.2	1.0	1,425	(*)	14
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A						
Has functional difficulty	71.1	52.6	2.1	59	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	85.5	73.8	1.2	3,597	(10.7)	43
Women's religion^A						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	75.9	64.1	1.1	1,093	15.9	12
Roman Catholic	78.1	68.3	2.0	681	(*)	14
Later Day Saints	77.4	65.7	0.7	749	(*)	5
Methodist	73.7	64.1	0.5	514	(*)	3
Assembly of God	74.6	66.3	1.4	592	(*)	8
Other religion	76.9	65.5	0.7	503	(*)	4
Women's employment status^A						
Work for pay/profit	85.9	70.3	1.3	842	(*)	11
Unpaid work	87.1	78.7	1.5	50	(*)	1
Unemployed	88.1	77.5	1.3	2,582	4.1	35
Student	14.7	10.5	0.0	640	(*)	0
Incapable/other/missing	(76.2)	(61.4)	(0.0)	25	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	78.6	71.6	1.2	800	(*)	9
Second	77.0	66.0	1.3	790	(*)	10
Middle	76.9	65.9	0.9	831	(*)	7
Fourth	76.4	66.2	1.9	836	(*)	16
Richest	72.7	59.0	0.5	882	(*)	4

¹ MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships

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

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹			
Total	80.9	65.7	5.4	1,204	15.2	65
Area						
Urban	80.1	69.7	5.0	246	(*)	12
Rural	81.1	64.7	5.5	958	(14.8)	53
Region						
Apia Urban Area	80.1	69.7	5.0	246	(*)	12
North West Upolu	84.1	70.0	8.6	435	(12.0)	37
Rest of Upolu	80.9	69.7	5.2	275	(*)	14
Savaii	75.9	49.7	0.4	248	(*)	1
Age						
15-24	57.4	42.6	6.3	490	(19.2)	31
15-19	38.3	29.6	2.9	273	(*)	8
15-17	25.4	17.8	0.9	157	(*)	1
18-19	55.7	45.7	5.6	116	(*)	7
20-24	81.4	58.9	10.5	217	(*)	23
25-29	96.5	78.7	9.3	164	(*)	15
30-39	95.5	84.6	3.6	268	(*)	10
40-49	98.9	80.4	3.4	281	(*)	9
Education^A						
Primary	79.5	63.2	4.3	95	(*)	4
Secondary	77.7	62.4	5.3	841	(17.6)	45
Higher	91.3	76.7	6.2	264	(*)	16
Marital status^A						
Ever married/in union	100.0	92.0	5.5	598	(9.4)	33
Never married/in union	62.1	39.8	5.3	606	(21.1)	32
Men's religion^A						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	77.9	63.3	5.0	333	(*)	17
Roman Catholic	82.7	64.4	6.8	180	(*)	12
Later Day Saints	75.5	61.5	5.3	235	(*)	12
Methodist	85.3	66.8	5.2	157	(*)	8
Assembly of God	84.4	70.8	4.2	165	(*)	7
Other religion	85.9	72.9	6.5	132	(*)	9
Men's employment status^A						
Work for pay/profit	94.5	80.7	7.1	438	(12.8)	31
Unpaid work	91.5	67.7	2.3	208	(*)	5
Unemployed	81.4	65.3	5.4	364	(*)	20
Student	34.7	27.8	4.0	175	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	74.3	58.8	3.5	178	(*)	6
Second	79.5	61.0	4.5	272	(*)	12
Middle	83.0	66.8	6.4	244	(*)	18
Fourth	83.0	72.4	4.8	274	(*)	13
Richest	82.9	67.4	7.5	236	(*)	16

¹ MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships

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

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:				Percentage of women who never had sex ²	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years			A man 10 or more years older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴			
Total	41.3	0.9	1.5	1,538	79.3	1,133	10.6	30.6	531	10.3	163
Area											
Urban	35.8	0.1	0.7	331	78.4	271	5.9	39.2	93	11.3	37
Rural	42.9	1.2	1.7	1,208	79.5	862	11.6	28.8	438	10.0	126
Region											
Apia Urban Area	35.8	0.1	0.7	331	78.4	271	5.9	39.2	93	11.3	37
North West Upolu	46.7	0.9	1.4	568	76.3	394	11.3	28.0	223	(11.9)	62
Rest of Upolu	42.9	1.8	3.2	327	77.5	238	12.9	34.3	114	(13.0)	39
Savaii	35.8	1.1	0.7	312	87.2	230	10.5	24.2	101	(*)	24
Age											
15-19	17.3	0.9	0.3	806	90.1	738	6.3	46.4	106	17.9	49
15-17	7.8	0.9	0.5	479	95.9	459	(*)	(*)	28	(*)	12
18-19	31.2	0.9	0.0	327	80.6	279	1.8	47.4	79	(14.4)	37
20-24	67.8	1.0	2.8	732	59.1	395	11.6	26.6	425	6.9	113
20-22	58.6	1.2	3.3	442	64.5	280	9.3	31.0	215	9.5	67
23-24	81.8	0.7	1.9	291	46.0	115	14.0	22.2	210	(3.3)	47
Education^A											
Secondary	38.6	1.3	1.2	1,085	84.3	788	12.9	25.6	358	6.9	92
Higher	48.6	0.0	2.1	429	66.7	328	4.1	42.2	166	14.8	70
Marital status^A											
Ever married/in union	100.0	1.9	2.6	401	na	na	11.9	4.6	386	(*)	18
Never married/in union	20.7	0.6	1.1	1,133	79.3	1,133	7.0	100.0	145	10.6	145
Women's religion^A											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	40.4	0.3	0.9	404	77.6	310	7.2	35.2	132	9.5	46
Roman Catholic	41.3	1.0	4.5	225	78.1	169	12.4	34.2	80	(15.6)	27
Later Day Saints	43.9	1.3	1.0	278	78.4	199	11.1	32.7	99	(4.1)	32
Methodist	37.3	0.0	0.7	192	86.8	139	14.8	22.9	63	(*)	14
Assembly of God	41.9	3.0	1.3	252	81.7	177	13.3	22.0	92	(*)	20
Other religion	42.9	0.0	0.7	187	75.1	139	6.3	34.3	63	(*)	22

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:				Percentage of women who never had sex ²	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years			A man 10 or more years older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴			
Women's employment status^A											
Work for pay/profit	55.3	0.0	1.7	169	58.9	129	8.1	48.8	76	(8.7)	37
Unemployed	63.5	1.8	2.5	746	68.8	393	12.0	21.4	410	7.0	88
Student	9.8	0.2	0.0	603	91.2	594	2.5	87.1	38	(17.9)	34
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	45.8	1.3	1.2	300	85.1	191	17.7	20.4	128	(*)	26
Second	45.1	2.1	1.4	324	80.8	217	14.0	18.8	117	(*)	21
Middle	44.0	1.0	1.2	324	76.7	234	6.4	32.0	122	(8.6)	41
Fourth	40.8	0.0	3.0	300	75.1	237	7.0	41.3	100	(14.9)	41
Richest	30.2	0.2	0.6	291	79.9	254	3.7	53.0	65	(9.3)	34

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

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

³ MICS indicator TM.26 - Age-mixing among sexual partners

⁴ MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners

⁵ MICS indicator TM.28; Condom use with non-regular partners

na: not applicable

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' and 'Unpaid work' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of un-weighted cases.

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:					Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex ²							
Total	57.4	8.6	6.3	490	48.1	435	78.7	209	14.0	164	(19.2)	31
Area												
Urban	55.9	7.7	6.2	103	50.0	91	81.0	49	12.8	40	(*)	6
Rural	57.8	8.9	6.3	387	47.6	344	78.0	159	14.4	124	(*)	24
Region												
Apia Urban Area	55.9	7.7	6.2	103	50.0	91	81.0	49	12.8	40	(*)	6
North West Upolu	64.4	9.9	8.5	184	40.7	161	78.6	88	14.0	69	(*)	16
Rest of Upolu	57.6	9.7	7.0	108	46.5	99	(83.0)	48	(17.0)	40	(*)	8
Savaii	45.0	6.0	1.2	95	62.2	84	(*)	23	(*)	15	(*)	1
Age												
15-19	38.3	10.4	2.9	273	63.1	268	95.7	81	11.9	78	(*)	8
15-17	25.4	8.9	0.9	157	75.3	156	(100.0)	28	(7.4)	28	(*)	1
18-19	55.7	12.3	5.6	116	46.0	112	93.5	53	(14.4)	50	(*)	7
20-24	81.4	6.5	10.5	217	24.1	167	67.9	128	15.9	87	(*)	23
20-22	76.1	5.1	8.8	130	27.5	114	79.6	65	15.7	52	(*)	11
23-24	89.4	8.5	13.2	86	17.1	53	55.9	63	(16.3)	35	(*)	11
Education^A												
Secondary	53.0	8.5	6.1	369	52.9	328	77.2	143	14.6	111	(*)	23
Higher	77.0	8.4	8.9	92	26.1	81	81.4	52	(16.2)	42	(*)	8
Marital status^A												
Ever married/in union	100.0	12.0	15.0	56	na	na	18.6	55	(*)	10	(*)	8
Never married/in union	51.9	8.2	5.2	435	48.1	435	100.0	154	13.4	154	(*)	22
Men's religion^A												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	49.7	8.8	4.9	138	54.2	128	83.6	56	(9.7)	47	(*)	7
Roman Catholic	59.2	6.9	5.7	74	45.9	66	(75.7)	27	(*)	21	(*)	4
Later Day Saints	54.3	9.7	7.2	112	50.1	103	(83.7)	44	(11.4)	36	(*)	8
Methodist	63.7	5.3	8.8	51	(42.6)	43	(*)	22	(*)	15	(*)	4
Assembly of God	68.0	11.1	5.3	70	(40.4)	55	(75.4)	38	(16.6)	29	(*)	4
Other religion	(61.7)	(8.6)	(7.7)	46	(43.7)	41	(*)	21	(*)	16	(*)	4

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

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:				Percentage of men who never had sex ²	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years								
Men's employment status^A												
Work for pay/profit	79.3	5.8	9.5	115	28.3	85	61.2	66	14.9	41	(*)	11
Unpaid work	75.4	11.6	4.6	66	27.0	60	(91.6)	33	11.0	31	(*)	3
Unemployed	61.3	9.9	7.2	135	44.5	117	75.1	64	13.0	48	(*)	10
Student	32.1	8.0	2.7	167	67.9	167	(100.0)	41	14.7	41	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	46.5	5.7	4.6	80	61.8	69	(*)	27	(*)	19	(*)	4
Second	52.4	6.9	6.0	107	51.7	98	(82.4)	36	(*)	30	(*)	6
Middle	59.3	10.5	5.9	97	48.0	82	(72.9)	44	(10.4)	32	(*)	6
Fourth	62.2	12.7	5.0	101	44.0	87	76.5	54	(7.3)	41	(*)	5
Richest	64.2	7.0	9.4	105	38.4	98	89.9	48	15.9	43	(*)	10

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

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

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

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

na: not applicable

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' and in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

6.10 HIV

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission.²⁰ 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.^{19,20} 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.^{19,20} 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 Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 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 Samoa, that HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means and mosquito bites. 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 transmission to 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.²⁰

The following questions were asked in Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 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.^{19,20} 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.^{19,20} 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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 women
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	70.3	67.0	56.8	55.5	47.6	31.6	44.6	26.8	11.2	9.0	4,139
Area											
Urban	74.4	70.7	59.0	58.2	55.2	33.3	44.6	30.3	13.7	11.4	849
Rural	69.2	66.0	56.2	54.8	45.7	31.2	44.6	25.9	10.5	8.4	3,290
Region											
Apia Urban Area	74.4	70.7	59.0	58.2	55.2	33.3	44.6	30.3	13.7	11.4	849
North West Upolu	68.4	65.4	56.9	55.6	45.5	26.8	38.3	22.7	9.3	7.9	1,471
Rest of Upolu	73.2	70.5	59.4	58.4	46.2	33.2	50.6	23.8	8.4	7.4	942
Savaii	66.2	62.2	51.7	49.6	45.5	36.4	48.9	33.4	15.0	10.1	878
Age											
15-24 ¹	59.7	54.5	43.7	41.9	36.5	26.1	35.5	21.5	7.7	6.1	1,538
15-19	51.9	45.2	35.1	33.2	29.8	23.0	29.7	19.0	6.1	4.4	806
15-17	47.7	40.7	31.6	29.7	26.3	21.4	27.1	17.4	5.4	3.5	479
18-19	58.1	51.7	40.2	38.4	35.0	25.4	33.6	21.4	7.1	5.7	327
20-24	68.2	64.7	53.2	51.5	43.9	29.5	41.9	24.3	9.5	8.0	732
25-29	73.8	71.3	62.1	60.5	51.6	33.9	47.3	29.6	11.3	8.6	611
30-39	77.5	75.8	66.5	65.6	54.7	35.5	51.2	29.9	15.0	12.4	986
40-49	77.2	74.9	64.2	63.3	55.4	34.8	50.5	30.0	12.7	10.3	1,004
Education^B											
Primary	42.4	36.9	32.5	30.3	28.1	15.3	23.6	17.5	5.6	3.7	110
Secondary	66.9	63.6	54.4	52.9	44.8	28.9	41.6	23.4	9.5	7.6	2,861
Higher	81.8	78.9	65.9	65.0	56.8	40.2	54.3	36.1	15.9	13.1	1,149
Marital status^B											
Ever married/in union	74.9	72.9	63.4	62.3	52.6	34.1	49.0	28.8	12.7	10.3	2,708
Never married/in union	61.5	55.8	44.3	42.5	38.2	26.9	36.5	23.0	8.3	6.6	1,425
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^B											
Has functional difficulty	59.6	57.8	42.5	42.5	39.8	30.3	34.7	25.2	5.3	0.0	59
Has no functional difficulty	73.5	70.7	60.5	59.2	50.7	33.0	47.2	28.1	12.1	9.9	3,597

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

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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 women
	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			
Women's religion^B											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	73.6	69.6	58.2	57.1	51.7	36.3	48.4	29.7	11.8	9.0	1,093
Roman Catholic	73.2	70.0	59.4	57.5	48.8	30.0	44.6	27.1	10.5	8.5	681
Later Day Saints	68.3	66.3	55.5	54.5	46.3	32.2	45.6	27.2	11.9	10.1	749
Methodist	69.7	67.9	56.7	56.2	51.1	29.9	45.8	28.0	13.6	11.4	514
Assembly of God	62.1	58.1	51.7	49.7	38.0	27.0	35.6	19.7	7.1	6.2	592
Other religion	72.3	67.7	58.3	56.7	46.9	29.8	44.5	26.5	11.9	8.7	503
Women's employment status											
Work for pay/profit	80.9	78.1	68.8	67.5	60.6	36.8	51.0	31.9	14.7	12.8	842
Unpaid work	87.4	86.0	52.0	50.6	59.9	43.6	66.7	40.5	16.7	6.4	50
Unemployed	69.4	66.8	57.2	55.9	46.4	30.6	44.1	25.6	10.7	8.6	2,582
Student	58.1	51.4	39.6	38.3	34.2	27.2	35.8	23.5	7.9	5.8	640
Incapable/other/missing	(75.2)	(72.5)	(59.0)	(59.0)	(53.6)	(49.7)	(59.4)	(27.2)	(16.2)	(10.7)	25
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	61.3	58.1	50.0	48.1	37.7	28.6	39.0	20.5	8.0	6.9	800
Second	64.8	62.6	52.6	51.7	42.8	25.6	39.7	22.7	7.9	5.9	790
Middle	73.1	70.2	60.9	59.8	51.3	30.9	44.6	27.6	12.0	9.9	831
Fourth	72.8	68.3	56.8	55.5	49.3	37.7	48.4	29.4	13.1	10.1	836
Richest	78.2	74.6	62.9	61.5	56.0	34.7	50.7	32.8	14.5	11.8	882

¹MICS 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 background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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 sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	69.2	64.6	56.1	54.4	48.8	27.4	43.9	23.1	7.7	6.3	1,204
Area											
Urban	79.0	73.6	68.1	64.9	55.6	41.7	51.8	25.9	10.2	8.8	246
Rural	66.6	62.3	53.0	51.6	47.1	23.8	41.8	22.4	7.1	5.7	958
Region											
Apia Urban Area	79.0	73.6	68.1	64.9	55.6	41.7	51.8	25.9	10.2	8.8	246
North West Upolu	70.4	66.0	55.0	53.8	51.3	20.3	41.8	22.8	4.8	2.9	435
Rest of Upolu	64.3	60.0	50.4	49.0	38.6	16.8	40.1	18.8	2.5	2.5	275
Savaii	62.6	58.4	52.3	50.8	49.1	37.6	43.9	25.6	16.1	14.0	248
Age											
15-24 ¹	59.6	53.6	46.2	44.4	39.0	23.3	36.3	19.5	5.8	5.1	490
15-19	52.2	45.8	39.5	37.9	37.0	19.9	31.6	19.6	7.0	5.9	273
15-17	42.3	34.2	30.0	27.5	25.0	16.0	22.4	13.3	3.0	3.0	157
18-19	65.7	61.6	52.4	51.9	53.3	25.2	44.1	28.1	12.4	9.9	116
20-24	69.0	63.3	54.7	52.7	41.6	27.6	42.1	19.3	4.4	4.2	217
25-29	70.8	68.0	55.6	55.1	52.8	31.3	41.3	28.5	12.9	9.0	164
30-39	79.1	74.5	68.5	65.5	55.7	30.1	56.9	27.3	8.0	6.3	268
40-49	75.3	72.4	61.7	60.6	57.0	29.9	46.2	22.2	7.7	6.8	281
Education^B											
Primary	45.0	38.3	34.0	34.0	34.1	18.0	22.7	10.7	4.0	4.0	95
Secondary	65.6	61.3	51.8	50.4	45.7	24.9	42.1	21.7	6.8	5.9	841
Higher	88.8	84.0	78.0	74.6	64.5	38.9	56.3	31.1	12.2	8.4	264
Marital status^B											
Ever married/in union	75.9	71.8	64.3	62.4	55.1	30.8	49.5	26.7	9.7	8.2	598
Never married/in union	62.5	57.5	48.0	46.4	42.7	24.1	38.3	19.5	5.7	4.5	606

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

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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			
Men's religion^B											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	70.8	65.4	58.0	55.9	52.9	24.4	42.7	22.0	6.1	5.1	333
Roman Catholic	68.4	58.8	53.3	49.6	42.1	25.8	34.8	22.4	4.8	4.3	180
Later Day Saints	65.0	63.7	54.9	54.1	46.8	30.5	45.3	20.5	9.9	8.3	235
Methodist	71.5	66.5	53.5	52.7	46.5	27.3	48.3	28.1	7.9	7.3	157
Assembly of God	63.3	58.8	50.2	48.6	45.9	27.1	46.9	25.7	10.1	7.8	165
Other religion	77.5	76.6	67.1	66.1	57.6	32.7	47.9	22.3	8.8	5.6	132
Men's employment status^B											
Work for pay/profit	77.7	73.3	63.1	61.7	51.9	32.8	49.2	29.0	9.1	7.4	438
Unpaid work	70.2	65.5	59.0	57.8	58.4	25.4	49.9	15.0	7.1	7.1	208
Unemployed	60.5	56.9	47.8	46.0	39.7	22.7	35.1	19.2	5.6	4.5	364
Student	62.9	55.7	49.3	46.2	45.0	25.3	39.1	25.3	8.6	5.2	175
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	56.9	52.0	45.8	45.5	40.4	23.9	37.1	22.0	10.0	9.6	178
Second	58.0	56.0	44.9	44.6	42.2	19.2	37.2	18.4	6.3	4.9	272
Middle	70.1	68.5	59.9	58.6	52.7	24.3	46.9	25.2	7.1	5.7	244
Fourth	75.7	68.6	59.5	57.6	50.9	29.8	41.8	20.3	6.7	4.9	274
Richest	82.7	75.3	68.6	64.2	56.4	40.0	55.8	30.3	9.6	7.6	236

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 background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion of household head'; 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:									Number of women
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child		
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means 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	57.4	54.6	55.9	59.8	52.0	21.3	20.5	10.5	4,139	
Area										
Urban	60.9	58.9	60.7	63.6	56.6	22.4	21.7	10.7	849	
Rural	56.5	53.5	54.7	58.8	50.9	21.0	20.3	10.4	3,290	
Region										
Apia Urban Area	60.9	58.9	60.7	63.6	56.6	22.4	21.7	10.7	849	
North West Upolu	58.6	56.3	57.6	60.5	54.0	21.8	21.5	7.9	1,471	
Rest of Upolu	61.3	57.0	59.2	63.9	54.1	22.9	22.1	9.3	942	
Savaii	47.9	45.0	45.2	50.4	42.1	17.6	16.2	15.8	878	
Age										
15-24 ¹	41.2	39.7	40.6	43.4	37.4	14.5	14.2	16.3	1,538	
15-19	33.3	31.8	33.0	35.1	29.9	9.3	8.8	16.8	806	
15-17	27.6	26.2	27.6	29.6	24.2	7.2	6.7	18.1	479	
18-19	41.7	40.0	41.0	43.3	38.3	12.3	11.9	14.8	327	
20-24	50.0	48.3	49.0	52.4	45.7	20.2	20.1	15.7	732	
25-29	62.6	59.0	60.1	64.6	56.1	25.8	24.9	9.2	611	
30-39	69.3	65.5	67.1	72.0	62.9	27.2	26.0	5.5	986	
40-49	67.4	64.1	65.9	70.0	61.3	23.1	22.4	7.3	1,004	
Education^A										
Primary	31.6	30.8	31.6	33.6	28.8	15.7	14.6	8.8	110	
Secondary	55.0	51.7	53.5	56.9	49.9	19.2	18.5	10.0	2,861	
Higher	66.4	64.4	64.7	69.9	60.0	27.2	26.3	11.9	1,149	
Marital status^A										
Ever married/in union	65.6	62.1	63.4	67.7	59.5	24.9	24.0	7.1	2,708	
Never married/in union	41.9	40.4	42.0	44.6	38.0	14.4	14.0	16.9	1,425	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A										
Has functional difficulty	56.5	57.5	55.7	57.5	54.6	12.3	12.3	2.1	59	
Has no functional difficulty	61.5	58.4	59.8	63.9	55.8	23.3	22.5	9.6	3,597	

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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		
Women's religion^A									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	58.2	56.1	57.7	60.9	53.5	23.4	22.8	12.7	1,093
Roman Catholic	60.2	57.6	59.6	62.7	55.5	24.3	23.8	10.5	681
Later Day Saints	57.2	54.1	54.3	59.2	51.6	18.8	18.5	9.2	749
Methodist	58.2	55.5	57.1	60.9	52.8	18.9	18.3	8.8	514
Assembly of God	51.2	47.9	49.7	52.7	46.6	18.8	18.1	9.4	592
Other religion	58.8	54.9	55.9	61.5	50.5	21.4	19.4	10.8	503
Women's employment status									
Work for pay/profit	68.2	64.4	65.5	71.0	60.8	28.2	27.2	9.9	842
Unpaid work	76.9	78.9	81.7	83.1	73.1	26.5	26.5	4.3	50
Unemployed	58.2	55.4	56.6	60.3	53.3	21.0	20.3	9.1	2,582
Student	38.2	36.5	38.4	40.7	34.1	13.1	12.4	17.5	640
Incapable/other/missing	(58.4)	(57.5)	(59.6)	(68.1)	(43.6)	(19.1)	(19.1)	(7.1)	25
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	50.6	47.6	49.0	52.2	46.1	19.6	18.7	9.1	800
Second	52.9	48.5	50.5	55.0	46.0	16.5	15.8	9.8	790
Middle	59.6	56.8	59.0	62.4	54.7	20.6	19.8	10.7	831
Fourth	59.9	56.9	57.3	61.6	54.5	22.4	22.1	11.2	836
Richest	63.3	62.2	63.0	66.8	58.0	26.6	25.7	11.4	882

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

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who:									Number of men
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child		
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means 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	55.8	53.4	54.9	61.3	47.8	36.5	34.3	7.8	1,204	
Area										
Urban	58.1	59.8	59.8	65.2	52.4	40.9	38.3	13.8	246	
Rural	55.2	51.7	53.6	60.3	46.7	35.4	33.3	6.3	958	
Region										
Apia Urban Area	58.1	59.8	59.8	65.2	52.4	40.9	38.3	13.8	246	
North West Upolu	58.1	51.6	57.0	64.8	47.4	39.9	37.4	5.6	435	
Rest of Upolu	51.4	50.8	48.8	56.8	42.7	29.6	27.2	7.5	275	
Savaii	54.5	52.7	53.1	56.4	49.9	34.1	32.7	6.2	248	
Age										
15-24 ¹	41.6	41.3	42.4	47.6	36.1	28.9	25.8	12.1	490	
15-19	34.0	34.1	34.9	37.9	30.8	24.3	23.2	14.4	273	
15-17	23.1	22.0	22.8	26.5	19.4	15.7	13.9	15.8	157	
18-19	48.9	50.6	51.4	53.3	46.2	35.9	35.9	12.4	116	
20-24	51.1	50.3	51.8	59.8	42.7	34.6	29.0	9.2	217	
25-29	57.1	54.1	55.0	64.5	47.9	39.4	37.9	6.3	164	
30-39	71.5	66.6	68.1	74.4	60.7	42.6	40.6	4.7	268	
40-49	64.9	61.4	64.0	71.0	56.1	42.5	41.0	4.3	281	
Education^A										
Primary	35.9	27.9	34.2	38.0	26.0	23.0	22.2	6.9	95	
Secondary	52.6	51.4	52.3	58.3	46.3	33.6	31.3	7.3	841	
Higher	72.9	68.6	70.3	78.8	61.0	50.8	48.3	10.0	264	
Marital status^A										
Ever married/in union	65.6	61.3	63.1	70.5	56.2	39.1	37.4	5.5	598	
Never married/in union	46.1	45.5	46.8	52.3	39.6	34.1	31.2	10.1	606	

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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		
Men's religion^A									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	56.4	51.3	54.1	60.7	46.2	35.9	32.5	10.1	333
Roman Catholic	53.1	54.0	55.1	61.0	46.1	34.1	31.0	7.4	180
Later Day Saints	52.1	51.8	54.3	57.7	48.0	39.4	37.8	7.4	235
Methodist	60.2	59.5	59.4	68.1	50.6	38.2	36.1	3.4	157
Assembly of God	49.2	45.0	44.4	53.6	40.9	27.9	26.6	9.7	165
Other religion	67.1	63.2	64.8	71.0	59.2	45.7	44.8	6.6	132
Men's employment status^A									
Work for pay/profit	64.5	58.8	62.4	70.3	53.3	40.5	38.0	7.4	438
Unpaid work	58.6	57.1	56.9	63.2	50.6	46.3	43.6	7.1	208
Unemployed	48.3	49.2	50.2	55.6	43.3	28.2	26.3	4.9	364
Student	43.3	40.8	40.3	46.1	36.6	31.1	29.1	16.8	175
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	44.8	44.7	43.2	49.9	40.0	24.3	22.7	7.0	178
Second	48.6	46.3	49.2	53.3	42.2	36.0	33.4	4.7	272
Middle	58.3	55.6	56.1	61.7	52.0	40.9	40.1	8.4	244
Fourth	59.7	55.2	57.5	66.8	48.3	36.7	33.8	8.9	274
Richest	65.3	63.6	65.8	72.4	55.4	41.7	38.6	10.3	236

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

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	82.7	74.4	90.7	74.6	67.7	64.5	61.9	82.4	2,908
Area									
Urban	80.7	68.9	88.9	79.8	68.8	66.6	53.2	78.4	631
Rural	83.3	75.9	91.2	73.2	67.3	64.0	64.4	83.5	2,277
Region									
Apia Urban Area	80.7	68.9	88.9	79.8	68.8	66.6	53.2	78.4	631
North West Upolu	82.7	74.8	90.9	80.8	75.0	71.6	66.7	89.4	1,006
Rest of Upolu	81.8	76.9	91.4	69.9	67.6	64.5	68.2	83.2	690
Savaii	86.1	76.6	91.5	63.8	53.9	50.1	55.7	73.8	581
Age									
15-24	84.1	75.5	91.7	69.6	64.6	64.0	60.9	81.7	918
15-19	83.3	76.6	92.0	68.3	59.4	57.3	57.5	78.4	418
15-17	84.7	77.5	91.9	62.0	57.3	54.6	58.1	73.7	229
18-19	81.6	75.6	92.0	75.8	61.9	60.7	56.8	84.0	190
20-24	84.7	74.5	91.5	70.7	69.0	69.6	63.7	84.6	499
25-29	82.8	74.5	89.1	77.0	62.9	58.3	60.6	80.5	451
30-39	82.5	73.7	91.8	78.3	71.7	69.1	61.9	83.8	764
40-49	81.2	73.7	89.4	75.6	70.0	64.2	64.0	82.9	775
Education^c									
Primary	(87.9)	(78.9)	(94.0)	(56.5)	(74.0)	(60.3)	(62.1)	(82.2)	47
Secondary	84.3	76.8	92.4	74.6	68.5	65.5	65.7	83.9	1,915
Higher	79.3	69.2	87.2	75.6	65.8	62.9	54.3	79.5	940
Marital status^c									
Ever married/in union	82.9	74.1	90.6	76.4	69.9	66.1	64.0	84.2	2,028
Never married/in union	82.2	74.9	90.8	70.5	62.5	61.0	57.2	78.3	876
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^c									
Has functional difficulty	(73.6)	(84.0)	(91.9)	(77.6)	(68.2)	(65.3)	(83.0)	(85.9)	35
Has no functional difficulty	82.6	74.0	90.6	75.7	68.5	65.4	62.0	83.1	2,645

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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
Women's religion^C									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	81.8	72.1	90.3	74.1	65.0	64.0	58.3	80.4	804
Roman Catholic	83.6	74.4	90.9	76.7	66.5	61.2	60.2	82.1	498
Later Day Saints	82.7	74.7	89.4	75.5	69.7	65.8	63.3	82.6	512
Methodist	81.5	76.4	90.2	74.7	69.3	66.2	65.5	84.9	358
Assembly of God	85.6	77.7	94.4	72.9	67.8	66.0	64.2	83.7	368
Other religion	81.9	74.4	90.1	73.3	71.0	65.8	65.6	84.3	363
Women's employment status^C									
Work for pay/profit	79.8	68.0	87.7	77.9	69.2	65.7	54.8	81.1	681
Unpaid work	(86.5)	(78.4)	(93.0)	(74.6)	(47.8)	(48.1)	(56.8)	(89.5)	44
Unemployed	84.2	76.4	91.9	75.2	68.6	65.2	65.8	83.9	1,793
Student	80.7	76.0	90.0	66.0	62.3	60.3	56.8	76.8	372
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	83.2	75.3	90.7	73.1	67.7	60.6	63.8	82.0	491
Second	82.6	75.0	90.6	75.2	69.2	65.6	65.3	85.0	512
Middle	82.4	80.3	91.7	72.1	69.1	66.7	65.9	83.2	608
Fourth	84.7	74.1	91.9	73.7	66.8	64.8	64.8	83.0	608
Richest	80.9	68.3	88.9	78.2	66.0	64.3	52.2	79.6	690

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 background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	78.7	77.2	89.7	65.2	71.6	68.9	71.6	75.5	833
Area									
Urban	76.6	73.1	87.4	67.7	71.8	68.6	62.7	72.4	195
Rural	79.4	78.4	90.4	64.4	71.6	68.9	74.4	76.4	638
Region									
Apia Urban Area	76.6	73.1	87.4	67.7	71.8	68.6	62.7	72.4	195
North West Upolu	80.2	77.0	91.5	66.7	75.3	72.3	77.0	74.4	306
Rest of Upolu	80.0	85.6	94.4	67.6	67.4	62.8	66.0	78.2	177
Savaii	76.9	73.0	83.6	56.1	68.9	69.2	78.7	78.3	155
Age									
15-24	82.9	76.9	91.0	62.4	68.8	65.7	70.8	71.5	292
15-19	83.5	74.2	90.9	66.4	69.4	64.2	66.3	68.9	143
15-17	84.5	80.6	92.5	54.8	62.4	59.0	61.6	59.8	67
18-19	82.7	68.6	89.5	76.5	75.6	68.8	70.4	76.8	76
20-24	82.4	79.4	91.1	58.6	68.2	67.2	75.1	73.9	150
25-29	82.8	78.5	90.5	63.1	71.2	67.7	73.0	72.4	116
30-39	72.4	72.2	85.5	68.3	75.9	72.8	73.6	80.1	212
40-49	77.1	81.9	91.6	67.0	71.5	69.8	70.1	78.0	212
Education^C									
Primary	(85.0)	(87.1)	(95.2)	(60.3)	(70.4)	(69.7)	(69.1)	(77.3)	43
Secondary	79.3	78.1	90.4	64.6	71.6	69.1	72.9	76.1	552
Higher	75.9	72.8	86.7	67.4	72.5	68.6	69.1	73.9	234
Marital status^C									
Ever married/in union	76.1	76.4	88.7	66.3	73.9	70.4	72.4	78.6	454
Never married/in union	81.9	78.1	90.9	63.8	68.9	67.0	70.7	71.7	379

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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
Men's religion^C									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	82.1	79.3	89.6	65.1	67.6	65.5	71.1	74.5	236
Roman Catholic	73.3	72.6	87.4	60.1	63.1	59.4	70.3	71.9	123
Later Day Saints	81.9	83.0	90.7	63.0	75.7	73.4	74.7	88.6	153
Methodist	67.2	79.6	90.8	60.2	65.9	61.9	68.3	63.2	112
Assembly of God	85.6	76.2	92.7	72.4	77.5	74.2	74.9	75.6	105
Other religion	78.6	67.8	87.1	73.5	85.1	83.0	70.4	75.5	103
Men's employment status^C									
Work for pay/profit	74.9	75.3	88.9	65.2	73.8	70.7	71.3	76.5	341
Unpaid work	87.5	83.6	92.4	74.1	72.0	74.3	78.7	82.5	146
Unemployed	77.4	74.4	88.7	59.0	68.5	65.7	69.6	71.5	220
Student	82.3	78.4	90.7	63.1	69.7	61.9	68.1	69.0	110
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	84.7	76.3	88.3	66.4	71.7	66.8	82.9	82.7	101
Second	81.2	83.9	90.6	59.4	79.0	77.6	80.1	72.1	158
Middle	74.9	71.6	87.5	73.2	73.8	70.1	72.8	80.0	171
Fourth	80.9	79.8	93.3	58.4	63.2	63.7	66.5	75.0	207
Richest	74.8	74.3	87.7	69.4	72.7	67.2	63.4	71.1	196

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 background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.
- () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:								Number of women
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A		
Total	28.1	6.4	4.3	2.7	1.8	3.3	0.8	4,139	
Area									
Urban	33.0	8.1	6.0	2.5	2.2	4.0	1.1	849	
Rural	26.8	5.9	3.8	2.7	1.7	3.1	0.8	3,290	
Region									
Apia Urban Area	33.0	8.1	6.0	2.5	2.2	4.0	1.1	849	
North West Upolu	26.3	4.7	3.1	1.5	1.1	2.9	0.4	1,471	
Rest of Upolu	28.9	8.4	5.4	4.2	2.8	2.9	0.8	942	
Savaii	25.4	5.4	3.3	3.1	1.6	3.8	1.4	878	
Age									
15-24	20.4	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.1	2.5	0.4	1,538	
15-19	14.2	1.5	0.5	1.1	0.4	1.7	0.2	806	
15-17	11.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.3	479	
18-19	18.1	2.4	0.4	2.0	0.3	2.3	0.0	327	
20-24	27.2	4.6	3.6	2.5	1.9	3.4	0.6	732	
25-29	31.0	11.2	8.1	4.9	3.8	3.7	2.1	611	
30-39	32.3	9.5	6.1	4.0	2.7	3.1	0.4	986	
40-49	34.0	5.7	3.7	1.3	0.9	4.5	1.3	1,004	
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months									
Sexually active	31.4	8.0	5.3	3.3	2.2	3.3	1.0	2,716	
15-24 ³	25.1	5.7	4.0	3.7	2.3	2.7	0.8	531	
15-19	22.2	4.4	0.7	3.3	0.5	1.9	0.0	106	
15-17	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	28	
18-19	30.1	6.0	1.0	4.5	0.7	2.6	0.0	79	
20-24	25.9	6.0	4.8	3.8	2.8	2.9	1.0	425	
25-49	32.9	8.6	5.7	3.2	2.2	3.4	1.0	2,185	
Sexually inactive	21.9	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.1	3.4	0.6	1,423	
Education^B									
Primary	15.7	3.4	1.0	1.8	1.0	2.0	0.0	110	
Secondary	23.8	5.0	3.0	2.2	1.3	2.1	0.4	2,861	
Higher	40.3	10.1	7.7	4.0	3.2	6.5	2.0	1,149	

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

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:								Number of women
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A		
Marital status^B									
Ever married/in union	31.4	8.1	5.3	3.3	2.2	3.2	0.9	2,708	
Never married/in union	21.9	3.2	2.4	1.5	1.2	3.6	0.8	1,425	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^B									
Has functional difficulty	26.4	4.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	59	
Has no functional difficulty	30.4	7.2	4.8	3.0	2.0	3.6	0.9	3,597	
Women's religion^B									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	29.3	7.4	4.7	2.5	1.5	3.8	1.3	1,093	
Roman Catholic	29.8	4.0	2.8	1.6	1.1	4.0	0.7	681	
Later Day Saints	25.5	6.6	5.0	2.8	2.4	2.0	0.4	749	
Methodist	29.5	6.2	3.6	2.6	1.4	4.3	1.1	514	
Assembly of God	23.2	5.2	3.2	2.5	1.6	2.2	0.3	592	
Other religion	30.8	8.1	5.5	4.0	3.1	3.5	1.2	503	
Women's employment status									
Work for pay/profit	37.1	11.0	8.2	4.0	3.2	5.7	2.4	842	
Unpaid work	45.9	9.6	1.6	6.4	0.0	10.0	3.5	50	
Unemployed	26.8	6.0	3.8	2.6	1.7	2.6	0.5	2,582	
Student	20.0	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	2.5	0.1	640	
Incapable/other/missing	(26.1)	(6.5)	(6.5)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(0.0)	25	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	20.5	5.2	3.4	3.2	1.8	2.5	0.3	800	
Second	22.5	4.7	2.7	2.0	1.6	2.2	0.7	790	
Middle	26.6	5.8	4.1	1.9	1.2	2.2	0.6	831	
Fourth	29.4	6.0	3.5	2.3	1.4	3.0	0.6	836	
Richest	40.2	9.9	7.4	3.9	3.1	6.3	1.9	882	

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

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

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

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

B The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases..

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who:							Number of men
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Total	19.7	5.4	3.6	1.5	1.0	2.6	0.5	1,204
Area								
Urban	27.0	7.5	4.2	2.3	1.0	4.7	1.3	246
Rural	17.9	4.8	3.5	1.2	1.0	2.1	0.3	958
Region								
Apia Urban Area	27.0	7.5	4.2	2.3	1.0	4.7	1.3	246
North West Upolu	18.0	4.3	3.0	1.3	1.0	1.8	0.1	435
Rest of Upolu	16.2	4.9	4.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	275
Savaii	19.5	5.7	3.7	1.3	1.3	4.3	0.8	248
Age								
15-24	12.4	2.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	0.0	490
15-19	10.0	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.4	0.0	273
15-17	7.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	157
18-19	13.4	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.6	3.3	0.0	116
20-24	15.3	3.5	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.7	0.0	217
25-29	20.9	5.8	4.9	1.4	1.0	3.7	1.3	164
30-39	27.7	7.2	4.8	1.0	0.4	2.8	1.0	268
40-49	24.3	7.8	4.3	0.9	0.0	3.0	0.3	281
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	23.4	7.0	4.8	1.9	1.2	3.3	0.7	791
15-24 ³	14.0	5.1	3.8	3.7	3.4	2.7	0.0	209
15-19	10.4	6.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	1.5	0.0	81
15-17	(4.7)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	28
18-19	13.4	9.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	2.3	0.0	53
20-24	16.4	4.3	3.0	2.8	2.2	3.4	0.0	128
25-49	26.8	7.6	5.2	1.3	0.5	3.5	1.0	582
Sexually inactive	12.7	2.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.0	413
Education^B								
Primary	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	95
Secondary	16.1	4.5	3.3	1.0	0.8	2.2	0.4	841
Higher	37.0	10.3	5.9	3.4	2.2	4.7	1.0	264

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

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who:								Number of men
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A		
Marital status^B									
Ever married/in union	26.1	7.6	5.1	1.0	0.4	3.2	0.8	598	
Never married/in union	13.4	3.2	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.0	0.2	606	
Men's religion^B									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	19.4	4.7	3.0	1.0	1.0	3.4	0.4	333	
Roman Catholic	20.5	7.2	5.8	2.3	0.9	3.7	0.6	180	
Later Day Saints	19.8	3.9	2.8	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.0	235	
Methodist	19.3	7.2	4.5	1.6	1.2	3.5	1.2	157	
Assembly of God	16.9	4.3	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.6	0.3	165	
Other religion	23.1	6.3	4.5	2.0	1.6	1.6	0.3	132	
Men's employment status									
Work for pay/profit	25.4	6.5	3.6	1.5	0.7	3.5	1.1	438	
Unpaid work	12.4	5.3	4.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	208	
Unemployed	20.3	4.7	3.1	1.1	0.5	2.9	0.2	364	
Student	12.3	4.7	3.7	3.3	3.3	2.8	0.0	175	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	12.4	3.4	1.9	0.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	178	
Second	11.6	3.2	2.8	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	272	
Middle	20.2	5.5	3.2	0.9	0.3	1.8	0.3	244	
Fourth	24.5	5.4	3.5	1.0	1.0	3.0	0.4	274	
Richest	28.6	9.4	6.4	4.5	3.6	5.4	1.7	236	

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

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

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

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

B The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{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 post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	
Total	94.1	25.8	7.2	5.1	4.3	4.3	1,032
Area							
Urban	97.9	27.7	8.0	5.4	5.0	5.1	169
Rural	93.4	25.4	7.0	5.1	4.1	4.2	863
Region							
Apia Urban Area	97.9	27.7	8.0	5.4	5.0	5.1	169
North West Upolu	94.1	27.1	4.9	3.6	3.1	3.4	429
Rest of Upolu	94.3	29.9	13.2	9.2	7.4	6.6	242
Savaii	90.5	15.9	4.2	3.1	2.4	2.7	193
Age							
15-24	92.4	21.0	4.2	3.7	2.6	3.2	317
15-19	89.9	28.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	53
20-24	93.0	19.4	4.4	4.4	3.1	3.8	264
25-29	97.5	24.3	8.7	5.7	4.5	4.2	282
30-39	92.9	31.2	9.4	6.5	6.5	6.1	343
40-49	93.9	26.8	4.4	2.7	0.9	1.8	90
Education^B							
Secondary	93.8	26.4	6.1	4.6	3.9	4.1	726
Higher	96.3	25.5	10.5	6.9	5.5	5.4	282
Marital status^B							
Ever married/in union	94.4	26.5	7.6	5.3	4.6	4.5	927
Never married/in union	91.7	18.9	3.8	3.1	1.6	3.1	105
Women's religion^B							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	93.5	26.1	6.9	4.1	3.2	3.3	259
Roman Catholic	91.9	25.9	3.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	154
Later Day Saints	97.2	28.9	8.6	7.1	6.0	5.9	193
Methodist	96.0	31.1	8.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	119
Assembly of God	92.3	18.4	6.8	4.9	4.3	4.3	182
Other religion	94.2	25.5	8.7	8.1	5.6	5.7	124

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

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{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 post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³		
Women's employment status^B								
Work for pay/profit	93.5	26.8	13.2	9.0	6.4	6.7	169	
Unemployed	94.1	25.6	6.1	4.3	3.9	3.9	822	
Student	(96.2)	(27.5)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.3)	30	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	89.2	24.0	6.2	4.3	3.3	3.8	258	
Second	96.9	23.4	3.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	214	
Middle	93.4	26.5	7.5	6.4	4.7	5.4	197	
Fourth	96.3	27.9	8.0	4.9	4.5	3.7	207	
Richest	96.5	28.1	12.3	8.1	7.4	6.6	156	

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

B The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' and 'Unpaid work' in 'Women's employment status'; has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:							Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months						
Total	6.1	37.4	20.4	2.0	1.1	34.5	1,538	2.3	531	91.7	918	
Area												
Urban	8.6	44.8	27.0	3.1	1.6	28.2	331	3.5	93	93.5	223	
Rural	5.4	35.4	18.6	1.7	1.0	36.3	1,208	2.1	438	91.1	694	
Region												
Apia Urban Area	8.6	44.8	27.0	3.1	1.6	28.2	331	3.5	93	93.5	223	
North West Upolu	5.6	41.4	19.7	1.9	0.9	39.2	568	2.0	223	91.6	334	
Rest of Upolu	2.7	34.9	17.4	2.0	1.7	34.9	327	3.4	114	90.2	191	
Savaii	8.0	25.0	17.7	1.0	0.4	32.3	312	0.7	101	91.1	169	
Age												
15-19	4.4	29.9	14.2	0.5	0.4	13.2	806	0.5	106	92.0	418	
15-17	3.5	24.2	11.5	0.7	0.5	5.8	479	(*)	28	91.9	229	
18-19	5.7	38.3	18.1	0.4	0.3	24.1	327	0.7	79	92.0	190	
20-24	8.0	45.7	27.2	3.6	1.9	58.0	732	2.8	425	91.5	499	
20-22	7.8	44.2	26.7	3.3	1.3	48.6	442	2.3	215	88.9	303	
23-24	8.3	47.8	28.0	4.0	2.9	72.2	291	3.3	210	95.3	196	
Education^B												
Secondary	4.8	33.1	15.5	1.4	0.6	33.0	1,085	1.1	358	92.5	586	
Higher	9.7	50.1	33.7	3.5	2.5	38.6	429	5.1	166	90.4	327	
Marital status^B												
Ever married/in union	7.0	48.0	22.6	3.7	1.8	96.3	401	1.9	386	93.1	250	
Never married/in union	5.8	33.8	19.7	1.4	0.9	12.8	1,133	3.4	145	91.1	666	
Women's religion^B												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	6.3	38.9	20.2	2.2	1.0	32.7	404	3.1	132	88.5	262	
Roman Catholic	4.6	41.7	23.9	0.8	0.7	35.6	225	1.9	80	95.6	143	
Later Day Saints	8.9	40.7	19.1	2.4	1.7	35.7	278	1.5	99	93.9	165	
Methodist	7.4	33.9	25.5	1.4	0.5	32.9	192	0.0	63	88.6	112	
Assembly of God	4.5	31.6	11.9	1.4	0.7	36.7	252	0.7	92	98.4	121	
Other religion	4.3	35.2	24.0	3.9	2.4	33.9	187	7.2	63	86.7	113	

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Women's employment status^B											
Work for pay/profit	9.1	49.9	31.0	5.7	3.4	45.0	169	6.1	76	93.1	125
Unemployed	6.0	37.5	19.2	2.0	1.1	54.9	746	1.4	410	92.3	433
Student	5.7	33.3	18.4	0.8	0.4	6.4	603	(2.2)	38	90.1	345
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	4.6	30.9	12.7	1.2	0.8	42.6	300	1.9	128	89.2	154
Second	5.3	32.0	18.2	1.5	1.3	36.1	324	1.7	117	89.8	172
Middle	5.7	42.2	16.0	0.9	0.3	37.5	324	0.0	122	95.8	192
Fourth	6.6	40.4	23.5	2.9	1.3	33.3	300	3.1	100	88.2	200
Richest	8.6	41.8	32.3	3.7	2.0	22.3	291	7.3	65	94.7	200

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

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

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

B The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' and 'Unpaid work' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:						Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Total	5.1	36.1	12.4	2.1	1.9	42.6	490	3.4	209	91.0	292
Area											
Urban	6.8	41.3	22.6	1.9	1.7	47.8	103	3.5	49	91.2	73
Rural	4.7	34.7	9.7	2.2	2.0	41.2	387	3.3	159	90.9	219
Region											
Apia Urban Area	6.8	41.3	22.6	1.9	1.7	47.8	103	3.5	49	91.2	73
North West Upolu	3.7	39.6	11.4	2.7	2.3	48.0	184	3.6	88	92.3	115
Rest of Upolu	0.6	25.5	4.0	2.0	2.0	44.7	108	(4.4)	48	(98.6)	57
Savaii	11.3	35.5	12.7	1.4	1.4	23.8	95	(*)	23	78.4	48
Age											
15-19	5.9	30.8	10.0	1.9	1.9	29.6	273	5.1	81	90.9	143
15-17	3.0	19.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	17.8	157	(0.0)	28	92.5	67
18-19	9.9	46.2	13.4	4.6	4.6	45.7	116	7.8	53	89.5	76
20-24	4.2	42.7	15.3	2.3	1.9	58.9	217	2.2	128	91.1	150
20-22	3.3	42.4	17.7	3.9	3.2	49.9	130	4.4	65	91.3	87
23-24	5.4	43.1	11.7	0.0	0.0	72.4	86	0.0	63	90.8	62
Education^B											
Secondary	4.9	33.6	8.3	1.2	1.2	38.8	369	3.2	143	93.3	202
Higher	6.4	52.6	32.7	6.3	5.3	56.4	92	4.8	52	85.8	82
Marital status^B											
Ever married/in union	4.8	32.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	98.2	56	0.0	55	(91.0)	32
Never married/in union	5.2	36.6	12.8	2.4	2.2	35.5	435	4.6	154	91.0	260
Men's religion^B											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	2.1	30.5	11.0	2.3	2.2	41.0	138	2.0	56	92.9	85
Roman Catholic	1.9	31.6	10.7	1.7	1.7	36.9	74	(4.6)	27	(93.1)	46
Later Day Saints	8.2	38.9	12.9	1.0	1.0	38.8	112	(1.1)	44	86.0	63
Methodist	(6.7)	(44.6)	(8.1)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(44.0)	51	(*)	22	(88.0)	29
Assembly of God	7.7	27.9	12.1	2.9	2.9	54.4	70	(5.3)	38	(97.6)	36
Other religion	(6.2)	(55.7)	(22.8)	(4.6)	(4.6)	(45.9)	46	(*)	21	(88.1)	33

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

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:						Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Men's employment status^B											
Work for pay/profit	6.5	45.2	15.5	1.1	1.1	57.5	115	1.9	66	89.0	81
Unpaid work	2.9	26.3	5.8	2.0	2.0	50.7	66	(0.0)	33	(88.2)	35
Unemployed	3.9	29.0	12.8	1.0	0.9	47.1	135	1.8	64	93.7	65
Student	5.5	37.1	12.2	3.9	3.5	24.9	167	(11.1)	41	91.3	105
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	13.1	36.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	34.1	80	(*)	27	(89.2)	43
Second	3.5	28.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	107	(0.0)	36	(88.7)	43
Middle	2.2	30.8	7.8	0.3	0.0	44.9	97	(0.0)	44	89.1	55
Fourth	3.9	37.6	15.3	2.8	2.8	53.1	101	5.3	54	95.2	68
Richest	4.7	46.6	23.4	6.9	6.3	45.3	105	8.7	48	91.0	83

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

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

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

B The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion of household head'; 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

6.11 MALE CIRCUMCISION

Evidence has shown that male circumcision (the complete removal of the foreskin of the penis) reduces the risk of heterosexually acquired HIV infection in men by approximately 60 percent and is safe when performed by well-trained health professionals in properly equipped settings.⁷⁹ In countries and regions with heterosexual epidemics and high HIV and low male circumcision prevalence, male circumcision is being included in comprehensive HIV prevention packages.²⁰ Alone, male circumcision is only partially protective, however, when combined with HIV testing and counselling services, condoms, safer sexual practices and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, it is highly effective.^{19,20} It may already be performed for religious, medical, or cultural reasons and can be carried out at birth, during adolescence, or at other times during a man's life.

Circumcision for Samoan boys could be described as a tradition and in fact, almost a rite of passage. In fact, in some circumstances, it has also been described as shameful if a male has not been circumcised. "Circumcision is a surgical procedure and if not done properly, can lead to major complications including death. This is why circumcisions can only be performed by a registered, medical doctor and not by anyone else; not by a nurse; nor a medical student." So having said that the procedure should be not done by anyone other than a doctor.

The prevalence of male circumcision is presented in Table TM.12.1, which also shows the age of circumcision while Table TM.12.2 shows the provider and place where circumcision was performed.

79 Bailey, R. et al. "Male Circumcision for HIV Prevention in Young Men in Kisumu, Kenya: A Randomised Controlled Trial." *The Lancet* 369, no. 9562 (2007): 643-56. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(07)60312-2.

Table TM.12.1: Male circumcision

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised, and percent distribution of men by age of circumscision, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percent circumcised ¹	Number of men	Age at circumscision:								DK/ Missing	Total	Number of men who have been circumcised
			During infancy	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25+ years				
Total	96.2	1,204	0.1	0.5	27.9	53.4	16.6	1.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,159	
Area													
Urban	96.8	246	0.3	1.1	29.3	52.7	15.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	239	
Rural	96.1	958	0.0	0.4	27.5	53.6	16.7	1.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	920	
Region													
Apia Urban Area	96.8	246	0.3	1.1	29.3	52.7	15.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	239	
North West Upolu	96.9	435	0.0	0.1	25.6	54.3	18.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	421	
Rest of Upolu	93.6	275	0.0	0.5	28.5	53.4	13.2	3.9	0.2	0.4	100.0	257	
Savaii	97.4	248	0.0	0.7	29.7	52.5	16.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	241	
Age													
15-24	93.2	490	0.0	0.5	24.0	56.1	18.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	457	
15-19	90.1	273	0.0	0.6	22.0	57.4	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	246	
15-17	84.5	157	0.0	0.7	23.2	62.1	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	133	
18-19	97.8	116	0.0	0.5	20.6	51.9	26.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	113	
20-24	97.1	217	0.0	0.3	26.4	54.5	17.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	210	
25-29	98.4	164	0.4	0.2	24.6	55.7	15.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	162	
30-39	97.5	268	0.0	0.2	31.8	50.3	15.7	1.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	261	
40-49	99.0	281	0.0	1.1	32.3	50.7	14.1	1.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	279	
Education^A													
Primary	87.4	95	0.0	0.0	14.0	58.9	20.4	5.5	0.0	1.2	100.0	83	
Secondary	96.5	841	0.0	0.5	28.3	53.4	16.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	811	
Higher	98.5	264	0.3	0.8	31.4	51.7	14.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	260	
Men's religion													
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	96.7	333	0.0	1.1	32.1	51.2	13.7	1.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	322	
Roman Catholic	97.2	180	0.0	0.0	20.8	62.6	15.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	175	
Later Day Saints	92.3	235	0.0	0.6	30.0	48.8	19.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	217	
Methodist	98.6	157	0.4	0.6	26.1	50.3	21.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	155	
Assembly of God	98.2	165	0.0	0.0	24.1	56.0	17.8	1.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	162	
Other religion	95.2	132	0.0	0.5	30.4	54.5	13.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	126	

Table TM.12.1: Male circumcision (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised, and percent distribution of men by age of circumcision, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percent circumcised ¹	Number of men	Age at circumcision:								Total	Number of men who have been circumcised
			During infancy	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25+ years	DK/ Missing		
Men's employment status												
Work for pay/profit	98.2	438	0.2	0.6	25.5	57.4	15.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	430
Unpaid work	98.1	208	0.0	0.0	35.9	49.6	14.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	204
Unemployed	94.7	364	0.0	0.7	28.5	46.0	20.8	3.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	344
Student	91.9	175	0.0	0.9	22.9	64.7	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	161
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	94.5	178	0.0	0.5	18.8	56.7	23.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	168
Second	95.4	272	0.0	0.3	27.3	56.4	14.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	259
Middle	96.0	244	0.0	0.0	31.9	49.3	16.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	234
Fourth	97.0	274	0.0	1.5	30.7	50.7	16.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	266
Richest	97.9	236	0.3	0.2	27.7	54.9	14.7	1.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	231

¹ MICS indicator TM.37 - Male circumcision

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Men's Religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.12.2: Provider and location of circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised men age 15-49 by person performing circumcision and the location where circumcision was performed, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Person performing circumcision:					Place of circumcision:							Number of men who have been circumcised
	Traditional practitioner/ friend	Medical Doctor	Nurse	DK/ Missing	Total	Health facility	Home of a health worker/ professional	At home	Ritual site	Outside of country / Samoa	Other home/ place	Total	
Total	8.6	81.0	10.2	0.1	100.0	62.4	4.7	10.1	21.6	0.8	0.4	100.0	1,159
Area													
Urban	11.6	74.9	13.2	0.0	100.0	63.6	5.8	10.8	18.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	239
Rural	7.8	82.6	9.4	0.1	100.0	62.1	4.4	10.0	22.4	0.7	0.5	100.0	920
Region													
Apia Urban Area	11.6	74.9	13.2	0.0	100.0	63.6	5.8	10.8	18.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	239
North West Upolu	7.5	81.7	10.9	0.0	100.0	54.7	4.4	12.0	28.1	0.2	0.5	100.0	421
Rest of Upolu	9.7	78.2	11.7	0.5	100.0	58.7	4.0	8.7	25.5	2.2	0.9	100.0	257
Savaii	6.4	89.1	4.6	0.0	100.0	78.6	4.7	7.6	9.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	241
Age													
15-24 ¹	8.1	83.2	8.5	0.3	100.0	63.3	5.3	9.5	20.6	0.8	0.5	100.0	457
15-19	10.2	83.4	6.4	0.0	100.0	62.4	6.6	9.2	19.8	1.0	1.0	100.0	246
15-17	7.8	85.6	6.7	0.0	100.0	52.9	5.7	12.6	25.2	1.8	1.8	100.0	133
18-19	13.0	81.0	6.1	0.0	100.0	73.5	7.7	5.2	13.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	113
20-24	5.6	82.9	10.9	0.6	100.0	64.4	3.8	9.8	21.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	210
25-29	6.9	82.2	10.9	0.0	100.0	66.5	4.5	11.7	16.3	0.0	1.0	100.0	162
30-39	8.9	79.1	11.8	0.0	100.0	67.8	4.1	9.3	17.3	1.3	0.2	100.0	261
40-49	10.2	78.7	11.2	0.0	100.0	53.5	4.3	11.0	30.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	279
Education^A													
Primary	11.7	70.0	18.3	0.0	100.0	55.6	3.6	14.6	24.2	0.0	2.0	100.0	83
Secondary	7.4	81.8	10.5	0.2	100.0	62.9	4.6	9.8	21.6	0.8	0.4	100.0	811
Higher	11.3	81.8	6.9	0.0	100.0	63.6	4.8	10.0	20.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	260
Men's religion^A													
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	10.8	78.3	10.5	0.4	100.0	62.9	4.4	6.1	25.3	0.8	0.5	100.0	322
Roman Catholic	10.3	81.9	7.4	0.0	100.0	50.6	5.8	18.7	23.9	0.5	0.5	100.0	175
Later Day Saints	7.3	83.0	9.7	0.0	100.0	67.8	5.9	11.1	13.5	0.6	1.0	100.0	217
Methodist	6.7	85.2	8.0	0.0	100.0	64.1	4.7	9.8	19.9	1.6	0.0	100.0	155
Assembly of God	6.4	82.4	11.2	0.0	100.0	60.6	3.0	6.4	30.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	162
Other religion	7.7	76.5	15.8	0.0	100.0	68.6	3.8	12.0	14.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	126
Men's employment status^A													
Work for pay/profit	9.1	79.2	11.5	0.0	100.0	59.7	4.7	9.3	25.2	0.8	0.4	100.0	430
Unpaid work	5.9	92.9	0.6	0.6	100.0	66.6	0.9	14.2	18.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	204
Unemployed	9.0	74.6	16.4	0.0	100.0	63.2	5.3	10.5	19.7	1.1	0.1	100.0	344
Student	7.0	87.1	5.8	0.0	100.0	61.3	8.0	6.3	21.3	1.5	1.5	100.0	161

Table TM.12.2: Provider and location of circumcision (Continued)

Percent distribution of circumcised men age 15-49 by person performing circumcision and the location where circumcision was performed, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Person performing circumcision:					Place of circumcision:							Number of men who have been circumcised
	Traditional practitioner/friend	Medical Doctor	Nurse	DK/ Missing	Total	Health facility	Home of a health worker/professional	At home	Ritual site	Outside of country / Samoa	Other home/place	Total	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	9.0	81.6	9.4	0.0	100.0	68.9	4.7	8.8	17.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	168
Second	4.1	84.7	11.2	0.0	100.0	56.0	7.2	16.5	18.8	1.3	0.2	100.0	259
Middle	9.5	80.3	10.3	0.0	100.0	61.4	3.5	11.3	22.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	234
Fourth	9.8	79.4	10.1	0.5	100.0	62.3	3.7	4.4	29.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	266
Richest	11.0	79.3	9.7	0.0	100.0	66.0	4.1	9.3	17.6	2.7	0.3	100.0	231

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

6.12 SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

The respondents were also asked of whether she/he knows of other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact. The main purpose is to know whether respondent had heard about infections other than HIV/AIDS that are transmitted through sexual contact.

Tables TM.13.1W and TM.13.1M present knowledge of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) by women and men age 15-49 years. Tables TM.13.2W and TM.13.2M present self-reported prevalence of STIs and its symptoms among women and men age 15-49 years who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reported having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months.

Tables TM.13.4W and TM.13.4M presents information about women and men who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a STI.

Table TM.13.1W: Knowledge of STIs (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of STI, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Has heard of STI	Number of women
Total	33.8	4,139
Area		
Urban	33.5	849
Rural	33.9	3,290
Region		
Apia Urban Area	33.5	849
North West Upolu	35.0	1,471
Rest of Upolu	33.7	942
Savaii	32.3	878
Age		
15-19	16.9	806
20-24	27.6	732
25-29	37.2	611
30-39	38.9	986
40-49	44.9	1,004
Marital status^A		
Never married	22.4	1,425
Married/Living together	40.3	2,567
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	33.6	141
Education^A		
Primary	17.6	110
Secondary	33.4	2,861
Higher	36.3	1,149
Functional difficulties^A		
Has functional difficulty	35.8	59
Has no functional difficulty	36.4	3,597
Women's religion^A		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	33.8	1,093
Roman Catholic	34.0	681
Later Day Saints	32.8	749
Methodist	37.8	514
Assembly of God	31.6	592
Other religion	33.5	503
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	29.8	800
Second	29.2	790
Middle	34.6	831
Fourth	37.1	836
Richest	37.7	882

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.13.1M: Knowledge of STIs (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of STI, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Has heard of STI	Number of men
Total	21.8	1,204
Area		
Urban	28.9	246
Rural	20.0	958
Region		
Apia Urban Area	28.9	246
North West Upolu	21.2	435
Rest of Upolu	30.2	275
Savaii	6.3	248
Age		
15-19	16.6	273
20-24	18.5	217
25-29	26.6	164
30-39	22.1	268
40-49	26.1	281
Marital status^A		
Never married	19.5	606
Married/Living together	24.9	574
Education^A		
Primary	21.2	95
Secondary	21.2	841
Higher	24.1	264
Men's religion^A		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	19.2	333
Roman Catholic	33.6	180
Later Day Saints	19.4	235
Methodist	19.4	157
Assembly of God	17.0	165
Other religion	25.4	132
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	21.5	178
Second	12.6	272
Middle	19.3	244
Fourth	22.9	274
Richest	33.8	236
A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.		

Table TM.13.2W: Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms (women)

Among women age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:				Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse
	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	
Total	0.7	1.4	1.4	2.8	3,156
Area					
Urban	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.9	600
Rural	0.8	1.6	1.5	3.0	2,556
Region					
Apia Urban Area	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.9	600
North West Upolu	0.7	1.5	1.5	3.0	1,148
Rest of Upolu	0.8	2.3	2.6	4.3	747
Savaii	0.8	1.1	0.3	1.5	661
Age group					
15-24	0.6	1.9	1.4	3.2	636
15-19	0.8	5.3	2.0	7.3	139
15-17	(0.0)	(5.1)	(2.0)	(7.2)	38
18-19	1.2	5.4	2.0	7.4	102
20-24	0.5	0.9	1.2	2.0	497
25-29	0.1	2.1	1.5	3.3	567
30-39	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.8	964
40-49	0.7	0.6	1.1	2.2	988
Education^A					
Primary	0.0	2.9	4.3	5.8	84
Secondary	0.7	1.7	1.6	3.2	2,170
Higher	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.4	889
Marital status^A					
Never married	0.6	1.2	1.5	2.5	2,708
Married/Living together	1.6	2.6	1.2	4.4	445
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A					
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(3.0)	(2.1)	(5.1)	42
Has no functional difficulty	0.7	1.3	1.4	2.7	3,074
Women's religion^A					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	0.7	1.2	1.0	2.4	830
Roman Catholic	0.5	1.6	2.0	2.8	532
Later Day Saints	0.9	1.6	1.8	3.5	580
Methodist	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.8	379
Assembly of God	1.0	1.4	0.7	2.8	442
Other religion	0.3	1.7	2.2	3.7	386
Women's employment status^A					
Work for pay/profit	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.7	724
Unpaid work	(3.7)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(5.4)	44
Unemployed	0.8	1.7	1.6	3.1	2,275
Student	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	94
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	1.4	2.6	3.0	5.0	629
Second	0.9	2.3	1.6	4.2	608
Middle	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.1	639
Fourth	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.1	639
Richest	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.7	641

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.13.2M: Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms (men)

Among men age 15-49 years who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:				Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
	STI	Abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/genital discharge/sore or ulcer	
Total	2.4	2.3	1.7	3.9	974
Area					
Urban	3.3	3.1	4.6	7.7	197
Rural	2.1	2.2	0.9	2.9	777
Region					
Apia Urban Area	3.3	3.1	4.6	7.7	197
North West Upolu	2.6	2.4	1.4	2.9	366
Rest of Upolu	0.8	2.6	1.0	2.6	223
Savaii	2.7	1.1	0.0	3.4	188
Age group					
15-24	4.1	4.5	1.3	5.5	281
15-19	2.7	2.8	0.7	3.4	105
15-17	(7.0)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(7.0)	40
18-19	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	65
20-24	5.0	5.5	1.6	6.7	177
25-29	1.2	0.8	2.1	3.3	158
30-39	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.9	256
40-49	1.1	0.9	1.1	2.6	278
Education^A					
Primary	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	75
Secondary	3.1	2.8	1.7	4.6	654
Higher	1.1	1.7	2.0	3.0	241
Marital status^A					
Never married	1.9	1.7	2.1	3.7	598
Married/Living together	3.1	3.4	1.1	4.2	376
Men's religion^A					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	1.8	2.2	0.8	2.9	260
Roman Catholic	0.9	2.1	1.9	3.5	149
Later Day Saints	4.4	3.9	2.8	6.0	177
Methodist	4.3	3.5	2.0	5.5	134
Assembly of God	1.9	0.5	0.5	2.4	139
Other religion	0.7	1.5	2.6	3.4	114
Men's employment status^A					
Work for pay/profit	1.6	1.7	2.0	3.2	414
Unpaid work	0.9	2.2	1.3	2.6	191
Unemployed	4.4	3.6	1.4	5.8	296
Student	1.0	1.2	1.2	2.2	61
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	2.9	3.9	1.0	6.1	132
Second	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.9	216
Middle	2.2	2.2	0.7	2.6	202
Fourth	2.4	1.9	1.8	4.5	227
Richest	1.9	1.3	1.7	3.1	196

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.13.4W: Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Women is justified in:		Number of women
	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	
Total	77.0	66.9	3,156
Area			
Urban	75.3	68.5	600
Rural	77.4	66.6	2,556
Region			
Apia Urban Area	75.3	68.5	600
North West Upolu	80.9	69.8	1,148
Rest of Upolu	72.2	59.9	747
Savaii	77.2	68.4	661
Age group			
15-24	74.6	66.3	636
15-19	67.2	60.8	139
15-17	(59.2)	(53.2)	38
18-19	70.1	63.6	102
20-24	76.7	67.8	497
25-29	78.0	67.7	567
30-39	78.3	68.8	964
40-49	76.6	65.1	988
Education^A			
Primary	64.0	50.9	84
Secondary	76.8	67.4	2,170
Higher	79.0	67.9	889
Marital status^A			
Currently married/in union	78.5	68.2	2,567
Formerly married/in union	73.3	59.3	141
Never married/in union	69.9	62.2	445
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A			
Has functional difficulty	(71.8)	(65.7)	42
Has no functional difficulty	77.3	67.2	3,074
Women's religion^A			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	73.9	65.1	830
Roman Catholic	80.1	70.3	532
Later Day Saints	80.1	70.9	580
Methodist	80.9	70.7	379
Assembly of God	72.5	60.6	442
Other religion	75.6	63.9	386
Women's employment status^A			
Work for pay/profit	81.2	72.1	724
Unpaid work	(72.0)	(68.2)	44
Unemployed	76.2	65.7	2,275
Student	68.0	61.1	94
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	76.8	65.1	629
Second	80.2	66.1	608
Middle	77.9	69.1	639
Fourth	74.3	67.8	639
Richest	75.9	66.7	641

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.13.4M: Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Women is justified in:		Number of men
	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	
Total	77.2	74.3	974
Area			
Urban	72.8	71.0	197
Rural	78.3	75.1	777
Region			
Apia Urban Area	72.8	71.0	197
North West Upolu	76.6	74.6	366
Rest of Upolu	72.0	67.9	223
Savaii	89.1	84.8	188
Age group			
15-24			
15-19	63.5	61.9	105
15-17	(51.6)	(52.6)	40
18-19	70.9	67.7	65
20-24	81.6	77.6	177
25-29	81.5	80.2	158
30-34	83.8	79.8	130
35-39	79.9	70.8	126
40-44	75.5	76.5	139
45-49	70.2	68.6	139
Education^A			
Primary	69.3	71.5	75
Secondary	77.7	74.5	654
Higher	78.7	74.9	241
Marital status^A			
Currently married/in union	81.2	76.3	574
Never married/in union	71.1	69.8	376
Men's religion^A			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	70.7	68.0	260
Roman Catholic	64.5	63.0	149
Later Day Saints	87.4	83.6	177
Methodist	75.0	71.2	134
Assembly of God	86.0	84.7	139
Other religion	84.4	79.9	114
Men's employment status^A			
Work for pay/profit	74.6	71.0	414
Unpaid work	82.9	82.8	191
Unemployed	80.5	75.6	296
Student	65.0	63.5	61
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	86.6	80.2	132
Second	83.2	78.5	216
Middle	75.7	75.7	202
Fourth	69.9	68.8	227
Richest	74.3	70.7	196

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion', 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

6.13 TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis (TB) is primarily caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. This disease usually affects the lungs, although other organs are involved in up to one-third of cases. If properly treated, TB caused by drug-susceptible strains is curable in virtually all cases. If untreated, more than half the cases may be fatal within five years. Transmission of TB is usually airborne through the spread of droplets produced when patients with infectious pulmonary tuberculosis cough. TB is a major global health problem and is currently responsible for the deaths of about two million people each year.

TB is a minor public health problem in Samoa. Nevertheless, it is important for people to know about the disease, especially, on how it can be transmitted. The Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 collected information from women and men age 15-49 years on their knowledge and attitudes concerning TB and the results are summarized in Tables TM.14.1W and TM.14.1M.

Table TM.14.1W: Knowledge and attitude concerning tuberculosis (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among women who have heard of TB, percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing, percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and percentage who would want to keep secret that a family member has TB, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number of women	Among women who heard of TB:		Percentage who would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women
			Percentage who report that TB is spread through the air by coughing	Percentage who believe that TB can be cured		
Total	68.6	4,139	42.8	54.4	2.8	2,840
Area						
Urban	70.7	849	45.1	56.5	1.7	600
Rural	68.1	3,290	42.1	53.9	3.0	2,240
Region						
Apia Urban Area	70.7	849	45.1	56.5	1.7	600
North West Upolu	68.2	1,471	42.1	55.3	2.1	1,003
Rest of Upolu	64.8	942	40.1	50.3	4.7	610
Savaii	71.4	878	44.4	55.4	2.7	627
Age						
15-19	55.2	806	31.2	39.2	3.0	445
20-24	65.0	732	36.0	49.6	2.1	476
25-29	70.7	611	41.3	56.0	2.0	432
30-39	74.3	986	47.4	59.6	3.3	732
40-49	75.2	1,004	53.3	64.2	2.9	755
Education^A						
Primary	42.5	110	24.4	31.0	0.0	47
Secondary	66.6	2,861	39.3	51.8	2.9	1,904
Higher	76.8	1,149	53.1	63.5	2.8	882
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A						
Has functional difficulty	53.3	59	(33.0)	(45.1)	(1.5)	31
Has no functional difficulty	71.1	3,597	44.8	57.4	2.9	2,557
Women's religion^A						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	68.7	1093	43.2	55.8	2.8	751
Roman Catholic	74.8	681	45.2	59.1	3.1	509
Later Day Saints	66.6	749	42.3	50.3	2.7	499
Methodist	66.8	514	40.5	53.0	4.0	343
Assembly of God	62.6	592	38.0	51.9	2.2	371
Other religion	72.0	503	47.0	56.0	1.7	362
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	60.2	800	33.3	46.0	3.4	482
Second	68.2	790	39.4	50.5	2.6	539
Middle	69.9	831	42.4	55.8	3.5	581
Fourth	68.8	836	43.9	56.5	1.7	575
Richest	75.2	882	53.6	62.4	2.6	664

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.14.1M: Knowledge and attitude concerning tuberculosis (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among men who have heard of TB, percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing, percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and percentage who would want to keep secret that a family member has TB, by background characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number of men	Among men who heard of TB:			Number of men
			Percentage who report that TB is spread through the air by coughing	Percentage who believe that TB can be cured	Percentage who would want a family member's TB kept secret	
Total	74.9	1,204	32.2	52.8	3.5	901
Area						
Urban	80.6	246	41.9	53.8	1.5	199
Rural	73.4	958	29.7	52.5	4.1	703
Region						
Apia Urban Area	80.6	246	41.9	53.8	1.5	199
North West Upolu	74.2	435	27.3	50.9	2.2	323
Rest of Upolu	72.3	275	31.0	46.7	8.4	199
Savaai	73.1	248	32.4	61.7	2.6	181
Age						
15-19	59.7	273	24.7	34.9	3.5	163
20-24	72.9	217	30.0	47.4	4.1	158
25-29	75.2	164	34.0	53.3	6.1	124
30-39	83.7	268	38.9	64.2	2.2	224
40-49	82.4	281	33.6	63.0	2.9	232
Education^A						
Primary	64.9	95	20.9	44.0	5.9	61
Secondary	73.2	841	31.6	51.4	3.0	616
Higher	83.9	264	38.7	60.1	4.6	221
Men's religion^A						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	72.5	333	33.5	52.2	5.6	242
Roman Catholic	77.0	180	33.6	47.2	4.7	139
Later Day Saints	73.3	235	34.8	54.8	2.3	172
Methodist	75.0	157	34.2	57.5	2.4	118
Assembly of God	74.9	165	31.4	56.0	1.6	124
Other religion	80.3	132	20.7	48.0	2.6	106
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	73.7	178	29.0	54.7	4.8	131
Second	74.6	272	25.0	60.3	1.1	203
Middle	69.1	244	27.9	49.7	2.9	168
Fourth	75.8	274	36.1	49.0	6.4	208
Richest	80.8	236	42.8	50.2	2.7	191

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/ Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

6.14 NUTRITION

The Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 collected anthropometric data on women age 15-49 years in order to calculate their nutritional status, represented as body mass index (BMI), and consumption of different food groups during the one week preceding the survey from women and men age 15-49 years. Results are shown in Tables TM 15.1, TM 15.2W and TM 15.2M.

Table TM 15.1: Nutritional status

 Among women age 15-49 years, percentage with height under 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI)^A, and percentage with specific BMI levels, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Height		Body Mass Index ^B								Number of women
	Percentage below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (Total normal)	<18.5 (Total thin)	17.0-18.4 (Mildly thin)	<17.0 (Moderately and severely thin)	>=25.0 (Total overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (Overweight)	>=30.0 (Obese)	
Total	3.4	4,139	36.1	11.9	0.7	0.2	0.4	85.4	18.5	66.9	3,771
Area											
Urban	4.7	849	36.1	14.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	83.1	16.0	67.0	791
Rural	3.1	3,290	36.1	11.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	86.0	19.2	66.8	2,980
Region											
Apia Urban Area	4.7	849	36.1	14.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	83.1	16.0	67.0	791
North West Upolu	3.5	1,471	36.7	12.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	85.7	18.9	66.8	1,308
Rest of Upolu	4.2	942	36.2	10.9	1.0	0.3	0.7	84.7	18.9	65.8	856
Savaii	1.2	878	35.2	10.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	87.8	20.0	67.8	815
Age											
15-19	3.6	806	30.4	29.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	67.9	36.2	31.6	763
20-24	3.7	732	34.8	16.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	80.9	22.9	58.1	602
25-29	4.3	611	36.0	8.1	0.9	0.2	0.6	88.6	19.8	68.8	517
30-34	4.8	522	40.0	4.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	92.7	10.3	82.4	464
35-39	3.1	463	38.4	5.2	1.0	0.1	0.8	91.8	7.7	84.2	435
40-44	1.9	518	38.8	3.6	1.2	0.0	1.1	93.1	8.7	84.3	505
45-49	1.8	485	38.1	4.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	94.3	11.9	82.5	485
Education^C											
Primary	4.6	110	38.1	17.7	1.9	0.0	1.1	78.8	17.6	61.1	103
Secondary	3.1	2,861	35.5	12.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	85.0	19.5	65.6	2,607
Higher	3.8	1,149	37.3	9.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	87.0	16.3	70.7	1,045
Functional difficulties^C											
Has functional difficulty	3.1	59	40.9	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.2	19.1	69.0	57
Has no functional difficulty	3.5	3,597	36.9	9.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	88.1	15.4	72.7	3,243
Women's religion^C											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	3.9	1,093	36.2	12.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	84.8	16.5	68.3	1,007
Roman Catholic	3.6	681	35.4	10.8	0.8	0.3	0.5	86.0	21.0	65.0	629
Later Day Saints	3.0	749	36.0	10.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	86.7	18.0	68.7	671
Methodist	3.7	514	36.6	12.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	85.4	18.9	66.5	471
Assembly of God	2.8	592	35.6	13.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	84.9	19.6	65.3	527
Other religion	3.0	503	37.2	12.2	1.4	0.1	1.2	84.9	18.6	66.3	460

Table TM 15.1: Nutritional status (Continued)

Among women age 15-49 years, percentage with height under 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI)^A, and percentage with specific BMI levels, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Height		Body Mass Index ^B								
	Percent- age below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (Total normal)	<18.5 (Total thin)	17.0-18.4 (Mildly thin)	<17.0 (Moderat- ely and sever-ly thin)	>=25.0 (Total over- weight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (Over- weight)	>=30.0 (Obese)	Number of women
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	3.5	800	36.2	14.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	83.2	23.6	59.6	696
Second	2.6	790	35.5	13.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	85.5	20.9	64.6	718
Middle	3.2	831	36.1	10.5	1.2	0.1	0.9	85.6	18.1	67.5	764
Fourth	4.1	836	36.1	12.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	85.4	15.2	70.2	762
Richest	3.5	882	36.6	9.6	0.8	0.1	0.7	86.8	15.7	71.2	832

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 background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.15.2W: Consumption of fruits and vegetables (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who usually consume fruits and vegetables by number of servings of fruits and vegetables consumed per week, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Number of servings of fruits per week					Number of servings of vegetables per week					Number of women
	No Serving	0-7	8-14	15+	Total	No Serving	0-7	8-14	15+	Total	
Total Area	7.6	81.3	8.2	2.9	100.0	2.0	81.2	13.8	3.0	100.0	4,139
Urban	7.9	84.0	5.6	2.5	100.0	1.6	86.0	9.3	3.1	100.0	849
Rural	7.5	80.6	8.8	3.0	100.0	2.1	79.9	15.0	3.0	100.0	3,290
Region											
Apia Urban Area	7.9	84.0	5.6	2.5	100.0	1.6	86.0	9.3	3.1	100.0	849
North West Upolu	7.6	78.1	9.7	4.6	100.0	2.3	79.8	13.5	4.4	100.0	1,471
Rest of Upolu	8.7	80.3	8.8	2.2	100.0	3.4	82.4	11.6	2.6	100.0	942
Savaii	6.3	85.0	7.4	1.3	100.0	0.3	77.3	21.2	1.2	100.0	878
Age											
15-19	7.3	82.5	8.5	1.7	100.0	2.9	84.1	11.2	1.8	100.0	806
20-24	8.4	81.7	7.4	2.5	100.0	2.1	82.7	13.1	2.1	100.0	732
25-29	8.0	81.9	6.5	3.6	100.0	1.6	80.8	12.5	5.1	100.0	611
30-34	10.6	76.9	9.8	2.7	100.0	2.1	80.5	14.7	2.8	100.0	522
35-39	3.9	80.1	11.1	4.9	100.0	1.5	76.4	18.6	3.5	100.0	463
40-44	7.5	82.8	6.5	3.2	100.0	1.6	81.4	13.7	3.3	100.0	518
45-49	6.9	82.1	8.2	2.8	100.0	1.5	79.6	15.5	3.5	100.0	485
Education^A											
Primary	13.5	81.7	4.0	0.8	100.0	5.7	72.3	18.3	3.7	100.0	110
Secondary	8.1	82.1	7.5	2.2	100.0	2.0	83.2	12.3	2.5	100.0	2,861
Higher	5.9	79.1	10.4	4.6	100.0	1.4	76.9	17.5	4.2	100.0	1,149
Functional difficulties^A											
Has functional difficulty	9.2	84.9	4.4	1.5	100.0	3.3	72.7	15.4	8.6	100.0	59
Has no functional difficulty	7.7	81.0	8.1	3.2	100.0	1.9	80.9	14.1	3.2	100.0	3,597
Women's religion^A											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	9.0	81.7	7.3	2.0	100.0	2.1	82.3	13.7	2.0	100.0	1,093
Roman Catholic	6.0	81.1	9.5	3.3	100.0	2.4	80.5	12.9	4.2	100.0	681
Later Day Saints	7.2	82.3	7.6	2.9	100.0	1.8	78.2	16.9	3.1	100.0	749
Methodist	8.7	80.2	7.3	3.8	100.0	1.3	81.8	12.8	4.1	100.0	514
Assembly of God	7.7	81.3	8.4	2.6	100.0	2.1	81.9	13.7	2.2	100.0	592
Other religion	6.3	80.4	9.5	3.8	100.0	1.9	82.8	11.9	3.4	100.0	503
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	9.6	83.6	4.9	2.0	100.0	2.1	84.5	11.6	1.8	100.0	800
Second	10.4	77.5	9.1	2.9	100.0	2.7	78.4	16.3	2.6	100.0	790
Middle	6.0	82.1	8.8	3.1	100.0	2.0	81.5	14.0	2.4	100.0	831
Fourth	8.0	81.9	7.7	2.4	100.0	1.9	80.4	14.5	3.2	100.0	836
Richest	4.5	81.2	10.1	4.2	100.0	1.2	81.1	12.8	4.9	100.0	882

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.15.2M: Consumption of fruits and vegetables (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who usually consume fruits and vegetables by number of servings of fruits and vegetables consumed per week, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Number of servings of fruits per week					Number of servings of vegetables per week					Number of men
	No Serving	0-7	8-14	15+	Total	No Serving	0-7	8-14	15+	Total	
Total	6.4	89.7	3.3	0.6	100.0	1.7	91.3	6.2	0.8	100.0	1,204
Area											
Urban	6.6	86.3	6.6	0.6	100.0	2.5	81.1	14.2	2.2	100.0	246
Rural	6.4	90.5	2.5	0.6	100.0	1.5	93.9	4.2	0.4	100.0	958
Region											
Apia Urban Area	6.6	86.3	6.6	0.6	100.0	2.5	81.1	14.2	2.2	100.0	246
North West Upolu	7.6	87.7	4.3	0.5	100.0	0.6	93.9	5.5	0.0	100.0	435
Rest of Upolu	4.9	92.5	1.2	1.4	100.0	1.6	92.4	4.6	1.4	100.0	275
Savaii	6.0	93.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	3.0	95.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	248
Age											
15-19	4.1	92.8	2.8	0.3	100.0	1.9	91.7	5.5	0.9	100.0	273
20-24	7.5	88.3	3.2	1.0	100.0	3.3	88.1	7.7	0.9	100.0	217
25-29	7.3	87.6	4.2	0.9	100.0	2.8	87.5	8.8	0.9	100.0	164
30-39	7.9	87.3	4.3	0.6	100.0	1.3	92.9	4.8	1.1	100.0	268
40-49	5.9	91.1	2.5	0.4	100.0	0.0	94.2	5.7	0.1	100.0	281
Education^A											
Primary	9.2	86.6	3.0	1.2	100.0	2.3	86.5	11.3	0.0	100.0	95
Secondary	5.8	91.0	2.7	0.4	100.0	1.4	92.8	5.1	0.8	100.0	841
Higher	6.9	86.7	5.5	1.0	100.0	2.6	88.2	8.1	1.1	100.0	264
Men's religion^A											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	7.6	87.8	3.4	1.2	100.0	1.8	89.3	7.5	1.4	100.0	333
Roman Catholic	4.9	93.9	0.8	0.4	100.0	4.0	91.6	3.7	0.8	100.0	180
Later Day Saints	5.5	89.1	4.8	0.6	100.0	1.0	89.1	9.4	0.4	100.0	235
Methodist	5.6	91.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	1.3	93.3	5.1	0.3	100.0	157
Assembly of God	6.4	92.1	0.7	0.7	100.0	0.7	95.2	3.8	0.3	100.0	165
Other religion	7.7	84.8	7.5	0.0	100.0	1.0	93.0	5.1	1.0	100.0	132
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	7.5	91.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	2.1	93.2	4.0	0.6	100.0	178
Second	6.3	89.4	4.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	95.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	272
Middle	6.9	91.3	1.8	0.0	100.0	3.0	90.9	5.8	0.3	100.0	244
Fourth	6.7	87.7	4.1	1.4	100.0	1.3	90.9	6.8	1.0	100.0	274
Richest	4.9	89.1	4.7	1.4	100.0	2.5	85.5	10.0	2.0	100.0	236

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.



7. THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

7.1 IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year.⁸⁰ 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 Children⁸¹ 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.⁸²

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 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 Samoa National Immunisation Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations with birth doses of BCG and Hepatitis B vaccines (within 24 hours of birth), three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DTP, Hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) antigens, three doses of Polio vaccine, one dose of inactivated Polio vaccine (IPV), two doses of the MMR vaccine containing measles, mumps, and rubella antigens. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the doses of MMR at 12 and 15 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunisation coverage from the Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 are based on children age 12-23/24-35 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

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

81 "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/.

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

whether the child had received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child. Table TC.1.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 and 24-35 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports.

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

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			
	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age (measles by 24 months)
Antigen								
BCG ¹	54.7	21.5	76.2	76.1	50.2	33.6	83.8	82.9
Polio								
OPV1	53.1	20.2	73.3	66.9	49.1	29.9	79.0	77.9
OPV2	44.7	5.9	50.6	42.5	45.7	14.7	60.3	56.7
OPV3	34.6	2.6	37.2	26.9	41.2	4.4	45.6	42.1
OPV3 and IPV ²	30.6	1.9	32.4	10.6	39.4	0.2	39.6	26.7
HepB at birth^D	45.5	21.5	67.0	66.5	47.9	31.6	79.6	79.3
Within 1 day	32.5	18.4	50.9	50.9	37.2	27.5	64.8	64.8
Later	12.0	2.6	14.6	14.2	9.1	4.0	13.0	12.8
DTP-HepB-Hib								
1	53.3	16.9	70.3	64.0	48.7	29.4	78.1	77.0
2	45.3	5.2	50.6	42.0	45.3	15.1	60.4	57.7
3 ^{3,4,5}	36.1	2.9	39.0	28.5	41.9	4.4	46.3	43.6
Measles-Mumps-Rubella								
1 ⁸	33.0	15.7	48.7	10.8	32.8	26.3	59.2	19.1
2 ⁹	9.1	4.8	13.9	na	16.8	8.2	25.0	10.7
Fully vaccinated								
Basic antigens ^{11,E}	26.6	0.1	26.8	4.0	29.3	1.9	31.3	9.1
All antigens ^{12,F}	10.2	0.0	10.2	na	16.1	0.0	16.1	1.2
No vaccinations	2.9	15.9	18.9	18.9	0.0	14.8	14.8	14.8
Number of children	590	590	590	590	522	522	522	522

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

⁸ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

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

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

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

na: not applicable

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

B MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5, TC.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

D The Hepatitis B birth dose is further disaggregated by timing of dose. For children with vaccination records, "Within 1 day" includes rec-ords 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, HepB3, Hib3, and Measles-Mumps-Rubella

F All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3 and Measles-Mumps-Rubella 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Samoa

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), Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:											Percentage with:		Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:						Percentage with:		Number of children age 24-35 months
							DTP-HepB-Hib			Measles-Mumps-Rubella 1 ^B	Basic antigens ^{9,C}	Vaccination records ^D	Vaccination records seen ^E	Full vaccination			Vaccination records ^D	Vaccination records seen ^E				
	BCG ¹	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	OPV 3 & IPV ²	HepB at birth ^B	1	2	3 ^{3,4,5}					Measles-Mumps-Rubella 2 ¹⁰	Basic anti-gens ^C	All anti-gens ^{12,F}						
Total	76.2	73.3	50.6	37.2	32.4	67.0	70.3	50.6	39.0	48.7	26.8	68.9	61.7	590	25.0	31.3	16.1	61.2	51.3	522		
Sex																						
Male	71.7	69.1	51.1	38.5	32.3	62.5	67.8	52.0	40.4	45.6	27.9	68.1	62.7	314	23.7	32.5	15.4	61.0	51.0	257		
Female	81.4	78.0	50.0	35.7	32.6	72.2	73.1	48.9	37.4	52.3	25.5	69.8	60.5	276	26.3	30.1	16.8	61.3	51.6	265		
Area																						
Urban	80.7	81.6	57.0	42.5	37.5	75.9	77.9	56.7	43.3	61.3	33.8	74.9	69.0	95	21.0	30.9	13.6	71.2	58.7	87		
Rural	75.4	71.7	49.3	36.2	31.5	65.3	68.8	49.4	38.2	46.3	25.4	67.8	60.3	495	25.8	31.3	16.6	59.2	49.8	435		
Region																						
Apia Urban Area	80.7	81.6	57.0	42.5	37.5	75.9	77.9	56.7	43.3	61.3	33.8	74.9	69.0	95	21.0	30.9	13.6	71.2	58.7	87		
North West Upolu	71.9	68.4	39.6	26.7	23.2	68.0	62.6	40.4	28.3	39.5	17.2	63.9	54.5	233	11.9	17.2	6.1	53.1	44.6	202		
Rest of Upolu	74.1	66.6	43.2	31.3	27.5	61.4	67.0	42.0	32.3	39.8	21.1	61.0	53.6	144	23.9	28.0	15.3	57.2	45.2	113		
Savaii	83.9	84.4	75.9	60.7	52.8	64.8	83.1	75.9	64.8	67.8	46.8	83.6	79.9	119	51.0	58.3	35.9	71.3	63.1	120		
Mother's education^E																						
Secondary	76.7	72.9	48.9	35.2	30.5	66.7	70.9	49.1	36.7	47.4	24.6	69.6	61.8	406	23.8	30.9	14.7	59.9	50.1	335		
Higher	76.1	76.6	57.5	46.7	41.2	71.2	72.5	58.5	48.3	55.4	34.8	69.1	64.1	152	30.0	31.0	20.6	62.8	51.4	163		
Religion of household head^E																						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	75.1	72.4	56.0	39.8	37.2	66.0	74.0	58.0	41.9	52.3	29.0	72.3	63.9	147	31.6	37.6	20.8	65.0	52.4	133		
Roman Catholic	84.2	81.2	49.5	42.3	35.4	76.8	76.0	49.7	40.3	55.9	33.8	77.8	66.7	94	27.6	28.4	17.5	62.2	55.5	99		
Later Day Saints	72.9	76.7	49.9	36.1	27.4	65.7	69.8	49.3	38.1	47.9	22.9	65.1	60.1	110	20.8	27.1	13.3	53.4	42.7	96		
Methodist	77.4	72.7	49.5	32.5	31.7	63.9	72.1	50.3	38.3	56.8	28.1	57.3	52.7	77	17.6	30.7	10.1	61.5	48.7	62		
Assembly of God	76.4	68.9	43.8	33.6	29.9	61.0	62.7	44.8	33.6	36.1	22.9	68.6	65.0	84	21.0	23.7	13.0	60.2	52.3	74		
Other religion	71.0	66.3	53.2	37.6	31.8	67.2	63.6	47.7	41.5	41.6	23.2	67.5	57.3	73	24.5	40.1	18.9	65.1	57.7	56		

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (Continued)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:						Percentage with:			Number of children age 12-23 months	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:			Percentage with:		Number of children age 24-35 months					
	DTP-HepB-Hib						Measles-Mumps-Rubella 1 ⁸	Basic antigens ^{9,C}	Vaccination records ^D		Full vaccination			Vaccination records ^D	Vaccination records seen ^E						
	BCG ¹	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	OPV 3 & IPV ²	HepB at birth ^B					1	2	3 ^{3,4,5}				Measles-Mumps-Rubella 2 ¹⁰	Basic anti-gens ^C	All anti-gens ^{12,F}		
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	70.7	68.5	45.0	28.3	22.7	60.3	68.1	44.6	33.6	41.1	19.4	65.0	56.2	151	23.3	27.7	15.8	58.0	50.7	134	
Second	78.9	69.0	41.7	32.9	29.6	68.9	65.1	44.1	33.0	45.4	20.3	62.1	55.7	127	22.9	29.1	13.7	56.7	43.3	98	
Middle	77.6	77.5	63.4	50.0	44.8	64.5	72.0	61.3	50.1	49.3	33.1	74.9	71.7	115	19.2	28.9	13.1	65.9	50.8	106	
Fourth	78.3	78.3	55.8	40.3	33.6	74.2	74.9	55.5	42.2	56.9	34.4	70.9	64.3	108	30.2	39.2	22.5	65.3	56.5	102	
Richest	77.6	75.8	49.6	38.0	35.6	70.3	73.4	49.8	38.6	55.7	30.9	75.2	63.4	89	31.2	33.0	15.7	60.3	56.1	81	

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

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

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, HepB3, Hib3, and Measles-Mumps-Rubella

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)

D All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, and Measles-Mumps-Rubella 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Samoa

E The categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

7.2 DISEASE EPISODES

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia.

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.

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Total	4.3	2.4	12.3	2,687
Sex				
Male	4.2	2.0	12.2	1,388
Female	4.4	2.7	12.4	1,299
Area				
Urban	4.8	2.6	11.1	434
Rural	4.2	2.3	12.5	2,253
Region				
Apia Urban Area	4.8	2.6	11.1	434
North West Upolu	5.3	3.1	13.0	1,063
Rest of Upolu	5.4	2.9	17.9	614
Savaai	0.9	0.3	6.0	576
Age (in months)				
0-11	5.0	4.9	17.0	531
12-23	5.3	1.9	12.8	590
24-35	4.7	2.0	10.9	522
36-47	4.3	1.9	10.9	517
48-59	2.2	1.1	9.7	527
Mother's education^A				
Primary	4.4	3.7	13.5	100
Secondary	5.0	2.4	12.8	1,857
Higher	2.5	2.2	10.5	697
Religion of household head^A				
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	5.4	3.3	13.1	674
Roman Catholic	3.6	1.4	11.8	439
Later Day Saints	3.0	1.0	7.8	495
Methodist	5.1	3.1	15.8	348
Assembly of God	2.8	1.8	11.5	380
Other religion	5.8	3.7	14.9	342
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	5.4	1.6	9.2	658
Second	3.7	1.8	13.9	562
Middle	4.4	2.5	14.6	533
Fourth	4.4	2.2	11.7	530
Richest	3.2	4.5	12.8	404

A The categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

7.3 DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.⁸⁴ 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.⁸⁵ In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

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

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

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

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

Table TC.3.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids 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.3.5 provides information on the source of ORS and zinc for children age 0-59 months who received these treatments.

84 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>.

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

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:					Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					
	Health facilities or providers		Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought	
Public	Private					
Total	55.1	4.2	7.9	57.4	34.3	116
Sex						
Male	57.7	5.6	7.2	62.3	31.1	59
Female	52.4	2.8	8.6	52.4	37.6	57
Area						
Urban	(75.1)	(14.3)	(4.7)	(82.7)	(10.4)	21
Rural	50.8	2.0	8.6	51.9	39.5	95
¹ MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea						
A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities						
B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/ DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/ DK	Total	
Total	27.3	39.4	16.4	4.6	11.3	1.0	100.0	30.6	36.9	15.7	4.6	11.6	0.6	100.0	116
Sex															
Male	25.1	46.0	15.7	5.7	7.5	0.0	100.0	23.2	42.6	14.7	8.3	11.1	0.0	100.0	59
Female	29.5	32.6	17.2	3.4	15.2	2.1	100.0	38.2	31.0	16.8	0.8	12.0	1.2	100.0	57
Area															
Urban	(30.9)	(34.2)	(25.1)	(4.8)	(5.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(51.7)	(23.4)	(13.0)	(7.2)	(1.5)	(3.2)	100.0	21
Rural	26.5	40.5	14.6	4.5	12.7	1.3	100.0	26.1	39.8	16.3	4.0	13.8	0.0	100.0	95

A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:								Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Government-recommended homemade fluid	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc ²	Coco-nut Juice	
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS ¹						
Total	56.5	46.2	58.6	27.4	65.8	33.0	26.1	19.5	116
Sex									
Male	54.7	50.6	55.7	28.0	67.5	38.6	27.1	23.1	59
Female	58.3	41.6	61.4	26.8	64.1	27.3	25.1	15.9	57
Area									
Urban	(64.7)	(64.8)	(70.8)	(22.4)	(70.8)	(30.3)	(19.7)	(14.2)	21
Rural	54.7	42.1	55.9	28.5	64.7	33.6	27.5	20.7	95
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 unweighted cases									

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

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:																Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
	Zinc	ORT (ORS or government-recommended fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Other treatments												Not given any treatment or drug		
				Pill or syrup				Injection										
				ORS or increased fluids	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment			
Total	33.0	60.3	67.5	37.5	4.7	4.6	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.5	3.8	8.7	77.5	13.4	116	
Sex																		
Male	38.6	55.7	67.5	42.5	4.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	7.8	86.6	13.2	59	
Female	27.3	64.9	67.5	32.4	5.4	9.3	0.0	1.2	2.2	1.2	0.0	1.0	6.5	9.5	68.3	13.7	57	
Area																		
Urban	(30.3)	(70.8)	(70.8)	(23.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(10.8)	(6.0)	(79.1)	(8.2)	21	
Rural	33.6	58.0	66.8	40.6	5.7	5.6	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	9.2	77.2	14.6	95	

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

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

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:				Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:				Number of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers		Other source	A health facility or provider ^B		Health facilities or providers		Other source	A health facility or provider ^B	
	Public	Private				Public	Private			
Total	87.9	9.1	4.9	96.0	68	(80.5)	(15.6)	(6.1)	(93.9)	38

A Community health provider 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

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

7.4 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology.⁸⁶

The Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys or other venting mechanisms which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

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

Table TC.4.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking while Table TC.4.3 presents the percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on central heating or using solar air heater, electricity, piped natural gas, LPG/cooking gas, biogas, or alcohol/ethanol. Table TC.4.4 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating. Table TC.4.5 presents the percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney. Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, or biogas lamp. Table TC.4.6 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting. The questions asked about cooking, space heating and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, "Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology" for cooking, space heating and lighting. Table TC.4.7 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.

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

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

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:								Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)	
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using				Other fuels for cooking and using								
	Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Biogas stove		Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove / Open fire	Other cookstove					No food cooked in the household
Total	6.0	35.1	6.2		2.6	7.9	41.9	0.3	0.2	100.0	21,092	49.9	21,060
Area													
Urban	9.1	58.3	10.0		4.0	4.1	14.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	3,994	81.6	3,984
Rural	5.2	29.7	5.4		2.2	8.8	48.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	17,097	42.5	17,075
Region													
Apia Urban Area	9.1	58.3	10.0		4.0	4.1	14.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	3,994	81.6	3,984
North West Upolu	6.6	38.5	4.6		2.7	8.7	38.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	7,519	52.4	7,512
Rest of Upolu	5.4	30.0	5.3		2.8	10.2	45.8	0.2	0.3	100.0	4,817	43.6	4,803
Savaii	2.9	15.3	6.6		0.9	7.5	66.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,761	25.7	4,760
Education of household head^A													
Pre-primary or none	7.7	28.0	3.0		5.4	13.2	41.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	877	44.1	877
Primary	4.3	27.5	5.3		1.8	9.1	51.4	0.4	0.2	100.0	5,613	39.0	5,599
Secondary	5.1	33.8	6.4		3.1	8.4	42.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	10,756	48.4	10,748
Higher	12.6	58.2	8.8		1.8	3.1	15.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	3,037	81.6	3,026
Religion of household head^A													
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	5.9	38.2	7.0		2.5	6.6	39.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	5,806	53.9	5,782
Roman Catholic	6.5	39.9	7.1		3.3	9.8	33.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,365	56.8	3,362
Later Day Saints	6.6	26.7	4.6		3.1	6.8	52.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,804	41.0	3,802
Methodist	7.5	33.3	5.8		1.1	6.2	45.3	0.7	0.1	100.0	2,665	47.8	2,663
Assembly of God	4.0	30.8	5.8		2.8	12.6	44.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,688	43.4	2,688
Other religion	4.9	39.6	6.5		2.3	6.9	38.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	2,714	53.3	2,713
No religion	(21.5)	(43.2)	(3.9)		(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.6)	(0.0)	(3.9)	100.0	29	(71.3)	28
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	1.9	3.6	0.7		2.4	13.3	77.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	4,220	6.1	4,217
Second	2.0	12.2	1.1		1.6	10.4	72.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	4,214	15.3	4,202
Middle	5.6	30.4	7.4		3.9	11.4	40.7	0.5	0.1	100.0	4,221	43.4	4,219
Fourth	5.8	58.8	10.8		3.0	4.0	17.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,219	75.4	4,216
Richest	14.5	70.5	11.2		1.9	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	4,218	96.5	4,206

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

A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education of household head" and "Religion of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of un-weighted cases

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:											
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using								No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
	Clean fuels and technologies	Gasoline/Diesel	Kerosene/Paraffin	Coal/Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Sawdust	Other fuel for cooking/Missing				
Total	47.3	0.5	2.0	0.2	2.3	47.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	50.4	21,092
Area												
Urban	77.4	0.7	3.6	0.0	1.7	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	18.6	3,994
Rural	40.2	0.4	1.6	0.2	2.4	54.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	57.9	17,097
Region												
Apia Urban Area	77.4	0.7	3.6	0.0	1.7	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	18.6	3,994
North West Upolu	49.7	0.4	2.2	0.0	1.7	45.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	47.9	7,519
Rest of Upolu	40.7	0.3	1.9	0.0	3.6	52.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	56.8	4,817
Savaii	24.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	2.4	70.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.7	4,761
Education of household head^A												
Pre-primary or none	38.7	1.5	5.4	0.0	3.1	51.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.9	877
Primary	37.1	0.2	1.8	0.0	1.4	59.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	61.1	5,613
Secondary	45.3	0.6	2.2	0.3	3.0	48.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	52.1	10,756
Higher	79.6	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.5	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	18.6	3,037
Religion of household head^A												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	51.1	0.3	1.9	0.4	3.0	42.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	46.5	5,806
Roman Catholic	53.5	0.8	2.1	0.0	1.9	41.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	43.5	3,365
Later Day Saints	37.9	0.8	2.6	0.0	2.1	56.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	59.2	3,804
Methodist	46.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.0	50.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	52.2	2,665
Assembly of God	40.6	0.3	1.9	0.0	3.4	53.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.8	2,688
Other religion	51.0	0.5	1.8	0.3	1.7	44.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	46.6	2,714
No religion	(68.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.9)	100.0	(27.6)	29
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	6.1	0.5	1.4	0.0	1.9	89.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	92.5	4,220
Second	15.3	0.3	1.5	0.2	2.7	79.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	83.1	4,214
Middle	43.4	0.5	3.8	0.2	3.7	48.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	52.9	4,221
Fourth	75.4	1.1	1.9	0.3	2.4	18.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	21.6	4,219
Richest	96.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	2.1	4,218

A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education of household head" and "Religion of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of un-weighted cases

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

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Place of cooking is:				Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking	
			In main house		Outdoors				
			No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air			
Total	50.0	21,092	0.2	2.4	96.9	0.6	100.0	2.6	10,549
Area									
Urban	18.4	3,994	0.0	3.5	95.6	0.8	100.0	3.5	734
Rural	57.4	17,097	0.2	2.3	97.0	0.5	100.0	2.5	9,815
Region									
Apia Urban Area	18.4	3,994	0.0	3.5	95.6	0.8	100.0	3.5	734
North West Upolu	47.5	7,519	0.0	2.5	97.4	0.1	100.0	2.5	3,573
Rest of Upolu	56.2	4,817	0.0	1.3	97.8	0.9	100.0	1.3	2,707
Savaai	74.3	4,761	0.5	3.0	95.9	0.7	100.0	3.4	3,535
Education of household head^A									
Pre-primary or none	55.9	877	0.0	4.1	95.9	0.0	100.0	4.1	490
Primary	60.9	5,613	0.0	3.0	95.9	1.1	100.0	3.0	3,417
Secondary	51.5	10,756	0.3	1.5	97.9	0.3	100.0	1.8	5,543
Higher	18.3	3,037	0.0	1.9	97.5	0.6	100.0	1.9	556
DK/missing	67.1	810	0.0	7.2	92.8	0.0	100.0	7.2	543
Religion of household head^A									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	46.0	5,806	0.0	2.5	97.1	0.4	100.0	2.5	2,669
Roman Catholic	43.1	3,365	0.0	4.9	95.1	0.0	100.0	4.9	1,451
Later Day Saints	59.0	3,804	0.0	1.8	96.1	2.0	100.0	1.8	2,243
Methodist	52.2	2,665	0.6	1.3	97.8	0.2	100.0	1.9	1,391
Assembly of God	56.6	2,688	0.0	2.0	98.0	0.0	100.0	2.0	1,521
Other religion	46.6	2,714	0.6	2.0	97.4	0.0	100.0	2.6	1,266
No religion	(27.6)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	91.4	4,220	0.0	1.0	98.4	0.6	100.0	1.0	3,855
Second	82.8	4,214	0.0	2.5	97.0	0.5	100.0	2.5	3,490
Middle	52.7	4,221	0.4	4.7	94.5	0.4	100.0	5.1	2,223
Fourth	21.6	4,219	0.8	2.6	95.5	1.0	100.0	3.4	910
Richest	1.7	4,218	0.0	2.0	98.0	0.0	100.0	2.0	71

A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Religion of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

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

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

Percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:											Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)		
	Clean fuels for lighting:				Polluting fuels for lighting:						Number of household members		Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹	
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Candle	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Total				
Total	98.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	21,092	99.7	21,072
Area														
Urban	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,994	81.6	3,984
Rural	98.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	17,097	42.5	17,075
Region														
Apia Urban Area	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,994	99.9	3,994
North West Upolu	98.7	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,519	99.7	7,516
Rest of Upolu	98.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	4,817	99.5	4,807
Savaii	98.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,761	99.6	4,755
Education of household head^A														
Pre-primary or none	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	877	100.0	877
Primary	98.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,613	99.5	5,613
Secondary	98.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	10,756	99.7	10,735
Higher	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,037	99.8	3,037
DK/missing	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	810	99.8	810
Religion of household head^A														
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	99.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,806	99.9	5,802
Roman Catholic	99.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,365	99.5	3,365
Later Day Saints	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	3,804	99.8	3,787
Methodist	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,665	100.0	2,665
Assembly of God	97.8	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,688	99.4	2,688
Other religion	98.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,714	99.0	2,714
No religion	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29	(100.0)	29
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	94.9	0.8	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	100.0	4,220	98.2	4,200
Second	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,214	100.0	4,214
Middle	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,221	100.0	4,221
Fourth	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,219	100.0	4,219
Richest	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,218	100.0	4,218

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

A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Religion of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ^{1,A}	Number of household members
Total	47.4	21,092
Sex		
Male	77.7	3,994
Female	40.4	17,097
Area		
Urban	77.7	3,994
Rural	40.4	17,097
Region		
Apia Urban Area	77.7	3,994
North West Upolu	49.8	7,519
Rest of Upolu	41.0	4,817
Savaii	24.8	4,761
Education of household head^B		
Pre-primary or none	38.7	877
Primary	37.4	5,613
Secondary	45.4	10,756
Higher	79.9	3,037
DK/Missing	32.1	810
Religion of household head^B		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	51.5	5,806
Roman Catholic	53.6	3,365
Later Day Saints	38.0	3,804
Methodist	46.7	2,665
Assembly of God	40.6	2,688
Other religion	51.1	2,714
No religion	(72.4)	29
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	6.2	4,220
Second	15.6	4,214
Middle	43.4	4,221
Fourth	75.5	4,219
Richest	96.5	4,218

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

B The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Religion of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

7.5 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.² 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.⁸⁷ While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for symptoms of ARI, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of ARI with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution.

Table TC.5.1 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI, which is also generally referred to as symptoms of pneumonia, in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care.

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

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

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

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:				Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics ²	Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					
	Health facilities or providers		Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1.A}		
Public	Private					
Total	61.4	12.7	9.7	72.4	24.6	64

¹ MICS indicator TC.19 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms; SDG indicator 3.8.1

² MICS indicator TC.20 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

A Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

Table TC.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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children with fever for whom:					Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					
	Health facilities or providers		Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,A}	No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private				
Total	54.1	8.0	9.8	63.3	31.1	330
Sex						
Male	50.8	9.3	8.0	58.8	35.1	169
Female	57.6	6.7	11.7	68.0	27.0	162
Area						
Urban	59.0	11.8	5.3	71.1	25.1	48
Rural	53.3	7.4	10.6	62.0	32.1	282
Region						
Apia Urban Area	59.0	11.8	5.3	71.1	25.1	48
North West Upolu	50.7	7.6	5.9	59.8	36.9	138
Rest of Upolu	58.0	9.4	14.6	65.8	25.3	110
Savaaii	(48.3)	(0.0)	(16.8)	(58.4)	(34.9)	35
Age (in months)						
0-11	58.0	10.0	7.7	68.5	28.5	90
12-23	51.0	6.7	5.8	58.6	39.4	76
24-35	52.1	8.6	14.1	59.0	31.3	57
36-47	58.7	8.6	8.8	67.3	25.9	56
48-59	48.9	5.1	16.0	61.6	29.1	51
Mother's education^B						
Secondary	51.8	5.2	10.9	59.6	33.4	237
Higher	55.0	18.4	5.8	70.4	27.3	73
Religion of household head^B						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	45.1	9.6	9.1	58.1	36.0	89
Roman Catholic	51.7	15.1	12.1	69.4	25.9	52
Later Day Saints	(63.2)	(2.2)	(12.6)	(65.4)	(24.9)	38
Methodist	60.7	9.0	20.1	68.3	20.2	55
Assembly of God	(49.0)	(7.2)	(1.9)	(56.2)	(41.9)	44
Other religion	(61.9)	(2.4)	(2.8)	(65.0)	(35.0)	51
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	52.2	6.0	15.1	57.0	32.4	61
Second	56.5	2.5	14.4	64.0	28.0	78
Middle	56.2	7.2	4.0	61.5	36.4	78
Fourth	51.9	6.9	4.4	58.9	40.0	62
Richest	52.2	21.3	11.9	77.7	15.8	52

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

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

B The categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Antibiotics				Other medications					Missing/ DK	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other			
Total	35.7	1.0	10.7	1.6	61.9	0.7	0.3	3.2	1.7	330	
Sex											
Male	35.7	1.2	10.4	2.7	58.3	1.5	0.5	3.5	3.4	169	
Female	35.8	0.7	11.1	0.4	65.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	162	
Area											
Urban	42.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	74.1	0.0	1.9	2.5	0.0	48	
Rural	34.6	1.1	10.1	1.9	59.8	0.9	0.0	3.3	2.0	282	
Region											
Apia Urban Area	42.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	74.1	0.0	1.9	2.5	0.0	48	
North West Upolu	38.0	0.0	12.3	2.8	61.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.5	138	
Rest of Upolu	38.6	2.9	8.0	1.3	58.5	2.2	0.0	7.1	2.1	110	
Savaii	(8.5)	(0.0)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(57.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	35	
Age (in months)											
0-11	36.3	0.0	12.1	1.6	68.5	0.0	0.2	3.8	0.0	90	
12-23	36.0	0.0	15.1	2.7	62.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	2.0	76	
24-35	34.6	1.9	8.1	1.2	63.3	0.0	0.4	7.0	1.4	57	
36-47	37.5	3.7	8.6	1.8	46.7	2.7	0.0	4.3	2.5	56	
48-59	33.7	0.0	7.0	0.0	65.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	4.0	51	
Mother's education^A											
Secondary	33.8	0.9	8.7	1.9	64.0	1.0	0.0	3.9	1.5	237	
Higher	46.7	1.5	15.5	0.9	56.5	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	73	
Religion of household head^A											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	33.4	0.0	6.2	2.4	65.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.0	89	
Roman Catholic	43.0	2.1	12.2	0.0	47.6	0.0	0.8	0.7	2.7	52	
Later Day Saints	(30.2)	(5.4)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(77.5)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(2.1)	38	
Methodist	31.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	74.7	0.0	0.8	6.2	0.0	55	
Assembly of God	(37.2)	(0.0)	(22.8)	(1.6)	(39.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	44	
Other religion	(39.0)	(0.0)	(11.9)	(4.8)	(65.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	51	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	26.9	3.4	7.0	0.0	54.9	1.6	0.7	6.8	0.0	61	
Second	29.8	0.0	11.8	0.0	70.2	1.9	0.0	1.7	3.6	78	
Middle	39.3	1.4	8.4	1.8	57.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.7	78	
Fourth	39.0	0.0	10.8	2.8	61.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62	
Richest	45.9	0.0	16.8	4.2	65.2	0.0	0.9	6.7	0.0	52	

A The categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted 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.⁸⁸ 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.⁸⁹ 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.⁹⁰ 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.⁹¹

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.⁹² 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.^{93,94} The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators^{95,96} have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

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- 94 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>
- 95 WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.
- 96 UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO. *Reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators*. Meeting Report, New York, 2017. <https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting-report-infant-young-child-feeding-indicators/>

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures ⁹⁷	Notes on interpretation ⁹⁸	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 ⁹⁹	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breast-fed) 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

97 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.

98 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.

99 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 ⁹⁷	Notes on interpretation ⁹⁸	Table
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months) At least five of eight food groups ¹⁰⁰ 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 7¹⁰¹ food groups for non-breastfed children; and
- (iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers’ reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth.

Table TC.7.2 presents information about liquids or other items newborns were given in the first 3 days of life, apart from breastmilk. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.6 are based on the mother’s report of consumption of food and liquids

100 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

101 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.

during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for exclusively breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and predominantly breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or non-milk liquids). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–15 months and age 20–23 months.

Table TC.7.4 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months.

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table TC.7.5. Different feeding criteria are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Table TC.7.6 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.7.7 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

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

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

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	90.0	53.0	84.8	1,032
Area				
Urban	89.5	58.3	84.5	169
Rural	90.1	51.9	84.9	863
Region				
Apia Urban Area	89.5	58.3	84.5	169
North West Upolu	89.4	45.2	85.0	429
Rest of Upolu	92.1	52.0	83.8	242
Savaai	89.0	66.7	86.0	193
Months since last birth				
0-11 months	89.8	54.3	84.9	511
12-23 months	90.1	51.7	84.7	521
Mother's education^A				
Secondary	90.1	53.3	85.2	726
Higher	90.2	53.4	84.3	282
Assistance at delivery				
Skilled attendant	90.2	53.5	85.2	917
Traditional birth attendant	86.1	51.9	81.9	72
Other / No attendant	(91.2)	(43.5)	(80.6)	42
Place of delivery^A				
Home	88.1	47.1	83.8	114
Health facility	90.2	53.7	84.9	914
Public	90.1	53.4	84.8	897
Private	(91.7)	(66.8)	(88.5)	18
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	90.7	54.9	86.5	945
C-Section	82.2	32.5	66.1	87
Religion of household head^A				
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	89.9	56.0	85.5	268
Roman Catholic	93.7	55.4	85.9	157
Later Day Saints	90.1	50.4	86.5	186
Methodist	87.7	53.4	82.2	134
Assembly of God	85.8	50.1	82.3	148
Other religion	92.3	51.8	84.7	137
Women's employment status^A				
Work for pay/profit	87.4	51.2	81.1	169
Unemployed	90.5	53.3	85.6	822
Student	90.9	55.2	87.9	30
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	92.6	52.0	88.0	258
Second	91.0	54.1	87.5	214
Middle	89.4	54.6	84.1	197
Fourth	87.0	51.7	78.8	207
Richest	89.0	52.7	84.6	156

¹ MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed

² MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

A The categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Place of delivery'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head'; 'Incapable/other/missing' and 'Unpaid work' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children who consumed:												Type ^A of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/ Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/ Sugar-salt solutions	Magnesia	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any		
Total	5.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.1	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.5	1.0	9.1	2.7	1.0	12.7	1,032	
Area																	
Urban	4.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	11.0	1.0	1.7	13.6	169	
Rural	5.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.4	1.0	0.0	0.6	2.9	1.0	8.7	3.0	0.9	12.5	863	
Region																	
Apia Urban Area	4.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	11.0	1.0	1.7	13.6	169	
North West Upolu	6.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.4	1.5	9.7	2.4	0.7	12.8	429	
Rest of Upolu	5.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.4	7.7	5.2	1.8	14.8	242	
Savaii	3.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.5	0.0	0.9	4.0	0.5	7.7	1.5	0.0	9.1	193	
Months since birth																	
0-11 months	6.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.0	1.4	9.5	2.1	0.9	12.5	511	
12-23 months	4.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.1	1.8	0.0	0.8	2.9	0.6	8.6	3.2	1.1	12.9	521	
Breastfeeding status																	
Ever breastfed	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	2.2	0.5	2.7	1.9	0.2	4.8	928	
Never breastfed	44.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	6.1	0.0	1.8	4.9	5.5	66.0	9.7	7.9	83.6	103	
Assistance at delivery																	
Skilled attendant	5.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.6	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.3	0.7	9.8	2.0	1.1	12.9	917	
Traditional birth attendant	2.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.2	0.0	1.2	2.6	3.6	4.1	7.9	0.0	11.9	72	
Other / No attendant	(1.9)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(2.1)	(1.9)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(9.7)	42	
Place of delivery																	
Home	3.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.7	2.3	5.0	6.1	0.7	11.7	114	
Health facility	5.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.4	1.1	0.0	0.5	2.6	0.8	9.6	2.2	1.0	12.9	914	
Mother's education^B																	
Secondary	5.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.2	1.0	0.0	0.7	2.9	1.0	7.9	2.9	1.1	12.0	726	
Higher	5.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.5	12.4	1.6	0.7	14.7	282	
Religion of household head^B																	
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	5.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	6.2	2.2	0.0	0.9	2.7	1.1	10.1	3.1	1.4	14.6	268	
Roman Catholic	2.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.9	5.3	3.8	0.4	9.5	157	
Later Day Saints	6.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.7	1.5	7.6	1.3	2.0	11.0	186	
Methodist	7.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.4	1.1	10.8	3.1	0.6	14.6	134	
Assembly of God	5.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	12.9	3.6	0.3	16.8	148	
Other religion	4.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	7.7	0.9	0.5	9.2	137	

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children who consumed:												Type ^A of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/ Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/ Sugar-salt solutions	Magnesia	Other	Milk- based liquids only	Non- milk- based liquids/ items only	Both	Any		
Women's employment status																	
Work for pay/profit	5.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	1.5	14.5	169	
Unemployed	5.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.2	1.3	0.0	0.4	2.4	1.2	8.1	3.1	0.9	12.1	822	
Student	(4.1)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(13.6)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(16.4)	30	
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	5.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.1	1.5	0.0	0.8	2.8	1.3	5.3	3.0	1.9	10.3	258	
Second	4.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	7.7	2.5	0.6	10.8	214	
Middle	4.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.7	0.0	0.9	2.0	2.3	8.2	4.1	0.0	12.3	197	
Fourth	8.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.8	15.6	2.0	0.9	18.6	207	
Richest	4.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.4	0.0	1.0	2.4	0.4	9.5	1.3	1.3	12.1	156	

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 categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Place of delivery'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head'; "Incapable/other/missing" and 'Unpaid work' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Total	51.7	59.5	248	60.6	190	40.0	192
Sex							
Male	48.5	58.1	127	62.0	97	28.0	102
Female	55.1	60.9	120	59.2	93	53.8	90
Area							
Urban	45.5	46.6	43	(50.3)	28	(19.8)	30
Rural	53.0	62.1	205	62.4	162	43.8	162
Region							
Apia Urban Area	45.5	46.6	43	(50.3)	28	(19.8)	30
North West Upolu	54.5	62.6	114	55.2	73	46.6	84
Rest of Upolu	(46.2)	(56.8)	46	(66.3)	45	(34.6)	46
Savaii	(56.2)	(66.5)	45	(70.7)	43	(49.5)	32
Mother's education^A							
Secondary	52.7	62.1	168	64.6	128	47.5	140
Higher	47.7	52.5	70	48.3	56	21.7	37
Religion of household head^A							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	56.7	63.5	56	70.2	56	(43.6)	41
Roman Catholic	(43.6)	(46.2)	38	(51.4)	27	(55.8)	29
Later Day Saints	(62.6)	(66.7)	45	(69.5)	39	(41.2)	33
Methodist	(44.4)	(56.2)	29	(*)	22	(37.1)	32
Assembly of God	(61.6)	(75.2)	33	(47.6)	27	(*)	25
Other religion	(40.7)	(50.9)	46	(*)	20	(30.5)	30
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	71.9	85.3	65	(75.3)	47	(47.8)	52
Second	(50.5)	(58.4)	45	(60.2)	42	(51.3)	42
Middle	43.9	52.9	54	(57.7)	36	(36.1)	39
Fourth	(40.1)	(44.7)	44	(61.1)	34	(31.8)	26
Richest	(43.9)	(43.9)	40	(41.5)	31	(24.7)	33

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

A The categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TC.7.3.1: Breastfeeding status (up to complete 6 months)

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Children age 0-5 months		
	Percent exclusively breastfed	Percent predominantly breastfed	Number of children
Total	46.8	53.2	296
Sex			
Male	44.9	53.0	150
Female	48.7	53.5	146
Area			
Urban	42.3	43.2	50
Rural	47.7	55.3	246
Region			
Apia Urban Area	42.3	43.2	50
North West Upolu	48.5	54.9	142
Rest of Upolu	40.4	49.7	53
Sava'ii	(52.9)	(61.8)	52
Mother's education^A			
Secondary	47.5	55.4	202
Higher	44.2	48.4	80
Religion of household head^A			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	49.0	54.4	70
Roman Catholic	38.0	40.1	47
Later Day Saints	(58.6)	(62.4)	49
Methodist	(48.2)	(59.2)	31
Assembly of God	(51.1)	(60.7)	46
Other religion	(37.4)	(46.3)	52
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	66.1	77.5	76
Second	51.4	58.5	51
Middle	38.8	46.8	61
Fourth	32.7	36.1	58
Richest	39.2	39.2	51

A The categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	
Total	17.2	1,643	2.7	3.3	1,121
Sex					
Male	17.0	829	2.4	3.3	572
Female	22.7	814	2.9	3.4	549
Area					
Urban	8.2	269	2.1	2.2	182
Rural	17.5	1,374	2.8	3.5	939
Region					
Apia Urban Area	8.2	269	2.1	2.2	182
North West Upolu	17.5	664	2.9	3.5	462
Rest of Upolu	18.5	368	2.3	3.0	255
Sava'ii	20.6	342	3.5	4.7	222
Mother's education^A					
Primary	13.6	53	(3.6)	(3.6)	38
Secondary	20.3	1,119	2.7	3.4	784
Higher	10.7	446	1.8	2.9	283
Religion of household head^A					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	21.7	407	3.1	3.6	274
Roman Catholic	24.9	264	1.9	2.1	165
Later Day Saints	17.9	299	3.3	3.6	203
Methodist	13.9	223	2.0	3.8	161
Assembly of God	15.3	235	3.2	3.9	161
Other religion	16.5	208	0.8	2.6	152
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	18.5	413	4.3	5.2	279
Second	16.7	336	1.6	2.1	239
Middle	16.6	329	2.2	2.7	221
Fourth	16.4	316	0.9	1.0	211
Richest	7.6	250	2.1	2.1	171
Mean	17.6	1,643	3.3	3.8	1,121

¹ MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding

A The categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	51.7	248	50.8	873	51.0	1,121
Sex						
Male	48.5	127	48.3	445	48.4	572
Female	55.1	120	53.4	429	53.8	549
Area						
Urban	45.5	43	37.2	140	39.1	182
Rural	53.0	205	53.4	734	53.3	939
Region						
Apia Urban Area	45.5	43	37.2	140	39.1	182
North West Upolu	54.5	114	49.4	348	50.6	462
Rest of Upolu	(46.2)	46	55.7	209	54.0	255
Savaii	(56.2)	45	58.6	177	58.2	222
Mother's education^A						
Primary	(*)	6	(31.7)	32	(37.1)	38
Secondary	52.7	168	56.8	616	56.0	784
Higher	47.7	70	37.0	213	39.6	283
Religion of household head^A						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	56.7	56	56.8	218	56.8	274
Roman Catholic	43.6	38	47.1	127	46.3	165
Later Day Saints	62.6	45	54.4	158	56.2	203
Methodist	44.4	29	46.6	133	46.2	161
Assembly of God	61.6	33	48.8	128	51.4	161
Other religion	40.7	46	46.8	107	45.0	152
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	71.9	65	55.9	214	59.6	279
Second	50.5	45	58.6	194	57.1	239
Middle	43.9	54	48.8	167	47.6	221
Fourth	40.1	44	52.2	167	49.7	211
Richest	43.9	40	31.8	131	34.6	171

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

² MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

A The categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	82.0	106	85.4	49	83.1	155
Sex						
Male	(78.5)	47	(82.0)	28	79.8	75
Female	84.7	59	(*)	21	86.1	80
Area						
Urban	(*)	11	(*)	11	(65.9)	22
Rural	84.1	95	(90.3)	38	85.9	133
Region						
Apia Urban Area	(*)	11	(*)	11	(65.9)	22
North West Upolu	(77.6)	50	(*)	24	81.3	74
Rest of Upolu	(*)	22	(*)	11	(94.6)	32
Savaii	(*)	23	(*)	3	(88.0)	27

¹ MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

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

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

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	23.8	38.6	11.8	480	15.5	56.5	12.3	56.2	393	20.0	46.7	12.0	873
Sex													
Male	28.9	35.7	14.1	235	15.5	54.0	11.8	54.9	210	22.6	44.4	13.0	445
Female	18.8	41.4	9.5	245	15.5	59.3	12.9	57.8	183	17.4	49.1	10.9	429
Area													
Urban	34.8	44.9	23.1	58	17.8	67.0	16.4	68.1	82	24.9	57.8	19.2	140
Rural	22.2	37.7	10.2	422	14.9	53.8	11.2	53.1	311	19.1	44.5	10.6	734
Region													
Apia Urban Area	34.8	44.9	23.1	58	17.8	67.0	16.4	68.1	82	24.9	57.8	19.2	140
North West Upolu	23.0	31.7	9.9	192	8.3	59.5	6.7	63.5	156	16.4	44.2	8.4	348
Rest of Upolu	27.9	39.8	12.5	120	29.6	51.3	20.9	51.2	88	28.6	44.7	16.1	209
Savaii	14.6	46.0	8.2	110	10.9	43.5	9.1	31.7	67	13.2	45.1	8.5	177
Age (in months)													
6-8	13.6	52.9	12.1	106	9.3	75.1	9.3	84.0	49	12.2	59.9	11.2	155
9-11	25.6	37.0	10.5	81	15.0	70.5	10.8	72.1	48	21.7	49.4	10.6	129
12-17	29.2	34.1	13.1	167	16.9	57.2	14.8	53.8	124	23.9	44.0	13.8	291
18-23	24.0	33.6	10.4	127	16.4	46.9	11.8	45.8	172	19.6	41.2	11.2	299
Mother's education^D													
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(4.9)	(30.6)	(2.6)	32
Secondary	23.4	40.1	10.6	374	14.7	54.2	10.7	52.6	241	20.0	45.6	10.6	616
Higher	28.0	35.5	18.0	89	19.2	63.8	17.0	66.4	124	22.9	52.0	17.4	213
Religion of household head^D													
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	20.3	33.8	7.1	130	14.8	63.4	11.6	66.3	88	18.1	45.7	8.9	218
Roman Catholic	31.6	40.5	16.0	67	18.7	52.7	15.4	56.4	60	25.5	46.2	15.7	127
Later Day Saints	20.2	38.1	9.0	90	20.4	54.9	18.1	49.0	67	20.3	45.3	12.9	158
Methodist	26.6	34.6	15.9	68	15.7	63.1	11.2	59.8	64	21.3	48.4	13.6	133
Assembly of God	24.8	41.9	12.1	70	13.9	45.9	9.8	49.7	58	19.8	43.7	11.1	128
Other religion	23.5	49.4	16.4	54	9.2	58.1	7.3	51.7	53	16.4	53.7	11.9	107

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	23.0	36.6	8.8	132	11.8	40.2	8.1	36.9	82	18.7	38.0	8.5	214
Second	16.5	43.0	9.9	119	12.2	60.8	9.4	60.1	75	14.8	49.9	9.7	194
Middle	27.3	34.0	14.0	86	16.2	58.6	14.6	56.8	81	21.9	46.0	14.3	167
Fourth	23.6	40.5	10.5	93	10.0	52.3	7.3	53.9	74	17.6	45.8	9.1	167
Richest	37.0	38.0	22.1	51	26.8	70.9	21.7	74.1	80	30.8	58.1	21.8	131

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 categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	43.3	1,121
Sex		
Male	43.8	572
Female	42.8	549
Area		
Urban	51.3	182
Rural	41.8	939
Region		
Apia Urban Area	51.3	182
North West Upolu	45.6	462
Rest of Upolu	43.7	255
Savaii	31.6	222
Age (in months)		
0-5	34.0	248
6-11	46.8	283
12-23	45.5	590
Mother's education^A		
Primary	(53.5)	38
Secondary	37.3	784
Higher	58.8	283
Religion of household head^A		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	40.9	274
Roman Catholic	46.5	165
Later Day Saints	37.6	203
Methodist	49.8	161
Assembly of God	40.9	161
Other religion	45.7	152
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	27.0	279
Second	45.4	239
Middle	44.7	221
Fourth	49.4	211
Richest	57.7	171

¹ MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding

A The categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted 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.¹⁰³ 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.¹⁰⁴ The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 per cent between 2012 and 2025 as well as to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also contribute to the achievement of several other global goals, including the goal to end preventable newborn and child deaths.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under 5 should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards.¹⁰⁵ Undernutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height – can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered moderately or severely underweight, while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight*.

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted*. Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted*. Stunting, or chronic malnutrition, is the result of failure to receive adequate nutrition in early life over an extended period and/or recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted*, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified

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104 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

105 WHO. Child Growth Standards. Technical Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006. http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1

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.¹⁰⁶ 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 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, 2.3 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 5.1 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 6.1 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

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

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age ^A	Height for age			Number of children with height and age ^A	Weight for height				Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height ^A
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight			
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			- 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			- 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶	+ 2 SD ⁷	+ 3 SD ⁸		
Total	3.4	1.4	0.4	2,625	7.3	3.5	0.0	2,549	3.1	1.2	8.7	2.5	0.5	2,524
Sex														
Male	3.3	1.7	0.4	1,356	7.6	3.4	0.0	1,311	2.9	1.4	9.0	2.7	0.5	1,296
Female	3.4	1.0	0.3	1,269	6.9	3.6	0.0	1,238	3.2	0.9	8.5	2.1	0.4	1,229
Area														
Urban	2.7	0.7	0.6	412	9.7	6.7	0.0	395	3.9	1.3	12.2	4.3	0.6	377
Rural	3.5	1.5	0.3	2,213	6.9	2.9	0.0	2,154	2.9	1.1	8.1	2.1	0.4	2,147
Region														
Apia Urban Area	2.7	0.7	0.6	412	9.7	6.7	0.0	395	3.9	1.3	12.2	4.3	0.6	377
North West Upolu	2.6	0.5	0.4	1,051	7.8	3.7	-0.1	1,032	2.2	0.5	9.5	2.9	0.5	1,020
Rest of Upolu	6.6	4.0	0.2	589	6.0	3.0	0.1	553	4.6	1.7	6.9	1.8	0.3	556
Savaaii	1.9	0.7	0.3	574	6.0	1.4	-0.1	568	2.5	1.8	6.8	1.0	0.5	570
Age (in months)														
0-5	3.6	1.6	0.7	244	2.6	0.8	1.1	230	9.0	5.0	9.6	3.4	0.0	228
6-11	2.2	1.2	0.5	281	7.8	6.4	0.2	271	3.8	0.8	10.7	2.0	0.4	269
12-17	4.2	0.0	0.4	287	7.5	3.0	0.0	272	6.0	1.6	10.2	3.6	0.4	280
18-23	4.2	1.4	0.2	289	11.2	4.3	-0.3	280	0.9	0.6	9.7	1.6	0.5	277
24-35	2.7	1.1	0.3	505	9.3	3.7	-0.3	487	2.9	0.8	8.7	1.4	0.6	481
36-47	3.3	1.8	0.3	503	7.9	4.5	-0.3	501	1.1	0.8	8.6	4.1	0.6	493
48-59	3.6	1.8	0.3	517	4.3	1.9	-0.1	508	1.5	0.3	5.9	1.4	0.5	496
Mother's education^B														
Primary	5.5	2.7	0.2	98	9.1	4.8	-0.3	90	1.9	1.0	5.7	2.1	0.3	90
Secondary	3.3	1.3	0.3	1,816	7.9	3.5	-0.1	1,779	2.8	1.0	7.9	2.3	0.4	1,755
Higher	3.4	1.3	0.6	678	5.5	3.4	0.3	650	3.9	1.5	11.6	2.8	0.6	648
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	3.1	0.3	0.2	283	8.2	3.2	-0.2	279	2.0	0.5	7.9	1.6	0.5	280
20-34	3.2	1.5	0.4	1,702	7.1	3.5	0.0	1,649	3.2	1.3	8.8	2.5	0.5	1,631
35-49	4.0	1.3	0.4	542	7.3	3.2	-0.1	524	3.3	1.3	8.6	2.4	0.5	518
No information on biological mother	2.9	2.0	0.6	98	7.6	5.4	0.1	97	2.1	1.2	11.4	5.0	0.7	95

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children (Continued)

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age ^A	Height for age			Number of children with height and age ^A	Weight for height				Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height ^A
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight			
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			- 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			- 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶	+ 2 SD ⁷	+ 3 SD ⁸		
Religion of household head^B														
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	5.3	3.2	0.2	658	9.2	4.4	0.0	636	3.7	1.5	9.4	2.2	0.4	635
Roman Catholic	3.9	1.0	0.4	421	7.8	4.9	-0.1	410	3.7	1.4	10.9	3.1	0.5	405
Later Day Saints	3.8	0.6	0.4	486	6.8	3.5	-0.1	475	2.6	0.9	9.4	3.7	0.6	465
Methodist	1.5	0.6	0.4	343	7.8	2.5	0.0	333	0.9	0.0	8.4	2.7	0.6	333
Assembly of God	1.1	0.4	0.4	378	5.5	1.9	0.1	367	5.0	1.8	6.1	1.8	0.3	360
Other religion	2.4	1.0	0.4	331	4.8	2.8	0.2	320	1.9	1.1	7.2	0.9	0.5	319
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	3.9	0.8	0.2	650	7.5	2.9	-0.2	629	3.2	0.6	5.7	1.9	0.4	624
Second	1.7	1.1	0.3	555	6.3	1.8	-0.1	541	2.3	1.3	9.0	2.7	0.5	540
Middle	4.1	1.6	0.2	522	7.6	4.8	-0.1	516	2.4	0.8	9.0	2.1	0.5	511
Fourth	3.4	1.7	0.4	508	9.6	5.1	0.0	488	3.3	1.2	8.3	2.9	0.5	478
Richest	3.9	1.8	0.7	389	5.0	3.2	0.4	375	4.5	2.3	13.6	2.9	0.6	371

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 categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

7.8 SALT IODISATION

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable brain damage and impaired psychomotor development in young children.¹⁰⁷ In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing to poor learning outcomes, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance.¹⁰⁸ The indicator reported in MICS is the percentage of households consuming iodized salt as assessed using rapid test kits.

In Samoa there is no specific programme on salt iodisation. However due to the risk of iodine deficiency and its effects, population health awareness programmes highlight the better option of using iodised salt rather than non-iodised to prevent the risk of iodine deficiency. The awareness programmes also encourage seafood and fish as it is a good source of iodine. Also the current Food Regulations 2017 has mandated that salt be iodised as noted in schedule 8 Standards of Salt.

In Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20, salt used for cooking in the household was tested for presence of iodine using rapid test kits for potassium iodate. Table TC.9.1 presents the percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt.

Table TC.9.1: Iodized salt consumption											
Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20											
	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:					Total	Percentage of households with iodised salt ¹	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt	
			Salt test result			No salt	>0 and <15 ppm				15+ ppm
			Not iodized 0 ppm								
Total	97.4	3,196	2.4	1.7	12.2	83.8	100.0	95.9	3,189		
Area											
Urban	97.6	642	2.2	0.8	12.1	84.9	100.0	97.0	641		
Rural	97.3	2,554	2.5	1.9	12.2	83.5	100.0	95.7	2,549		
Region											
Apia Urban Area	97.6	642	2.2	0.8	12.1	84.9	100.0	97.0	641		
North West Upolu	96.8	1,074	2.9	1.0	11.9	84.2	100.0	96.1	1,071		
Rest of Upolu	97.6	714	2.1	1.5	13.7	82.7	100.0	96.4	712		
Savaii	97.9	766	2.1	3.5	11.2	83.2	100.0	94.4	766		
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	95.0	635	4.7	2.8	15.4	77.1	100.0	92.5	633		
Second	96.8	572	3.0	2.0	11.7	83.4	100.0	95.1	571		
Middle	98.1	581	1.9	1.0	11.5	85.6	100.0	97.2	581		
Fourth	98.7	659	1.2	2.1	13.0	83.7	100.0	96.7	658		
Richest	98.1	748	1.5	0.6	9.5	88.3	100.0	97.8	745		

¹ MICS indicator TC.48 - Iodized salt consumption

107 ICCIDD, UNICEF, WHO. *Assessment of iodine deficiency disorders and monitoring their elimination: a guide for programme managers*. Geneva: WHO Press (2007). http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43781/9789241595827_eng.pdf?sequence=1

108 Zimmermann M.B. "The role of iodine in human growth and development." *Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology* 22, (2011): 645-652. doi: 10.1016/j.semcdb.2011.07.009

7.9 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.¹⁰⁹ Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.¹¹⁰ In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey and presented in Table TC.10.1. These included the involvement of adults in the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home. The findings are presented in Table TC.10.2.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.¹¹¹ In Samoa DHS-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.

109 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.

110 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.

111 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Percentage of children living with their:		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
				Father	Mother					
Total	86.7	5.1	2.5	75.6	89.8	23.1	1.9	58.4	3.8	1,568
Sex										
Male	85.8	5.1	2.9	74.1	89.5	21.8	1.8	56.9	3.7	816
Female	87.6	5.1	2.1	77.2	90.1	24.4	1.9	60.1	3.8	752
Area										
Urban	84.6	5.1	2.7	80.9	92.9	27.5	2.1	55.8	3.7	252
Rural	87.1	5.1	2.4	74.6	89.2	22.2	1.8	58.9	3.8	1,316
Region										
Apia Urban Area	84.6	5.1	2.7	80.9	92.9	27.5	2.1	55.8	3.7	252
North West Upolu	86.4	5.1	3.5	77.4	88.9	22.7	1.8	57.6	3.7	603
Rest of Upolu	84.4	4.9	2.4	74.8	91.5	21.0	1.8	49.7	3.4	359
Savaii	91.0	5.4	0.7	69.6	87.2	22.7	1.9	70.4	4.3	354
Age										
2	85.5	5.0	3.1	75.1	91.5	22.0	1.8	58.9	3.8	522
3	86.0	5.1	2.4	76.4	88.2	24.6	2.0	55.5	3.7	519
4	88.5	5.2	1.9	75.3	89.6	22.5	1.8	60.8	3.8	527
Mother's education^A										
Primary	79.6	4.7	5.4	63.2	69.0	11.5	1.3	48.9	3.1	63
Secondary	85.6	5.0	2.8	78.3	89.8	20.6	1.8	55.9	3.6	1,075
Higher	90.3	5.3	1.2	70.8	92.9	30.1	2.2	65.8	4.2	413
Father's education^A										
Pre-primary or none	(90.8)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(98.0)	(32.9)	(2.3)	(47.5)	(3.2)	42
Primary	78.7	4.7	2.5	100.0	96.6	20.0	1.7	51.3	3.5	108
Secondary	86.9	5.1	3.2	100.0	96.5	24.5	2.1	57.5	3.7	752
Higher	89.7	5.3	0.4	100.0	97.9	41.9	3.0	61.8	4.0	239
Biological father not in the household	85.8	5.1	2.9	0.0	67.6	6.8	0.7	62.1	3.8	382
Functional difficulties^A										
Has functional difficulty	74.3	4.5	4.7	74.6	89.8	17.8	1.5	44.7	3.3	108
Has no functional difficulty	87.6	5.1	2.3	75.7	89.8	23.4	1.9	59.4	3.8	1,458

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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 member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
Religion of household head^A										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	86.4	5.1	0.9	71.4	92.0	22.9	1.8	56.8	3.7	400
Roman Catholic	84.7	5.0	2.0	75.7	90.5	22.5	2.0	56.8	3.7	274
Later Day Saints	85.9	5.1	2.9	79.8	87.9	24.6	1.9	59.9	3.8	292
Methodist	88.2	5.0	5.1	74.5	87.3	19.6	1.7	52.1	3.4	187
Assembly of God	88.4	5.1	3.4	78.1	88.5	25.8	2.0	63.6	4.0	220
Other religion	87.3	5.3	2.3	76.1	91.2	22.2	2.0	60.9	4.0	190
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	83.1	4.9	2.5	80.9	91.3	17.5	1.6	54.4	3.6	381
Second	81.9	4.9	3.3	72.5	87.3	15.9	1.5	53.9	3.5	323
Middle	89.4	5.2	3.7	75.3	90.6	26.4	2.0	58.3	3.8	312
Fourth	88.9	5.2	1.8	75.5	89.2	27.1	2.1	62.1	3.9	319
Richest	92.5	5.4	0.7	71.8	90.5	32.0	2.3	66.2	4.2	233

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 categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	3 or more children's books 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	
Total	9.2	2.9	44.0	81.0	41.2	50.6	2,687
Sex							
Male	8.3	2.8	46.9	82.9	44.2	54.3	1,388
Female	10.3	2.9	41.0	78.9	38.0	46.7	1,299
Area							
Urban	16.4	7.2	42.0	83.8	41.7	49.8	434
Rural	7.9	2.0	44.4	80.4	41.1	50.8	2,253
Region							
Apia Urban Area	16.4	7.2	42.0	83.8	41.7	49.8	434
North West Upolu	8.5	2.3	41.6	78.2	39.1	48.5	1,063
Rest of Upolu	9.1	2.2	37.6	76.4	38.7	45.8	614
Savaii	5.4	1.3	57.0	88.8	47.4	60.3	576
Age							
0-1	6.1	1.9	27.7	67.4	27.2	32.5	1,119
2-4	11.5	3.5	55.7	90.7	51.2	63.5	1,568
Mother's education^A							
Primary	3.4	0.0	57.8	72.4	44.6	60.2	100
Secondary	5.1	1.0	44.9	80.4	42.0	51.0	1,857
Higher	21.6	8.2	40.0	84.4	38.3	48.4	697
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^A							
Has functional difficulty	5.5	0.7	48.0	88.7	41.7	55.0	108
Has no functional difficulty	11.9	3.7	56.4	90.9	51.9	64.3	1,458
Religion of household head^A							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	10.5	2.8	41.5	81.9	38.6	48.5	674
Roman Catholic	9.6	3.7	41.1	85.1	39.1	48.6	439
Later Day Saints	7.7	1.8	44.7	79.1	46.0	53.5	495
Methodist	7.8	3.3	48.5	81.1	43.4	51.3	348
Assembly of God	8.2	1.7	45.6	78.4	40.4	49.6	380
Other religion	11.2	4.3	46.1	80.1	40.9	54.0	342
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	2.3	0.0	50.7	72.8	45.0	54.6	658
Second	3.0	0.0	49.0	79.4	43.6	54.6	562
Middle	6.8	2.1	42.8	85.2	40.5	50.4	533
Fourth	10.8	2.5	44.1	85.2	40.6	50.4	530
Richest	30.4	12.9	27.8	85.4	33.5	39.3	404

¹ MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books² MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

A The categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children:			Number of children
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week ¹	
Total	12.9	9.7	15.6	2,687
Sex				
Male	14.2	11.0	17.8	1,388
Female	11.5	8.3	13.2	1,299
Area				
Urban	12.5	7.9	14.0	434
Rural	12.9	10.1	15.9	2,253
Region				
Apia Urban Area	12.5	7.9	14.0	434
North West Upolu	13.4	11.7	17.6	1,063
Rest of Upolu	11.5	7.4	14.0	614
Savaaii	13.5	9.9	15.0	576
Age				
0-1	9.3	6.7	11.8	1,119
2-4	15.4	11.9	18.4	1,568
Mother's education^A				
Primary	7.9	4.2	8.5	100
Secondary	12.1	9.1	14.9	1,857
Higher	15.9	12.1	18.8	697
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^A				
Has functional difficulty	16.7	10.2	19.3	108
Has no functional difficulty	15.2	12.0	18.3	1,458
Religion of household head^A				
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	12.0	8.5	14.1	674
Roman Catholic	13.7	9.9	18.1	439
Later Day Saints	12.1	9.3	15.7	495
Methodist	17.3	15.1	19.9	348
Assembly of God	8.7	7.5	11.2	380
Other religion	14.6	9.4	15.9	342
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	11.9	8.7	16.0	658
Second	10.4	7.4	12.0	562
Middle	14.3	11.8	17.3	533
Fourth	14.7	10.6	16.8	530
Richest	13.5	10.7	16.2	404

¹ MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision

A The categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

7.10 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.¹¹² 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.¹¹³

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Samoa. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains. The findings are presented in Table TC.11.1.

112 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/eecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

113 Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips. *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.; United Nations Children's Fund, *Early Moments Matter*, New York: UNICEF, 2017.

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	58.7	92.7	57.1	87.3	73.3	1,046
Sex						
Male	55.1	91.8	55.4	85.3	70.4	560
Female	62.9	93.6	59.0	89.5	76.8	486
Area						
Urban	59.1	91.9	49.3	86.7	71.7	165
Rural	58.7	92.8	58.5	87.4	73.7	881
Region						
Apia Urban Area	59.1	91.9	49.3	86.7	71.7	165
North West Upolu	58.4	94.5	58.1	87.7	73.5	399
Rest of Upolu	63.5	91.0	57.8	89.6	75.6	247
Savaii	54.0	91.8	60.0	84.4	71.9	235
Age						
3	47.9	90.1	61.4	82.8	65.8	519
4	69.4	95.1	52.8	91.6	80.8	527
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	77.2	95.4	58.4	92.4	86.3	270
Not attending	52.3	91.7	56.6	85.5	68.8	776
Mother's education^A						
Primary	(42.6)	(85.5)	(61.9)	(86.5)	(64.7)	48
Secondary	58.5	92.8	57.0	87.7	72.9	740
Higher	61.9	93.4	55.9	86.2	76.0	251
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^A						
Has functional difficulty	36.7	87.6	67.8	79.9	62.7	48
Has no functional difficulty	59.8	92.9	56.5	87.6	73.8	997
Religion of household head^A						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	59.6	92.8	57.9	87.5	74.6	267
Roman Catholic	59.4	88.9	57.2	84.5	69.9	176
Later Day Saints	54.8	95.2	57.7	92.1	76.9	196
Methodist	67.6	96.5	56.5	90.6	78.7	125
Assembly of God	56.8	92.5	57.1	84.2	70.8	145
Other religion	56.5	90.3	55.1	83.3	68.5	134
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	49.9	93.1	53.4	86.2	65.1	245
Second	62.9	92.8	60.3	86.7	77.4	226
Middle	59.7	91.3	58.1	85.8	70.7	206
Fourth	59.2	93.7	57.8	91.8	79.5	218
Richest	64.8	92.1	55.6	85.3	75.3	152

¹ MICS indicator TC.53- Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1

A The categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in Functional difficulties; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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



8. LEARN

8.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school. Early childhood education (ECE) programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

In the context of Samoa, ECE is now compulsory with the endorsement of the Education Amendment Act 2019 by Parliament, which allows all children in age four to attend ECE, as it is the initial fundamental first step of every child's educational life. ECE is governed by the National Council of Early Childhood Education in Samoa (NCECES) with the assistance of the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture. The Centers are managed by boards of various churches/religious groups and organisations namely (i) Methodist; (ii) Catholic; (iii) EFKS (Congregational Christian Church in Samoa) and (iv) Private ECE Centers.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education: MICS indicator LN.1. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under 5. If the child was currently on a school break, but regularly attends, the interviewer is asked to record this as currently attending.

Table LN.1.2 is similar to Table LN.1.1, but looks only at children who were 4 years old at the beginning of the school year. In Samoa, the school year begins in January.

Specifically, the table presents the percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education. This table utilises question UB7 for attendance. The indicator captured is the adjusted net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted¹¹⁴). The official primary school entry age in Samoa is age 5 years.

Additionally, Table LN.1.2 presents parity indices in support of SDG indicator 4.5.1, specifically on the gender, wealth and area disaggregates of SDG indicator 4.2.2. Generally, when an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The further from 1.00 that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups.

Parity indices are also presented in Table LN.2.8 (for attendance to primary, lower and upper secondary school) and in Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 (for reading and numeracy skills, respectively).

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	25.8	1,043
Sex		
Male	22.7	558
Female	29.4	485
Area		
Urban	18.2	165
Rural	27.3	878
Region		
Apia Urban Area	18.2	165
North West Upolu	22.5	399
Rest of Upolu	33.1	246
Savaai	29.1	234
Age (in months)		
36-47	16.5	517
48-59	35.0	526
Mother's education^A		
Primary	(15.4)	48
Secondary	25.8	737
Higher	28.8	250
Child's functional difficulties^A		
Has functional difficulty	10.6	48
Has no functional difficulty	26.6	994
Religion of household head^A		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	28.0	266
Roman Catholic	26.3	175
Later Day Saints	22.7	196
Methodist	35.4	125
Assembly of God	19.8	145
Other religion	22.1	134
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	18.3	245
Second	26.1	224
Middle	24.5	206
Fourth	28.3	217
Richest	36.0	152

¹MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Child functional difficulties'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percent of children:					Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education	Total	Net attendance ratio ¹	
Total	36.8	18.3	45.0	100.0	55.0	600
Sex						
Male	34.7	17.6	47.7	100.0	52.3	315
Female	39.0	18.9	42.0	100.0	58.0	286
Area						
Urban	35.4	23.5	41.1	100.0	58.9	107
Rural	37.1	17.1	45.8	100.0	54.2	494
Region						
Apia Urban Area	35.4	23.5	41.1	100.0	58.9	107
North West Upolu	32.8	17.5	49.7	100.0	50.3	221
Rest of Upolu	39.5	18.2	42.3	100.0	57.7	137
Savaii	41.6	15.4	43.0	100.0	57.0	135
Mother's education^A						
Primary	(18.7)	(18.2)	(63.1)	100.0	(36.9)	31
Secondary	35.7	17.9	46.4	100.0	53.6	436
Higher	46.3	21.5	32.2	100.0	67.8	121
Religion of household head^A						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	35.5	23.5	41.0	100.0	59.0	149
Roman Catholic	34.5	26.5	39.0	100.0	61.0	82
Later Day Saints	36.3	15.8	47.9	100.0	52.1	126
Methodist	37.0	12.6	50.4	100.0	49.6	86
Assembly of God	34.4	19.5	46.1	100.0	53.9	79
Other religion	44.4	8.7	46.9	100.0	53.1	79
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	31.3	17.1	51.6	100.0	48.4	152
Second	37.1	10.8	52.2	100.0	47.8	127
Middle	34.0	21.6	44.4	100.0	55.6	137
Fourth	37.5	18.5	44.1	100.0	55.9	103
Richest	50.4	26.2	23.4	100.0	76.6	82
Parity indices						
Sex						
Female/male ²	1.13	1.07	0.88	na	1.11	na
Wealth						
Poorest/Richest ³	0.62	0.66	2.20	na	0.63	na
Area						
Rural/Urban ⁴	1.05	0.73	1.12	na	0.92	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.2- Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2

² MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - organised learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

³ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - organised learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁴ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - organised learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

na: not applicable

8.2 ATTENDANCE

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended any early childhood education the previous year¹¹⁵.

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 Samoa, the school year typically runs from January to December. According to the national education system, children enter primary school at age 5 and secondary school at age 13. There are 8 grades in primary school and 5 grades in secondary school. In primary school, the grades are referred to as year 1 to 8. For secondary school, grades are referred to as year 9 to 13.

In Samoa, according to the 2011 ISCED classification, children enter primary school at age 5, lower secondary school at age 11 and upper secondary school at age 13.

In primary school, the grades are referred to as years 1 to 6. For lower secondary school, the grades are referred to as years 7 and 8, and in upper secondary school as year 9 to 13 (4+1 grades).

All tables on primary and secondary school attendance are presented according to the national educational system and the ISCED 2011 classification. Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering year 1.

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 5 to 10 years who are attending primary or secondary school¹¹⁶, and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4¹¹⁷ for children age 11 to 12 years.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 7-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in year 3, as per the official age-for-grade. If this child is currently in year 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

The upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, and out of school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6¹¹⁸.

115 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.

116 Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

117 Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

118 Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Completion rate of primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of primary education, that is, the percentage of children who are 14 to 16 years old, who completed primary education in Samoa. Completion rates are also presented lower and upper secondary education.

The table also provides the “effective” transition rate¹¹⁹, defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education – the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

A low effective transition rate indicates that a low percentage of students are transitioning to the next level of education. This brings to light the existence of potential barriers in an education system including: financial burden such as enrolment fees or the obligation to purchase textbooks or school uniforms; education supply and quality issues such as a limited number of teachers or classrooms and low-quality teaching; as well as social and individual beliefs on education such as low expectation in returns of advancing in education.

Table LN.2.8 focusses on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Note that the ratios included here are obtained from adjusted net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

The table also presents additional parity indices in support of SDG Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations. Specifically, the orphanhood parity index accommodates the need for continuing presentation of data related to the previous MDG indicator 6.4. It should be noted that this indicator was measured on the age group of 10-14 years alone, whereas this replacing measure is on attendance for each of the three levels of education presented.

The further from 1 a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. When an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups.

119 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.

A set of tables corresponding to Tables LN.2.3N to LN.2.8N was prepared to present findings on attendance indicators for primary and secondary according to national education system. These tables have “N” added to the end of the table number.

Tables previously described (and presented without the note) present findings on attendance indicators based on ISCED 2011 levels. Comparison between ISCED 2011 levels and Samoa national education system is presented below.

ISCED 2011 level		National education system	Theoretical entrance age	Theoretical duration (in years)
Early childhood education	0	Pre-school Education	3	3
Primary education	1	Primary Education (Year 1- 6)	5	6
Lower secondary education	2	Primary Education (Year 7- 8)	11	2
Upper secondary education	3	Secondary school (year 9 to year 12)	13	4
Upper secondary education	3	Secondary school (year 13)	17	1

Table LN.2.3N presents the percentage of children of primary school age (5 to 13) years old who are attending primary or secondary school, and those who are out of school.

In Table LN.2.5N children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade) in the national education system.

The secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio and out-of-school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6N. 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.

Table LN.2.8N 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 first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	48.7	601
Sex		
Male	51.4	302
Female	46.1	299
Area		
Urban	39.1	106
Rural	50.8	495
Region		
Apia Urban Area	39.1	106
North West Upolu	52.6	212
Rest of Upolu	58.8	156
Savaii	37.8	127
Mother's education^A		
Primary	(50.1)	33
Secondary	48.2	435
Higher	51.7	123
Religion of household head^A		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	51.9	172
Roman Catholic	54.9	102
Later Day Saints	41.6	105
Methodist	59.9	62
Assembly of God	39.5	84
Other religion	45.2	75
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	36.5	132
Second	45.2	110
Middle	51.8	143
Fourth	52.0	113
Richest	60.5	102

¹MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	70.7	610
Sex		
Male	69.4	310
Female	72.1	299
Area		
Urban	75.9	104
Rural	69.6	506
Region		
Apia Urban Area	75.9	104
North West Upolu	65.8	216
Rest of Upolu	78.7	147
Savaaii	66.0	143
Mother's education^A		
Primary	(62.5)	35
Secondary	68.7	438
Higher	81.2	126
Religion of household head^A		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	78.6	158
Roman Catholic	69.7	94
Later Day Saints	61.7	109
Methodist	70.8	67
Assembly of God	74.7	93
Other religion	64.1	87
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	62.1	137
Second	59.6	132
Middle	80.1	125
Fourth	75.7	118
Richest	79.8	97
¹ MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education		
A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.		
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases		

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	90.4	2.2	7.1	1,690	90.9	2.3	6.7	1,624	90.6	2.2	6.9	3,313
Area												
Urban	91.0	1.7	7.0	287	94.2	1.6	4.2	260	92.5	1.7	5.7	546
Rural	90.3	2.2	7.1	1,403	90.2	2.4	7.2	1,364	90.2	2.3	7.1	2,767
Region												
Apia Urban Area	91.0	1.7	7.0	287	94.2	1.6	4.2	260	92.5	1.7	5.7	546
North West Upolu	90.8	2.5	6.7	603	90.9	1.9	6.8	597	90.8	2.2	6.8	1,200
Rest of Upolu	91.8	1.5	6.2	428	94.3	1.2	4.3	371	93.0	1.3	5.3	799
Savaaii	87.6	2.7	9.0	372	85.4	4.3	10.3	395	86.5	3.5	9.7	768
Age at beginning of school year												
5	69.8	11.2	18.6	310	74.4	10.8	14.8	299	72.1	11.0	16.7	610
6	94.1	0.0	5.9	301	92.5	0.0	7.5	292	93.3	0.0	6.7	593
7	92.9	0.0	6.4	283	94.8	0.0	5.2	274	93.8	0.0	5.8	557
8	97.5	0.5	2.0	282	92.7	1.0	5.1	236	95.3	0.7	3.4	518
9	92.8	0.0	7.2	257	95.8	0.0	4.2	254	94.3	0.0	5.7	511
10	98.0	0.1	1.1	256	97.1	0.9	2.0	268	97.5	0.5	1.6	525
Mother's education^C												
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(86.4)	(3.5)	(10.1)	36
Primary	80.5	5.5	14.0	103	89.7	0.6	9.7	96	84.9	3.2	11.9	199
Secondary	90.7	1.8	7.1	1,234	89.8	2.6	7.3	1,176	90.3	2.2	7.2	2,409
Higher	93.1	2.2	4.7	321	94.5	1.7	3.8	321	93.8	2.0	4.2	642
Religion of household head^C												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	90.7	2.5	6.5	411	92.2	1.4	5.9	428	91.5	1.9	6.2	839
Roman Catholic	90.3	2.3	7.0	257	92.3	2.5	5.0	270	91.3	2.4	6.0	527
Later Day Saints	90.0	1.8	8.2	327	91.1	2.0	6.9	300	90.5	1.9	7.6	627
Methodist	88.0	1.1	9.6	223	87.0	2.1	10.9	195	87.5	1.5	10.2	418
Assembly of God	93.4	2.2	4.4	229	89.8	2.9	7.4	221	91.6	2.5	5.9	450
Other religion	89.9	2.9	7.2	239	90.4	4.0	5.6	205	90.1	3.4	6.5	444

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹		Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}		
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	87.1	1.4	11.1	384	86.3	2.6	11.0	383	86.7	2.0	11.1	767
Second	89.3	1.6	8.8	385	87.2	2.9	9.3	352	88.3	2.2	9.0	737
Middle	92.9	2.8	4.3	333	92.2	2.9	4.9	314	92.6	2.9	4.6	646
Fourth	89.8	4.1	5.5	309	96.2	1.1	2.5	294	92.9	2.7	4.0	603
Richest	94.2	1.0	4.4	279	94.5	1.6	3.9	281	94.4	1.3	4.2	560

¹MICS indicator LN. 5a - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

²MICS 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 early childhood education, primary or lower secondary education. Children who have completed primary school are excluded.

B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

C The background characteristic categories of 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table LN.2.3N: 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A	
Total	90.7	1.6	7.3	2,213	91.9	1.8	6.2	2,067	91.3	1.7	6.7	4,279
Area												
Urban	92.1	1.3	6.2	383	94.6	1.2	4.2	351	93.3	1.2	5.2	734
Rural	90.5	1.7	7.5	1,830	91.3	1.9	6.6	1,716	90.9	1.8	7.1	3,546
Region												
Apia Urban Area	92.1	1.3	6.2	383	94.6	1.2	4.2	351	93.3	1.2	5.2	734
North West Upolu	90.7	1.9	7.4	799	92.2	1.6	6.0	747	91.4	1.7	6.7	1,545
Rest of Upolu	93.4	1.2	5.0	543	95.0	0.9	3.9	467	94.1	1.0	4.5	1,010
Savaaii	86.7	2.1	10.5	488	86.8	3.4	9.9	503	86.7	2.7	10.2	991
Age at beginning of school year												
5	69.8	11.2	18.6	310	74.4	10.8	14.8	299	72.1	11.0	16.7	610
6	94.1	0.0	5.9	301	92.5	0.0	7.5	292	93.3	0.0	6.7	593
7	92.9	0.0	6.4	283	94.8	0.0	5.2	274	93.8	0.0	5.8	557
8	97.5	0.5	2.0	282	92.7	1.0	5.1	236	95.3	0.7	3.4	518
9	92.8	0.0	7.2	257	95.8	0.0	4.2	254	94.3	0.0	5.7	511
10	95.5	0.1	3.6	256	95.8	0.9	3.3	268	95.6	0.5	3.5	525
11	91.9	0.0	7.3	261	96.8	0.0	3.2	220	94.2	0.0	5.4	481
12	94.2	0.0	5.8	263	96.3	0.0	3.7	223	95.1	0.0	4.9	485
Mother's education^C												
Pre-primary or none	(85.9)	(4.1)	(10.0)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	86.6	2.5	10.9	51
Primary	80.2	3.9	15.9	144	90.9	0.4	8.7	142	85.5	2.2	12.3	287
Secondary	91.3	1.4	6.9	1,611	91.4	2.1	6.3	1,488	91.3	1.7	6.6	3,099
Higher	92.6	1.7	5.7	413	94.1	1.4	4.5	393	93.3	1.6	5.1	806
Mother's functional difficulties^{B, C}												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(92.0)	(0.0)	(8.0)	41
Has no functional difficulty	90.7	1.7	7.5	1,709	91.9	2.0	6.1	1,583	91.3	1.8	6.8	3,292

Table LN.2.3N: Primary school attendance and out of school children (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		
Religion of household head^C												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	90.0	1.8	7.9	557	92.9	1.0	5.7	560	91.4	1.4	6.8	1,117
Roman Catholic	92.0	1.7	6.0	339	93.5	2.0	4.3	335	92.7	1.9	5.2	675
Later Day Saints	90.5	1.4	8.1	419	91.9	1.5	6.6	399	91.2	1.5	7.4	818
Methodist	88.5	0.8	9.6	286	88.7	1.7	9.6	240	88.6	1.2	9.6	526
Assembly of God	93.3	1.7	5.0	300	90.2	2.4	7.3	264	91.9	2.0	6.1	564
Other religion	90.6	2.3	6.5	307	92.3	3.1	4.6	263	91.4	2.6	5.6	570
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	88.1	1.0	10.4	516	88.7	2.1	9.2	474	88.4	1.6	9.8	991
Second	88.3	1.3	10.2	485	88.4	2.3	8.9	445	88.3	1.7	9.5	929
Middle	94.1	2.1	3.8	438	93.2	2.3	4.4	395	93.7	2.2	4.1	833
Fourth	90.4	3.1	6.1	409	96.0	0.9	3.0	374	93.1	2.0	4.6	783
Richest	93.9	0.8	4.7	365	94.7	1.2	4.1	378	94.3	1.0	4.4	743

A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary education. Children who have completed primary school are excluded.

B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

C The background characteristic categories of 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Mother's functional difficulties'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2:A}	
Total	78.6	14.4	6.6	523	83.6	13.0	3.5	443	80.9	13.8	5.1	966
Area												
Urban	77.9	17.4	3.6	97	84.5	11.4	4.1	91	81.1	14.5	3.9	188
Rural	78.8	13.8	7.2	427	83.3	13.4	3.3	352	80.8	13.6	5.4	779
Region												
Apia Urban Area	77.9	17.4	3.6	97	84.5	11.4	4.1	91	81.1	14.5	3.9	188
North West Upolu	77.7	12.7	9.7	196	80.2	17.1	2.6	150	78.8	14.6	6.6	345
Rest of Upolu	80.0	19.2	0.7	115	86.5	11.2	2.3	95	82.9	15.6	1.5	211
Savaii	79.5	10.2	9.6	116	84.8	10.2	5.1	107	82.0	10.2	7.4	223
Age at beginning of school year												
11	67.7	24.2	7.3	261	73.6	23.2	3.2	220	70.4	23.8	5.4	481
12	89.5	4.7	5.8	263	93.4	2.9	3.7	223	91.3	3.9	4.9	485
Mother's education^{B,C}												
Primary	(72.8)	(8.7)	(18.5)	41	(83.5)	(9.9)	(6.6)	47	78.5	9.4	12.1	88
Secondary	77.9	15.9	5.7	378	85.8	12.3	1.8	312	81.5	14.3	4.0	690
Higher	84.3	10.1	5.6	92	76.7	17.1	6.3	72	80.9	13.2	5.9	164
Religion of household head^C												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	77.1	13.2	9.7	146	82.4	14.4	3.2	132	79.6	13.8	6.6	278
Roman Catholic	81.0	16.1	2.9	82	88.1	10.5	1.4	65	84.2	13.6	2.2	148
Later Day Saints	76.8	16.4	6.7	92	84.0	10.2	5.8	99	80.6	13.2	6.2	191
Methodist	81.2	9.2	9.5	63	(79.8)	(16.3)	(3.9)	45	80.6	12.2	7.2	108
Assembly of God	81.3	14.4	4.3	71	(85.5)	(9.9)	(4.6)	43	82.9	12.7	4.4	114
Other religion	76.2	17.1	3.8	69	81.6	17.2	1.2	58	78.7	17.2	2.6	127

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents (Continued)

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year
Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹		Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}		
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	71.2	21.0	7.1	132	79.0	19.6	1.4	91	74.4	20.4	4.8	223
Second	76.5	10.2	13.3	100	80.9	11.8	7.4	93	78.6	11.0	10.4	193
Middle	91.2	8.8	0.0	106	84.0	14.8	1.1	81	88.1	11.4	0.5	187
Fourth	77.9	15.1	7.0	100	90.7	6.2	3.1	80	83.6	11.1	5.2	180
Richest	77.8	15.4	5.6	86	84.1	12.1	3.9	97	81.1	13.6	4.7	183

¹ MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age

A The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education. Children who have completed lower 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 background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total	
Total	16.7	57.8	22.0	3.5	100.0	3,177	15.3	56.6	24.0	4.1	100.0	889
Sex												
Male	15.5	57.9	22.7	3.9	100.0	1,633	12.5	56.1	25.8	5.6	100.0	469
Female	17.9	57.7	21.3	3.1	100.0	1,544	18.5	57.3	21.9	2.3	100.0	420
Area												
Urban	22.1	54.7	21.0	2.3	100.0	548	16.5	55.7	25.0	2.8	100.0	178
Rural	15.5	58.4	22.3	3.8	100.0	2,629	15.1	56.9	23.7	4.4	100.0	711
Region												
Apia Urban Area	22.1	54.7	21.0	2.3	100.0	548	16.5	55.7	25.0	2.8	100.0	178
North West Upolu	16.4	58.3	22.1	3.2	100.0	1,165	12.0	57.7	25.3	4.9	100.0	306
Rest of Upolu	15.6	60.9	19.8	3.8	100.0	781	19.2	57.1	19.8	3.9	100.0	202
Savaii	14.0	55.9	25.4	4.7	100.0	684	15.6	55.3	25.1	4.0	100.0	202
Mother's education^{A,C}												
Pre-primary or none	(6.7)	(48.5)	(25.1)	(19.7)	100.0	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Primary	18.1	46.4	27.6	7.9	100.0	183	10.1	57.4	24.1	8.4	100.0	83
Secondary	15.1	58.2	23.1	3.5	100.0	2,316	13.7	56.6	25.8	4.0	100.0	630
Higher	22.6	59.6	16.2	1.5	100.0	620	25.0	58.1	16.1	0.8	100.0	151
Year												
1 (primary/lower secondary)	18.4	57.4	21.6	2.6	100.0	601	14.4	55.1	25.2	5.3	100.0	487
2 (primary/lower secondary)	15.2	60.7	21.9	2.2	100.0	567	16.5	58.5	22.5	2.6	100.0	402
3 (primary)	16.2	57.6	22.0	4.2	100.0	551	na	na	na	na	na	na
4 (primary)	13.5	56.0	24.9	5.6	100.0	468	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (primary)	19.4	55.2	22.4	2.9	100.0	467	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	17.2	59.1	19.7	4.0	100.0	523	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's functional difficulties^{B,C}												
Has functional difficulty	(18.8)	(48.5)	(10.9)	(21.8)	100.0	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Has no functional difficulty	16.4	58.2	22.1	3.3	100.0	2,540	13.7	59.0	23.5	3.7	100.0	601

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total	
Religion of household head^c												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	17.3	58.5	21.7	2.6	100.0	820	15.3	59.3	22.4	3.1	100.0	243
Roman Catholic	17.6	62.4	17.3	2.7	100.0	513	21.0	50.5	24.7	3.8	100.0	136
Later Day Saints	14.7	59.5	23.2	2.5	100.0	603	14.0	55.2	25.1	5.7	100.0	185
Methodist	18.1	57.5	19.4	5.0	100.0	383	17.6	56.0	18.9	7.4	100.0	100
Assembly of God	18.3	54.0	24.0	3.6	100.0	431	12.8	58.3	27.1	1.8	100.0	107
Other religion	14.6	52.6	26.5	6.3	100.0	421	11.5	59.8	25.6	3.0	100.0	118
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	12.9	53.4	26.8	6.8	100.0	728	12.5	57.5	24.6	5.4	100.0	199
Second	15.0	54.9	25.7	4.4	100.0	672	13.2	54.3	25.3	7.1	100.0	172
Middle	17.6	58.7	21.8	1.8	100.0	631	17.1	57.4	23.2	2.3	100.0	186
Fourth	18.6	60.7	18.8	1.8	100.0	592	11.3	59.6	25.1	4.0	100.0	169
Richest	20.6	62.6	15.0	1.8	100.0	555	23.5	54.1	21.3	1.2	100.0	161

¹ MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

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.

B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

C The background characteristic categories of 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

na: not applicable

Table LN.2.5N: 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Primary school						Secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years	Total	
Total	16.4	57.5	22.4	3.6	100.0	4,067	18.0	49.7	25.9	6.4	100.0	1,492
Sex												
Male	14.9	57.4	23.4	4.3	100.0	2,103	16.9	48.4	26.7	7.9	100.0	705
Female	18.1	57.6	21.4	2.9	100.0	1,964	19.0	50.9	25.1	5.0	100.0	787
Area												
Urban	20.7	54.9	22.0	2.4	100.0	726	20.6	51.0	24.5	4.0	100.0	308
Rural	15.5	58.1	22.6	3.9	100.0	3,341	17.4	49.4	26.2	7.0	100.0	1,184
Region												
Apia Urban Area	20.7	54.9	22.0	2.4	100.0	726	20.6	51.0	24.5	4.0	100.0	308
North West Upolu	15.5	58.2	22.8	3.6	100.0	1,471	19.9	47.1	25.6	7.3	100.0	498
Rest of Upolu	16.3	60.1	19.8	3.8	100.0	983	15.7	51.5	24.3	8.5	100.0	360
Savaii	14.4	55.7	25.3	4.6	100.0	887	15.3	50.6	29.3	4.8	100.0	325
Mother's education^{A,C}												
Pre-primary or none	(13.5)	(42.8)	(27.9)	(15.7)	100.0	48	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Primary	15.6	49.8	26.5	8.1	100.0	265	18.3	56.1	21.6	3.9	100.0	100
Secondary	14.8	57.9	23.7	3.6	100.0	2,947	19.7	53.5	23.7	3.1	100.0	915
Higher	23.1	59.3	16.2	1.4	100.0	770	30.4	51.3	17.7	0.5	100.0	212
Year												
1 primary/ 9 secondary)	18.4	57.4	21.6	2.6	100.0	601	18.1	50.3	27.6	4.1	100.0	396
2 primary/ 10 secondary)	15.2	60.7	21.9	2.2	100.0	567	18.6	50.8	23.4	7.2	100.0	350
3 primary/ 11 secondary)	16.2	57.6	22.0	4.2	100.0	551	14.7	53.0	25.0	7.3	100.0	301
4 primary/ 12 secondary)	13.5	56.0	24.9	5.6	100.0	468	20.3	47.3	24.4	8.0	100.0	267
5 primary/ 13 secondary)	19.4	55.2	22.4	2.9	100.0	467	18.4	44.9	31.0	5.7	100.0	176
6 (primary)	17.2	59.1	19.7	4.0	100.0	523	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
7 (primary)	14.4	55.1	25.2	5.3	100.0	487	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
8 (primary)	16.5	58.5	22.5	2.6	100.0	402	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Mother's functional difficulties^{B,C}												
Has functional difficulty	(17.6)	(49.7)	(9.7)	(23.0)	100.0	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Has no functional difficulty	15.9	58.4	22.4	3.3	100.0	3,143	22.4	53.2	21.5	2.9	100.0	772

Table LN.2.5N: Age for grade (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Primary school						Secondary school						
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending secondary school	
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years	Total		
Religion of household head^c													
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	16.8	58.6	21.9	2.7	100.0	1,063	21.1	52.5	21.9	4.5	100.0	420	
Roman Catholic	18.3	59.9	18.8	3.0	100.0	648	18.8	50.3	26.9	4.0	100.0	234	
Later Day Saints	14.7	58.4	23.6	3.3	100.0	789	15.5	45.0	30.3	9.2	100.0	276	
Methodist	18.0	57.2	19.3	5.5	100.0	482	17.8	54.5	23.5	4.2	100.0	183	
Assembly of God	17.3	54.9	24.6	3.3	100.0	537	19.3	45.3	25.8	9.5	100.0	184	
Other religion	13.9	54.2	26.3	5.6	100.0	539	13.2	49.3	29.3	8.2	100.0	194	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	12.8	54.3	26.4	6.5	100.0	928	11.3	44.5	34.6	9.7	100.0	262	
Second	14.6	54.8	25.6	5.0	100.0	844	19.5	42.8	29.3	8.3	100.0	302	
Middle	17.6	58.4	22.1	1.9	100.0	819	13.5	51.5	26.3	8.7	100.0	321	
Fourth	17.0	60.5	20.2	2.3	100.0	761	15.4	59.0	22.0	3.6	100.0	279	
Richest	21.2	60.7	16.4	1.7	100.0	716	28.8	50.6	18.6	2.0	100.0	328	

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.

B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

C The background characteristic categories of 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

na: not applicable

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	66.4	7.4	0.3	25.5	991	80.5	5.2	0.4	13.4	929	73.2	6.3	0.3	19.7	1,920
Area															
Urban	74.5	9.8	0.3	15.2	204	83.7	4.9	0.6	10.1	188	78.9	7.4	0.4	12.7	391
Rural	64.3	6.7	0.3	28.2	787	79.7	5.3	0.4	14.3	741	71.7	6.0	0.3	21.4	1,529
Region															
Apia Urban Area	74.5	9.8	0.3	15.2	204	83.7	4.9	0.6	10.1	188	78.9	7.4	0.4	12.7	391
North West Upolu	63.4	5.9	0.0	30.4	330	79.1	6.2	0.2	14.2	315	71.0	6.1	0.1	22.5	645
Rest of Upolu	64.0	5.9	0.0	28.7	227	81.5	5.3	0.5	12.1	215	72.5	5.6	0.3	20.6	443
Savaii	65.8	8.8	0.9	24.5	230	78.7	3.8	0.5	16.6	211	71.9	6.4	0.7	20.7	441
Age at beginning of school year															
13	56.6	29.0	1.2	13.2	223	69.5	21.3	1.1	7.7	203	62.8	25.3	1.1	10.6	426
14	83.3	2.7	0.0	12.9	197	87.7	2.6	0.9	7.3	188	85.5	2.6	0.4	10.2	385
15	74.6	0.5	0.0	24.0	191	88.8	0.0	0.0	11.2	197	81.8	0.3	0.0	17.5	388
16	61.3	0.0	0.0	38.1	191	80.2	0.0	0.0	19.8	173	70.3	0.0	0.0	29.4	364
17	56.9	1.2	0.0	41.9	189	76.1	0.0	0.0	23.3	168	66.0	0.6	0.0	33.1	357
Mother's education^{B,C}															
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(45.2)	(11.5)	(1.9)	(41.4)	30
Primary	62.4	7.5	0.0	27.1	74	62.9	14.6	2.8	19.6	77	62.7	11.1	1.4	23.3	151
Secondary	66.1	9.6	0.4	23.9	604	82.7	5.8	0.2	11.0	578	74.2	7.7	0.3	17.6	1,183
Higher	87.7	5.1	0.0	7.2	117	88.6	1.7	0.5	7.8	113	88.2	3.4	0.3	7.5	230
Religion of household head^C															
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	67.9	7.5	0.4	23.2	288	84.5	3.7	1.1	9.6	247	75.6	5.8	0.7	16.9	535
Roman Catholic	71.3	6.4	0.0	22.3	143	79.3	7.3	0.0	13.0	147	75.3	6.8	0.0	17.6	290
Later Day Saints	64.5	8.1	0.8	26.1	189	76.4	8.4	0.6	14.5	169	70.1	8.2	0.7	20.6	358
Methodist	60.0	7.4	0.0	32.6	128	84.6	2.7	0.0	12.7	120	71.9	5.1	0.0	23.0	248
Assembly of God	60.3	7.8	0.0	31.1	115	81.1	2.3	0.0	16.6	120	70.9	5.0	0.0	23.7	235
Other religion	71.6	6.8	0.0	21.6	127	74.9	6.5	0.0	17.6	126	73.2	6.6	0.0	19.6	252

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth (Continued)

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	56.4	7.9	0.8	34.8	204	68.1	8.5	0.6	22.1	183	61.9	8.2	0.7	28.8	387
Second	56.7	8.6	0.5	33.7	215	77.7	4.7	0.6	17.0	192	66.6	6.8	0.5	25.8	407
Middle	71.3	8.2	0.0	20.1	196	82.8	4.4	0.5	11.8	190	76.9	6.4	0.3	16.1	386
Fourth	68.5	6.8	0.0	23.6	187	84.8	5.2	0.4	9.6	167	76.2	6.0	0.2	17.0	354
Richest	80.8	5.1	0.0	13.6	189	88.8	3.4	0.0	6.6	197	84.9	4.2	0.0	10.0	386

¹MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

²MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age

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 categories of 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table LN.2.6N: 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 secondary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	66.4	7.6	25.5	991	80.5	5.6	13.4	929	73.2	6.7	19.7	1,920
Area												
Urban	74.5	10.1	15.2	204	83.7	5.5	10.1	188	78.9	7.9	12.7	391
Rural	64.3	7.0	28.2	787	79.7	5.7	14.3	741	71.7	6.4	21.4	1,529
Region												
Apia Urban Area	74.5	10.1	15.2	204	83.7	5.5	10.1	188	78.9	7.9	12.7	391
North West Upolu	63.4	5.9	30.4	330	79.1	6.4	14.2	315	71.0	6.2	22.5	645
Rest of Upolu	64.0	5.9	28.7	227	81.5	5.8	12.1	215	72.5	5.9	20.6	443
Savaii	65.8	9.7	24.5	230	78.7	4.3	16.6	211	71.9	7.1	20.7	441
Age at beginning of school year												
13	56.6	30.2	13.2	223	69.5	22.4	7.7	203	62.8	26.5	10.6	426
14	83.3	2.7	12.9	197	87.7	3.5	7.3	188	85.5	3.1	10.2	385
15	74.6	0.5	24.0	191	88.8	0.0	11.2	197	81.8	0.3	17.5	388
16	61.3	0.0	38.1	191	80.2	0.0	19.8	173	70.3	0.0	29.4	364
17	56.9	1.2	41.9	189	76.1	0.0	23.3	168	66.0	0.6	33.1	357
Mother's education^{B,C}												
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(45.2)	(13.4)	(41.4)	30
Primary	62.4	7.5	27.1	74	62.9	17.4	19.6	77	62.7	12.6	23.3	151
Secondary	66.1	9.9	23.9	604	82.7	6.0	11.0	578	74.2	8.0	17.6	1,183
Higher	87.7	5.1	7.2	117	88.6	2.3	7.8	113	88.2	3.7	7.5	230
Religion of household head^C												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	67.9	7.9	23.2	288	84.5	4.8	9.6	247	75.6	6.5	16.9	535
Roman Catholic	71.3	6.4	22.3	143	79.3	7.3	13.0	147	75.3	6.8	17.6	290
Later Day Saints	64.5	8.9	26.1	189	76.4	9.1	14.5	169	70.1	9.0	20.6	358
Methodist	60.0	7.4	32.6	128	84.6	2.7	12.7	120	71.9	5.1	23.0	248
Assembly of God	60.3	7.8	31.1	115	81.1	2.3	16.6	120	70.9	5.0	23.7	235
Other religion	71.6	6.8	21.6	127	74.9	6.5	17.6	126	73.2	6.6	19.6	252

Table LN.2.6N: Secondary school attendance and out of school youth (Continued)

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending secondary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	56.4	8.7	34.8	204	68.1	9.0	22.1	183	61.9	8.9	28.8	387
Second	56.7	9.1	33.7	215	77.7	5.3	17.0	192	66.6	7.3	25.8	407
Middle	71.3	8.2	20.1	196	82.8	4.9	11.8	190	76.9	6.6	16.1	386
Fourth	68.5	6.8	23.6	187	84.8	5.6	9.6	167	76.2	6.2	17.0	354
Richest	80.8	5.1	13.6	189	88.8	3.4	6.6	197	84.9	4.2	10.0	386

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 background characteristic categories of 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of children age 14-16 years ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 17-19 years ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20-22 years ^A
Total	97.9	525	97.0	1,199	95.4	480	81.1	485	96.5	1,109	56.1	937
Sex												
Male	100.1	256	96.2	611	94.5	255	79.7	263	94.6	571	47.2	473
Female	95.8	268	97.9	588	96.3	224	82.7	223	98.6	538	65.3	464
Area												
Urban	100.2	84	97.6	235	97.4	82	100.2	90	97.5	234	69.8	189
Rural	97.5	441	96.9	964	94.9	397	76.7	396	96.3	876	52.7	748
Region												
Apia Urban Area	100.2	84	97.6	235	97.4	82	100.2	90	97.5	234	69.8	189
North West Upolu	114.6	187	96.3	431	96.4	184	70.0	172	95.7	363	51.5	394
Rest of Upolu	98.3	124	97.5	270	97.0	102	87.3	109	96.0	256	53.1	182
Savaii	72.3	131	97.3	263	90.6	111	76.7	115	97.3	256	55.0	172
Mother's education^{B,C}												
Pre-primary or none	(*)	7	(91.7)	23	(*)	7	(*)	7	na	na	na	na
Primary	(122.2)	33	93.1	107	(90.7)	49	(89.8)	41	na	na	na	na
Secondary	96.1	388	97.6	865	95.9	331	81.6	351	na	na	na	na
Higher	95.1	95	97.9	184	95.3	87	75.0	83	na	na	na	na
Religion of household head^C												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	100.1	144	95.5	329	95.5	131	79.5	135	95.7	310	63.7	218
Roman Catholic	110.6	78	97.5	191	95.6	74	84.0	73	95.9	157	52.7	144
Later Day Saints	106.9	93	97.8	222	96.0	97	85.1	99	98.0	206	49.9	197
Methodist	79.7	67	99.6	151	94.5	58	(67.1)	50	99.0	142	57.4	114
Assembly of God	86.2	78	97.6	150	91.9	63	76.0	62	94.1	149	46.0	128
Other religion	98.9	65	95.7	156	98.2	57	91.0	66	96.9	143	65.6	136

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates (Continued)

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of children age 14-16 years ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 17-19 years ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20-22 years ^A
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	108.5	112	96.9	239	98.6	103	85.4	103	94.9	233	38.3	170
Second	86.0	132	97.1	259	90.1	105	63.2	101	96.7	227	43.1	201
Middle	91.0	105	97.8	241	94.8	103	98.7	85	96.2	221	56.2	195
Fourth	98.5	85	96.7	218	97.1	89	79.8	99	97.2	199	65.4	195
Richest	109.8	91	96.7	243	96.8	79	80.9	97	97.6	229	78.0	176

¹ MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake rate 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 rate 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 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 background characteristic categories of 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

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

na: not applicable

Table LN.2.7N: 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	81.1	485	96.5	1,109	92.3	412	56.1	937
Sex								
Male	79.7	263	94.6	571	90.1	211	47.2	473
Female	82.7	223	98.6	538	94.7	201	65.3	464
Area								
Urban	100.2	90	97.5	234	93.3	77	69.8	189
Rural	76.7	396	96.3	876	92.1	335	52.7	748
Region								
Apia Urban Area	100.2	90	97.5	234	93.3	77	69.8	189
North West Upolu	70.0	172	95.7	363	92.8	149	51.5	394
Rest of Upolu	87.3	109	96.0	256	93.5	107	53.1	182
Savaii	76.7	115	97.3	256	88.9	80	55.0	172
Mother's education^{B,C}								
Pre-primary or none	(89.8)	41	88.0	69	(86.6)	37	na	na
Primary	81.6	351	96.0	602	94.6	291	na	na
Secondary	75.0	83	99.5	107	89.4	71	na	na
Higher	95.1	95	97.9	184	95.3	87	na	na
Religion of household head^C								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	79.5	135	95.7	310	90.0	120	63.7	218
Roman Catholic	84.0	73	95.9	157	88.5	69	52.7	144
Later Day Saints	85.1	99	98.0	206	95.7	78	49.9	197
Methodist	67.1	50	99.0	142	(96.6)	41	57.4	114
Assembly of God	76.0	62	94.1	149	(87.5)	50	46.0	128
Other religion	91.0	66	96.9	143	98.9	54	65.6	136
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	85.4	103	94.9	233	93.0	68	38.3	170
Second	63.2	101	96.7	227	91.1	90	43.1	201
Middle	98.7	85	96.2	221	92.9	105	56.2	195
Fourth	79.8	99	97.2	199	91.5	74	65.4	195
Richest	80.9	97	97.6	229	93.5	75	78.0	176

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 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 background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

na: not applicable

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Total	90.9	90.4	90.6	1.01	83.6	78.6	80.9	1.06	80.5	66.4	73.2	1.21
Area												
Urban	94.2	91.0	92.5	1.03	84.5	77.9	81.1	1.09	83.7	74.5	78.9	1.12
Rural	90.2	90.3	90.2	1.00	83.3	78.8	80.8	1.06	79.7	64.3	71.7	1.24
Region												
Apia Urban Area	94.2	91.0	92.5	1.03	84.5	77.9	81.1	1.09	83.7	74.5	78.9	1.12
North West Upolu	90.9	90.8	90.8	1.00	80.2	77.7	78.8	1.03	79.1	63.4	71.0	1.25
Rest of Upolu	94.3	91.8	93.0	1.03	86.5	80.0	82.9	1.08	81.5	64.0	72.5	1.27
Savaii	85.4	87.6	86.5	0.98	84.8	79.5	82.0	1.07	78.7	65.8	71.9	1.20
Mother's education^{A,B}												
Primary	89.7	80.5	84.9	1.11	(83.5)	(72.8)	(78.5)	(1.15)	62.9	62.4	62.7	1.01
Secondary	89.8	90.7	90.3	0.99	85.8	77.9	81.5	1.10	82.7	66.1	74.2	1.25
Higher	94.5	93.1	93.8	1.01	76.7	84.3	80.9	0.91	88.6	87.7	88.2	1.01
Religion of household head^B												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	92.2	90.7	91.5	1.02	82.4	77.1	79.6	1.07	84.5	67.9	75.6	1.24
Roman Catholic	92.3	90.3	91.3	1.02	88.1	81.0	84.2	1.09	79.3	71.3	75.3	1.11
Later Day Saints	91.1	90.0	90.5	1.01	84.0	76.8	80.6	1.09	76.4	64.5	70.1	1.18
Methodist	87.0	88.0	87.5	0.99	79.8	81.2	80.6	0.98	84.6	60.0	71.9	1.41
Assembly of God	89.8	93.4	91.6	0.96	85.5	81.3	82.9	1.05	81.1	60.3	70.9	1.34
Other religion	90.4	89.9	90.1	1.01	81.6	76.2	78.7	1.07	74.9	71.6	73.2	1.05
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	86.3	87.1	86.7	0.99	79.0	71.2	74.4	1.11	68.1	56.4	61.9	1.21
Second	87.2	89.3	88.3	0.98	80.9	76.5	78.6	1.06	77.7	56.7	66.6	1.37
Middle	92.2	92.9	92.6	0.99	84.0	91.2	88.1	0.92	82.8	71.3	76.9	1.16
Fourth	96.2	89.8	92.9	1.07	90.7	77.9	83.6	1.16	84.8	68.5	76.2	1.24
Richest	94.5	94.2	94.4	1.00	84.1	77.8	81.1	1.08	88.8	80.8	84.9	1.10

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices (Continued)

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest ¹	0.91	0.92	0.92	na	0.94	0.92	0.92	na	0.77	0.70	0.73	na
Area												
Rural/Urban ²	0.96	0.99	0.98	na	0.99	1.01	1.00	na	0.95	0.86	0.91	na
<p>¹ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1</p> <p>² MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1</p> <p>³ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1</p> <p>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.</p> <p>B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.</p> <p>C The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases</p> <p>() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases</p> <p>(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases</p> <p>na: not applicable</p>												

Table LN.2.8N: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	91.9	90.7	91.3	1.01	80.5	66.4	73.2	1.21
Area								
Urban	94.6	92.1	93.3	1.03	83.7	74.5	78.9	1.12
Rural	91.3	90.5	90.9	1.01	79.7	64.3	71.7	1.24
Region								
Apia Urban Area	94.6	92.1	93.3	1.03	83.7	74.5	78.9	1.12
North West Upolu	92.2	90.7	91.4	1.02	79.1	63.4	71.0	1.25
Rest of Upolu	95.0	93.4	94.1	1.02	81.5	64.0	72.5	1.27
Savaii	86.8	86.7	86.7	1.00	78.7	65.8	71.9	1.20
Mother's education^{A,C}								
Primary	90.9	80.2	85.5	1.13	62.9	62.4	62.7	1.01
Secondary	91.4	91.3	91.3	1.00	82.7	66.1	74.2	1.25
Higher	94.1	92.6	93.3	1.02	88.6	87.7	88.2	1.01
Religion of household head^C								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	92.9	90.0	91.4	1.03	84.5	67.9	75.6	1.24
Roman Catholic	93.5	92.0	92.7	1.02	79.3	71.3	75.3	1.11
Later Day Saints	91.9	90.5	91.2	1.02	76.4	64.5	70.1	1.18
Methodist	88.7	88.5	88.6	1.00	84.6	60.0	71.9	1.41
Assembly of God	90.2	93.3	91.9	0.97	81.1	60.3	70.9	1.34
Other religion	92.3	90.6	91.4	1.02	74.9	71.6	73.2	1.05
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	88.7	88.1	88.4	1.01	68.1	56.4	61.9	1.21
Second	88.4	88.3	88.3	1.00	77.7	56.7	66.6	1.37
Middle	93.2	94.1	93.7	0.99	82.8	71.3	76.9	1.16
Fourth	96.0	90.4	93.1	1.06	84.8	68.5	76.2	1.24
Richest	94.7	93.9	94.3	1.01	88.8	80.8	84.9	1.10

Table LN.2.8N: Parity indices (Continued)

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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
Parity indices								
Wealth								
Poorest/Richest ¹	0.94	0.94	0.90	na	0.77	0.70	0.73	na
Area								
Rural/Urban ²	0.97	0.98	0.97	na	0.95	0.86	0.91	na

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.

C The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

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

na: not applicable

8.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.¹²⁰ Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.¹²¹

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.¹²² 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.¹²³

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers (Paper No. 5).¹²⁴

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card and was involved in school management and school activities in the last year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress.

In Table LN.3.2 reasons for children unable to attend class due to a school-related reasons are presented. Reasons include natural and man-made disaster, teacher strike and teacher absenteeism.

Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

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121 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.

122 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.

123 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.

124 Hattori, H., M. Cardoso and B. Ledoux. *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education*. MICS Methodological Papers. New York: UNICEF, 2017. <http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZilsjltw-MTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvMDAvNzIxL01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2JlYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26>.

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	94.5	3,847	92.9	89.2	82.2	81.9	82.9	89.3	3,637
Sex									
Male	94.2	2,115	92.8	88.3	81.7	81.5	83.0	89.1	1,993
Female	95.0	1,732	93.0	90.2	82.8	82.5	82.8	89.5	1,644
Area									
Urban	95.6	660	87.1	83.9	74.0	73.4	77.9	84.8	631
Rural	94.3	3,187	94.1	90.3	83.9	83.7	83.9	90.3	3,006
Region									
Apia Urban Area	95.6	660	87.1	83.9	74.0	73.4	77.9	84.8	631
North West Upolu	95.0	1,401	95.3	90.5	84.5	84.5	85.4	92.5	1,332
Rest of Upolu	97.8	871	93.6	89.7	80.9	80.4	82.8	88.4	852
Savaii	89.9	914	92.8	90.6	86.0	85.9	82.7	88.6	822
Age at beginning of school year									
6	95.6	473	89.4	85.1	78.8	78.8	85.5	85.0	452
7	93.0	514	91.0	85.6	77.8	76.9	79.8	90.2	478
8	97.8	490	94.7	92.0	82.8	82.6	82.4	90.2	480
9	94.1	567	94.7	90.5	86.2	85.7	80.8	86.7	533
10	97.2	454	95.0	93.2	89.4	89.3	80.5	91.5	441
11	96.6	470	90.3	88.3	77.8	77.8	82.4	89.4	454
12	93.9	437	95.1	90.0	80.9	80.9	87.6	89.7	410
13	87.8	371	92.1	88.1	85.9	85.9	86.2	92.4	326
14	(88.2)	71	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	63
School attendance^A									
Primary	100.0	3,262	92.8	89.5	82.6	82.4	82.6	88.8	3,262
Secondary	100.0	369	94.4	86.8	79.5	79.5	85.6	94.1	369
Higher	0.0	210	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's education^C									
Primary	93.4	305	95.7	91.8	89.3	89.3	85.2	84.9	285
Secondary	94.5	2,786	92.5	90.1	82.5	82.2	80.9	89.2	2,634
Higher	95.6	692	93.5	84.3	77.2	77.2	88.7	91.8	661
School management^B									
Public	99.8	3,014	93.1	90.9	84.1	84.0	82.6	89.4	3,008
Non-public	99.3	610	91.7	80.5	73.0	72.3	83.6	88.3	606

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school (Continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
Child's functional difficulties^C									
Has functional difficulty	97.0	869	87.8	87.1	78.0	77.7	76.1	83.2	842
Has no functional difficulty	93.8	2,961	94.6	89.7	83.6	83.4	84.8	91.1	2,778
Religion of household head^C									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	93.2	1,031	94.0	89.6	82.6	82.2	85.0	89.5	961
Roman Catholic	94.4	572	94.5	88.5	82.7	82.7	86.9	90.0	539
Later Day Saints	95.3	753	89.9	89.5	82.2	81.9	80.5	85.3	718
Methodist	92.4	499	92.6	89.7	83.8	83.2	80.9	91.1	461
Assembly of God	96.6	507	91.4	88.4	79.8	79.8	79.2	89.8	490
Other religion	96.3	477	95.8	89.3	81.9	81.7	83.7	92.7	460
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	92.5	882	90.3	91.3	83.4	83.0	77.6	83.0	816
Second	95.1	912	94.4	91.4	85.3	85.2	84.3	93.4	867
Middle	94.2	739	95.0	91.1	84.2	84.2	88.7	94.3	697
Fourth	94.0	690	93.3	87.5	83.1	82.6	80.9	87.6	649
Richest	97.6	623	91.4	82.7	72.8	72.4	83.4	88.1	608

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 Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.
- B School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown.
- C The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' and 'School attendance'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Child functional difficulties'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases
- () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
- (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
- na: not applicable

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Teacher strike or absence	Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence				
Total	32.8	3,637	72.2	16.8	4.8	15.3	23.5	25.0	1,192	42.7	298	
Sex												
Male	33.3	1,993	68.3	20.1	5.0	16.2	28.4	30.1	663	(45.1)	199	
Female	32.2	1,644	77.1	12.6	4.5	14.3	17.3	18.8	529	(38.0)	99	
Area												
Urban	28.9	631	71.7	22.3	6.9	20.0	17.2	22.0	182	(*)	40	
Rural	33.6	3,006	72.3	15.8	4.4	14.5	24.6	25.6	1,010	44.7	258	
Region												
Apia Urban Area	28.9	631	71.7	22.3	6.9	20.0	17.2	22.0	182	29.9	40	
North West Upolu	29.8	1,332	70.9	18.2	5.0	17.9	31.6	32.3	398	(54.2)	129	
Rest of Upolu	25.0	852	48.9	13.3	4.6	10.8	49.3	49.9	213	(31.7)	106	
Savaii	48.6	822	86.2	14.6	3.6	13.0	4.4	6.0	399	(*)	24	
Age at beginning of school year												
6	33.4	452	75.7	19.6	4.0	10.4	15.2	16.4	151	(*)	25	
7	36.3	478	69.6	16.6	4.2	14.7	28.2	28.2	174	(*)	49	
8	32.6	480	(78.5)	(18.6)	(5.2)	(14.5)	(24.6)	(25.5)	156	(*)	40	
9	38.0	533	73.1	24.1	6.3	16.9	30.1	30.1	202	(*)	61	
10	34.1	441	63.5	5.7	11.3	13.8	24.5	32.8	150	(*)	49	
11	31.5	454	(71.9)	(16.4)	(2.2)	(15.2)	(16.7)	(19.0)	143	(*)	27	
12	26.6	410	(72.6)	(15.7)	(0.0)	(20.9)	(29.3)	(29.3)	109	(*)	32	
13	29.8	326	(77.2)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(19.9)	(8.3)	(8.3)	97	(*)	8	
14	(*)	63	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	0.0	7	
School attendance^B												
Primary	33.3	3,262	72.6	17.2	5.0	15.1	23.2	25.0	1,085	40.5	271	
Secondary	29.0	369	(68.1)	(12.5)	(1.9)	(17.5)	(26.0)	(26.0)	107	(*)	28	
Mother's education^B												
Primary	41.0	285	(67.0)	(9.6)	(1.5)	(3.1)	(27.3)	(28.0)	117	(*)	33	
Secondary	32.5	2,634	73.5	17.6	5.8	17.2	25.1	26.7	855	40.8	228	
Higher	28.8	661	71.8	12.4	2.2	17.0	17.3	19.5	190	(*)	37	

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class (Continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
School management^A											
Public	34.1	3,008	71.5	16.5	5.4	15.0	23.9	25.7	1,025	41.9	263
Non-public	26.8	606	76.6	18.9	0.6	17.1	21.1	21.7	162	(*)	35
Child's functional difficulties^B											
Has functional difficulty	43.7	842	68.3	16.6	5.3	6.1	30.2	32.7	368	36.5	120
Has no functional difficulty	29.6	2,778	74.1	16.9	4.5	19.3	20.5	21.7	822	46.9	178
Religion of household head^B											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	34.6	961	68.7	15.4	6.0	13.5	26.3	27.3	333	(*)	91
Roman Catholic	35.0	539	74.4	15.4	4.1	17.6	22.2	23.2	189	(*)	44
Later Day Saints	29.3	718	68.7	25.1	8.1	16.2	26.2	30.4	211	(*)	64
Methodist	35.7	461	79.1	12.7	1.5	16.9	9.8	11.3	165	(*)	19
Assembly of God	27.7	490	(84.9)	(16.3)	(1.8)	(12.6)	(19.3)	(21.1)	136	(*)	29
Other religion	34.0	460	(64.1)	(15.0)	(4.3)	(16.4)	(32.3)	(32.3)	156	(*)	50
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	33.7	816	66.1	26.2	6.2	11.0	37.4	39.8	275	(52.7)	110
Second	36.5	867	77.0	10.5	1.9	13.1	18.6	19.0	316	(*)	60
Middle	32.7	697	78.3	16.9	5.9	15.1	20.1	20.1	228	(*)	46
Fourth	25.5	649	68.0	18.1	6.2	24.8	25.6	26.4	165	(*)	44
Richest	34.0	608	69.8	12.6	4.7	17.1	14.2	19.0	207	(*)	39

¹MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence

A School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

B The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' and 'School attendance'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Child functional difficulties'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	19.5	3,847	79.9	3,727	97.6	3,637	79.6	3,531	97.2	3,549
Sex										
Male	17.5	2,115	74.9	2,051	97.3	1,993	82.2	1,933	96.4	1,939
Female	22.0	1,732	86.1	1,676	97.9	1,644	76.5	1,598	98.1	1,610
Area										
Urban	29.9	660	82.8	625	96.7	631	69.7	603	98.2	610
Rural	17.4	3,187	79.3	3,102	97.8	3,006	81.7	2,928	97.0	2,939
Region										
Apia Urban Area	29.9	660	82.8	625	96.7	631	69.7	603	98.2	610
North West Upolu	19.0	1,401	80.0	1,386	98.4	1,332	81.4	1,316	98.0	1,311
Rest of Upolu	14.7	871	83.9	831	98.8	852	76.0	813	96.1	841
Savaii	17.6	914	74.1	885	95.6	822	88.0	798	96.3	786
Age at beginning of school year										
6	17.8	473	79.5	459	97.2	452	84.7	443	99.2	440
7	15.7	514	78.5	490	97.2	478	88.5	458	98.3	465
8	19.4	490	84.2	482	98.5	480	79.0	471	97.2	472
9	15.7	567	71.1	558	97.6	533	88.9	525	98.6	520
10	13.7	454	77.6	444	96.3	441	80.1	433	97.9	425
11	21.8	470	80.1	454	96.6	454	73.7	439	94.2	439
12	29.3	437	89.6	420	98.7	410	72.5	396	96.1	405
13	22.6	371	81.1	351	98.5	326	67.4	305	94.7	321
14	(37.8)	71	(84.1)	69	(*)	63	(*)	61	(*)	63
School attendance^B										
Primary	18.4	3,262	80.6	3,173	97.4	3,262	81.6	3,173	97.2	3,178
Secondary	31.8	369	86.5	352	98.9	369	61.2	352	97.0	365
Out-of-school	16.1	210	56.4	196	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's education^B										
Primary	10.8	305	73.7	296	94.3	285	81.9	278	94.8	269
Secondary	15.4	2,786	79.3	2,699	97.7	2,634	81.9	2,557	97.3	2,573
Higher	40.0	692	85.3	669	98.4	661	70.6	640	98.0	651
Child's functional difficulties^B										
Has functional difficulty	14.8	869	77.5	819	95.0	842	79.0	799	95.3	800
Has no functional difficulty	21.0	2,961	80.5	2,891	98.3	2,778	79.7	2,715	97.7	2,732

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home (Continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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
Religion of household head⁵										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	23.2	1,031	79.9	1,005	97.3	961	74.9	940	98.0	935
Roman Catholic	22.7	572	78.2	561	99.0	539	81.1	532	99.7	534
Later Day Saints	16.3	753	82.8	724	96.8	718	78.8	689	95.7	695
Methodist	16.7	499	70.0	465	97.2	461	86.6	431	96.7	448
Assembly of God	18.0	507	80.5	502	97.7	490	82.2	484	94.7	479
Other religion	16.7	477	87.3	463	98.6	460	79.2	447	98.1	453
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	7.8	882	76.6	842	95.3	816	85.6	777	95.0	777
Second	9.5	912	70.7	884	98.4	867	86.2	842	97.7	854
Middle	15.1	739	81.7	725	98.8	697	77.4	684	97.1	688
Fourth	24.9	690	84.5	673	97.9	649	79.5	638	100.0	635
Richest	50.1	623	90.7	603	97.8	608	65.0	589	96.5	595

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 categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Child functional difficulties' and 'School attendance'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

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

na: not applicable

8.4 FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

Early childhood education programmes and family support significantly improve the literacy and numeracy skills of Pacific Island students, according to the findings of the Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) 2018. PILNA 2018 found that while the literacy and numeracy skills of Pacific Island students at Year 4 and Year 6 have generally improved, there is a considerable number of students who continue to struggle with these fundamental 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).¹²⁵ 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.¹²⁶

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.¹²⁷

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes¹²⁸ 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.¹²⁹ National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which

125 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;

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126 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.

127 Duncan, G. “School Readiness and Later Achievement.” *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

128 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 Learning Assessments for Developing Countries*. Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning, 2011. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002136/213663e.pdf>.

129 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.

happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognized that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years who correctly answered foundational reading¹³⁰ tasks and numeracy skills, respectively, by age, sex, location, region, wealth index quintile and other disaggregation. These MICS indicators are designed and developed for both national policy development and SDG reporting for SDG4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions are also available.

The section of the Foundational Learning module capturing numeracy skills can be found in Appendix E (Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years), questions FL23-FL27. Specifically question FL26 is a set of instructions for the interviewer, including to administer two practise items to prepare the child for the following task of pattern recognition and completion. This task (question FL27) includes five items.

130 In Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20, a reading passage was customised based on guidance provided by technical experts. Please refer to Appendix E (Reading & Numbers Book) for the task (in English and Samoan Language).

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Male					Female					Total							
	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions				Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions			Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	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		Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years		Three literal	Two inferential					
Total^{1,4}	60.8	49.1	46.7	46.1	2,051	69.1	61.0	58.9	58.9	1,676	64.5	54.5	52.2	51.8	1.28	76.4	3,727	
Area																		
Urban	66.0	50.5	49.5	47.2	356	70.0	61.3	57.3	57.3	269	67.8	55.2	52.9	51.5	1.21	64.6	625	
Rural	59.6	48.8	46.1	45.8	1,695	68.9	60.9	59.2	59.2	1,407	63.8	54.3	52.0	51.9	1.29	78.7	3,102	
Region																		
Apia Urban Area	66.0	50.5	49.5	47.2	356	70.0	61.3	57.3	57.3	269	67.8	55.2	52.9	51.5	1.21	64.6	625	
North West Upolu	52.9	43.7	41.0	41.0	795	62.1	54.5	52.3	52.3	591	56.9	48.3	45.8	45.8	1.27	78.0	1,386	
Rest of Upolu	63.8	47.7	43.1	42.8	450	67.5	53.1	50.2	50.2	381	65.5	50.2	46.3	46.2	1.17	73.3	831	
Savaii	67.3	58.9	58.0	57.3	451	79.3	76.6	76.6	76.6	435	73.2	67.6	67.1	66.8	1.34	85.0	885	
Age at beginning of school year																		
6	39.6	22.8	22.8	22.8	196	34.0	25.9	23.8	23.8	263	36.4	24.6	23.4	23.4	1.05	83.5	459	
7-8 ²	37.7	33.4	30.6	30.6	513	52.7	42.9	41.0	41.0	459	44.8	37.9	35.5	35.5	1.34	79.6	972	
7	31.2	23.9	23.9	23.9	278	41.2	33.5	32.9	32.9	211	35.5	28.0	27.8	27.8	1.37	84.2	490	
8	45.4	44.5	38.4	38.4	235	62.5	51.0	47.8	47.8	247	54.2	47.9	43.2	43.2	1.25	74.9	482	
9	59.9	48.9	48.9	47.8	358	76.6	59.7	52.7	52.7	200	65.9	52.8	50.2	49.6	1.10	87.4	558	
10	70.6	58.0	53.4	52.2	243	81.2	68.7	67.3	67.3	201	75.4	62.8	59.7	59.1	1.29	78.3	444	
11	70.8	59.5	56.9	56.9	244	86.4	85.9	85.3	85.3	209	78.0	71.7	70.0	70.0	1.50	70.2	454	
12	85.2	67.2	64.6	62.2	249	94.6	91.0	90.2	90.2	171	89.0	76.9	75.0	73.6	1.45	65.4	420	
13	81.6	62.9	57.3	57.3	210	96.6	95.6	94.7	94.7	141	87.6	76.0	72.4	72.4	1.65	63.9	351	
14	86.3	81.7	81.7	81.7	38	100.0	94.1	94.1	94.1	31	92.4	87.3	87.3	87.3	1.15	51.7	69	
School attendance^A																		
Primary	na	na	na	na	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	3	
Year 1	58.2	47.7	45.5	45.0	1,730	67.6	58.7	56.5	56.5	1,443	62.5	52.7	50.5	50.2	1.26	79.9	3,173	
Year 2-3 ³	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	29	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	70	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	0.79	98.7	100	
Year 2	33.3	22.5	21.2	21.2	513	42.6	34.3	29.4	29.4	394	37.3	27.7	24.8	24.8	1.38	85.9	907	
Year 3	31.8	19.3	18.9	18.9	238	27.1	22.1	19.0	19.0	171	29.8	20.5	18.9	18.9	1.01	86.3	409	
Year 4	34.6	25.3	23.3	23.3	275	54.5	43.7	37.3	37.3	223	43.5	33.5	29.6	29.6	1.60	85.5	498	

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills (Continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years	
	Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential					
Year 5	57.2	50.9	47.5	47.0	255	67.4	51.3	49.9	49.9	243	62.2	51.1	48.6	48.4	1.06	79.9	498
Year 6	63.3	54.7	52.9	51.9	244	72.6	59.4	58.4	58.4	197	67.5	56.8	55.3	54.8	1.12	82.1	441
Year 7	69.5	58.7	55.7	55.7	265	79.9	64.6	61.9	61.9	168	73.5	61.0	58.1	58.1	1.11	77.3	433
Year 8	79.3	63.8	62.0	59.6	245	96.5	96.4	95.9	95.9	229	87.6	79.6	78.4	77.1	1.61	75.2	474
Secondary	83.7	70.7	67.6	67.6	176	93.5	89.8	88.7	88.7	142	88.0	79.2	77.0	77.0	1.31	64.8	318
Year 9	90.9	71.5	67.5	67.5	200	95.7	94.5	93.8	93.8	152	93.0	81.4	78.8	78.8	1.39	54.1	352
Year 10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(94.9)	(93.2)	(92.1)	(92.1)	108	(91.8)	(81.0)	(77.7)	(77.7)	(1.35)	(55.3)	273
Year 11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	77
Out-of-school	47.9	33.5	29.6	27.1	118	43.2	36.8	34.9	34.9	78	46.0	34.8	31.7	30.2	1.29	58.5	196
Mother's education^A																	
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Primary	(64.4)	(41.8)	(40.7)	(40.7)	163	(70.3)	(67.2)	(65.6)	(65.6)	133	67.0	53.2	51.9	51.9	1.61	77.4	296
Secondary	58.9	48.5	45.3	44.7	1,519	68.0	58.3	55.5	55.5	1,179	62.9	52.8	49.8	49.4	1.24	80.3	2,699
Higher	66.5	53.4	53.3	52.4	326	73.6	69.5	69.5	69.5	343	70.2	61.6	61.6	61.1	1.33	61.3	669
Child's functional difficulties^A																	
Has functional difficulty	53.3	43.9	41.8	41.6	514	62.6	58.0	56.4	56.4	306	56.8	49.1	47.3	47.1	1.36	76.9	819
Has no functional difficulty	63.3	50.9	48.3	47.6	1,537	70.5	61.7	59.5	59.5	1,370	66.7	56.0	53.6	53.2	1.25	76.2	2,907
Religion of household head^A																	
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	71.6	57.7	54.6	53.5	526	73.2	66.6	65.3	65.3	479	72.4	61.9	59.7	59.2	1.22	71.4	1,005
Roman Catholic	53.2	40.8	38.4	38.4	325	63.2	54.8	53.7	53.7	236	57.4	46.7	44.8	44.8	1.40	77.7	561
Later Day Saints	46.7	36.6	37.3	35.7	373	72.1	63.4	62.1	62.1	352	59.0	49.6	49.3	48.5	1.74	76.1	724
Methodist	69.1	58.4	53.0	53.0	249	65.1	57.5	54.7	54.7	216	67.2	58.0	53.7	53.7	1.03	80.7	465
Assembly of God	54.7	43.2	39.7	39.3	307	65.2	54.4	51.8	51.8	195	58.7	47.5	44.4	44.2	1.32	81.5	502
Other religion	67.5	57.9	56.3	56.3	268	68.4	60.3	55.0	55.0	195	67.9	58.9	55.7	55.7	0.98	75.9	463

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills (Continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	47.5	38.0	35.1	33.8	450	59.0	46.6	45.5	45.5	391	52.9	42.0	39.9	39.3	1.35	85.8	842
Second	52.5	44.0	42.3	41.8	536	64.7	51.4	50.1	50.1	348	57.3	46.9	45.4	45.1	1.20	83.8	884
Middle	61.8	51.9	47.3	47.3	405	70.6	62.8	59.9	59.9	320	65.7	56.7	52.9	52.9	1.27	75.0	725
Fourth	75.8	55.1	54.1	53.7	329	72.1	68.9	64.8	64.8	343	73.9	62.2	59.6	59.4	1.21	76.5	673
Richest	75.8	63.2	61.3	60.5	330	83.7	81.8	80.7	80.7	273	79.4	71.6	70.1	69.7	1.33	53.8	603
Parity indices																	
Wealth																	
Poorest/Richest ⁵	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	na	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	na	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	na	na	na
Area																	
Rural/Urban ⁶	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	na	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	na	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	na	na	na
Functional difficulties																	
Difficulties/No difficulties ⁷	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	na	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	na	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	na	na	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14)

² MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)

³ MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁵ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁶ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁷ MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; Don't know/Missing' in 'Child functional difficulties'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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 ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴	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	32.0	61.9	44.8	41.2	19.2	2,051	39.9	64.3	51.2	44.6	26.9	1,676	35.6	63.0	47.7	42.7	22.7	1.40	3,727
Area																			
Urban	41.2	69.3	49.2	47.7	27.5	356	39.0	66.7	54.1	49.2	28.6	269	40.3	68.2	51.3	48.3	28.0	1.04	625
Rural	30.0	60.4	43.9	39.8	17.5	1,695	40.1	63.9	50.7	43.7	26.6	1,407	34.6	62.0	47.0	41.6	21.6	1.52	3,102
Region																			
Apia Urban Area	41.2	69.3	49.2	47.7	27.5	356	39.0	66.7	54.1	49.2	28.6	269	40.3	68.2	51.3	48.3	28.0	1.04	625
North West Upolu	21.5	56.9	40.5	36.5	11.2	795	34.4	60.5	42.9	35.9	20.1	591	27.0	58.5	41.5	36.2	15.0	1.79	1,386
Rest of Upolu	25.2	61.7	46.3	35.3	14.4	450	36.0	56.7	49.9	38.3	20.0	381	30.1	59.4	47.9	36.7	16.9	1.39	831
Savaii	49.9	65.2	47.4	50.3	31.5	451	51.5	74.7	62.0	59.1	41.1	435	50.7	69.9	54.6	54.6	36.2	1.30	885
Age at beginning of school year																			
6	21.5	43.9	28.5	25.9	10.7	196	13.2	33.5	20.0	13.9	8.3	263	16.8	37.9	23.6	19.0	9.4	0.78	459
7-8 ²	22.7	47.3	37.8	28.9	15.0	513	30.1	53.5	41.3	33.7	19.8	459	26.2	50.2	39.5	31.2	17.2	1.32	972
7	20.4	50.8	38.4	23.6	11.6	278	23.1	42.1	32.8	32.6	18.9	211	21.6	47.0	36.0	27.5	14.8	1.63	490
8	25.4	43.1	37.2	35.1	18.9	235	36.0	63.3	48.6	34.7	20.5	247	30.8	53.4	43.0	34.9	19.7	1.08	482
9	34.0	59.8	39.8	29.1	14.6	358	37.3	59.4	46.5	36.7	15.2	200	35.2	59.7	42.2	31.8	14.8	1.04	558
10	32.8	71.3	57.9	49.5	21.2	243	40.9	60.6	55.4	51.7	31.0	201	36.5	66.4	56.8	50.5	25.7	1.46	444
11	35.2	72.1	38.0	50.3	17.2	244	54.0	86.2	71.0	65.7	37.8	209	43.9	78.6	53.2	57.4	26.7	2.20	454
12	39.4	76.3	60.7	61.8	30.1	249	65.2	92.8	74.6	58.3	40.3	171	49.9	83.0	66.4	60.4	34.2	1.34	420
13	41.8	74.1	61.3	57.1	31.4	210	68.8	94.1	81.3	79.3	61.8	141	52.6	82.1	69.3	66.0	43.6	1.97	351
14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31	(60.4)	(93.3)	(48.6)	(79.1)	(28.5)	(1.36)	69
School attendance^A																			
Primary	30.2	60.1	43.5	39.0	17.7	1,730	36.9	62.3	48.2	40.8	23.3	1,443	33.3	61.1	45.7	39.8	20.3	1.32	3,173
Year 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	14.1	25.5	14.1	17.0	10.7	70	(21.9)	(30.3)	(21.9)	(21.5)	(14.7)	(0.44)	100
Year 2-3	18.1	43.8	31.2	23.1	9.7	513	19.6	42.3	28.7	23.5	14.3	394	18.7	43.2	30.1	23.3	11.7	1.47	907
Year 2	14.2	45.3	33.0	18.4	6.1	238	11.3	37.0	18.8	18.3	7.8	171	13.0	41.8	27.0	18.3	6.8	1.30	409
Year 3	21.5	42.6	29.7	27.2	12.9	275	26.0	46.4	36.4	27.4	19.3	223	23.5	44.3	32.7	27.3	15.8	1.49	498
Year 4	29.3	55.0	37.7	34.6	21.9	255	39.4	58.6	49.2	33.2	19.0	243	34.2	56.7	43.3	33.9	20.5	0.87	498
Year 5	35.3	65.8	47.2	48.9	19.5	244	33.9	55.5	38.1	38.1	16.2	197	34.6	61.2	43.1	44.0	18.1	0.83	441
Year 6	33.6	62.5	55.6	33.3	14.1	265	42.1	75.8	60.1	50.8	25.8	168	36.9	67.7	57.3	40.1	18.7	1.83	433

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills (Continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					Per-centage of chil-dren who demon-strate founda-tional numeracy skills	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					Percent-age of children who demon-strate founda-tional numeracy skills	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demon-strate founda-tional numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foun-dat-ional numeracy skills ⁴	Num-ber of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimi-nation	Addi-tion	Pattern recog-nition and comple-tion	Num-ber of children age 7-14 years		Num-ber reading	Num-ber discrimi-nation	Addi-tion	Pattern recog-nition and comple-tion	Num-ber of children age 7-14 years		Number reading	Number discrimi-nation	Addi-tion	Pattern recog-nition and comple-tion			
Lower secondary																			
Year 7	40.4	76.6	49.3	54.2	20.6	245	58.4	91.0	80.7	70.0	40.0	229	49.1	83.6	64.5	61.9	30.0	1.95	474
Year 8	38.1	83.3	56.5	66.0	31.7	176	55.5	89.8	65.2	58.6	42.0	142	45.8	86.2	60.4	62.7	36.3	1.33	318
Upper secondary	54.2	83.2	62.3	60.7	37.6	200	70.0	92.8	84.8	85.0	59.1	152	61.0	87.3	72.0	71.2	46.9	1.57	352
Year 9	59.4	80.5	69.0	58.5	43.9	165	(65.3)	(93.3)	(85.6)	(81.5)	(54.3)	108	61.7	85.6	75.5	67.6	48.0	1.24	273
Year 10	30.9	100.0	31.8	74.8	8.0	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	44	(59.7)	(95.1)	(61.0)	(85.5)	(43.8)	(8.85)	77
Year 11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	na	na	na	na	na	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	1
Out-of-school	(20.0)	(51.7)	(34.4)	(40.9)	(10.4)	118	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	78	27.6	48.8	36.3	37.9	18.7	3.00	196
Mother's education^A																			
Primary	(29.3)	(69.8)	(43.4)	(23.4)	(6.1)	163	(47.6)	(66.7)	(52.1)	(43.4)	(35.5)	133	37.5	68.4	47.3	32.3	19.3	5.78	296
Secondary	29.8	59.4	42.8	39.3	18.0	1,519	37.5	61.8	48.9	42.2	24.6	1,179	33.2	60.4	45.5	40.6	20.9	1.37	2,699
Higher	38.7	68.6	51.1	55.1	27.8	326	46.1	73.4	60.8	54.7	31.8	343	42.5	71.0	56.1	54.9	29.8	1.14	669
Child's functional difficulties^A																			
Has functional difficulty	23.5	63.6	43.6	42.9	13.0	514	43.9	58.8	57.0	48.6	35.5	306	31.1	61.8	48.6	45.1	21.4	2.72	819
Has no functional difficulty	35.1	61.7	45.3	40.9	21.4	1,526	39.2	65.4	49.7	43.9	25.1	1,364	37.0	63.4	47.4	42.3	23.1	1.17	2,891
Religion of household head^A																			
Congregational Christian	36.2	66.9	49.4	45.0	22.8	526	43.4	68.4	57.9	49.7	29.3	479	39.6	67.6	53.5	47.3	25.9	1.29	1,005
Church of Samoa																			
Roman Catholic	23.8	62.6	45.3	39.2	20.1	325	28.6	52.5	47.1	39.3	21.5	236	25.8	58.4	46.1	39.2	20.7	1.07	561
Later Day Saints	35.3	49.5	34.5	39.6	15.7	373	40.3	66.2	50.9	42.9	25.6	352	37.7	57.6	42.5	41.2	20.5	1.62	724
Methodist	38.2	67.8	51.8	38.8	15.8	249	41.9	68.7	51.2	52.2	26.4	216	39.9	68.2	51.5	45.0	20.7	1.67	465
Assembly of God	30.7	65.4	39.3	40.7	19.6	307	36.8	59.6	46.5	37.3	28.8	195	33.1	63.1	42.1	39.4	23.2	1.47	502
Other religion	24.4	59.5	49.3	41.0	18.3	268	44.7	64.7	44.7	39.3	27.5	195	32.9	61.7	47.4	40.3	22.2	1.51	463

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills (Continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Male						Female						Total							
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Per-centage of chil-dren who demon-strate founda-tional numeracy skills	Num-ber of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percent-age of children who demon-strate founda-tional numeracy skills	Num-ber of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:			Percentage of children who demon-strate founda-tional numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foun-dat-ional numeracy skills ⁴	Num-ber of children age 7-14 years		
	Number reading	Number discrimi-nation	Addi-tion	Pattern recog-nition and comple-tion			Num-ber reading	Num-ber discrimi-nation	Addi-tion	Pattern recog-nition and comple-tion			Number reading	Number discrimi-nation	Ad-dition				Pattern recog-nition and comple-tion	
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	30.3	58.4	37.5	36.0	14.6	450	32.2	53.2	42.6	33.2	18.8	391	31.2	56.0	39.9	34.7	16.5	1.29	842	
Second	26.7	53.6	37.8	30.3	14.1	536	28.6	61.1	43.1	38.0	18.9	348	27.5	56.5	39.9	33.3	16.0	1.34	884	
Middle	29.6	64.1	45.3	44.0	22.9	405	36.5	64.6	53.1	43.9	30.2	320	32.7	64.4	48.7	44.0	26.1	1.32	725	
Fourth	32.0	65.1	54.5	50.7	17.8	329	53.0	68.9	59.3	54.4	35.1	343	42.7	67.0	57.0	52.5	26.6	1.97	673	
Richest	45.7	74.5	55.7	53.1	30.7	330	53.1	78.3	61.8	57.8	34.4	273	49.0	76.2	58.4	55.2	32.4	1.12	603	
Parity indices																				
Wealth																				
Poorest/Richest ⁵	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	na	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	na	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	na	na	
Area																				
Rural/Urban ⁶	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	na	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	na	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	na	na	
Functional difficulties																				
Difficulties/No difficulties ⁷	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	na	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.4	na	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	na	na	

¹ MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)

² MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)

³ MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁵ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁶ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁷ MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Child functional difficulties'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

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

na: not applicable



9. PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

Learning has a vital role in giving children the best possible start in life. Photo: © UNICEF Pacific/2019/Stephen

9.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

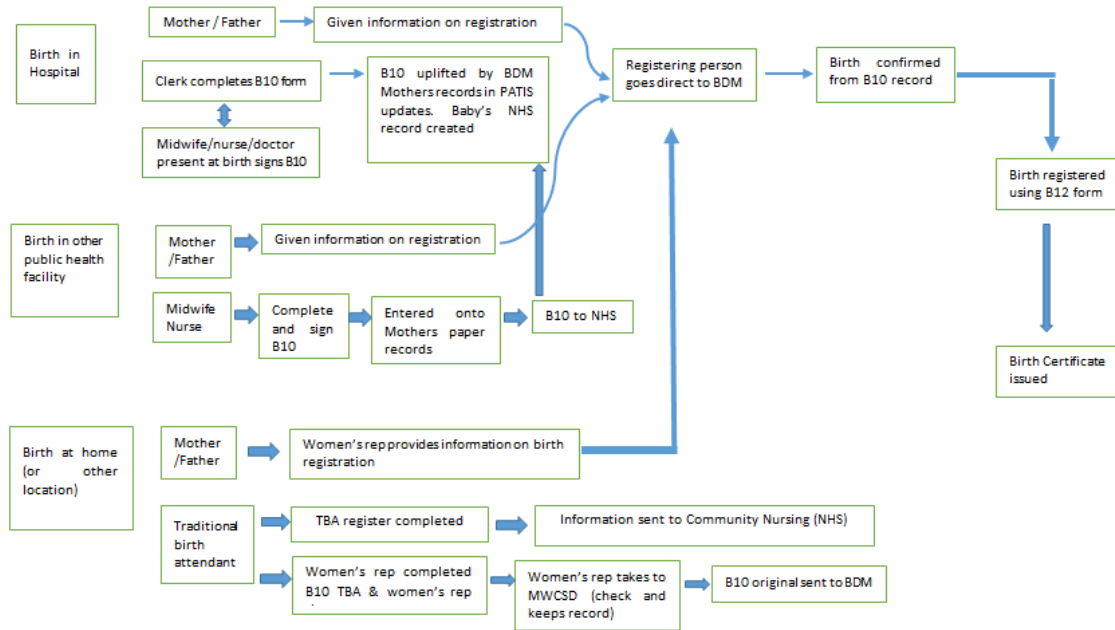
A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.¹³¹ 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.

Samoa's civil registration system legally requires all births, deaths and marriages to be registered with the Births, Deaths and Marriages (BDM) division of the SBS. This is mandated under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 2002 that every birth must be notified to the BDM office as soon as practical after the birth. It is expected that all birth registration will be made within three months of the birth. Birth registration in Samoa is free up to the first three month after that they will pay a fee of 20 Tala for late registration.

The diagram clearly highlight the three point of registration and the process to reach the Registry office:

1. If a child is born at the **National Hospitals**, the baby's mother or father give the information to the Clerk for him/her to complete a Birth Notification Form named B10. A midwife/nurse/doctor present at birth signs the B10 while birth mother's record is updated. The B10 forms with information from the National Health Services (NHS) will be uplifted by BDM staff for pre-registration processes. Parents, care givers or a reliable person must appear to the BDM office to complete the registration by signing off the Birth Registration Form called B12. The final input information will be from the B12 form followed by issuing the Birth Certificate.
2. If a child is born in other **Public health facility (district hospital)** the mother/father give information for registration with the midwife or nurse complete and sign the B10. The information will be entered onto mothers paper record then the B10 will be recorded in the NHS records. The B10 will be used to notify the BDM while the parents, care givers or a reliable person must appear to the BDM office to fill in the Birth Registration form called B12 before the Birth Certificate is issued.

131 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.



3. If a child is born at **Home or other location**, the mother or father give the information to Women’s representatives in the village and the Traditional Birth Attendant(TBA) will record the B10 then the Women’s representatives will take the form to the Ministry of Women Community and Social Development (MWCSD) for checking and recording. B10 original copy will be sent to BDM for notification purposes while the parents or reliable person must appear to the office to complete the registration and uplift the birth certificate.

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Have birth certificate			Total registered ¹			
	Seen	Not seen	No birth certificate				
Total	38.5	20.5	7.9	66.9	2,687	81.4	888
Sex							
Male	38.3	20.8	7.9	67.0	1,388	80.0	459
Female	38.7	20.2	8.1	66.9	1,299	82.9	430
Area							
Urban	40.0	24.3	6.2	70.6	434	85.8	128
Rural	38.2	19.8	8.3	66.2	2,253	80.7	760
Region							
Apia Urban Area	40.0	24.3	6.2	70.6	434	85.8	128
North West Upolu	34.5	24.6	7.1	66.2	1,063	84.7	359
Rest of Upolu	33.0	27.6	10.3	70.9	614	75.0	178
Savaaii	50.7	2.4	8.2	61.3	576	78.7	223
Age (in months)							
0-11	19.9	12.3	8.8	41.0	531	82.4	313
12-23	33.9	19.3	10.4	63.6	590	82.7	215
24-35	43.8	21.6	4.7	70.0	522	78.1	156
36-47	46.1	26.0	7.6	79.7	517	76.1	105
48-59	49.7	23.6	7.9	81.3	527	86.3	99
Mother's education^B							
Primary	21.6	19.1	12.7	53.5	100	(78.1)	47
Secondary	35.9	20.4	8.8	65.1	1,857	81.6	648
Higher	48.1	21.2	5.0	74.3	697	82.3	179
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^A							
Has functional difficulty	44.0	28.3	5.7	78.0	108	(69.8)	24
Has no functional difficulty	46.7	23.3	6.9	76.9	1,458	80.5	336
Religion of household head^B							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	40.1	20.8	8.8	69.7	674	80.2	204
Roman Catholic	41.4	21.1	8.0	70.5	439	81.0	129
Later Day Saints	35.3	23.4	6.8	65.4	495	78.7	171
Methodist	37.5	17.5	9.4	64.4	348	84.4	124
Assembly of God	32.5	18.2	7.2	57.8	380	81.3	160
Other religion	43.5	20.3	7.4	71.2	342	86.3	99
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	29.8	13.7	11.6	55.1	658	75.8	295
Second	37.1	18.8	8.8	64.7	562	80.8	198
Middle	35.7	23.0	6.6	65.3	533	83.4	185
Fourth	45.8	25.9	5.5	77.3	530	85.2	120
Richest	48.7	23.5	5.8	78.0	404	92.0	89

¹ MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

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

B The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none' and 'Special needs education' in 'Mother's education' and 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted case

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

9.2 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage 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 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 Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20, 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.

132 Straus, M. and M. Paschall. "Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts." *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18, no. 5 (2009): 459-83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." *School Psychology Review* 16, no. 2 (1987): 156-68. <http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001>.; Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" *Child Abuse & Neglect* 29, no. 5 (2005): 513-32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	7.2	82.2	82.3	19.9	90.8	7,201
Sex						
Male	6.2	84.7	85.2	21.6	92.2	3,859
Female	8.3	79.4	78.9	17.9	89.3	3,342
Area						
Urban	8.2	81.0	80.7	18.6	89.1	1,201
Rural	7.0	82.5	82.6	20.1	91.2	6,001
Region						
Apia Urban Area	8.2	81.0	80.7	18.6	89.1	1,201
North West Upolu	4.7	86.5	87.1	19.4	93.7	2,688
Rest of Upolu	7.2	80.4	80.1	22.5	90.3	1,681
Savaii	10.5	78.1	77.7	19.0	87.9	1,632
Age						
1-2	17.6	56.5	66.4	8.4	75.2	1,112
3-4	8.3	77.7	81.2	15.0	90.0	1,046
5-9	6.5	86.3	85.6	22.2	92.3	2,766
10-14	2.5	92.0	86.4	24.8	97.1	2,277
Mother's education^P						
Pre-primary or none	(13.8)	(76.5)	(65.2)	(12.9)	(84.1)	59
Primary	3.6	89.5	88.5	28.9	96.3	443
Secondary	6.9	83.2	83.4	20.5	91.3	5,152
Higher	9.2	76.8	77.0	15.5	87.9	1,503
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^B						
Has functional difficulty	4.7	86.7	85.5	27.5	93.9	1,264
Has no functional difficulty	6.4	84.9	83.9	19.2	92.5	5,329
Mother's functional difficulties^C						
Has functional difficulty	(3.0)	(78.3)	(93.6)	(14.2)	(97.0)	51
Has no functional difficulty	7.1	82.1	83.2	20.0	90.7	5,907
Religion of household head^P						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	6.5	81.4	80.2	20.8	91.2	1,843
Roman Catholic	7.1	84.7	84.1	18.3	91.4	1,138
Later Day Saints	7.3	81.0	80.1	18.8	89.5	1,366
Methodist	6.9	82.8	83.0	23.2	92.2	936
Assembly of God	7.7	83.4	84.7	19.3	90.9	979
Other religion	8.3	81.3	84.5	19.1	90.3	924
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	5.9	83.4	85.8	26.2	92.4	1,682
Second	6.9	84.2	83.1	19.1	91.9	1,594
Middle	7.3	82.6	83.8	17.5	90.5	1,469
Fourth	6.5	82.5	80.8	17.9	90.6	1,328
Richest	10.4	77.1	75.6	17.0	87.7	1,127

¹ MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1

- A Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could
- B Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.
- C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.
- D The background characteristic categories of 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Mother's education' and 'Child's functional difficulties (age 2-14 years)' and 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted case
- () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	79.2	2,196
Sex		
Male	77.3	48
Female	79.3	2,148
Area		
Urban	74.8	390
Rural	80.2	1,806
Region		
Apia Urban Area	74.8	390
North West Upolu	83.0	765
Rest of Upolu	75.8	495
Savaii	80.2	546
Age		
<25	80.8	227
25-34	75.7	662
35-49	80.3	885
50+	81.8	421
Mother's education^A		
Primary	83.6	139
Secondary	79.9	1,531
Higher	76.5	494
Religion of household head^A		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	79.4	603
Roman Catholic	77.8	332
Later Day Saints	73.4	403
Methodist	79.3	267
Assembly of God	83.0	295
Other religion	84.6	293
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	81.1	451
Second	79.2	474
Middle	80.2	452
Fourth	77.7	435
Richest	77.7	384
A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Education' and 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted case		

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 Samoa the Ministry of Commerce Industry and Labours Act 2013 on Labour and Employment Relations under section 51 stipulated that (1) a person must not employ a child under the age of 15 years of age in a place of employment except in safe and light work suited to his or her capacity, and subject to such conditions as may be determined by the CEO, (2) A person must not employ a child under the age of 18 years on dangerous machinery or in any occupation or in any place under working conditions injurious or likely to be injurious to the physical or moral health of such child and (3) A person must not employ a child under the age of 15 years as an employee upon a vessel unless such vessel is under the personal charge of the parent or guardian of the child

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).^{133,134,135}

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

133 ‘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.

134 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.

135 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.¹³⁶

- 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.

136 Note that the age-specific thresholds for household chores have changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Comparison to other data sources, including previous MICS surveys, should be done with caution.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	20.5	3,777	36.5	1.3	1,267	46.4	0.0	1,029
Sex								
Male	23.6	1,988	43.2	2.0	740	59.7	0.0	508
Female	17.1	1,789	27.2	0.4	527	33.5	0.0	521
Area								
Urban	11.3	584	25.0	1.3	269	32.4	0.0	226
Rural	22.2	3,193	39.6	1.3	998	50.4	0.0	803
Region								
Apia Urban Area	11.3	584	25.0	1.3	269	32.4	0.0	226
North West Upolu	23.3	1,421	43.0	3.0	434	47.3	0.0	328
Rest of Upolu	33.9	906	40.8	0.0	272	62.3	0.0	239
Savaii	8.0	866	33.5	0.0	292	42.7	0.0	237
School attendance								
Attending ^A	20.9	3,326	35.2	0.6	1,171	46.4	0.0	818
Not attending	17.8	451	(52.2)	(10.1)	96	46.6	0.0	211
Mother's education^B								
Primary	34.8	246	(31.5)	(0.0)	111	(36.3)	(0.0)	84
Secondary	22.0	2,745	37.2	1.6	927	48.4	0.0	762
Higher	10.4	739	32.9	0.9	198	32.3	0.0	140
Child's functional difficulties^B								
Has functional difficulty	25.7	904	28.1	2.2	252	44.6	0.0	220
Has no functional difficulty	18.7	2,869	38.5	1.1	1,003	46.7	0.0	807
Religion of household head^B								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	15.4	928	32.6	0.2	367	46.5	0.0	287
Roman Catholic	20.9	606	46.5	0.4	164	46.4	0.0	172
Later Day Saints	21.3	692	34.2	0.4	272	47.2	0.0	201
Methodist	20.8	518	44.5	4.9	153	(38.9)	(0.0)	107
Assembly of God	21.8	507	35.3	0.0	169	(47.4)	(0.0)	127
Other religion	26.5	518	32.4	4.6	142	(50.4)	(0.0)	134

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities (Continued)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	Number of children age 15-17 years
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	26.3	853	47.6	2.5	299	58.6	0.0	228
Second	20.7	897	40.5	0.7	246	33.4	0.0	184
Middle	19.2	834	34.4	0.0	208	49.9	0.0	181
Fourth	18.7	631	21.4	2.0	271	52.6	0.0	204
Richest	15.1	562	37.5	0.8	244	36.9	0.0	233

A Includes attendance to early childhood education

B The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted case

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

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

 Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores^A during the previous week, by age groups, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	Household chores for 21 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years
Total	76.7	2.9	3,777	92.5	3.2	1,267
Sex						
Male	75.4	3.6	1,988	92.4	3.6	740
Female	78.1	2.0	1,789	92.7	2.5	527
Area						
Urban	78.1	1.0	584	92.7	0.5	269
Rural	76.5	3.2	3,193	92.4	3.9	998
Region						
Apia Urban Area	78.1	1.0	584	92.7	0.5	269
North West Upolu	74.9	2.5	1,421	92.1	4.4	434
Rest of Upolu	79.2	7.1	906	89.9	6.3	272
Savaii	76.2	0.3	866	95.3	1.0	292
School attendance						
Attending ^B	78.2	2.7	3,326	92.7	2.8	1,171
Not attending	65.3	4.5	451	(90.1)	(7.8)	96
Mother's education^C						
Primary	80.5	7.5	246	(88.2)	(8.7)	111
Secondary	77.7	2.8	2,745	93.1	3.2	927
Higher	71.3	1.8	739	91.7	0.3	198
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	78.2	4.1	904	88.3	5.7	252
Has no functional difficulty	76.2	2.5	2,869	94.0	2.0	1,003
Religion of household head^C						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	76.3	2.5	928	91.3	4.0	367
Roman Catholic	82.4	0.8	606	89.9	6.6	164
Later Day Saints	79.4	1.4	692	96.7	0.2	272
Methodist	76.6	1.7	518	86.8	6.9	153
Assembly of God	72.1	6.5	507	99.0	0.0	169
Other religion	71.8	5.7	518	88.9	2.8	142

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores (Continued)

Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores^A during the previous week, by age groups, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	Household chores for 21 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	78.5	3.5	853	90.7	6.1	299
Second	76.8	6.3	897	95.8	2.4	246
Middle	80.0	1.9	834	93.0	3.4	208
Fourth	79.5	0.0	631	90.9	2.8	271
Richest	65.8	1.3	562	92.6	0.7	244

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 Includes attendance to early childhood education

C The background characteristic categories of 'pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Mother's education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Child's functional difficulties'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted case

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

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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:		Total child labour ^{1A}	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		
Total	19.7	13.0	67.0	2.5	13.9	6,073
Sex						
Male	23.2	14.9	67.4	3.1	16.0	3,236
Female	15.7	10.8	66.5	1.8	11.4	2,836
Area						
Urban	16.7	6.5	65.4	0.7	6.7	1,079
Rural	20.4	14.4	67.3	2.8	15.4	4,994
Region						
Apia Urban Area	16.7	6.5	65.4	0.7	6.7	1,079
North West Upolu	20.1	15.8	67.0	2.5	17.0	2,183
Rest of Upolu	22.8	21.7	67.9	5.8	23.0	1,416
Savaii	18.3	5.0	67.3	0.4	5.2	1,394
Age						
5-11	6.8	20.5	76.7	2.9	21.0	3,777
12-14	36.5	1.3	92.5	3.2	3.8	1,267
15-17	46.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,029
School attendance						
Attending ^B	18.6	13.2	69.4	2.3	14.0	5,315
Not attending	27.1	11.8	50.3	3.6	12.6	758
Mother's education^C						
Primary	19.5	19.4	67.2	6.4	21.6	442
Secondary	19.8	14.0	67.6	2.4	14.9	4,433
Higher	15.8	7.3	65.8	1.3	7.4	1,078
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^C						
Has functional difficulty	18.4	17.3	67.6	3.8	18.6	1,375
Has no functional difficulty	20.0	11.7	66.9	2.0	12.3	4,678
Religion of household head^C						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	19.9	9.1	65.9	2.4	10.4	1,582
Roman Catholic	21.7	13.5	68.6	1.7	14.6	942
Later Day Saints	19.7	12.7	69.8	0.9	12.9	1,165
Methodist	20.0	14.8	68.1	2.5	15.8	778
Assembly of God	19.4	13.7	66.3	4.1	13.7	803
Other religion	17.1	18.1	62.7	4.2	19.3	795
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	24.3	16.8	68.2	3.5	18.0	1,379
Second	18.6	14.1	69.6	4.7	15.5	1,327
Middle	17.0	13.1	70.4	1.9	13.7	1,222
Fourth	18.3	11.2	67.6	0.7	11.9	1,106
Richest	19.5	8.3	57.4	0.8	8.5	1,039

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 background characteristic categories of 'pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Child's functional difficulties'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted case

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 are working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Involvement by adult in school activities in last year									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	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	13.0	2.5	5.0	6.7	5.5	8.6	4.0	0.9	2.6	3.7	14.3	22.3	6,073	
Sex														
Male	14.9	3.1	8.9	10.6	6.3	11.4	4.3	1.2	4.7	4.9	18.8	27.6	3,236	
Female	10.8	1.8	0.6	2.3	4.5	5.4	3.6	0.6	0.2	2.3	9.2	16.3	2,836	
Area														
Urban	6.5	0.7	4.1	3.6	4.3	6.5	3.5	0.6	1.4	2.2	10.3	14.6	1,079	
Rural	14.4	2.8	5.2	7.4	5.7	9.1	4.1	1.0	2.9	4.0	15.2	24.0	4,994	
Region														
Apia Urban Area	6.5	0.7	4.1	3.6	4.3	6.5	3.5	0.6	1.4	2.2	10.3	14.6	1,079	
North West Upolu	15.8	2.5	6.2	9.0	6.2	9.8	3.7	1.1	3.5	4.0	15.6	26.4	2,183	
Rest of Upolu	21.7	5.8	5.4	8.4	8.2	13.7	5.6	1.3	3.7	7.0	21.7	32.6	1,416	
Savaii	5.0	0.4	3.6	3.9	2.3	3.3	3.1	0.6	1.2	0.9	7.8	11.5	1,394	
Age														
5-11	20.5	2.9	3.0	3.8	4.0	6.7	2.6	0.4	1.9	2.8	10.8	23.1	3,777	
12-14	1.3	3.2	6.6	11.1	7.0	9.7	6.1	1.2	2.7	4.0	18.4	20.2	1,267	
15-17	0.0	0.0	10.5	12.1	9.0	14.5	6.3	2.7	5.2	6.5	22.1	22.1	1,029	
School attendance														
Attending ^B	13.2	2.3	4.7	6.7	5.1	8.0	4.0	1.0	2.6	3.6	13.9	22.2	5,315	
Not attending	11.8	3.6	7.7	6.9	8.0	12.9	3.8	0.8	3.1	3.9	17.2	23.2	758	
Mother's education^C														
Primary	19.4	6.4	9.2	12.9	5.3	8.7	4.9	0.3	6.8	3.6	22.2	29.7	442	
Secondary	14.0	2.4	4.2	6.0	5.3	9.0	3.8	0.8	1.9	3.4	14.0	23.1	4,433	
Higher	7.3	1.3	4.4	5.6	5.5	5.8	4.2	1.2	2.5	3.2	9.8	14.1	1,078	
Child's functional difficulties^C														
Has functional difficulty	17.3	3.8	3.0	5.3	4.3	9.8	4.6	0.9	1.9	2.4	14.5	25.9	1,375	
Has no functional difficulty	11.7	2.0	5.5	7.0	5.6	8.1	3.6	1.0	2.9	3.9	14.1	21.1	4,678	
Religion of household head^C														
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	9.1	2.4	2.5	4.5	5.6	7.9	3.3	0.9	0.6	3.1	12.7	19.6	1,582	
Roman Catholic	13.5	1.7	6.2	6.9	5.6	6.0	5.6	0.9	1.3	2.9	13.9	24.5	942	
Later Day Saints	12.7	0.9	5.5	4.7	5.7	8.8	6.1	0.1	2.9	3.9	13.2	19.4	1,165	
Methodist	14.8	2.5	7.7	9.5	3.4	8.6	2.4	1.4	4.8	3.5	15.2	22.1	778	
Assembly of God	13.7	4.1	4.7	9.4	4.2	7.6	1.8	1.9	4.0	4.3	14.5	23.2	803	
Other religion	18.1	4.2	5.7	8.4	7.8	13.7	3.9	0.9	4.4	4.7	18.5	28.7	795	

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work (Continued)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children in engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or are working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Involvement by adult in school activities in last year									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	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			
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	16.8	3.5	7.5	8.4	7.8	11.5	4.5	2.2	3.1	4.9	18.5	29.6	1,379	
Second	14.1	4.7	5.6	8.7	4.6	9.1	3.8	0.6	4.2	3.2	14.5	22.8	1,327	
Middle	13.1	1.9	2.9	7.2	5.6	10.8	5.1	0.5	3.5	5.8	15.7	22.3	1,222	
Fourth	11.2	0.7	4.6	3.8	5.1	5.4	2.8	0.8	1.0	2.7	11.8	19.2	1,106	
Richest	8.3	0.8	4.0	4.6	3.6	5.0	3.4	0.5	0.7	1.1	9.5	15.4	1,039	

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 background characteristic categories of 'pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Child's functional difficulties'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted case

9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage¹³⁷ 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.¹³⁸

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.^{139,140} 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 aged 15-19 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 area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner.

137 All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

138 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.

139 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.

140 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 and percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	<u>Women age 15-49 years</u>		<u>Women age 20-49 years</u>			<u>Women age 20-24 years</u>			<u>Women age 15-19 years</u>	
	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	1.0	4,139	1.2	9.2	3,333	0.9	7.4	732	7.8	806
Area										
Urban	0.9	849	1.2	5.9	673	0.0	5.1	155	6.0	176
Rural	1.0	3,290	1.2	10.1	2,660	1.1	8.0	577	8.4	630
Region										
Apia Urban Area	0.9	849	1.2	5.9	673	0.0	5.1	155	6.0	176
North West Upolu	1.4	1,471	1.7	11.1	1,213	1.7	7.5	311	8.1	258
Rest of Upolu	0.9	942	1.1	9.9	752	1.0	7.7	138	8.8	190
Savaii	0.6	878	0.6	8.4	695	0.0	9.6	129	8.2	183
Age										
15-19	0.1	806	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.8	806
15-17	0.2	479	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.9	479
18-19	0.0	327	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.7	327
20-24	0.9	732	0.9	7.4	732	0.9	7.4	732	na	na
25-29	0.8	611	0.8	8.5	611	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	2.4	522	2.4	10.6	522	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	0.9	463	0.9	11.7	463	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	1.5	518	1.5	10.6	518	na	na	na	na	na
45-49	0.9	485	0.9	7.5	485	na	na	na	na	na
Education^A										
Primary	5.8	110	6.6	14.6	97	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	13
Secondary	1.1	2,861	1.4	12.2	2,182	1.5	12.7	406	8.2	679
Higher	0.4	1,149	0.4	2.5	1,037	0.0	0.3	317	3.3	112
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A										
Has functional difficulty	0.0	59	0.0	3.6	54	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	5
Has no functional difficulty	1.1	3,597	1.2	9.3	3,276	0.9	7.5	727	13.9	321
Women's religion^A										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	0.6	1,093	0.7	8.0	885	0.0	7.8	196	6.4	208
Roman Catholic	1.4	681	1.5	10.4	563	3.0	5.5	107	8.0	118
Later Day Saints	1.0	749	1.3	6.6	598	1.0	2.8	127	9.2	151
Methodist	1.1	514	1.4	9.7	415	0.0	4.1	93	10.6	99
Assembly of God	0.8	592	1.0	12.2	456	1.2	13.7	115	7.8	136
Other religion	1.5	503	1.9	10.3	409	0.7	10.5	93	5.9	94

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage (women) (Continued)

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 and percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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
Women's employment status^A										
Work for pay/profit	0.6	842	0.6	4.8	814	0.0	3.3	141	(9.2)	29
Unpaid work	2.7	50	(2.8)	(9.9)	50	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	1
Unemployed	1.3	2,582	1.5	11.3	2,324	1.4	10.0	488	22.9	258
Student	0.1	640	0.4	0.4	127	0.0	0.0	90	0.3	513
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.0	800	2.4	15.4	641	3.8	13.6	140	13.0	160
Second	1.2	790	1.5	12.4	616	0.9	8.2	150	11.2	173
Middle	1.0	831	1.2	8.9	671	0.0	8.3	164	6.6	160
Fourth	0.6	836	0.7	6.5	691	0.0	4.8	156	5.7	145
Richest	0.4	882	0.5	3.8	714	0.0	1.3	122	2.5	168

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 background characteristic categories of 'pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted 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 and percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years
Total	0.9	1,204	1.1	3.0	931	0.0	2.0	217	2.1	273
Area										
Urban	1.1	246	1.2	3.1	188	0.0	2.4	45	4.9	59
Rural	0.9	958	1.1	3.0	743	0.0	1.9	172	1.3	215
Region										
Apia Urban Area	1.1	246	1.2	3.1	188	0.0	2.4	45	4.9	59
North West Upolu	0.2	435	0.3	3.4	334	0.0	2.6	84	2.9	101
Rest of Upolu	0.4	275	0.5	1.4	212	(0.0)	(2.3)	46	0.0	63
Savaii	2.5	248	3.2	4.0	196	(0.0)	(0.0)	43	0.0	52
Age										
15-19	0.2	273	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.1	273
15-17	0.4	157	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.9	157
18-19	0.0	116	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.8	116
20-24	0.0	217	0.0	2.0	217	0.0	2.0	217	na	na
25-29	1.1	164	1.1	1.1	164	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	1.1	135	1.1	6.1	135	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	1.0	133	1.0	3.0	133	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	1.8	141	1.8	3.0	141	na	na	na	na	na
45-49	2.4	141	2.4	3.8	141	na	na	na	na	na
Education^A										
Primary	1.0	95	1.2	2.1	78	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	17
Secondary	1.1	841	1.3	3.3	618	0.0	2.9	146	2.6	223
Higher	0.5	264	0.6	2.5	232	0.0	0.0	60	(0.0)	32
Men's religion^A										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	1.3	333	1.7	2.2	254	0.0	0.0	58	2.4	79
Roman Catholic	1.3	180	1.7	3.3	136	(0.0)	(3.6)	30	(0.0)	44
Later Day Saints	1.9	235	2.2	3.7	173	(0.0)	(1.1)	51	3.2	62
Methodist	0.0	157	0.0	1.7	132	(0.0)	(0.0)	26	(*)	25
Assembly of God	0.1	165	0.2	4.7	125	(*)	(*)	29	(4.6)	40
Other religion	0.0	132	0.0	3.0	109	(*)	(*)	23	(0.0)	23

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage (men) (Continued)

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 and percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years
Men's employment status^A										
Work for pay/profit	1.2	438	1.1	3.2	410	0.0	1.8	88	11.5	28
Unpaid work	0.6	208	0.7	1.4	182	(0.0)	(0.0)	39	3.0	27
Unemployed	1.3	364	1.6	4.1	302	0.0	3.7	74	2.9	61
Student	0.0	175	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	13	0	154
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.5	178	0.7	3.6	132	(*)	(*)	34	(4.3)	46
Second	1.9	272	2.5	4.4	210	(0.0)	(0.0)	45	0.0	62
Middle	1.5	244	2.0	4.2	186	(0.0)	(0.0)	39	3.3	58
Fourth	0.1	274	0.1	2.0	222	0.0	3.2	49	2.4	52
Richest	0.5	236	0.3	0.9	182	0.0	1.1	50	1.1	55

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15)

² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18)

³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union

⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

A The background characteristic categories of 'pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	0.9	849	5.9	673	1.0	3,290	10.1	2,660	1.0	4,139	9.2	3,333
Age												
15-19	0.0	176	na	na	0.2	630	na	na	0.1	806	na	na
15-17	0.0	90	na	na	0.3	390	na	na	0.2	479	na	na
18-19	0.0	86	na	na	0.0	240	na	na	0.0	327	na	na
20-24	0.0	155	5.1	155	1.1	577	8.0	577	0.9	732	7.4	732
25-29	0.5	143	3.7	143	0.9	469	10.0	469	0.8	611	8.5	611
30-34	4.6	104	9.9	104	1.8	419	10.8	419	2.4	522	10.6	522
35-39	1.7	93	8.0	93	0.7	370	12.6	370	0.9	463	11.7	463
40-44	0.0	89	6.4	89	1.8	429	11.5	429	1.5	518	10.6	518
45-49	0.8	89	3.3	89	1.0	396	8.5	396	0.9	485	7.5	485

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	1.1	246	3.1	188	0.9	958	3.0	743	0.9	1,204	3.0	931
Age												
15-19	1.1	59	na	na	0.0	215	na	na	0.2	273	na	na
15-17	2.0	32	na	na	0.0	126	na	na	0.4	157	na	na
18-19	(0.0)	27	na	na	0.0	89	na	na	0.0	116	na	na
20-24	0.0	45	2.4	45	0.0	172	1.9	172	0.0	217	2.0	217
25-29	(0.0)	35	(0.0)	35	1.4	130	1.4	130	1.1	164	1.1	164
30-34	(0.8)	25	(2.3)	25	1.1	111	7.0	111	1.1	135	6.1	135
35-39	(0.0)	28	(0.0)	28	1.2	105	3.8	105	1.0	133	3.0	133
40-44	(2.1)	27	(5.3)	27	1.7	114	2.5	114	1.8	141	3.0	141
45-49	(4.8)	29	(9.3)	29	1.8	111	2.4	111	2.4	141	3.8	141

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

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-24 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 15-24 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Total	
Total	7.9	55.8	23.8	12.5	100.0	389	9.0	54.3	24.4	12.2	100.0	326
Area												
Urban	6.7	59.1	25.6	8.6	100.0	58	7.6	58.5	24.8	9.1	100.0	48
Rural	8.1	55.2	23.5	13.2	100.0	331	9.3	53.6	24.4	12.8	100.0	279
Region												
Apia Urban Area	6.7	59.1	25.6	8.6	100.0	58	7.6	58.5	24.8	9.1	100.0	48
North West Upolu	11.3	57.4	18.6	12.7	100.0	166	12.2	54.5	20.4	12.9	100.0	145
Rest of Upolu	5.4	55.2	25.2	14.2	100.0	86	6.7	53.0	27.8	12.5	100.0	69
Savaii	4.5	50.5	32.1	13.0	100.0	80	5.5	52.2	29.6	12.7	100.0	65
Education^A												
Secondary	4.7	56.5	24.9	13.9	100.0	286	5.3	53.5	26.8	14.4	100.0	231
Higher	17.9	56.7	19.9	5.5	100.0	96	18.6	57.4	18.3	5.7	100.0	93
Women's religion^A												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	9.0	58.8	20.7	11.5	100.0	92	10.5	55.6	21.5	12.5	100.0	79
Roman Catholic	7.6	56.7	20.2	15.5	100.0	55	(6.9)	(55.0)	(19.5)	(18.7)	100.0	45
Later Day Saints	5.8	55.4	27.7	11.1	100.0	77	7.1	53.8	27.8	11.3	100.0	64
Methodist	(11.6)	(53.6)	(22.1)	(12.7)	100.0	51	(14.6)	(54.8)	(22.2)	(8.5)	100.0	40
Assembly of God	6.3	51.1	25.8	16.8	100.0	69	7.5	48.4	28.0	16.2	100.0	59
Other religion	(8.3)	(60.4)	(24.8)	(6.6)	100.0	44	(8.7)	(62.1)	(25.3)	(4.0)	100.0	39
Women's employment status^A												
Work for pay/profit	(8.0)	(48.4)	(33.4)	(10.1)	100.0	39	(8.6)	(47.9)	(32.6)	(10.8)	100.0	37
Unemployed	8.0	56.3	22.9	12.8	100.0	341	9.2	54.9	23.5	12.4	100.0	282
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	7.3	53.9	22.0	16.7	100.0	104	7.9	57.5	20.8	13.8	100.0	84
Second	12.2	48.3	22.2	17.3	100.0	102	15.1	41.0	24.1	19.8	100.0	83
Middle	5.8	61.1	25.9	7.2	100.0	86	6.6	59.1	28.0	6.4	100.0	76
Fourth	5.4	56.2	28.7	9.8	100.0	62	6.2	56.3	26.3	11.3	100.0	53
Richest	(6.7)	(69.3)	(20.5)	(3.5)	100.0	35	(6.7)	(66.1)	(23.2)	(3.9)	100.0	31

¹ MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Women's religion' and 'Unpaid work', 'Student', 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

9.5 VICTIMISATION

Crime can have a large impact the lives of victims and the wider community in which they live. Those who are victims of crimes can suffer physically and psychologically and experience loss of assets and income. Crime can also carry significant economic costs to the community through the provision of preventative measures as well as corrective services.¹⁴¹

Tables PR.6.1W and PR.6.1M present the percentage of women and men who were victims of robbery or assault in the last 3 and 1 year prior to the survey, by various background characteristics. Tables PR.6.2W and PR.6.2M show if weapons (namely, knife, gun or other weapons) were used during the last robbery. Finally, Tables P.R6.4W and P.R6.4M indicate if the last robbery or assault experienced by women and men was reported to the police.

141 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:				Number of women
	Robbery ^A			Assault ^B			In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year ¹	Multiple times in the last 1 year		
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year					
Total	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.2	2.2	1.1	0.5	4,139	
Area											
Urban	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	2.2	0.8	0.3	849	
Rural	1.4	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.2	2.2	1.1	0.5	3,290	
Region											
Apia Urban Area	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	2.2	0.8	0.3	849	
North West Upolu	1.2	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.9	0.3	1,471	
Rest of Upolu	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.3	0.5	3.3	2.1	1.3	942	
Savaii	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.1	878	
Age											
15-19	1.5	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.9	0.4	2.6	1.5	0.5	806	
15-17	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.7	2.2	1.8	0.7	479	
18-19	2.1	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.0	0.0	3.1	1.1	0.4	327	
20-24	1.7	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.0	2.8	0.9	0.1	732	
25-29	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.3	611	
30-34	1.3	0.8	0.3	1.7	1.2	0.8	2.3	1.6	0.8	522	
35-39	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.3	463	
40-44	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.1	2.2	1.0	0.7	518	
45-49	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.3	0.6	485	
Education^C											
Primary	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.1	1.1	110	
Secondary	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	2.1	1.1	0.6	2,861	
Higher	1.6	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.0	2.5	0.9	0.2	1,149	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^C											
Has functional difficulty	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	0.0	3.9	3.9	2.1	59	
Has no functional difficulty	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	2.2	0.9	0.4	3,597	
Women's religion^C											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.8	0.7	0.3	1,093	
Roman Catholic	1.2	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.3	2.4	0.6	0.3	681	
Later Day Saints	1.8	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.3	2.5	1.4	0.5	749	
Methodist	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	514	
Assembly of God	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.3	1.8	0.7	0.5	592	
Other religion	2.1	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.0	3.0	1.8	0.6	503	

Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women) (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:				Number of women
	Robbery ^A			Assault ^B			In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year ¹	Multiple times in the last 1 year		
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year					
Women's employment status^C											
Work for pay/profit	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	2.1	0.8	0.2	842	
Unpaid work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50	
Unemployed	1.6	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	2.3	1.1	0.6	2,582	
Student	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.3	2.2	1.2	0.3	640	
Incapable/other/missing	(5.1)	(5.1)	(5.1)	(5.1)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(5.1)	(5.1)	25	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	1.4	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.1	2.4	1.1	0.4	800	
Second	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	2.0	0.9	0.3	790	
Middle	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.6	2.2	1.6	1.1	831	
Fourth	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.2	2.5	1.1	0.4	836	
Richest	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.7	0.3	882	

¹MICS 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 background characteristic categories of ‘Pre-primary or none’, ‘Special needs education’ and ‘Don’t know/Missing’ in ‘Education’; and ‘No religion’ in ‘Women’s religion’ has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table PR.6.1M: Victims of robbery and assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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 ¹	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of men
	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				
Total	7.1	3.9	1.4	4.8	2.6	0.3	10.4	5.7	2.1	1,204
Area										
Urban	6.2	2.9	1.3	4.5	1.7	0.2	9.9	3.9	2.2	246
Rural	7.3	4.1	1.4	4.9	2.8	0.3	10.6	6.2	2.1	958
Region										
Apia Urban Area	6.2	2.9	1.3	4.5	1.7	0.2	9.9	3.9	2.2	246
North West Upolu	8.0	4.2	1.4	6.1	3.8	0.3	12.1	7.0	2.1	435
Rest of Upolu	9.3	6.5	2.4	6.3	3.0	0.3	12.8	8.3	3.4	275
Savaii	4.0	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.4	5.2	2.3	0.7	248
Age										
15-19	5.8	1.2	0.2	4.1	2.7	0.0	9.2	4.0	0.2	273
15-17	4.6	0.7	0.4	4.4	4.0	0.0	8.7	4.7	0.4	157
18-19	7.5	1.9	0.0	3.6	1.0	0.0	9.8	2.9	0.0	116
20-24	8.9	6.8	1.9	8.7	3.7	0.6	14.7	9.3	2.5	217
25-29	10.7	6.5	2.1	4.5	3.2	0.5	12.5	7.6	4.7	164
30-34	7.7	4.6	3.4	3.8	0.5	0.5	11.5	5.1	3.9	135
35-39	5.7	2.0	1.2	5.5	2.7	0.7	9.6	4.8	1.9	133
40-44	6.0	2.6	0.8	4.4	3.7	0.0	8.7	4.7	1.6	141
45-49	4.5	3.7	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.0	5.3	3.7	1.4	141
Education^C										
Primary	6.5	5.4	2.1	2.1	1.1	0.0	7.5	6.5	2.1	95
Secondary	7.8	4.1	1.4	5.5	3.0	0.2	11.5	6.3	2.1	841
Higher	5.2	2.5	1.0	3.7	1.8	0.6	8.3	3.7	2.2	264
Men's religion^C										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	7.1	3.7	1.2	4.5	1.8	0.5	9.4	4.7	2.0	333
Roman Catholic	10.6	6.0	2.9	6.8	3.0	0.4	15.5	7.8	3.8	180
Later Day Saints	6.7	3.7	1.7	3.1	2.2	0.0	9.3	5.9	1.7	235
Methodist	7.0	4.2	1.1	9.7	5.8	0.0	12.7	6.9	3.4	157
Assembly of God	3.8	1.4	0.4	1.9	1.1	0.4	5.7	2.5	0.8	165
Other religion	7.4	4.5	0.7	3.5	2.8	0.4	10.9	7.3	1.1	132

Table PR.6.1M: Victims of robbery and assault (men) (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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						Number of men
	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	
Men's employment status^C										
Work for pay/profit	7.9	4.0	1.3	6.1	4.1	0.6	12.2	7.0	2.4	438
Unpaid work	4.6	2.4	1.0	3.4	0.4	0.0	7.0	2.9	1.0	208
Unemployed	8.4	5.7	1.5	5.0	2.8	0.2	11.3	7.1	2.8	364
Student	5.5	1.3	1.1	3.5	1.4	0.0	8.7	2.8	1.1	175
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	7.3	4.4	1.6	4.2	2.1	0.0	10.5	5.8	2.3	178
Second	6.8	4.9	0.6	5.7	3.0	0.2	10.8	7.1	1.7	272
Middle	9.1	4.4	1.2	5.7	2.2	0.0	11.5	5.8	1.7	244
Fourth	5.2	2.6	2.0	3.8	3.3	1.0	8.7	5.6	2.8	274
Richest	7.4	3.2	1.5	4.7	2.1	0.0	10.8	4.0	2.2	236

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 background characteristic categories of 'pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table PR.6.2W: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of women experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:				
		Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	86.3	6.8	0.0	8.0	13.7	63
Area						
Urban	(92.3)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(7.7)	16
Rural	(84.3)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(15.7)	47

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

Table PR.6.2M: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of men experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:				
		Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	74.4	8.1	4.0	18.4	25.6	86

Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1,A}	Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Total	(21.5)	(15.2)	(48.7)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	47.8	51
¹ MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1										
A This indicator is constructed using both last incidents of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.										
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases										
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

Table PR.6.4M: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of robbery and/or assault was reported to the police, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of men for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of men for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of men for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1,A}	Number of men experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Total	(9.9)	(10.5)	(20.3)	47	(10.1)	(13.2)	(23.3)	31	21.5	78
¹ MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1										
A This indicator is constructed using both last incidents of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.										
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted 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 11

Tables PR.7.1W and PR.7.1M present data for women and men on their feelings of safety for walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and for being at home alone after dark.

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			
Total	46.5	34.4	11.2	1.9	5.9	100.0	80.8	53.1	30.8	10.0	2.3	3.8	100.0	83.8	3.1	4,139
Area																
Urban	48.5	25.7	12.3	3.5	10.1	100.0	74.1	55.7	26.0	10.1	3.1	5.1	100.0	81.7	4.6	849
Rural	46.0	36.7	10.9	1.5	4.9	100.0	82.6	52.4	32.0	10.0	2.2	3.4	100.0	84.4	2.7	3,290
Region																
Apia Urban Area	48.5	25.7	12.3	3.5	10.1	100.0	74.1	55.7	26.0	10.1	3.1	5.1	100.0	81.7	4.6	849
North West Upolu	42.2	36.3	13.6	1.5	6.4	100.0	78.4	47.9	35.7	11.6	1.5	3.4	100.0	83.5	2.2	1,471
Rest of Upolu	54.9	31.2	10.0	2.3	1.6	100.0	86.0	56.2	27.5	12.5	3.5	0.3	100.0	83.7	4.1	942
Savaii	42.7	43.3	7.4	0.8	5.8	100.0	85.9	56.1	30.7	4.6	1.8	6.8	100.0	86.7	2.0	878
Age																
15-19	35.3	32.3	20.2	3.7	8.4	100.0	67.7	43.9	26.9	19.0	4.6	5.6	100.0	70.7	6.1	806
15-17	32.9	33.6	20.4	4.1	9.0	100.0	66.5	41.3	27.3	19.9	5.2	6.3	100.0	68.6	6.7	479
18-19	38.9	30.5	19.9	3.2	7.5	100.0	69.4	47.6	26.2	17.8	3.9	4.5	100.0	73.9	5.3	327
20-24	43.0	35.8	14.0	2.2	5.1	100.0	78.6	48.2	32.7	12.9	3.5	2.7	100.0	80.8	4.2	732
25-29	49.6	34.6	8.6	1.6	5.7	100.0	84.1	57.6	30.1	7.6	1.5	3.2	100.0	87.7	2.3	611
30-34	49.4	35.2	8.6	1.3	5.5	100.0	84.6	55.3	32.2	7.2	1.8	3.6	100.0	87.5	2.2	522
35-39	52.8	33.9	5.5	1.0	6.8	100.0	86.3	56.9	32.2	6.2	0.9	3.9	100.0	89.1	1.3	463
40-44	51.0	33.4	9.1	1.7	4.7	100.0	84.4	57.0	31.5	6.6	1.3	3.5	100.0	88.5	1.9	518
45-49	52.4	36.6	5.7	0.8	4.4	100.0	88.8	60.1	31.6	4.0	1.0	3.3	100.0	91.5	1.1	485
Education^A																
Primary	36.9	49.9	8.4	0.0	4.8	100.0	86.8	40.0	48.9	7.9	0.0	3.2	100.0	88.9	0.0	110
Secondary	46.7	34.7	12.0	1.9	4.7	100.0	81.4	53.3	30.4	10.6	2.3	3.4	100.0	83.7	3.0	2,861
Higher	46.9	32.4	9.3	2.2	9.2	100.0	79.1	53.8	30.0	8.7	2.8	4.8	100.0	83.6	3.7	1,149
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A																
Has functional difficulty	43.3	35.0	9.0	5.3	7.4	100.0	76.7	53.6	30.0	11.8	2.7	1.9	100.0	83.6	6.4	59
Has no functional difficulty	48.3	34.6	10.0	1.6	5.5	100.0	82.8	54.7	31.3	8.6	2.0	3.5	100.0	85.9	2.6	3,597
Women's religion^A																
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	50.6	30.9	11.5	1.9	5.0	100.0	81.3	55.6	27.7	10.6	2.4	3.7	100.0	83.1	3.0	1,093
Roman Catholic	48.0	30.9	10.5	4.3	6.4	100.0	78.9	51.7	28.8	11.7	4.8	3.1	100.0	80.5	6.3	681
Later Day Saints	41.3	39.8	12.0	1.2	5.7	100.0	81.1	48.3	36.5	9.1	2.3	3.8	100.0	84.8	2.9	749
Methodist	42.1	43.9	9.1	0.2	4.7	100.0	86.0	51.8	35.8	8.8	1.0	2.6	100.0	87.6	1.0	514
Assembly of God	48.8	32.3	10.4	1.6	7.0	100.0	81.1	57.8	27.6	8.9	1.5	4.1	100.0	85.5	2.2	592
Other religion	44.5	32.1	13.6	1.9	7.9	100.0	76.3	52.3	30.4	10.5	1.4	5.5	100.0	82.6	2.3	503

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women) (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:						Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of women	
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			
Women's employment status																
Work for pay/profit	46.7	32.4	10.2	2.5	8.2	100.0	78.8	54.1	31.1	8.3	1.8	4.6	100.0	85.2	3.2	842
Unpaid work	69.1	16.5	7.6	2.1	4.7	100.0	85.6	80.9	8.1	10.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	89.0	2.1	50
Unemployed	48.1	35.8	9.9	1.3	4.9	100.0	83.9	54.1	32.0	8.8	1.8	3.3	100.0	86.0	2.2	2,582
Student	37.0	33.8	18.2	3.5	7.4	100.0	70.8	45.2	27.9	16.7	5.2	5.0	100.0	73.1	6.4	640
Incapable/other/missing	(71.2)	(11.8)	(8.7)	(5.3)	(3.0)	100.0	(75.0)	(63.0)	(16.7)	(15.3)	(5.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(75.8)	(4.8)	25
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	43.0	38.5	13.9	1.5	3.1	100.0	81.5	47.3	36.0	12.2	2.0	2.5	100.0	83.3	2.5	800
Second	45.9	39.0	9.9	1.5	3.7	100.0	84.9	54.4	31.7	8.4	2.2	3.2	100.0	86.1	2.6	790
Middle	50.5	31.6	10.8	2.4	4.6	100.0	81.8	56.0	29.2	9.5	3.0	2.3	100.0	85.1	3.9	831
Fourth	46.4	35.2	11.5	1.7	5.2	100.0	81.5	53.5	29.5	10.6	2.2	4.2	100.0	83.0	2.8	836
Richest	46.5	28.6	10.0	2.5	12.4	100.0	75.0	54.2	27.9	9.3	2.3	6.3	100.0	82.0	3.6	882

¹MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

A The background characteristic categories of 'pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's rreligion' and 'has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:				Total	Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of men
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe				
Total	83.6	12.5	3.5	0.3		100.0	96.2	88.0	9.7	2.2	0.1	100.0	97.7	0.5	1,204
Area															
Urban	85.0	12.9	1.7	0.4		100.0	97.9	89.3	9.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	98.4	0.4	246
Rural	83.3	12.4	4.0	0.3		100.0	95.7	87.7	9.9	2.3	0.2	100.0	97.5	0.5	958
Region															
Apia Urban Area	85.0	12.9	1.7	0.4		100.0	97.9	89.3	9.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	98.4	0.4	246
North West Upolu	77.2	15.7	6.5	0.6		100.0	92.9	84.1	14.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	98.3	0.6	435
Rest of Upolu	81.9	14.5	3.7	0.0		100.0	96.3	84.4	9.9	5.1	0.6	100.0	94.3	0.6	275
Savaii	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0		100.0	100.0	97.6	2.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.0	248
Age															
15-19	81.8	13.8	4.4	0.0		100.0	95.6	83.4	12.9	3.7	0.0	100.0	96.3	0.0	273
15-17	82.4	13.7	3.9	0.0		100.0	96.1	82.0	14.2	3.9	0.0	100.0	96.1	0.0	157
18-19	80.9	14.0	5.1	0.0		100.0	94.9	85.3	11.2	3.6	0.0	100.0	96.4	0.0	116
20-24	76.9	15.1	6.7	1.3		100.0	92.0	85.5	10.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	96.2	1.3	217
25-29	84.4	13.4	2.3	0.0		100.0	97.7	87.8	10.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	98.6	0.0	164
30-34	87.4	10.4	1.4	0.8		100.0	97.8	93.3	5.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.8	135
35-39	82.4	13.4	4.2	0.0		100.0	95.8	85.8	11.6	1.4	1.2	100.0	97.4	1.2	133
40-44	85.5	12.1	2.5	0.0		100.0	97.5	91.2	7.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	98.3	0.0	141
45-49	92.5	6.7	0.8	0.0		100.0	99.2	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	141
Education^A															
Primary	84.7	10.6	4.8	0.0		100.0	95.2	88.5	9.4	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	0.0	95
Secondary	83.0	13.5	3.1	0.5		100.0	96.4	86.7	10.4	2.6	0.2	100.0	97.2	0.7	841
Higher	86.1	10.5	3.4	0.0		100.0	96.6	92.3	7.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.0	264
Men's religion^A															
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	86.7	10.5	2.1	0.7		100.0	97.2	90.4	8.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	0.7	333
Roman Catholic	75.3	21.1	3.6	0.0		100.0	96.4	78.4	16.4	5.2	0.0	100.0	94.8	0.0	180
Later Day Saints	86.7	8.9	4.4	0.0		100.0	95.6	92.8	4.5	2.7	0.0	100.0	97.3	0.0	235
Methodist	78.3	16.9	3.7	1.0		100.0	95.2	86.6	11.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	98.4	1.0	157
Assembly of God	85.3	9.6	5.1	0.0		100.0	94.9	85.7	12.1	1.2	1.0	100.0	97.8	1.0	165
Other religion	86.2	10.6	3.2	0.0		100.0	96.8	90.9	7.3	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.2	0.0	132

Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men) (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of men
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark			
Men's employment status^A															
Work for pay/profit	82.6	12.9	4.1	0.4		100.0	95.5	88.2	9.3	2.5	0.0	100.0	97.5	0.4	438
Unpaid work	91.4	5.9	2.7	0.0		100.0	97.3	94.8	4.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.0	208
Unemployed	80.0	16.4	3.1	0.6		100.0	96.3	87.0	11.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	98.3	0.6	364
Student	83.4	13.0	3.6	0.0		100.0	96.4	82.7	14.4	3.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	0.0	175
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	80.7	15.4	3.1	0.9		100.0	96.0	81.5	14.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	95.5	0.9	178
Second	82.9	13.9	3.2	0.0		100.0	96.8	90.4	8.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.0	272
Middle	82.9	13.6	3.5	0.0		100.0	96.5	89.5	7.4	3.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	0.0	244
Fourth	86.0	10.2	3.4	0.4		100.0	96.2	86.3	11.3	1.8	0.6	100.0	97.6	1.0	274
Richest	84.7	10.4	4.4	0.5		100.0	95.1	90.5	8.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	98.5	0.5	236

¹ MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion' and 'Incapable/other/missing' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

9.7 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 assessed the attitudes of women and men age 15-49 years towards wife/partner beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands/partners are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Table PR.8.1W for women and in Table PR.8.1M for men.

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:								
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	Comes Home Late	For any of the six reasons	Number of women
Total	22.1	25.5	13.6	11.9	7.3	35.1	16.2	36.2	4,139
Area									
Urban	14.8	19.3	9.2	7.2	5.3	25.8	11.4	26.6	849
Rural	24.0	27.1	14.7	13.1	7.9	37.6	17.4	38.6	3,290
Region									
Apia Urban Area	14.8	19.3	9.2	7.2	5.3	25.8	11.4	26.6	849
North West Upolu	25.1	29.1	14.9	14.0	9.1	38.8	19.0	40.3	1,471
Rest of Upolu	28.3	32.7	21.8	18.2	10.0	48.1	24.5	49.4	942
Savaii	17.5	17.7	6.8	6.1	3.5	24.1	7.1	24.3	878
Age									
15-19	14.4	20.4	10.3	5.7	6.6	26.1	12.5	27.2	806
15-17	15.3	22.3	11.3	5.1	7.4	27.9	13.6	29.0	479
18-19	12.9	17.5	8.9	6.6	5.4	23.3	11.0	24.5	327
20-24	19.2	26.2	13.9	12.0	8.2	34.6	17.9	35.8	732
25-29	20.5	23.1	13.8	13.1	5.8	35.0	14.6	35.9	611
30-34	24.6	27.5	15.3	14.9	7.3	37.8	17.2	38.6	522
35-39	31.1	30.4	14.9	12.5	6.6	42.1	17.6	42.8	463
40-44	25.7	26.9	14.2	14.6	8.6	39.4	16.5	40.4	518
45-49	26.1	27.7	14.5	13.5	8.6	37.1	18.7	38.4	485
Education^A									
Primary	15.9	18.2	8.4	8.1	5.4	28.5	11.0	29.5	110
Secondary	23.6	27.2	15.0	13.0	8.2	37.4	18.4	38.6	2,861
Higher	19.1	22.1	10.7	9.5	5.6	30.4	11.3	31.2	1,149
Marital/Union status^A									
Currently married/in union	27.0	29.2	15.0	14.9	8.0	41.0	18.5	42.0	2,567
Formerly married/in union	17.9	18.6	14.9	9.4	7.2	26.8	14.5	28.8	141
Never married/in union	13.8	19.6	11.0	6.8	6.1	25.5	12.2	26.6	1,425
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A									
Has functional difficulty	15.7	16.4	9.1	10.5	3.2	20.2	11.8	20.2	59
Has no functional difficulty	23.1	26.1	14.0	12.8	7.4	36.4	16.6	37.4	3,597

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:								Number of women
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	Comes Home Late	For any of the six reasons	
Women's religion^A									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	20.3	23.2	12.2	9.6	6.5	15.3	33.5	34.6	1,093
Roman Catholic	19.3	27.5	13.4	10.4	7.9	14.4	35.8	36.5	681
Later Day Saints	22.6	23.7	13.8	13.1	6.5	16.0	32.6	33.6	749
Methodist	26.9	31.7	13.7	14.7	7.9	19.5	41.8	43.5	514
Assembly of God	22.2	26.1	14.0	12.8	8.3	17.9	35.1	35.7	592
Other religion	23.6	23.4	16.0	13.2	8.0	15.3	34.9	36.0	503
Women's employment status^A									
Work for pay/profit	19.9	20.2	11.8	9.2	6.2	29.5	12.9	30.8	842
Unpaid work	4.1	14.9	2.4	5.2	3.4	20.3	10.9	23.5	50
Unemployed	25.1	28.5	15.2	14.4	7.8	39.3	18.2	40.2	2,582
Student	14.6	21.0	10.1	5.9	7.2	26.7	12.7	27.6	640
Incapable/other/missing	(14.0)	(24.8)	(18.2)	(13.9)	(4.2)	(43.9)	(14.1)	(43.9)	25
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	22.1	26.1	14.9	13.4	8.3	37.7	17.3	39.0	800
Second	25.8	26.9	14.8	11.2	6.5	37.9	15.4	38.7	790
Middle	21.5	26.3	13.0	14.3	8.0	35.6	19.7	36.7	831
Fourth	22.3	25.8	14.6	11.6	6.8	34.5	16.1	35.7	836
Richest	19.1	22.6	10.9	9.1	7.0	30.5	12.5	31.3	882

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' and has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table PR.8.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:								
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	Comes Home Late	For any of these six reasons	Number of men
Total	13.5	18.2	12.6	7.3	6.8	26.0	12.3	27.8	1,204
Area									
Urban	8.9	11.6	7.6	3.6	1.7	18.7	5.6	19.1	246
Rural	14.7	19.9	13.8	8.3	8.1	27.9	14.1	30.1	958
Region									
Apia Urban Area	8.9	11.6	7.6	3.6	1.7	18.7	5.6	19.1	246
North West Upolu	15.5	23.6	15.8	8.6	6.9	31.2	16.1	34.1	435
Rest of Upolu	19.5	25.7	18.4	11.9	14.4	37.2	19.9	39.5	275
Savaii	7.8	7.1	5.4	3.6	3.2	11.6	4.0	12.6	248
Age									
15-19	8.6	15.5	10.2	6.6	7.4	21.9	12.1	24.1	273
15-17	9.5	13.5	7.9	6.6	7.9	22.4	13.3	25.5	157
18-19	7.4	18.2	13.3	6.6	6.7	21.4	10.6	22.2	116
20-24	19.2	25.6	17.9	8.6	11.9	32.2	18.6	34.7	217
25-29	14.2	16.8	12.6	5.9	5.4	24.0	9.9	24.0	164
30-34	13.3	15.9	13.0	8.4	6.4	27.8	11.2	29.4	135
35-39	14.7	24.1	11.6	8.1	6.5	30.9	11.2	33.5	133
40-44	13.1	12.6	14.4	5.6	3.8	23.4	11.0	25.5	141
45-49	12.8	16.2	7.6	8.3	2.8	23.0	9.2	24.3	141
Education^A									
Primary	9.4	10.9	11.8	7.7	6.3	21.3	13.9	25.1	95
Secondary	15.2	19.5	13.5	7.6	7.6	27.7	13.3	29.8	841
Higher	9.4	16.0	10.0	6.4	4.4	21.5	9.0	21.9	264
Marital/Union status^A									
Currently married/in union	13.4	17.9	11.7	6.1	5.3	26.3	10.6	28.5	574
Never married/in union	13.1	17.9	12.9	8.1	7.9	24.6	13.9	26.2	606
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A									
Has functional difficulty	15.7	16.4	9.1	10.5	3.2	20.2	11.8	20.2	59
Has no functional difficulty	23.1	26.1	14.0	12.8	7.4	36.4	16.6	37.4	3,597

Table PR.8.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men) (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:								
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	Comes Home Late	For any of these six reasons	Number of men
Men's religion^A									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	13.9	18.2	11.6	7.2	5.7	11.7	25.1	26.5	333
Roman Catholic	17.0	22.3	14.3	7.7	5.6	18.0	32.2	36.9	180
Later Day Saints	11.2	14.6	9.3	7.1	6.6	9.0	23.4	23.4	235
Methodist	18.7	21.3	16.4	8.4	10.2	15.5	30.4	34.3	157
Assembly of God	7.6	18.7	10.6	6.2	5.5	9.5	22.4	23.9	165
Other religion	13.0	15.0	16.4	7.7	9.1	11.9	23.9	23.9	132
Men's employment status^A									
Work for pay/profit	14.4	20.9	11.1	6.0	5.1	28.3	12.0	30.0	438
Unpaid work	13.0	12.7	9.1	4.7	3.1	20.8	6.2	22.4	208
Unemployed	15.3	19.5	16.9	9.8	10.9	27.5	15.8	29.0	364
Student	8.4	14.4	11.2	8.6	7.4	22.9	13.7	25.7	175
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	10.8	17.8	15.9	5.4	4.9	25.1	12.1	29.4	178
Second	15.7	19.3	13.8	9.5	9.2	25.1	14.7	26.4	272
Middle	13.0	17.7	10.5	7.0	6.7	26.4	12.3	27.8	244
Fourth	14.5	20.3	11.7	7.7	6.1	29.1	11.4	30.6	274
Richest	12.4	15.5	11.8	6.0	6.3	23.7	10.9	24.9	236

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

Ua fufulu ou lima?



10. LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

Access to hand hygiene in schools is essential to promoting quality education as children are able to continue learning in a safe and healthy environment, Ministry of Health Sanitation Programs in Schools. Photo: © Ministry of Health

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 right¹⁴². 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.¹⁴³

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.¹⁴⁴

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 water¹⁴⁵.

Table WS.1.1A provides further information for users of metered and unmetered piped water services supplied by the Samoan Water Authority and independent water schemes.

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.

142 The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

143 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>.

144 "Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. <https://washdata.org/>.

145 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.1.6 presents the proportion of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of Escherichia coli (E. coli) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 E. coli per 100 mL), to moderate (1-10 E. coli per 100 mL), high (11-100 E. coli per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 E. coli per 100 mL). Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of household members with E. coli detected in their household drinking water. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling and storage.

Table WS.1.8 shows the proportion of household population with improved and unimproved drinking water sources located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from contamination meet the SDG criteria for 'safely managed' drinking water services.

Table WS.1.9 presents the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Main source of drinking water															Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members		
	Improved sources								Unimproved sources										
	Piped water				Public tap/stand-pipe	Tube-well/bore-hole	Pro-ected well	Pro-ected spring	Rain-wa-ter col-lection	Tanker truck	Wa-ter kiosk	Bot-tled water ^A	Unpro-ected well	Un-pro-ected spring	Sur-face water			Other	Total
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neigh-bour																
Total	49.0	36.7	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	6.7	0.8	1.2	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	99.3	21,092	
Area																			
Urban	68.6	19.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.1	2.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	3,994	
Rural	44.5	40.8	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	8.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	99.3	17,097	
Region																			
Apia Urban Area	68.6	19.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.1	2.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	3,994	
North West Upolu	43.5	40.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	7.4	1.1	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	99.3	7,519	
Rest of Upolu	49.8	34.8	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.1	8.0	1.5	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	98.9	4,817	
Sava'ii	40.5	47.1	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	9.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	4,761	
Education of household head																			
Pre-primary or none	35.7	52.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	7.1	0.0	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	877	
Primary	41.8	45.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	5,613	
Secondary	49.7	36.6	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	6.5	0.9	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	99.4	10,756	
Higher	66.3	16.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	2.0	0.8	4.0	7.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.2	3,037	
Missing/DK	40.5	37.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	810	
Religion of household head^B																			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	53.6	35.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.5	0.8	1.6	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.4	5,806	
Roman Catholic	56.2	29.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	5.7	1.0	1.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	3,365	
Later Day Saints	39.5	44.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	10.3	0.6	0.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	3,804	
Methodist	40.8	44.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	7.2	0.8	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	2,665	
Assembly of God	45.1	38.2	4.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	7.0	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	100.0	98.8	2,688	
Other religion	55.5	28.8	2.4	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.6	6.8	0.6	1.2	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.1	2,714	
No religion	(38.1)	(37.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.9)	100.0	(89.1)	29	
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	13.1	53.4	8.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	19.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.2	100.0	98.2	4,220	
Second	31.2	57.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	8.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.6	4,214	
Middle	43.6	49.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	3.5	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	4,221	
Fourth	72.3	21.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.1	0.0	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.5	4,219	
Richest	84.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	4.2	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	4,218	

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.

B The background characteristic category of "Don't know/Missing" in "Religion of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

Table WS.1.1A: Main Supplier of Piped Drinking Water

Percent distribution of household population using piped drinking water by source type, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20.

	Main Supplier of Piped Drinking Water			Total	Number of household members using piped drinking water
	Samoa Water Authority				
	Metered		Independent Water Scheme Association		
	Yes	No			
Total	81.7	1.6	16.7	100.0	18,523
Area					
Urban	93.5	0.6	5.8	100.0	3,553
Rural	78.9	1.8	19.2	100.0	14,970
Region					
Apia Urban Area	93.5	0.6	5.8	100.0	3,553
North West Upolu	91.0	0.9	8.1	100.0	6,568
Rest of Upolu	59.3	4.8	36.0	100.0	4,143
Savaii	79.4	0.5	20.1	100.0	4,259
Education of household head					
Pre-primary or none	81.8	2.6	15.6	100.0	772
Primary	79.4	1.6	18.9	100.0	5,025
Secondary	81.5	1.4	17.1	100.0	9,499
Higher	88.1	2.1	9.7	100.0	2,565
Missing/DK	77.9	1.5	20.6	100.0	662
Main source of drinking water					
Water piped into dwelling	83.1	2.4	14.5	100.0	10,341
Water piped to yard or a plot	79.2	0.6	20.2	100.0	7,745
Water piped to neighbor	94.4	0.0	5.6	100.0	438
Religion of household head^A					
Congregational Christian Church of Sa-moa	77.5	1.7	20.8	100.0	5,197
Roman Catholic	80.4	3.4	16.1	100.0	2,928
Later Day Saints	80.6	0.8	18.5	100.0	3,281
Methodist	84.5	1.4	14.1	100.0	2,359
Assembly of God	84.5	1.6	13.9	100.0	2,362
Other religion	88.5	0.4	11.1	100.0	2,352
No religion	(76.4)	(4.8)	(18.8)	100.0	22
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	71.1	1.4	27.5	100.0	3,174
Second	82.2	2.1	15.7	100.0	3,803
Middle	80.2	1.8	18.1	100.0	3,932
Fourth	83.8	0.8	15.4	100.0	3,953
Richest	89.9	2.1	8.0	100.0	3,661

A The background characteristic category of "Don't know/Missing" in "Religion of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing			
Total	96.0	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.6	21,092
Area											
Urban	96.8	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	3,994
Rural	95.9	2.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.4	17,097
Region											
Apia Urban Area	96.8	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	3,994
North West Upolu	94.9	3.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	98.2	7,519
Rest of Upolu	94.9	2.4	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	4,817
Savaii	98.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.6	4,761
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	97.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	877
Primary	97.2	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	98.4	5,613
Secondary	95.8	2.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	10,756
Higher	94.6	3.7	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.3	3,037
Missing/DK	94.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	810
Religion of household head^B											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	97.6	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	5,806
Roman Catholic	95.9	2.8	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.7	3,365
Later Day Saints	96.1	2.7	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	3,804
Methodist	95.5	3.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.8	2,665
Assembly of God	94.6	3.4	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	2,688
Other religion	94.8	3.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.0	2,714
No religion	(89.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(89.1)	29
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	88.5	6.8	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	95.3	4,220
Second	97.2	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.2	4,214
Middle	97.7	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	4,221
Fourth	98.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.4	4,219
Richest	97.9	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	4,218

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

B The background characteristic category of "Don't know/Missing" in "Religion of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted 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 according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					DK/Missing/ members do not collect	Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15				
Total	3.6	21,092	9.0	56.5	1.0	11.8	21.9	100.0	764	
Area										
Urban	2.9	3,994	14.5	48.2	0.0	9.9	27.3	100.0	117	
Rural	3.8	17,097	8.0	58.0	1.1	12.1	20.9	100.0	647	
Region										
Apia Urban Area	2.9	3,994	14.5	48.2	0.0	9.9	27.3	100.0	117	
North West Upolu	4.9	7,519	4.9	56.1	0.0	9.3	29.7	100.0	366	
Rest of Upolu	4.4	4,817	15.8	50.1	1.4	21.0	11.7	100.0	212	
Savaii	1.5	4,761	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	69	
Education of household head^A										
Pre-primary or none	2.0	877	(0.0)	(47.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(52.9)	100.0	18	
Primary	2.7	5,613	12.0	53.6	0.0	12.4	22.0	100.0	151	
Secondary	3.9	10,756	3.0	59.4	1.7	17.0	19.0	100.0	420	
Higher	4.9	3,037	23.5	53.3	0.0	0.0	23.2	100.0	148	
Source of drinking water										
Improved	3.3	20,953	9.8	54.5	1.0	10.8	23.9	100.0	699	
Unimproved	46.9	139	0.0	77.9	0.0	22.1	0.0	100.0	65	
Religion of household head^A										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	2.3	5,806	13.1	49.1	0.0	17.3	20.5	100.0	131	
Roman Catholic	3.5	3,365	24.7	36.6	0.0	28.3	10.4	100.0	119	
Later Day Saints	3.9	3,804	2.1	54.3	4.9	10.3	28.4	100.0	150	
Methodist	4.2	2,665	(8.2)	(49.2)	(0.0)	(12.6)	(30.0)	100.0	113	
Assembly of God	4.5	2,688	7.8	82.2	0.0	3.1	6.9	100.0	121	
Other religion	4.8	2,714	0.0	67.0	0.0	0.0	33.0	100.0	130	
No religion	(2.3)	29	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	0	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	10.8	4,220	9.9	60.4	0.7	10.4	18.6	100.0	455	
Second	2.7	4,214	8.4	54.5	0.0	6.3	30.8	100.0	113	
Middle	2.0	4,221	8.7	18.7	0.0	32.9	39.7	100.0	85	
Fourth	0.8	4,219	(6.0)	(94.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	33	
Richest	1.9	4,218	5.6	62.0	5.5	9.4	17.6	100.0	79	

A The background characteristic category of "Don't know/Missing" in "Education of household head" and "Religion of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Average time spent collecting water per day					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	DK/ Missing		
Total	75.1	9.2	3.3	2.6	9.8	100.0	597
Area							
Urban	79.0	7.7	6.0	0.0	7.4	100.0	85
Rural	74.5	9.4	2.9	3.0	10.2	100.0	512
Region							
Apia Urban Area	79.0	7.7	6.0	0.0	7.4	100.0	85
North West Upolu	80.6	12.2	0.0	0.0	7.3	100.0	257
Rest of Upolu	65.9	4.7	8.0	8.2	13.3	100.0	187
Savaaii	74.9	11.9	0.0	0.0	13.2	100.0	68
Education of household head^A							
Primary	78.4	0.0	4.3	1.4	15.9	100.0	117
Secondary	75.4	11.2	4.3	3.9	5.1	100.0	345
Higher	79.7	14.6	0.0	0.0	5.7	100.0	109
Age							
0-14	74.3	9.8	5.2	0.0	10.7	100.0	97
15-19	78.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3	100.0	111
20-29	62.4	23.9	0.0	13.8	0.0	100.0	98
30-49	70.8	12.6	8.7	0.0	8.0	100.0	172
50+	89.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	9.3	100.0	118
Sex							
Male	74.9	9.9	1.0	2.9	11.3	100.0	522
Female	76.4	3.9	19.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	76
Source of drinking water							
Improved	75.0	10.3	3.8	2.9	8.1	100.0	532
Unimproved	75.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	100.0	65
Religion of household head^A							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	81.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	16.9	100.0	104
Roman Catholic	78.7	6.2	14.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	107
Later Day Saints	82.8	2.8	4.7	0.0	9.7	100.0	107
Methodist	70.3	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79
Assembly of God	74.2	19.2	0.0	0.0	6.6	100.0	113
Other religion	59.1	0.0	0.0	15.6	25.3	100.0	87
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	74.5	4.1	5.4	4.1	11.8	100.0	370
Second	69.9	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78
Middle	(69.0)	(31.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	51
Fourth	(73.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(26.9)	100.0	33
Richest	90.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	100.0	65

A The background characteristic category of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/ Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education of household head'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/ Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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					Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/Missing		
Total	76.5	21,092	71.1	3.3	14.8	7.9	3.0	100.0	4,910
Area									
Urban	89.9	3,994	91.1	2.9	5.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	389
Rural	73.3	17,097	69.4	3.3	15.6	8.5	3.2	100.0	4,520
Region									
Apia Urban Area	89.9	3,994	91.1	2.9	5.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	389
North West Upolu	76.6	7,519	72.3	3.6	14.1	5.3	4.8	100.0	1,762
Rest of Upolu	62.3	4,817	73.4	3.2	12.4	9.1	1.9	100.0	1,816
Savaii	79.4	4,761	56.2	3.0	24.8	13.5	2.5	100.0	942
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	71.3	877	77.9	3.3	5.9	12.9	0.0	100.0	251
Primary	73.9	5,613	71.8	3.8	17.5	4.9	2.0	100.0	1,434
Secondary	75.6	10,756	70.7	2.8	14.3	8.9	3.3	100.0	2,602
Higher	86.0	3,037	70.0	2.3	16.0	7.7	3.9	100.0	419
Missing/DK	74.8	810	65.8	7.8	10.4	9.7	6.4	100.0	204
Source of drinking water									
Improved	76.6	20,953	71.0	3.3	14.8	7.8	3.0	100.0	4,848
Unimproved	55.8	139	77.9	0.0	10.2	11.8	0.0	100.0	62
Religion of household head^A									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	80.1	5,806	70.3	2.1	13.5	11.8	2.2	100.0	1,127
Roman Catholic	76.8	3,365	69.2	0.8	15.5	7.3	7.2	100.0	782
Later Day Saints	74.9	3,804	61.3	4.1	19.1	12.3	3.1	100.0	949
Methodist	72.1	2,665	77.6	6.9	13.1	1.3	1.1	100.0	724
Assembly of God	72.9	2,688	75.3	2.0	17.2	4.5	1.0	100.0	723
Other religion	78.2	2,714	77.3	4.6	8.6	6.3	3.2	100.0	591
No religion	(57.8)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	59.5	4,220	65.4	3.8	19.8	9.1	2.0	100.0	1,706
Second	74.4	4,214	68.5	2.6	15.6	8.5	4.8	100.0	1,078
Middle	78.8	4,221	71.8	4.9	9.2	10.2	4.0	100.0	887
Fourth	83.3	4,219	74.1	3.7	16.0	6.1	0.0	100.0	686
Richest	86.3	21,092	88.9	0.0	5.2	1.4	4.5	100.0	554

¹ MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water

A The background characteristics category of "Don't know/Missing" in "Religion of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in source drinking water, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Risk level based on number of E. coli per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with E. coli in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	63.1	14.3	12.1	10.5	100.0	36.9	4,314
Area							
Urban	92.0	3.8	2.8	1.4	100.0	8.0	822
Rural	56.3	16.8	14.2	12.7	100.0	43.7	3,491
Region							
Apia Urban Area	92.0	3.8	2.8	1.4	100.0	8.0	822
North West Upolu	74.3	11.1	6.2	8.3	100.0	25.7	1,454
Rest of Upolu	30.8	22.8	27.2	19.3	100.0	69.2	1,016
Savaii	56.1	18.8	12.8	12.3	100.0	43.9	1,021
Education of household head^B							
Pre-primary or none	59.1	27.8	5.4	7.8	100.0	40.9	170
Primary	62.9	13.8	15.8	7.6	100.0	37.1	1,129
Secondary	62.1	14.0	10.9	13.0	100.0	37.9	2,235
Higher	72.2	8.2	13.2	6.4	100.0	27.8	629
Main source of drinking water^A							
Improved sources	63.4	14.4	11.9	10.4	100.0	36.6	4,289
Piped water	68.0	12.2	10.9	8.9	100.0	32.0	3,692
Protected well or spring	(36.9)	(0.0)	(11.3)	(51.8)	100.0	(63.1)	28
Rainwater collection	14.0	38.1	23.6	24.3	100.0	86.0	362
Water kiosk	64.5	35.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	35.5	51
Tanker-truck	(31.1)	(23.3)	(45.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(68.9)	39
Bottled water	88.4	0.0	0.0	11.6	100.0	11.6	117
Main supplier of drinking water							
Samoa Water Authority	76.4	13.1	7.2	3.3	100.0	23.6	3,161
Metered	77.9	12.8	6.2	3.1	100.0	22.1	3,071
Not metered	25.8	26.7	39.6	7.9	100.0	74.2	90
Independent Water Scheme Association (IWSA)	17.6	6.6	33.4	42.4	100.0	82.4	529
Religion of household head^B							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	66.0	11.3	12.8	10.0	100.0	34.0	1,320
Roman Catholic	59.6	15.7	14.6	10.1	100.0	40.4	713
Later Day Saints	64.1	19.4	7.5	9.0	100.0	35.9	704
Methodist	53.8	24.3	9.5	12.4	100.0	46.2	469
Assembly of God	65.8	6.3	18.0	10.0	100.0	34.2	653
Other religion	65.8	12.6	6.9	14.7	100.0	34.2	435

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water (Continued)

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in source drinking water, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Risk level based on number of E. coli per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with E. coli in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	44.8	20.1	14.6	20.5	100.0	55.2	783
Second	54.3	17.3	20.0	8.3	100.0	45.7	908
Middle	59.0	11.6	15.0	14.4	100.0	41.0	806
Fourth	76.5	10.3	5.0	8.2	100.0	23.5	889
Richest	78.0	12.5	6.2	3.2	100.0	22.0	929

¹MICS 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 background characteristic category of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of "Education of household head" 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head'; 'Unimproved sources', 'Unprotected well or spring' and 'Surface water or other' in 'Main source of drinking water' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

 Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	53.0	17.9	15.4	13.7	100.0	47.0	4,575
Area							
Urban	85.2	7.7	5.0	2.1	100.0	14.8	864
Rural	45.5	20.3	17.8	16.4	100.0	54.5	3,711
Region							
Apia Urban Area	85.2	7.7	5.0	2.1	100.0	14.8	864
North West Upolu	62.6	13.0	10.9	13.5	100.0	37.4	1,574
Rest of Upolu	26.0	28.5	25.9	19.6	100.0	74.0	1,067
Savaii	40.0	22.7	19.8	17.5	100.0	60.0	1,069
Education of household head^B							
Pre-primary or none	55.9	21.7	13.5	8.9	100.0	44.1	184
Primary	48.5	20.3	17.0	14.2	100.0	51.5	1,257
Secondary	53.8	16.4	14.5	15.3	100.0	46.2	2,325
Higher	61.8	12.4	16.9	8.9	100.0	38.2	659
Main source of drinking water^A							
Improved sources	53.2	17.9	15.2	13.6	100.0	46.8	4,547
Piped water	57.0	16.9	13.5	12.7	100.0	43.0	3,882
Protected groundwater	(24.4)	(34.0)	(41.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(75.6)	43
Rainwater collection	13.6	33.8	30.0	22.7	100.0	86.4	387
Water kiosk	49.0	0.0	26.4	24.6	100.0	51.0	68
Tanker-truck	(21.2)	(23.6)	(45.2)	(10.0)	100.0	(78.8)	38
Bottled	81.0	5.3	0.0	13.8	100.0	19.0	130
Unimproved sources	(20.1)	(9.3)	(35.4)	(35.2)	100.0	(79.9)	28
Main supplier of drinking water							
Samoa Water Authority	64.4	18.1	10.0	7.5	100.0	35.6	3,281
Metered	65.6	17.9	9.4	7.2	100.0	34.4	3,190
Not metered	22.8	27.1	31.2	19.0	100.0	77.2	90
Independent Water Scheme Association (IWSA)	16.1	10.1	32.9	40.8	100.0	83.9	600
Religion of household head^B							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	57.4	17.8	14.6	10.2	100.0	42.6	1,375
Roman Catholic	49.5	9.8	24.5	16.2	100.0	50.5	758
Later Day Saints	46.2	29.3	9.3	15.2	100.0	53.8	787
Methodist	47.3	26.0	12.4	14.3	100.0	52.7	480
Assembly of God	57.8	10.4	21.8	10.0	100.0	42.2	663
Other religion	57.3	14.4	6.0	22.3	100.0	42.7	492

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water (Continued)

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	30.7	25.7	22.3	21.3	100.0	69.3	944
Second	46.0	19.6	21.5	13.0	100.0	54.0	945
Middle	46.8	21.8	15.3	16.0	100.0	53.2	827
Fourth	69.8	9.6	6.8	13.8	100.0	30.2	899
Richest	71.7	13.0	10.5	4.8	100.0	28.3	960

¹MICS 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 background characteristic category of 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education of household head'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head'; 'Unprotected well or spring' and 'Surface water or other' in 'Main source of drinking water' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Main source of drinking water ^A				Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources		
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises			
Total	63.4	77.1	97.6	4,289	54.7	4,314
Area						
Urban	92.0	92.1	98.0	818	85.3	822
Rural	56.7	73.5	97.6	3,471	47.5	3,491
Region						
Apia Urban Area	92.0	92.1	98.0	818	85.3	822
North West Upolu	74.9	81.1	96.7	1,444	63.1	1,454
Rest of Upolu	31.1	62.6	96.7	1,006	23.9	1,016
Savaii	56.1	73.6	99.7	1,021	48.8	1,021
Education of household head^B						
Pre-primary or none	59.1	85.1	100.0	170	56.2	170
Primary	62.9	76.0	98.9	1,129	54.2	1,129
Secondary	62.0	76.3	96.4	2,233	53.5	2,235
Higher	74.5	77.4	98.6	606	61.6	629
Missing/DK	47.6	85.3	100.0	152	46.2	152
Main source of drinking water^A						
Improved sources	63.4	77.1	97.6	4,289	55.0	4,289
Piped water	68.0	78.8	100.0	3,692	59.8	3,692
Protected groundwater	(36.9)	(100.0)	(16.5)	28	(16.5)	28
Rainwater collection	14.0	55.0	91.8	362	10.2	362
Water kiosk	64.5	98.9	94.7	51	58.0	51
Tanker-truck	(31.1)	(68.9)	(0.0)	39	(0.0)	39
Bottled	88.4	78.8	95.0	117	69.4	117
Religion of household head^B						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	66.5	79.7	97.9	1,310	59.5	1,320
Roman Catholic	60.4	76.9	98.7	703	52.8	713
Later Day Saints	64.1	75.8	99.4	704	52.8	704
Methodist	53.6	70.7	96.0	467	39.2	469
Assembly of God	65.8	81.8	96.7	653	59.1	653
Other religion	65.8	72.1	95.4	435	57.9	435

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Main source of drinking water ^A				Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources						
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises				
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	44.8	71.5	95.4	783	34.6	783	
Second	54.9	75.0	98.6	897	47.5	908	
Middle	59.0	79.2	96.7	806	56.5	806	
Fourth	77.3	79.1	99.5	879	65.5	889	
Richest	77.9	80.0	97.7	924	66.9	929	

¹MICS 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 background characteristic category of 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of "Education of household head" 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head'; 'Unimproved sources', 'Unprotected well or spring' and 'Surface water or other' in 'Main source of drinking water' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

na: not applicable

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

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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 disinfection/ Let it stand and settle/ Other	DK/ Missing		
Total	59.2	38.3	0.2	6.7	1.6	0.5	0.1	38.8	21,092
Area									
Urban	66.5	32.5	0.3	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	32.9	3,994
Rural	57.5	39.7	0.2	7.9	1.8	0.6	0.1	40.2	17,097
Region									
Apia Urban Area	66.5	32.5	0.3	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	32.9	3,994
North West Upolu	55.9	42.1	0.0	4.9	0.6	1.0	0.2	42.5	7,519
Rest of Upolu	47.6	49.5	0.3	11.7	5.1	0.4	0.0	50.5	4,817
Savaii	70.1	25.9	0.4	8.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	26.3	4,761
Education of household head^A									
Pre-primary or none	65.9	34.1	0.7	2.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	34.1	877
Primary	60.9	37.6	0.4	8.4	1.9	0.2	0.0	38.2	5,613
Secondary	56.2	40.9	0.2	6.3	1.1	0.8	0.1	41.4	10,756
Higher	65.4	32.8	0.0	4.8	2.4	0.2	0.0	33.6	3,037
Source of drinking water									
Improved	59.4	38.3	0.2	6.7	1.6	0.4	0.1	38.8	20,953
Unimproved	31.3	46.1	0.0	11.3	0.0	16.8	0.0	46.1	139
Religion of household head^A									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	60.5	37.4	0.3	5.5	2.3	0.2	0.0	38.1	5,806
Roman Catholic	60.9	35.9	0.0	4.7	2.3	0.4	0.0	37.4	3,365
Later Day Saints	57.9	39.5	0.3	8.6	2.0	1.1	0.0	39.8	3,804
Methodist	57.6	39.5	0.1	8.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	39.5	2,665
Assembly of God	61.5	36.5	0.3	7.8	0.0	0.9	0.5	36.5	2,688
Other religion	55.1	42.6	0.3	6.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	43.0	2,714
No religion	(69.0)	(20.1)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(0.0)	10.9	(0.0)	(20.1)	29
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	53.3	42.9	0.0	7.9	0.8	1.4	0.3	43.4	4,220
Second	60.8	36.1	0.6	9.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	36.1	4,214
Middle	57.3	40.5	0.3	5.7	3.1	0.2	0.0	41.6	4,221
Fourth	63.4	35.6	0.0	7.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	35.9	4,219
Richest	61.4	36.5	0.2	3.2	1.6	0.7	0.0	37.2	4,218

A The background characteristic category of 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education of household head'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

10.2 HANDWASHING

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five¹⁴⁶. 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^{147,148}.

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.

146 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.

147 Ram, P. Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

148 Handwashing place or facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tip-py-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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and 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
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					water available	soap available			
Total	86.8	10.7	1.9	0.6	100.0	21,092	96.6	81.5	20,572	78.8	20,962
Area											
Urban	94.5	4.4	0.7	0.5	100.0	3,994	99.2	88.5	3,948	87.8	3,975
Rural	85.1	12.2	2.1	0.6	100.0	17,097	95.9	79.9	16,624	76.6	16,987
Region											
Apia Urban Area	94.5	4.4	0.7	0.5	100.0	3,994	99.2	88.5	3,948	87.8	3,975
North West Upolu	84.5	13.7	1.8	0.1	100.0	7,519	96.4	75.8	7,380	73.2	7,513
Rest of Upolu	83.7	12.4	3.0	0.9	100.0	4,817	94.2	78.0	4,632	73.5	4,776
Savaii	87.3	9.6	1.8	1.3	100.0	4,761	96.9	88.3	4,612	85.4	4,698
Education of household head^B											
Pre-primary or none	85.6	8.2	3.6	2.6	100.0	877	95.5	77.2	823	72.8	854
Primary	82.8	15.6	1.4	0.2	100.0	5,613	95.5	78.4	5,520	75.6	5,601
Secondary	87.8	9.4	2.3	0.6	100.0	10,756	96.9	81.5	10,447	78.6	10,694
Higher	92.1	6.5	0.3	1.1	100.0	3,037	97.6	91.8	2,993	89.9	3,003
Religion of household head^B											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	90.7	5.5	2.7	1.1	100.0	5,806	96.6	86.3	5,587	82.5	5,741
Roman Catholic	90.6	8.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	3,365	96.8	80.2	3,349	78.3	3,365
Later Day Saints	81.5	14.9	3.2	0.4	100.0	3,804	97.4	79.9	3,666	76.5	3,788
Methodist	83.3	15.5	0.9	0.3	100.0	2,665	95.2	76.9	2,633	74.0	2,656
Assembly of God	83.1	14.6	1.1	1.1	100.0	2,688	94.2	79.1	2,627	77.2	2,657
Other religion	88.3	9.7	1.6	0.4	100.0	2,714	98.9	83.0	2,660	81.0	2,704
No religion	(91.8)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29	(100.0)	(88.4)	29	(88.4)	29
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	63.3	29.1	5.6	2.0	100.0	4,220	89.2	62.4	3,900	55.9	4,137
Second	87.0	10.5	2.3	0.2	100.0	4,214	97.1	78.3	4,109	75.4	4,204
Middle	90.2	8.6	0.8	0.4	100.0	4,221	98.1	79.7	4,171	78.4	4,205
Fourth	95.0	4.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	4,219	99.1	91.3	4,197	90.3	4,214
Richest	98.7	0.8	0.2	0.4	100.0	4,218	98.9	94.6	4,195	93.5	4,203

¹ MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

A Ash, mud, sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicator.

B The background characteristic category of 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education of household head'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted 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 third¹⁴⁹, 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 worldwide¹⁵⁰.

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.

149 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.

150 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.

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 hygiene¹⁵¹. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

151 WHO, UNICEF and JMP. Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/258617/9789241512893-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Type of sanitation facility used by household										Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:					Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)				
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine								
Total	7.4	85.4	2.9	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	98.1	21,092	
Area													
Urban	8.5	89.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.6	3,994	
Rural	7.2	84.4	3.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.1	100.0	97.8	17,097	
Region													
Apia Urban Area	8.5	89.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.6	3,994	
North West Upolu	7.1	81.8	3.9	0.7	1.6	2.2	1.9	0.5	0.2	100.0	97.4	7,519	
Rest of Upolu	7.3	86.2	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	97.4	4,817	
Savaii	7.1	86.6	4.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	98.7	4,761	
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	5.1	79.4	9.8	0.0	0.6	0.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.4	877	
Primary	6.1	84.6	3.2	0.7	1.1	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	97.7	5,613	
Secondary	7.1	86.1	2.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	98.4	10,756	
Higher	12.0	87.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	3,037	
Location of sanitation facility^A													
In dwelling	12.2	85.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	7,531	
In plot/yard	4.8	85.5	4.1	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	97.8	13,421	
Elsewhere	4.3	56.4	1.2	0.0	9.6	0.0	14.0	14.6	0.0	100.0	71.4	123	
Religion of household head^B													
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	8.6	87.7	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.5	5,806	
Roman Catholic	9.5	86.9	1.8	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	3,365	
Later Day Saints	7.0	79.6	4.9	1.6	2.4	0.7	2.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	96.2	3,804	
Methodist	9.1	84.4	1.0	0.0	1.2	1.3	2.1	0.9	0.1	100.0	96.9	2,665	
Assembly of God	3.6	84.6	5.7	0.3	0.2	2.7	2.2	0.7	0.1	100.0	97.1	2,688	
Other religion	5.3	88.1	4.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	98.3	2,714	
No religion	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	29	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	4.4	64.8	12.5	2.0	3.4	4.6	5.3	2.6	0.4	100.0	91.7	4,220	
Second	4.2	92.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.5	4,214	
Middle	6.7	91.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	4,221	
Fourth	8.2	91.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,219	
Richest	13.6	86.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,218	

¹MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.8.1

A The background characteristic category of 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education of household head'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head'; 'Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)' in 'Location of sanitation facility' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	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				
Total	96.1	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	21,092	
Area												
Urban	97.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,994	
Rural	95.8	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	17,097	
Region												
Apia Urban Area	97.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,994	
North West Upolu	95.1	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	7,519	
Rest of Upolu	94.3	1.4	0.4	1.3	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,817	
Savaii	98.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,761	
Education of household head^A												
Pre-primary or none	91.2	1.7	0.0	2.0	0.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	877	
Primary	95.6	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,613	
Secondary	96.4	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	10,756	
Higher	98.4	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,037	
Location of sanitation facility^A												
In dwelling	98.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,531	
In plot/yard	95.4	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,421	
Elsewhere	53.2	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	10.5	4.1	0.0	100.0	123	
Religion of household head^A												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	97.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,806	
Roman Catholic	96.0	2.3	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,365	
Later Day Saints	94.0	1.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	3.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,804	
Methodist	95.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,665	
Assembly of God	95.7	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,688	
Other religion	96.4	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	2,714	
No religion	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	86.0	4.0	0.7	0.8	0.2	7.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	4,220	
Second	97.3	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,214	
Middle	99.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,221	
Fourth	98.7	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,219	
Richest	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,218	

¹ MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

A The background characteristic category of 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education of household head'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head'; 'Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)' in 'Location of sanitation facility' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities					Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities 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
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Re-moved by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To un-covered pit, open ground, water body or else-where	Oth-er	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emp-tied	DK if ever emp-tied	Re-moved by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	Never emp-tied	DK if ever emp-tied						
Total	1.1	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	90.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.1	100.0	96.7	0.1	3.2	19,008	
Area																		
Urban	1.3	4.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.1	91.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	94.1	0.4	5.5	3,629	
Rural	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	90.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.1	100.0	97.3	0.0	2.7	15,379	
Region																		
Apia Urban Area	1.3	4.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.1	91.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	94.1	0.4	5.5	3,629	
North West Upolu	1.1	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	87.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.2	100.0	96.4	0.1	3.5	6,736	
Rest of Upolu	1.1	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	96.9	0.0	3.1	4,286	
Savaii	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.0	0.9	4,358	
Education of household head^A																		
Pre-primary or none	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.2	0.7	0.0	0.3	11.8	0.0	100.0	98.0	0.0	2.0	792	
Primary	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	89.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	100.0	97.7	0.0	2.3	5,097	
Secondary	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	91.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.8	0.1	100.0	96.7	0.1	3.2	9,744	
Higher	1.2	4.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	91.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	93.4	0.5	6.2	2,659	
Type of sanitation facility																		
Flush to septic tank	1.1	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	95.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.5	0.1	3.4	18,005	
Latrines and other improved	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	97.9	1.2	100.0	99.3	0.0	0.7	1,002	
Flush to pit latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	98.5	0.0	100.0	98.9	0.0	1.1	607	
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.0	7.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	164	
Pit latrine with slab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	231	
Religion of household head^B																		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	1.3	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	92.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	96.6	0.2	3.2	5,225	
Roman Catholic	0.3	3.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	90.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.4	100.0	95.9	0.2	3.9	3,029	
Later Day Saints	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	8.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	0.0	1.9	3,334	
Methodist	1.3	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.8	0.0	100.0	96.1	0.0	3.9	2,341	
Assembly of God	1.6	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	86.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	100.0	96.3	0.1	3.7	2,504	
Other religion	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	96.9	0.0	3.1	2,523	
No religion	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(96.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.1)	(0.0)	(3.9)	29	

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities					Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities 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
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Re-moved by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To un-covered pit, open ground, water body or else-where	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emp-tied	DK if ever emp-tied	Re-moved by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	Never emp-tied	DK if ever emp-tied						
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	23.5	0.3	100.0	99.6	0.0	0.4	3,598	
Second	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.0	0.3	3,979	
Middle	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	97.6	0.0	2.3	3,911	
Fourth	1.1	3.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	93.7	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	95.5	0.0	4.5	3,873	
Richest	3.7	5.0	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	89.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.8	0.4	8.8	3,646	

A The background characteristic category of 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education of household head'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)							Total	Number of household members
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site ¹	Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing		
Total	87.1	0.1	2.9	8.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	21,092
Area									
Urban	85.5	0.3	5.0	8.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,994
Rural	87.5	0.0	2.4	7.8	2.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	17,097
Region									
Apia Urban Area	85.5	0.3	5.0	8.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,994
North West Upolu	86.4	0.1	3.2	7.8	2.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	7,519
Rest of Upolu	86.2	0.0	2.8	8.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,817
Savaii	90.7	0.0	0.8	7.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,761
Education of household head^A									
Pre-primary or none	88.4	0.0	1.8	5.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	877
Primary	88.7	0.0	2.1	6.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,613
Secondary	87.6	0.0	2.9	7.8	1.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,756
Higher	81.8	0.4	5.4	12.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,037
Religion of household head^A									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	86.9	0.2	2.9	9.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,806
Roman Catholic	86.4	0.1	3.5	9.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,365
Later Day Saints	86.0	0.0	1.7	8.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,804
Methodist	84.4	0.0	3.5	9.1	3.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,665
Assembly of God	89.7	0.1	3.4	3.9	2.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,688
Other religion	90.1	0.0	2.9	5.3	1.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,714
No religion	(96.1)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	84.9	0.0	0.3	6.4	7.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	4,220
Second	94.1	0.0	0.3	5.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,214
Middle	90.5	0.0	2.2	6.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,221
Fourth	87.7	0.0	4.1	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,219
Richest	78.5	0.4	7.6	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,218

¹ MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

A The background characteristic category of "Don't know/Missing" in "Education" of household head" and "Religion of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)								Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ^A	Number of household members
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing			
Total	7.9	4.1	11.8	70.5	3.8	0.5	1.0	0.4	100.0	12.0	1,641
Area											
Urban	4.7	2.0	13.5	73.3	4.3	0.7	1.1	0.4	100.0	6.7	269
Rural	8.6	4.5	11.5	70.0	3.7	0.4	1.0	0.4	100.0	13.1	1,372
Region											
Apia Urban Area	4.7	2.0	13.5	73.3	4.3	0.7	1.1	0.4	100.0	6.7	269
North West Upolu	7.5	2.8	9.4	72.5	5.8	0.4	1.2	0.4	100.0	10.3	664
Rest of Upolu	11.5	8.7	7.2	67.6	2.3	0.9	1.4	0.3	100.0	20.2	367
Savaii	7.4	3.4	20.0	67.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	10.8	342
Mother's education^B											
Primary	14.3	5.5	8.9	60.8	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.8	53
Secondary	8.2	4.1	12.0	69.9	3.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	100.0	12.2	1,118
Higher	6.6	3.7	11.8	73.9	2.1	0.2	1.6	0.2	100.0	10.2	446
Type of sanitation facility^B											
Improved	7.7	4.2	11.8	70.9	3.5	0.5	1.0	0.4	100.0	11.9	1,596
Unimproved	(16.7)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(62.2)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(16.7)	43
Religion of household head^B											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	8.1	4.4	12.1	70.3	3.2	0.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	12.5	407
Roman Catholic	8.6	5.7	7.4	76.1	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	14.4	263
Later Day Saints	6.1	5.8	13.5	67.8	3.5	0.3	1.7	1.3	100.0	11.9	298
Methodist	8.0	3.1	13.2	70.3	4.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	11.1	223
Assembly of God	8.0	2.3	17.0	65.2	6.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	10.3	235
Other religion	9.3	2.4	5.0	75.7	3.8	0.8	2.2	0.8	100.0	11.7	208
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	12.5	3.9	14.3	61.2	6.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	100.0	16.4	413
Second	6.6	4.6	4.5	79.2	4.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	11.2	336
Middle	4.5	4.4	18.8	68.5	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	100.0	8.8	328
Fourth	9.3	4.0	11.2	71.4	0.9	0.6	2.0	0.6	100.0	13.3	312
Richest	5.0	3.7	9.1	76.1	3.7	0.4	2.0	0.0	100.0	8.7	252

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 background characteristic category of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head'; 'Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)' in 'Location of sanitation facility' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of household population using:																
	Drinking water					Sanitation					Handwashing ^A					Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total	Basic facility	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see / other	Total		
Total	98.6	0.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	96.1	2.0	1.8	0.1	100.0	78.3	19.3	1.9	0.6	100.0	75.5	21,092
Area																	
Urban	99.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	97.5	2.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	87.4	11.5	0.7	0.5	100.0	85.5	3,994
Rural	98.4	0.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	95.8	2.0	2.1	0.1	100.0	76.1	21.1	2.1	0.6	100.0	73.1	17,097
Region																	
Apia Urban Area	99.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	97.5	2.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	87.4	11.5	0.7	0.5	100.0	85.5	3,994
North West Upolu	98.2	1.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	95.1	2.3	2.4	0.2	100.0	73.1	25.0	1.8	0.1	100.0	69.6	7,519
Rest of Upolu	97.4	1.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	94.3	3.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	72.9	23.3	3.0	0.9	100.0	68.6	4,817
Savaii	99.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.4	0.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	84.2	12.7	1.8	1.3	100.0	83.4	4,761
Education of household head^B																	
Pre-primary or none	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	91.2	4.2	4.6	0.0	100.0	70.9	22.9	3.6	2.6	100.0	63.1	877
Primary	98.4	1.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	95.6	2.1	2.3	0.0	100.0	75.4	22.9	1.4	0.2	100.0	73.3	5,613
Secondary	98.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	100.0	96.4	2.0	1.5	0.1	100.0	78.2	18.9	2.3	0.6	100.0	75.6	10,756
Higher	98.3	0.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	98.4	1.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	88.9	9.6	0.3	1.1	100.0	86.7	3,037
Religion of household head^B																	
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	98.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	97.9	1.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	81.6	14.6	2.7	1.1	100.0	80.2	5,806
Roman Catholic	98.7	0.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	96.0	3.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	78.3	21.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	75.5	3,365
Later Day Saints	98.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	94.0	2.3	3.8	0.0	100.0	76.2	20.2	3.2	0.4	100.0	72.4	3,804
Methodist	98.8	0.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	95.4	1.5	3.0	0.1	100.0	73.8	25.0	0.9	0.3	100.0	69.8	2,665
Assembly of God	98.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	100.0	95.7	1.3	2.9	0.1	100.0	76.3	21.4	1.1	1.1	100.0	73.4	2,688
Other religion	98.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	96.4	1.8	1.3	0.4	100.0	80.7	17.3	1.6	0.4	100.0	77.8	2,714
No religion	(89.1)	(0.0)	(10.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(88.4)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(77.6)	29
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	95.3	2.9	1.4	0.4	100.0	86.0	5.7	7.9	0.4	100.0	54.8	37.7	5.6	2.0	100.0	47.1	4,220
Second	99.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.3	2.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	75.2	22.3	2.3	0.2	100.0	72.8	4,214
Middle	99.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	78.1	20.7	0.8	0.4	100.0	76.6	4,221
Fourth	99.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.2	9.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	88.6	4,219
Richest	99.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.1	6.3	0.2	0.4	100.0	92.3	4,218

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

C The background characteristic category of "Don't know/Missing" in "Education" of household head" and "Religion of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of un-weighted cases

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted 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.¹⁵²

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.

152 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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					Total				
	Reus-able	Not re-usable	DK whether reusable/ Missing	Other/No materials	DK / Missing					
Total	18.0	73.8	0.1	8.0	0.2	100.0	91.8	84.7	81.3	3,858
Area										
Urban	24.1	69.0	0.2	6.7	0.1	100.0	93.2	90.6	86.8	805
Rural	16.3	75.0	0.0	8.4	0.2	100.0	91.4	83.1	79.8	3,053
Region										
Apia Urban Area	24.1	69.0	0.2	6.7	0.1	100.0	93.2	90.6	86.8	805
North West Upolu	15.8	78.0	0.0	6.1	0.1	100.0	93.8	88.7	84.5	1,357
Rest of Upolu	13.7	74.6	0.1	11.1	0.5	100.0	88.4	74.8	72.2	875
Savaii	20.0	70.6	0.0	9.3	0.1	100.0	90.6	82.7	80.1	820
Age										
15-19	14.8	77.7	0.0	7.3	0.1	100.0	92.5	86.1	83.1	795
15-17	15.9	78.6	0.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	94.5	87.0	84.3	472
18-19	13.2	76.5	0.1	10.0	0.3	100.0	89.7	84.7	81.3	323
20-24	17.4	76.3	0.1	5.9	0.2	100.0	93.8	85.7	83.3	699
25-29	19.2	71.8	0.2	8.8	0.2	100.0	91.1	83.7	80.7	577
30-39	18.2	73.2	0.0	8.4	0.2	100.0	91.4	84.1	79.7	910
40-49	20.2	70.0	0.0	9.5	0.2	100.0	90.3	83.7	80.0	877
Education^B										
Primary	26.8	65.7	0.9	4.3	2.2	100.0	93.5	81.2	80.1	96
Secondary	17.8	73.9	0.1	8.1	0.2	100.0	91.8	84.4	81.1	2,660
Higher	17.3	74.6	0.0	8.0	0.1	100.0	91.9	85.8	82.0	1,085
Functional Difficulties (age 18-49 years)^B										
Has functional difficulty	14.3	77.1	1.7	6.8	0.0	100.0	93.2	90.3	86.2	52
Has no functional difficulty	18.3	73.0	0.0	8.4	0.2	100.0	91.4	84.3	80.8	3,332
Women's religion^B										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	20.1	70.9	0.0	8.7	0.2	100.0	91.1	82.9	79.7	1,031
Roman Catholic	18.9	75.2	0.2	5.7	0.0	100.0	94.3	89.2	85.9	647
Later Day Saints	15.3	75.7	0.0	8.8	0.1	100.0	91.0	85.0	81.9	701
Methodist	16.3	76.5	0.1	6.8	0.3	100.0	92.9	85.9	82.1	469
Assembly of God	17.8	72.2	0.0	9.4	0.6	100.0	89.9	80.0	77.3	548
Other religion	17.8	73.9	0.1	8.1	0.0	100.0	91.9	85.6	80.8	455

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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					Total				
	Reus-able	Not re-usable	DK whether reusable/ Missing	Other/No materials	DK / Missing					
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	18.1	72.3	0.0	9.4	0.2	100.0	90.4	81.7	78.8	743
Second	17.0	75.5	0.0	7.2	0.3	100.0	92.5	83.2	79.9	744
Middle	18.5	75.3	0.2	5.8	0.2	100.0	94.0	86.0	83.7	765
Fourth	18.8	73.0	0.1	7.9	0.2	100.0	91.9	85.2	82.2	775
Richest	17.4	72.8	0.0	9.7	0.1	100.0	90.2	86.9	81.4	831

¹ MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

A Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

B The background characteristic category of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	9.0	3,858
Area		
Urban	8.7	805
Rural	9.0	3,053
Region		
Apia Urban Area	8.7	805
North West Upolu	8.4	1,357
Rest of Upolu	7.1	875
Savaii	12.0	820
Age		
15-19	9.1	795
20-24	10.4	699
25-29	8.1	577
30-34	6.7	478
35-39	10.3	432
40-44	8.1	481
45-49	9.8	396
Education^A		
Primary	8.0	96
Secondary	8.7	2,660
Higher	9.8	1,085
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A		
Has functional difficulty	(17.1)	52
Has no functional difficulty	8.8	3,332
Women's religion^A		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	8.7	1,031
Roman Catholic	8.8	647
Later Day Saints	9.7	701
Methodist	8.3	469
Assembly of God	9.6	548
Other religion	8.2	455
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	9.8	743
Second	10.0	744
Middle	7.4	765
Fourth	7.4	775
Richest	10.2	831

¹ MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation

A The background characteristic category of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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



11. EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

13 month old Lelina Filipi gets vaccinated at the Apia town Clinic
Photo: © UNICEF Pacific/2019/Stephen

11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities¹⁵³ 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.

Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1 and EQ.1.2 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children age 2-17 who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

Table EQ.1.4 is a summary table presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

153 "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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.8	4.1	0.3	1.6	6.9	1,567
Sex										
Male	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	4.5	0.5	1.9	7.6	816
Female	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.4	1.0	3.8	0.2	1.3	6.1	752
Area										
Urban	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	4.3	0.6	2.2	7.2	252
Rural	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.9	4.1	0.3	1.5	6.8	1,316
Region										
Apia Urban Area	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	4.3	0.6	2.2	7.2	252
North West Upolu	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.6	4.3	0.6	1.0	6.8	603
Rest of Upolu	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.8	4.6	0.2	3.3	9.6	359
Savaii	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	3.3	0.0	0.4	4.1	354
Age										
2	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.6	6.6	0.6	2.8	11.4	522
3	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	4.0	0.4	1.2	5.9	519
4	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.8	3.3	527
Early childhood education attendance^B										
Attending	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.9	270
Not attending	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	3.4	0.3	1.3	5.6	776
Mother's education^C										
Primary	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.7	9.3	63
Secondary	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	4.5	0.5	1.5	7.0	1,075
Higher	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.7	3.4	0.1	1.6	5.9	413
Religion of household head^C										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.4	1.4	4.1	0.5	1.0	6.8	400
Roman Catholic	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	6.5	0.4	2.9	9.5	274
Later Day Saints	0.4	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.7	2.1	0.0	1.9	6.2	292
Methodist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.6	0.0	1.1	5.2	187
Assembly of God	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.9	6.3	0.4	0.9	8.2	220
Other religion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.8	1.9	4.7	190
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.9	7.0	0.1	2.4	9.0	381
Second	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.0	3.1	0.5	1.3	7.2	323
Middle	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	4.4	0.5	1.2	7.4	312
Fourth	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.2	0.1	1.6	4.7	319
Richest	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	3.2	0.6	1.2	5.3	233

A Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

B Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

C The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Education' and 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.9	2.0	0.9	14.7	13.1	22.6	6,073
Sex															
Male	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.5	2.5	2.7	1.0	14.6	13.7	24.2	3,236
Female	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	14.8	12.5	20.9	2,836
Area															
Urban	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.0	11.4	8.6	18.0	1,079
Rural	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.1	2.0	2.0	0.9	15.4	14.1	23.7	4,994
Region															
Apia Urban Area	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.0	11.4	8.6	18.0	1,079
North West Upolu	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	1.1	2.2	2.1	1.0	12.2	10.4	20.8	2,183
Rest of Upolu	0.1	0.1	2.3	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.1	2.1	3.7	2.1	1.6	18.2	17.4	30.8	1,416
Savaii	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.1	17.4	16.5	20.9	1,394
Age															
5-9	0.0	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.8	2.4	0.9	15.0	13.2	24.5	2,766
10-14	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	2.5	2.1	0.9	13.0	11.8	21.0	2,277
15-17	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.1	17.2	16.0	21.3	1,029
School attendance															
Attending ^B	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.9	1.7	0.9	15.1	13.2	22.8	5,315
Not attending	0.3	0.2	1.3	2.5	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.8	3.9	1.3	11.4	12.4	21.4	758
Mother's education^{C,D}															
Pre-primary or none	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.7)	(18.7)	(24.9)	74
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	19.8	18.6	29.6	442
Secondary	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.1	14.8	13.1	22.8	4,433
Higher	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.4	2.3	0.7	11.8	10.8	18.8	1,078
Religion of household head^P															
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.7	1.5	0.9	12.8	12.6	19.2	1,582
Roman Catholic	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.5	4.4	4.3	0.7	16.1	14.5	29.1	942
Later Day Saints	0.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.7	2.1	0.7	16.3	14.1	26.0	1,165
Methodist	1.1	0.2	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.0	1.4	0.8	14.3	13.8	22.7	778
Assembly of God	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.9	1.6	0.2	14.1	12.9	20.6	803
Other religion	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.0	0.8	2.4	14.9	10.8	19.0	795

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years) (Continued)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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
	See- ing	Hear- ing	Walk- ing	Self- care	Com- muni- cation	Learn- ing	Re- mem- bering	Con- centrat- ing	Ac- cepting change	Con- trolling be- haviour	Mak- ing friends	Anxi- ety	De- pres- sion		
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.4	2.1	2.7	1.7	0.6	12.6	13.4	21.5	1,379
Second	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	2.0	2.3	1.1	15.4	13.8	23.6	1,327
Middle	0.0	1.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.2	2.0	0.2	16.8	13.6	24.9	1,222
Fourth	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.9	15.1	13.8	23.5	1,106
Richest	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.7	1.0	13.4	10.4	19.3	1,039

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 disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

D The background characteristic categories of 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Total	1.6	1.2	1.3	7,640	0.4	125	0.0	94	3.8	103
Sex										
Male	1.7	1.5	1.5	4,052	0.7	69	(0.0)	59	(3.6)	60
Female	1.6	1.0	1.2	3,588	(0.0)	56	(*)	35	(*)	43
Area										
Urban	1.3	0.7	1.3	1,331	(*)	18	(*)	10	(*)	17
Rural	1.7	1.3	1.4	6,309	0.4	107	(0.0)	84	(2.5)	86
Region										
Apia Urban Area	1.3	0.7	1.3	1,331	(*)	18	(*)	10	(*)	17
North West Upolu	1.2	0.8	1.1	2,785	(*)	32	(*)	23	(*)	30
Rest of Upolu	2.8	3.2	2.6	1,775	(*)	50	(0.0)	57	(*)	46
Savaii	1.4	0.2	0.6	1,748	(*)	25	(*)	4	(*)	10
Age										
2-4	2.7	1.5	1.9	1,568	(1.1)	42	(*)	24	(1.6)	30
5-9	0.9	1.0	0.8	2,766	(*)	25	(*)	28	(*)	23
10-14	2.2	1.7	1.9	2,277	(*)	50	(*)	38	(*)	44
15-17	0.8	0.3	0.6	1,029	(*)	8	(*)	4	26.4	7
Mother's education^{A,C}										
Pre-primary or none	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	85	(*)	3		0		0
Primary	0.6	0.1	0.8	504	(*)	3	(*)	1	(*)	4
Secondary	1.6	1.5	1.5	5,508	(0.0)	86	(0.0)	80	(4.0)	85
Higher	2.2	0.8	0.8	1,491	(1.5)	32	(*)	12	(*)	13
Mother's functional difficulties^B										
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	65		0		0		0
Has no functional difficulty	1.7	1.5	1.6	5,983	0.5	104	(0.0)	87	(*)	94
No information	1.4	0.4	0.6	1,592	(*)	22	(*)	7	(*)	9
Religion of household head^C										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	2.4	1.6	1.6	1,983	(0.0)	48	(*)	32	(*)	33
Roman Catholic	1.5	0.7	0.6	1,216	(*)	19	(*)	8	(*)	7
Later Day Saints	1.2	0.8	0.7	1,456	(*)	18	(*)	11	(*)	10
Methodist	2.0	1.8	2.2	965	(*)	20	(*)	18	(*)	21
Assembly of God	1.6	1.2	1.3	1,023	(*)	17	(*)	12	(*)	13
Other religion	0.5	1.2	1.9	985	(*)	5	(*)	12	(*)	19

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years) (Continued)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.7	1.2	2.1	1,760	(*)	29	(*)	21	(*)	37
Second	2.7	1.7	1.5	1,650	(0.0)	44	(*)	27	(*)	24
Middle	0.8	1.3	0.7	1,534	(*)	12	(*)	20	(*)	10
Fourth	1.5	0.9	1.3	1,424	(*)	22	(*)	13	(*)	18
Richest	1.4	1.0	1.1	1,272	(*)	18	(*)	13	(*)	14

A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

C The background characteristic categories of 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	6.9	1,568	22.6	6,073	19.4	7,640
Sex						
Male	7.6	816	24.2	3,236	20.8	4,052
Female	6.1	752	20.9	2,836	17.8	3,588
Area						
Urban	7.2	252	18.0	1,079	15.9	1,331
Rural	6.8	1,316	23.7	4,994	20.1	6,309
Region						
Apia Urban Area	7.2	252	18.0	1,079	15.9	1,331
North West Upolu	6.8	603	20.8	2,183	17.8	2,785
Rest of Upolu	9.6	359	30.8	1,416	26.5	1,775
Savaii	4.1	354	20.9	1,394	17.5	1,748
Mother's education^{A,c}						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	11	(24.9)	74	(24.5)	85
Primary	9.3	63	29.6	442	27.0	504
Secondary	7.0	1,075	22.8	4,433	19.7	5,508
Higher	5.9	413	18.8	1,078	15.2	1,491
Mother's functional difficulties^B						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	8	(*)	57	(24.0)	65
Has no functional difficulty	6.9	1,414	22.6	4,570	18.9	5,983
No information	5.5	146	22.9	1,446	21.3	1,592
Religion of household head^C						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	6.8	400	19.2	1,582	16.7	1,983
Roman Catholic	9.5	274	29.1	942	24.7	1,216
Later Day Saints	6.2	292	26.0	1,165	22.0	1,456
Methodist	5.2	187	22.7	778	19.3	965
Assembly of God	8.2	220	20.6	803	17.9	1,023
Other religion	4.7	190	19.0	795	16.3	985
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	9.0	381	21.5	1,379	18.8	1,760
Second	7.2	323	23.6	1,327	20.4	1,650
Middle	7.4	312	24.9	1,222	21.3	1,534
Fourth	4.7	319	23.5	1,106	19.3	1,424
Richest	5.3	233	19.3	1,039	16.8	1,272

¹MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty

A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

C The background characteristic categories of 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

11.2 SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.¹⁵⁴

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 Samoa include assistance for school fees, material support for education or any other types of ad-hoc support, excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbours.

Health insurance is one protection scheme and tables EQ.2.1W and EQ.2.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborates the existence of health insurance for children under age five and 5-17 separately.

Table EQ.2.4 presents the percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.5, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or school related other support available for any household member age 5-24. 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

154 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=W1si-ZiIsIjIwMTg0MDc0MTk0MjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRuYW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BfTW9k-dVWxIX0RlY2VtYmVYXzlwMTZfRkIOQUwUERGII1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f>

economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shocks.¹⁵⁵ 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.

155 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/GAR-PR_2014_guidelines_en_0.pdf.

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by					Number of women covered by health insurance
	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women	Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	1.5	4,139	68.5	29.2	2.3	64
Area						
Urban	3.9	849	(74.9)	(20.8)	(4.4)	33
Rural	0.9	3,290	(61.6)	(38.4)	(0.0)	30
Region						
Apia Urban Area	3.9	849	(74.9)	(20.8)	(4.4)	33
North West Upolu	1.1	1,471	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Rest of Upolu	0.9	942	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Savaai	0.6	878	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Age						
15-19	0.6	806	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
20-24	0.8	732	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
25-29	2.7	611	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
30-34	1.1	522	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
35-39	2.3	463	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
40-44	2.2	518	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
45-49	1.8	485	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Education^A						
Primary	0.0	110	-	-	-	0
Secondary	0.5	2,861	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Higher	4.4	1,149	69.6	29.2	1.2	50
Marital status^A						
Ever married/in union	1.5	2,708	66.2	32.3	1.5	41
Never married/in union	1.6	1,425	(72.6)	(23.8)	(3.6)	23
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A						
Has functional difficulty	2.3	59	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	1.7	3,597	70.7	28.3	1.0	61
Women's religion^A						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	2.1	1093	(60.6)	(36.7)	(2.7)	23
Roman Catholic	1.5	681	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Later Day Saints	1.0	749	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Methodist	0.7	514	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Assembly of God	0.5	592	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Other religion	2.6	503	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Women's employment status^A						
Work for pay/profit	5.6	842	78.0	22.0	0.0	47
Unpaid work	1.6	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Unemployed	0.4	2,582	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Student	1.0	640	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Incapable	(0.0)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	0.2	800	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Second	0.2	790	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Middle	0.2	831	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Fourth	2.1	836	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Richest	4.6	882	66.1	30.4	3.5	41

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of men
Total	2.4	1,204
Area		
Urban	3.3	246
Rural	2.1	958
Region		
Apia Urban Area	3.3	246
North West Upolu	3.2	435
Rest of Upolu	1.1	275
Savaii	1.4	248
Age		
15-19	0.3	273
20-24	2.0	217
25-29	8.3	164
30-34	3.6	135
35-39	0.4	133
40-44	1.1	141
45-49	1.9	141
Education^A		
Primary	1.1	95
Secondary	1.3	841
Higher	6.3	264
Marital status^A		
Ever married/in union	3.0	598
Never married/in union	1.7	606
Men's religion^A		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	2.1	333
Roman Catholic	2.1	180
Later Day Saints	0.6	235
Methodist	4.3	157
Assembly of God	4.5	165
Other religion	1.7	132
Men's employment status^A		
Work for pay/profit	4.3	438
Unpaid work	0.0	208
Unemployed	1.9	364
Student	0.5	175
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	1.8	178
Second	1.1	272
Middle	2.8	244
Fourth	3.3	274
Richest	2.7	236
Among men covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by		Number of men covered by health insurance
Health insurance through employer	(73.3)	28
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	(0.0)	28
Other	(0.0)	28
¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage		
A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' and in 'Men's religion'; 'Incapable' in 'Employment' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.		
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases		

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years
Total	1.2	6,073
Area		
Urban	1.4	1,079
Rural	1.2	4,994
Region		
Apia Urban Area	1.4	1,079
North West Upolu	1.9	2,183
Rest of Upolu	0.8	1,416
Savaii	0.5	1,394
Age		
5-11	1.2	3,777
12-14	2.2	1,267
15-17	0.1	1,029
School attendance		
Attending ^A	1.2	5,315
Not attending	0.9	758
Mother's education^{B,C}		
Pre-primary or none	(0.0)	74
Primary	0.0	442
Secondary	0.4	4,433
Higher	5.3	1,078
Child's functional difficulties^C		
Has functional difficulty	2.0	1,375
Has no functional difficulty	1.0	4,678
Religion of household head^C		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	1.2	1,582
Roman Catholic	3.7	942
Later Day Saints	0.4	1,165
Methodist	0.5	778
Assembly of God	0.5	803
Other religion	0.7	795
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.0	1,379
Second	0.5	1,327
Middle	0.3	1,222
Fourth	1.0	1,106
Richest	5.1	1,039

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)

A Includes attendance to early childhood education

B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

C The background characteristic category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education", "Child functional difficulties" and "Religion of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5
Total	0.7	2,687
Area		
Urban	2.0	434
Rural	0.4	2,253
Region		
Apia Urban Area	2.0	434
North West Upolu	0.3	1,063
Rest of Upolu	0.6	614
Savaii	0.3	576
Age		
0-11 months	0.3	531
12-23 months	0.6	590
24-35 months	1.0	522
36-47 months	0.9	517
48-59 months	0.6	526
Mother's education^B		
Primary	0.0	100
Secondary	0.1	1,857
Higher	2.3	697
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^{A,B}		
Has functional difficulty	0.9	108
Has no functional difficulty	0.8	1,458
Religion of household head^B		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	0.9	674
Roman Catholic	0.6	439
Later Day Saints	0.4	495
Methodist	0.6	348
Assembly of God	0.4	380
Other religion	0.8	342
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.0	658
Second	0.2	562
Middle	0.5	533
Fourth	0.0	530
Richest	3.5	404

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

A Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years

B The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head'; had been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of economic assistance programmes	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/external economic support	Number of households
Total	96.7	52.8	3,196
Sex of household head			
Male	96.6	50.8	2,492
Female	97.2	59.9	704
Area			
Urban	95.8	42.7	642
Rural	97.0	55.3	2,554
Region			
Apia Urban Area	95.8	42.7	642
North West Upolu	96.3	53.5	1,074
Rest of Upolu	96.0	57.2	714
Savaii	98.8	56.1	766
Age of household head			
15-29	90.8	23.0	59
30-49	96.1	38.2	1,018
50+	97.3	61.1	2,089
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	95.1	59.8	265
With no orphans	96.9	52.1	2,931
Religion of household head^A			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	96.6	54.5	883
Roman Catholic	97.1	51.9	515
Later Day Saints	97.7	47.9	577
Methodist	96.5	56.0	383
Assembly of God	96.4	50.3	400
Other religion	96.9	57.0	424
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	95.0	48.1	635
Second	97.0	57.3	572
Middle	98.1	55.5	581
Fourth	96.7	53.2	659
Richest	97.0	50.8	748

A The background characteristic categories of "Don't know/Missing" and "No religion" in "Religion of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						
	Old age pension benefit	One government grant	SSAB/BSL education support	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
Total	32.8	23.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	41.7	62.5
Sex							
Male	28.7	23.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	41.4	60.3
Female	47.4	25.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	42.6	70.3
Area							
Urban	29.9	19.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	30.8	52.6
Rural	33.5	24.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	44.2	64.8
Region							
Apia Urban Area	29.9	19.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	30.8	52.6
North West Upolu	30.1	31.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	44.2	63.9
Rest of Upolu	33.2	26.7	0.0	0.6	1.0	46.8	64.5
Savaii	39.1	12.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	41.8	66.6
Education household head^A							
Pre-primary or none	38.3	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	40.8	64.2
Primary	47.0	27.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	47.2	72.4
Secondary	26.8	21.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	41.7	60.2
Higher	23.1	18.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	33.7	50.4
Religion of household head^A							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	36.4	20.9	0.0	0.6	0.4	41.4	64.0
Roman Catholic	37.0	21.7	0.9	0.1	0.0	36.2	59.4
Later Day Saints	24.4	20.4	0.0	0.4	0.7	39.7	56.1
Methodist	37.4	24.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	44.0	66.4
Assembly of God	30.8	28.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	45.2	63.7
Other religion	29.1	29.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	45.9	67.3
No religion	(22.1)	(33.5)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(33.5)	(41.5)
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	20.2	26.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	44.9	61.2
Second	33.6	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	46.8	65.4
Middle	34.3	24.8	0.0	0.2	0.4	42.6	64.0
Fourth	35.6	21.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	40.9	61.3
Richest	40.5	19.8	0.2	0.9	0.2	33.3	60.8

¹MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1

A The background characteristic categories of 'Special needs education' and "Don't know/Missing" in "Education of household head" and "Religion of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	Old age pension benefit	One Government Grant	SSAB/BSL Education Support	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		
Total	23.2	21.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	39.4	56.9	43.1	1,207	
Sex of household head										
Male	20.2	22.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	39.0	54.9	45.1	977	
Female	36.2	19.4	0.0	0.7	0.3	41.4	65.2	34.8	230	
Area										
Urban	16.8	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.4	40.7	59.3	81	
Rural	23.7	22.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	40.4	58.0	42.0	1,127	
Region										
Apia Urban Area	16.8	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.4	40.7	59.3	81	
North West Upolu	17.8	32.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	42.4	58.9	41.1	440	
Rest of Upolu	21.9	24.9	0.0	0.3	1.1	43.5	58.0	42.0	310	
Savaii	32.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.4	57.1	42.9	377	
Age of household head										
15-29	(0.0)	(24.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(33.5.1)	(33.5)	(66.5)	41	
30-34	(1.0)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.1)	(32.0)	(68.0)	48	
35-39	8.8	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.3	57.9	42.1	95	
40-44	5.7	22.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.4	46.8	53.2	123	
45-49	8.5	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.3	49.4	50.6	182	
50-59	4.4	21.2	0.0	0.7	0.5	40.7	45.6	54.4	346	
60-69	39.7	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	33.1	68.1	31.9	223	
70+	97.1	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.7	97.4	2.6	150	
Education household head^A										
Pre-primary or none	26.7	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.7	48.8	51.2	65	
Primary	37.5	21.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	42.4	67.2	32.8	375	
Secondary	15.2	20.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	38.8	51.9	48.1	660	
Higher	10.6	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.3	46.2	53.8	58	
Religion of household head^A										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	27.9	14.7	0.0	0.3	0.4	34.8	55.2	44.8	259	
Roman Catholic	26.6	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.2	57.7	42.3	155	
Later Day Saints	17.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	39.4	54.5	45.5	274	
Methodist	26.6	19.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	39.6	59.3	40.7	178	
Assembly of God	24.8	26.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.4	57.4	42.6	193	
Other religion	17.1	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	48.5	60.0	40.0	147	

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles (Continued)

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	Old age pension benefit	One Government Grant	SSAB/BSL Education Support	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	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	17.9	21.9	0.0	0.4	0.5	38.0	54.0	46.0	635
Second	29.1	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	41.0	60.1	39.9	572

¹MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households

A The background characteristic categories of 'Special needs education' and "Don't know/Missing" in "Education of household head"; "Don't know/Missing" and "No religion" in "Religion of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
	Old age pension benefit	One Government Grant	SSAB/BSL Education Support	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	29.9	26.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	47.1	64.9	35.1	9,283	
Sex of household head										
Male	25.3	26.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	46.6	62.5	37.5	7,251	
Female	46.3	28.6	0.0	0.5	0.3	48.8	73.7	26.3	2,032	
Area										
Urban	27.5	22.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	35.3	54.4	45.6	1,608	
Rural	30.4	27.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	49.6	67.1	32.9	7,676	
Region										
Apia Urban Area	27.5	22.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	35.3	54.4	45.6	1,608	
North West Upolu	27.0	35.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	50.0	66.8	33.2	3,425	
Rest of Upolu	31.6	29.6	0.0	0.8	1.0	51.3	66.9	33.1	2,155	
Savaii	34.7	14.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	47.1	68.0	32.0	2,096	
Age of household head										
15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
20-24	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(8.9)	(91.1)	21	
25-29	0.0	36.7	0.0	0.0	2.9	40.0	45.9	54.1	147	
30-34	7.1	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.5	44.6	55.4	321	
35-39	10.0	26.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.8	51.7	48.3	788	
40-44	11.7	29.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	46.9	57.2	42.8	900	
45-49	8.7	25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.1	57.4	42.6	1,276	
50-59	5.4	22.7	0.2	0.8	0.4	46.5	52.0	48.0	2,381	
60-69	45.7	30.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	47.2	74.9	25.1	1,972	
70+	96.7	30.2	0.0	0.8	0.7	51.1	97.9	2.1	1,476	
Education household head^A										
Pre-primary or none	37.0	33.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	46.0	64.5	35.5	409	
Primary	44.0	30.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	52.8	74.5	25.5	2,419	
Secondary	24.0	24.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	47.0	62.9	37.1	4,842	
Higher	20.0	22.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	39.2	53.5	46.5	1,249	
Religion of household head^A										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	34.4	24.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	46.3	67.1	32.9	2,399	
Roman Catholic	34.7	26.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	41.8	61.6	38.4	1,458	
Later Day Saints	21.8	22.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	44.7	57.8	42.2	1,760	
Methodist	33.9	27.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	49.0	68.5	31.5	1,192	
Assembly of God	28.5	31.5	0.0	0.2	0.8	50.8	67.4	32.6	1,249	
Other religion	24.2	32.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	52.5	69.0	31.0	1,206	

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
	Old age pension benefit	One Government Grant	SSAB/BSL Education Support	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	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	18.6	29.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	50.1	65.0	35.0	2,141	
Second	32.4	27.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	50.8	67.3	32.7	1,986	
Middle	30.0	28.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	47.4	64.9	35.1	1,855	
Fourth	34.1	25.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	45.8	64.3	35.7	1,733	
Richest	37.5	23.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	39.3	62.7	37.3	1,568	
¹MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers										
A The background characteristic categories of 'Special needs education' and "Don't know/Missing" in "Education of household head"; "Don't know/Missing" and "No religion" in "Religion of household head" had has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases										
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases										

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Education related financial or material support				Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support ¹	No school support	
Total	41.9	1.7	42.3	57.7	5,909
Sex of household head					
Male	42.8	1.5	43.1	56.9	2,957
Female	41.0	1.9	41.4	58.6	2,951
Area					
Urban	27.4	2.3	28.4	71.6	1,168
Rural	45.5	1.6	45.7	54.3	4,741
Region					
Apia Urban Area	27.4	2.3	28.4	71.6	1,168
North West Upolu	42.3	1.2	42.4	57.6	2,103
Rest of Upolu	47.9	2.6	48.1	51.9	1,382
Savaai	48.4	1.1	48.5	51.5	1,256
Age					
5-9	48.7	1.8	48.9	51.1	2,216
10-14	46.5	1.7	46.7	53.3	2,253
15-19	26.0	1.8	26.8	73.2	1,257
20-24	13.2	1.2	13.9	86.1	183
School management					
Public	51.1	1.9	51.4	48.6	4,673
Non-public	7.0	0.9	7.7	92.3	1,235
Education of household head^A					
Pre-primary or none	42.4	1.7	42.8	57.2	248
Primary	49.3	1.6	49.5	50.5	1,412
Secondary	42.6	1.6	42.7	57.3	3,094
Higher	29.3	2.4	30.6	69.4	934
Religion of household head^A					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	40.5	2.0	40.8	59.2	1,616
Roman Catholic	34.3	1.5	34.8	65.2	935
Later Day Saints	40.7	1.0	40.9	59.1	1,095
Methodist	43.2	2.1	43.9	56.1	708
Assembly of God	46.3	2.0	46.6	53.4	761
Other religion	50.1	2.0	50.3	49.7	784
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	50.4	0.9	50.5	49.5	1,212
Second	47.7	1.8	47.8	52.2	1,184
Middle	42.4	2.0	42.7	57.3	1,197
Fourth	39.7	1.6	39.7	60.3	1,115
Richest	29.3	2.4	30.3	69.7	1,199

¹ MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support

A The background characteristic categories of 'Special needs education' and "Don't know/Missing" in "Education of household head"; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Religion of household head'; has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

11.3 DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Discrimination can impede individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal manner. These questions are designed to measure the experiences of discrimination and harassment of respondents in the 12 months before the survey. The questions include specific grounds of discrimination and harassment which can increase the respondents' recall of events. The current questions are based on a recommended set of questions available at the start of MICS6. The questions may change given that methodological development is currently underway to move the indicator from a Tier III SDG indicator classification to Tier II. Tables EQ.3.1W and EQ.3.1M show the percentage of women and men who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	Sex	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Total	5.3	4.1	6.1	3.7	6.3	2.4	2.7	17.0	83.0	4,139
Area										
Urban	3.7	3.0	7.2	3.6	4.7	1.8	1.9	14.7	85.3	849
Rural	5.8	4.4	5.9	3.8	6.7	2.6	2.9	17.6	82.4	3,290
Region										
Apia Urban Area	3.7	3.0	7.2	3.6	4.7	1.8	1.9	14.7	85.3	849
North West Upolu	7.2	6.1	7.5	4.9	8.1	3.0	3.8	21.2	78.8	1,471
Rest of Upolu	5.6	3.1	4.8	4.3	7.4	3.2	2.8	18.7	81.3	942
Savaii	3.6	2.9	4.4	1.4	3.4	1.3	1.4	10.3	89.7	878
Age										
15-19	4.3	2.5	5.3	2.0	6.7	1.7	2.5	15.3	84.7	806
15-17	4.0	3.1	5.6	1.8	6.0	2.1	2.2	15.4	84.6	479
18-19	4.8	1.7	4.9	2.4	7.8	1.1	2.8	15.2	84.8	327
20-24	6.3	5.4	8.4	5.7	7.2	2.0	2.7	17.9	82.1	732
25-29	4.8	4.5	6.2	3.7	3.4	1.6	2.8	15.6	84.4	611
30-34	4.7	3.4	6.2	4.5	6.2	3.0	2.7	16.4	83.6	522
35-39	7.5	4.4	5.5	5.1	7.2	2.6	2.7	21.7	78.3	463
40-44	4.5	4.9	5.7	2.9	4.6	2.9	3.6	15.7	84.3	518
45-49	5.8	3.8	5.1	2.4	8.8	4.2	1.9	17.5	82.5	485
Education household head^A										
Primary	6.3	4.8	7.0	4.6	3.7	11.2	5.3	22.2	77.8	110
Secondary	5.3	3.8	6.1	3.4	6.9	2.2	2.7	17.6	82.4	2,861
Higher	5.2	4.6	6.1	4.6	5.0	1.7	2.4	14.7	85.3	1,149
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A										
Has functional difficulty	12.3	8.2	10.0	9.0	9.7	24.8	3.3	37.7	62.3	59
Has no functional difficulty	5.4	4.2	6.2	3.9	6.3	2.1	2.7	16.8	83.2	3,597
Women's religion^A										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	3.6	3.1	5.1	2.9	3.1	1.3	2.2	12.8	87.2	1,093
Roman Catholic	4.5	3.9	6.0	4.1	6.4	2.3	2.6	15.9	84.1	681
Later Day Saints	8.0	3.8	8.7	4.8	10.2	3.2	2.3	21.2	78.8	749
Methodist	6.4	5.6	6.2	3.5	3.8	3.2	4.0	17.5	82.5	514
Assembly of God	5.1	4.9	5.4	3.7	6.8	3.2	3.9	19.0	81.0	592
Other religion	5.4	4.1	5.6	3.6	9.1	2.1	1.8	17.9	82.1	503

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women) (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	Sex	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Women's employment status^A										
Work for pay/profit	6.1	5.7	6.4	3.8	5.7	2.5	1.9	16.1	83.9	842
Unpaid work	2.7	7.5	9.6	1.0	19.2	0.0	0.0	22.7	77.3	50
Unemployed	5.4	3.9	6.2	4.2	6.4	2.7	3.1	17.9	82.1	2,582
Student	4.4	2.6	5.2	2.1	5.7	1.1	2.3	14.2	85.8	640
Incapable/Other/Missing	(4.8)	(2.7)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(12.4)	(0.0)	(16.6)	(83.4)	25
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	4.6	4.6	5.1	5.1	7.4	3.3	2.5	18.5	81.5	800
Second	7.4	4.6	7.8	4.3	7.5	3.0	3.9	20.0	80.0	790
Middle	5.2	3.7	5.7	2.7	5.1	1.8	2.7	15.5	84.5	831
Fourth	5.0	3.8	6.6	3.7	5.9	2.9	2.6	15.8	84.2	836
Richest	4.6	3.8	5.7	3.0	5.6	1.3	2.0	15.4	84.6	882

¹MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	Sex	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹			
Total	4.7	4.4	3.8	4.6	9.2	2.9	5.8	20.8	79.2	1,204	
Area											
Urban	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.4	8.4	3.1	5.4	20.0	80.0	246	
Rural	4.9	4.6	3.8	4.7	9.4	2.9	5.9	21.0	79.0	958	
Region											
Apia Urban Area	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.4	8.4	3.1	5.4	20.0	80.0	246	
North West Upolu	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.6	11.0	2.3	3.2	21.7	78.3	435	
Rest of Upolu	6.2	5.0	4.0	8.1	11.4	6.1	2.6	23.1	76.9	275	
Savaii	4.0	4.7	2.2	1.0	4.5	0.4	14.1	17.3	82.7	248	
Age											
15-19	3.3	6.4	5.3	5.5	8.7	2.3	7.3	22.3	77.7	273	
15-17	3.6	10.5	9.2	6.7	8.6	3.0	9.8	27.5	72.5	157	
18-19	2.8	0.9	0.0	3.9	8.8	1.5	3.9	15.3	84.7	116	
20-24	5.1	3.6	4.0	6.4	12.6	2.4	5.9	23.5	76.5	217	
25-29	1.6	1.9	3.6	1.4	4.4	1.5	6.9	13.0	87.0	164	
30-34	5.2	4.4	3.0	3.4	8.8	3.5	3.7	18.9	81.1	135	
35-39	7.2	5.7	1.4	4.7	9.1	3.2	4.2	19.0	81.0	133	
40-44	4.7	3.4	2.0	4.8	9.0	4.2	4.9	22.2	77.8	141	
45-49	7.7	4.7	6.0	4.8	11.4	4.6	5.3	24.5	75.5	141	
Education household head^A											
Primary	3.1	3.3	5.2	5.7	10.0	7.0	4.3	24.3	75.7	95	
Secondary	5.2	5.2	4.1	4.5	9.9	2.9	6.3	21.7	78.3	841	
Higher	3.8	2.4	2.7	4.8	5.9	1.9	4.5	15.8	84.2	264	
Men's religion^A											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	5.1	5.5	5.5	7.3	8.9	2.6	5.9	21.7	78.3	333	
Roman Catholic	5.7	6.0	4.2	6.7	12.1	4.7	3.5	25.6	74.4	180	
Later Day Saints	5.8	4.5	4.2	3.6	11.1	2.4	5.2	20.8	79.2	235	
Methodist	5.0	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.9	1.0	9.0	18.2	81.8	157	
Assembly of God	3.4	2.0	0.4	0.6	7.5	3.5	5.8	17.0	83.0	165	
Other religion	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.1	4.0	5.6	19.6	80.4	132	

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men) (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	Sex	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Men's employment status^A										
Work for pay/profit	4.7	4.2	2.9	6.0	10.3	3.4	5.3	22.9	77.1	438
Unpaid work	2.8	1.2	1.2	1.8	9.7	2.8	2.2	12.2	87.8	208
Unemployed	6.7	5.7	5.1	3.4	8.9	3.2	9.5	23.7	76.3	364
Student	2.4	6.8	7.1	7.7	5.9	0.9	4.1	19.9	80.1	175
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	5.8	3.8	5.9	1.9	9.5	4.1	6.2	24.3	75.7	178
Second	3.0	6.0	3.7	3.6	11.9	0.1	10.5	24.1	75.9	272
Middle	4.4	2.7	2.9	4.4	7.0	0.9	3.7	15.3	84.7	244
Fourth	6.1	4.4	3.0	4.6	7.6	4.6	3.8	18.1	81.9	274
Richest	4.6	4.9	4.4	8.1	10.1	5.5	4.4	23.0	77.0	236

¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion'; "Incapable/Other/Missing" in "Men's employment status" has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted 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 status¹⁵⁶.

Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 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.

156 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total				0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total			
Total	3.1	14.5	82.3	0.1	100.0	8.3	92.3	1,538	3.0	14.1	82.8	0.1	100.0	8.3	92.2	4,139
Area																
Urban	3.9	12.3	83.8	0.0	100.0	8.4	93.4	331	5.1	10.0	84.9	0.0	100.0	8.4	93.4	849
Rural	2.9	15.1	81.9	0.1	100.0	8.3	92.0	1,208	2.5	15.1	82.3	0.1	100.0	8.3	91.9	3,290
Region																
Apia Urban Area	3.9	12.3	83.8	0.0	100.0	8.4	93.4	331	5.1	10.0	84.9	0.0	100.0	8.4	93.4	849
North West Upolu	2.0	16.1	81.9	0.0	100.0	8.4	89.3	568	1.2	17.3	81.5	0.0	100.0	8.4	90.7	1,471
Rest of Upolu	3.5	18.3	78.0	0.3	100.0	8.2	91.8	327	2.3	18.0	79.6	0.1	100.0	8.2	90.3	942
Savaii	3.9	9.9	86.0	0.2	100.0	8.2	97.1	312	4.7	8.3	86.6	0.4	100.0	8.2	95.7	878
Age																
15-19	4.2	14.6	81.1	0.1	100.0	8.2	91.7	806	4.2	14.6	81.1	0.1	100.0	8.2	91.7	806
15-17	2.7	15.4	81.8	0.2	100.0	8.3	89.7	479	2.7	15.4	81.8	0.2	100.0	8.3	89.7	479
18-19	6.3	13.5	80.2	0.0	100.0	8.1	94.7	327	6.3	13.5	80.2	0.0	100.0	8.1	94.7	327
20-24	1.9	14.3	83.6	0.1	100.0	8.4	92.9	732	1.9	14.3	83.6	0.1	100.0	8.4	92.9	732
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.5	12.6	82.8	0.1	100.0	8.2	93.3	611
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.0	16.4	81.6	0.0	100.0	8.2	91.9	522
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.3	12.4	85.3	0.0	100.0	8.4	90.1	463
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.6	14.7	82.8	0.0	100.0	8.3	91.9	518
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.1	13.0	83.5	0.4	100.0	8.4	93.2	485
Education household head^A																
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	20	4.4	28.1	67.6	0.0	100.0	7.6	90.0	110
Secondary	2.9	14.5	82.5	0.1	100.0	8.3	91.1	1,085	2.7	14.8	82.4	0.1	100.0	8.3	91.2	2,861
Higher	3.0	13.6	83.3	0.2	100.0	8.4	95.0	429	3.7	10.7	85.4	0.1	100.0	8.4	95.1	1,149
Marital Status^A																
Ever married/in union	2.5	13.3	84.2	0.0	100.0	8.3	91.5	401	2.6	13.8	83.6	0.0	100.0	8.3	92.0	2,708
Never married/in union	3.3	14.8	81.8	0.1	100.0	8.3	92.6	1,133	3.8	14.5	81.5	0.3	100.0	8.3	92.7	1,425
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A																
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	10	6.5	19.1	73.0	1.4	100.0	8.1	86.5	59
Has no functional difficulty	3.1	14.0	82.8	0.1	100.0	8.3	93.6	1,048	3.0	13.8	83.2	0.0	100.0	8.3	92.7	3,597

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women) (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total				0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total			
Women's religion^A																
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	3.7	11.9	84.4	0.0	100.0	8.4	94.8	404	3.0	11.9	84.8	0.2	100.0	8.4	93.0	1,093
Roman Catholic	2.5	16.4	80.8	0.4	100.0	8.3	91.5	225	3.3	15.1	81.5	0.1	100.0	8.2	90.9	681
Later Day Saints	2.7	15.5	81.8	0.0	100.0	8.3	94.0	278	3.1	14.5	82.4	0.0	100.0	8.3	93.3	749
Methodist	4.3	13.8	81.5	0.4	100.0	8.2	89.8	192	3.7	15.6	80.4	0.3	100.0	8.2	92.2	514
Assembly of God	3.1	16.4	80.5	0.0	100.0	8.4	89.6	252	2.6	13.8	83.6	0.0	100.0	8.5	91.2	592
Other religion	2.0	14.4	83.6	0.0	100.0	8.2	91.5	187	2.4	15.5	82.1	0.0	100.0	8.2	91.8	503
Woman's employment status^A																
Work for pay/profit	1.6	19.8	78.6	0.0	100.0	8.3	93.5	169	4.4	13.1	82.4	0.1	100.0	8.2	94.0	842
Unpaid work	0.0	34.5	65.5	0.0	100.0	8.2	82.6	8	0.0	9.6	90.4	0.0	100.0	8.7	93.5	50
Unemployed	2.6	13.4	83.8	0.2	100.0	8.3	92.7	746	2.4	14.5	83.1	0.1	100.0	8.3	91.8	2,582
Student	4.1	14.0	81.9	0.0	100.0	8.3	91.5	603	4.0	14.2	81.8	0.0	100.0	8.3	91.7	640
Incapable/Other/missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(4.0)	(12.0)	(80.0)	(4.0)	100.0	(8.3)	(88.0)	25
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	2.8	14.1	83.2	0.0	100.0	8.4	93.5	300	1.7	17.3	80.9	0.1	100.0	8.3	90.9	800
Second	3.9	18.5	77.1	0.5	100.0	8.0	90.1	324	4.2	18.1	77.5	0.2	100.0	7.9	90.9	790
Middle	2.7	15.6	81.7	0.0	100.0	8.4	92.9	324	3.2	15.1	81.5	0.2	100.0	8.3	92.4	831
Fourth	1.9	13.4	84.7	0.0	100.0	8.3	92.4	300	1.9	11.2	86.8	0.0	100.0	8.5	92.0	836
Richest	4.1	10.3	85.5	0.0	100.0	8.5	92.8	291	4.0	9.3	86.8	0.0	100.0	8.5	94.6	882

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 background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	<u>Ladder step reported:</u>				Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of men age 15-24 years	<u>Ladder step reported:</u>				Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Total				0-3	4-6	7-10	Total			
Total	2.6	13.6	83.8	100.0	8.5	95.8	490	2.0	12.8	85.2	100.0	8.6	94.7	1,204
Area														
Urban	1.1	11.8	87.1	100.0	8.8	95.6	103	1.8	9.9	88.3	100.0	8.8	93.6	246
Rural	3.0	14.1	82.9	100.0	8.5	95.8	387	2.0	13.6	84.4	100.0	8.6	95.0	958
Region														
Apia Urban Area	1.1	11.8	87.1	100.0	8.8	95.6	103	1.8	9.9	88.3	100.0	8.8	93.6	246
North West Upolu	0.7	15.5	83.8	100.0	8.5	94.8	184	1.3	13.4	85.3	100.0	8.5	92.7	435
Rest of Upolu	8.4	15.0	76.6	100.0	7.9	93.9	108	4.4	16.2	79.4	100.0	8.1	94.1	275
Savaii	1.4	10.2	88.4	100.0	9.1	100.0	95	0.5	10.9	88.5	100.0	9.1	100.0	248
Age														
15-19	3.2	12.1	84.7	100.0	8.5	96.8	273	3.2	12.1	84.7	100.0	8.5	96.8	273
15-17	4.2	12.2	83.6	100.0	8.4	97.5	157	4.2	12.2	83.6	100.0	8.4	97.5	157
18-19	1.7	12.0	86.3	100.0	8.6	95.8	116	1.7	12.0	86.3	100.0	8.6	95.8	116
20-24	1.9	15.5	82.6	100.0	8.6	94.5	217	1.9	15.5	82.6	100.0	8.6	94.5	217
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	16.1	83.9	100.0	8.6	92.3	164
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.5	13.0	83.5	100.0	8.6	94.4	135
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.2	12.5	86.3	100.0	8.7	94.0	133
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.9	8.9	89.3	100.0	8.7	94.9	141
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.3	10.2	88.5	100.0	8.8	94.6	141
Education household head^A														
Primary	(6.6)	(16.6)	(76.8)	100.0	(8.2)	(94.8)	27	3.3	9.1	87.6	100.0	8.7	93.8	95
Secondary	3.0	14.8	82.2	100.0	8.4	96.2	369	2.4	14.9	82.8	100.0	8.5	95.1	841
Higher	0.0	6.3	93.7	100.0	9.1	95.9	92	0.3	7.2	92.6	100.0	9.1	94.2	264
Marital Status^A														
Ever married/in union	5.0	16.7	78.3	100.0	8.2	96.6	56	1.5	13.4	85.1	100.0	8.7	95.0	598
Never married/in union	2.3	13.2	84.5	100.0	8.6	95.7	435	2.4	12.2	85.4	100.0	8.6	94.4	606
Men's religion^A														
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	3.7	10.7	85.6	100.0	8.6	97.0	138	2.3	11.0	86.7	100.0	8.7	94.8	333
Roman Catholic	3.5	21.8	74.7	100.0	7.8	94.2	74	1.8	13.8	84.4	100.0	8.4	95.3	180
Later Day Saints	3.3	15.7	81.0	100.0	8.6	94.2	112	2.1	13.2	84.6	100.0	8.7	95.7	235
Methodist	(2.8)	(15.6)	81.6)	100.0	(8.4)	(98.2)	51	0.9	14.8	84.3	100.0	8.4	94.9	157
Assembly of God	0.0	8.2	91.8	100.0	8.9	95.5	70	2.6	12.1	85.3	100.0	8.6	92.6	165
Other religion	(0.0)	(9.8)	(90.2)	100.0	(8.9)	(96.6)	46	1.5	13.8	84.7	100.0	8.8	94.1	132

Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men) (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Ladder step reported:				Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of men age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:				Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Total				0-3	4-6	7-10	Total			
Men's employment status^A														
Work for pay/profit	0.4	13.9	85.7	100.0	8.8	94.1	115	0.8	12.0	87.2	100.0	8.8	93.0	438
Unpaid work	0.0	6.0	94.0	100.0	9.2	94.5	66	0.3	5.1	94.6	100.0	9.2	95.4	208
Unemployed	5.6	24.2	70.2	100.0	7.7	96.2	135	3.3	21.0	75.7	100.0	8.0	95.4	364
Student	2.0	6.8	91.2	100.0	8.8	98.5	167	1.9	6.5	91.6	100.0	8.8	98.6	175
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	4.7	13.9	81.4	100.0	8.4	95.2	80	2.8	13.5	83.7	100.0	8.5	95.1	178
Second	3.5	18.9	77.7	100.0	8.2	98.2	107	3.3	18.4	78.3	100.0	8.2	94.1	272
Middle	3.3	10.3	86.4	100.0	8.6	95.1	97	1.3	11.2	87.5	100.0	8.7	95.4	244
Fourth	0.0	14.5	85.5	100.0	8.7	96.6	101	1.2	12.1	86.7	100.0	8.7	94.9	274
Richest	2.0	10.1	87.9	100.0	8.8	93.6	105	1.3	8.2	90.4	100.0	9.0	94.1	236

¹MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among men age 15-24

²MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among men age 15-24

³MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among men age 15-49

⁴MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among men age 15-49

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion'; "Incapable/Other/Missing" in "Men's employment status" has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	86.0	92.7	83.2	1538	86.5	91.8	83.0	4,139
Area								
Urban	88.3	94.5	86.5	331	88.9	94.6	86.9	849
Rural	85.4	92.3	82.3	1208	85.8	91.1	81.9	3,290
Region								
Apia Urban Area	88.3	94.5	86.5	331	88.9	94.6	86.9	849
North West Upolu	86.4	93.2	83.5	568	85.5	92.2	82.4	1,471
Rest of Upolu	84.9	91.8	81.8	327	86.5	90.0	82.1	942
Savaii	83.9	91.1	80.8	312	85.7	90.3	81.0	878
Age								
15-19	84.9	91.8	81.5	806	84.9	91.8	81.5	806
15-17	84.1	91.3	80.5	479	84.1	91.3	80.5	479
18-19	86.1	92.7	82.9	327	86.1	92.7	82.9	327
20-24	87.2	93.7	85.1	732	87.2	93.7	85.1	732
25-29	na	na	na	na	89.9	92.6	85.6	611
30-34	na	na	na	na	87.8	90.2	83.0	522
35-39	na	na	na	na	81.7	90.9	78.5	463
40-44	na	na	na	na	86.8	88.6	81.5	518
45-49	na	na	na	na	86.3	93.8	84.5	485
Education household head^A								
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	74.1	82.6	67.7	110
Secondary	85.9	92.1	82.8	1085	86.4	91.2	82.5	2,861
Higher	87.4	95.1	85.4	429	87.9	94.3	85.6	1,149
Marital Status^A								
Ever married/in union	84.2	93.0	82.2	401	86.3	91.8	82.7	2,708
Never married/in union	86.6	92.6	83.6	1133	86.8	91.8	83.4	1,425
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	76.7	77.2	68.9	59
Has no functional difficulty	87.0	93.6	84.6	1048	87.0	92.1	83.5	3,597

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women) (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	
Women's religion^A								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	87.1	93.4	84.5	404	87.0	91.8	83.7	1,093
Roman Catholic	89.0	93.2	85.8	225	85.9	91.9	82.4	681
Later Day Saints	85.7	90.5	81.8	278	86.2	91.4	82.7	749
Methodist	82.4	93.2	80.4	192	85.0	90.8	80.3	514
Assembly of God	84.9	95.1	84.1	252	88.7	94.0	86.1	592
Other religion	85.4	90.4	81.1	187	85.0	90.5	81.1	503
Women's employment status^A								
Work for pay/profit	92.0	96.2	89.2	169	89.2	94.5	85.9	842
Unpaid work	82.8	90.2	82.8	8	92.6	95.9	92.6	50
Unemployed	83.4	92.0	80.7	746	85.3	90.7	81.5	2,582
Student	87.4	92.8	84.5	603	86.8	92.7	84.1	640
Incapable/other/missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(87.6)	(87.6)	(87.6)	25
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	84.5	93.7	81.1	300	84.0	90.1	79.3	800
Second	83.6	91.4	81.3	324	85.8	91.5	82.8	790
Middle	89.6	92.6	86.3	324	88.2	91.2	83.6	831
Fourth	84.1	91.4	81.5	300	86.3	91.1	82.8	836
Richest	88.1	94.8	86.0	291	87.9	94.9	86.0	882

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 background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years); 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	86.6	94.7	85.4	490	87.6	94.1	86.3	1,204
Area								
Urban	85.4	93.9	82.1	103	85.0	93.3	82.6	246
Rural	86.9	95.0	86.3	387	88.3	94.3	87.3	958
Region								
Apia Urban Area	85.4	93.9	82.1	103	85.0	93.3	82.6	246
North West Upolu	83.9	93.5	83.6	184	85.9	93.2	85.2	435
Rest of Upolu	85.9	94.2	85.3	108	84.8	92.3	83.8	275
Savaii	93.9	98.6	92.5	95	96.3	98.5	94.8	248
Age								
15-19	87.0	93.9	85.2	273	87.0	93.9	85.2	273
15-17	86.6	94.2	84.1	157	86.6	94.2	84.1	157
18-19	87.6	93.5	86.6	116	87.6	93.5	86.6	116
20-24	86.1	95.7	85.6	217	86.1	95.7	85.6	217
25-29	na	na	na	na	88.8	90.8	84.8	164
30-34	na	na	na	na	86.7	94.6	86.7	135
35-39	na	na	na	na	88.7	94.6	87.6	133
40-44	na	na	na	na	87.4	94.7	86.4	141
45-49	na	na	na	na	89.8	94.2	89.8	141
Education^A								
Primary	82.6	97.3	82.6	27	89.8	97.0	88.7	95
Secondary	87.6	95.2	86.4	369	87.3	93.6	86.2	841
Higher	83.5	91.8	81.8	92	88.0	94.7	86.3	264
Marital Status^A								
Ever married/in union	87.3	98.1	87.3	56	88.9	95.1	88.0	598
Never married/in union	86.5	94.3	85.1	435	86.3	93.1	84.7	606
Men's religion^A								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	86.1	92.0	82.9	138	87.0	93.6	85.4	333
Roman Catholic	84.5	92.7	83.4	74	84.1	93.7	83.2	180
Later Day Saints	88.5	95.6	88.5	112	89.8	94.2	88.6	235
Methodist	(90.6)	(98.7)	(90.6)	51	90.6	94.4	87.7	157
Assembly of God	81.0	95.6	81.0	70	87.1	95.4	86.9	165
Other religion	(90.7)	(98.3)	(89.0)	46	87.1	93.9	86.6	132

Table EQ.4.2M: Perception of a better life (men) (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	
Men's employment status^A								
Work for pay/profit	87.2	96.9	86.2	115	88.6	96.2	88.0	438
Unpaid work	77.2	86.6	77.2	66	86.3	92.3	85.7	208
Unemployed	87.6	96.9	87.2	135	88.1	93.1	86.1	364
Student	88.5	94.4	86.0	167	87.0	94.7	84.6	175
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	84.4	94.0	83.6	80	89.6	94.7	87.4	178
Second	87.9	92.7	86.1	107	89.5	92.5	88.4	272
Middle	93.0	97.1	93.0	97	87.8	94.8	87.3	244
Fourth	82.7	94.4	81.4	101	84.7	93.5	83.5	274
Richest	84.7	95.4	82.8	105	87.1	95.4	85.3	236

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 background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion'; "Incapable/Other/Missing" in "Men's employment status" has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

na: not applicable

11.5 WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Samoa is committed to promoting women's empowerment and gender equality in all aspects of life. It has made great strides in this regard, among which, the most notable is the introduction of an amendment to the constitution guaranteeing a minimum of 10 percent of seats for women in the Parliament. Legislative measures have been passed such as mandating the use of gender-neutral language in all legislations, broadening the definition of rape to include rape in all orifices, by any object and by any person, making available restraining orders for victims of domestic violence irrespective of marital status and abolishing archaic means of obtaining divorce¹⁵⁷.

Despite the progress noted, there remain a number of challenges that continue to impede the full realization of gender equality in the country such as people's continued adherence to harmful social norms towards women, as well as, the lack of technical and financial capacity to formulate and implement gender-related programmes. The Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (MWCSO), as the government's focal point on gender, continue to explore opportunities to mainstream gender in all areas of work of the government.

Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 included a question about employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men age 15-49 years in Tables EQ5.1W and EQ5.1M.

Table EQ. 5.2 presents information on control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earning.

Tables EQ 5.3W and EQ 5.3M show percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 years whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used.

Table EQ 5.4 presents women's control over their earnings and over those of their husbands as a percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years with cash earnings in the last 7 days by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used;

Tables EQ 5.5W and EQ 5.5M present participation in decision making of currently married women and men age 15-49 years by person who usually makes decisions. Tables EQ 5.6W and EQ 5.6M present participation in decision making for both currently married women and men age 15-49 years who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband on five specific kinds of decisions. Tables EQ 5.7W and EQ 5.7M show attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband of women and men age 15-49 years who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI).

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Table EQ 5.8 shows percentage of men age 15-49 years and their attitudes toward a husband's rights when his wife refuses to have sexual intercourse and who consider that a husband has the right to certain behaviour when his wife refuses to have sex with him.

Table EQ 5.9 presents information about the ability of currently married women age 15-49 years to negotiate sexual relations with husband and who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, as well as percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom.

Table EQ 5.10 presents indicators of women's empowerment, for currently married women age 15-49 years who participate in all decision making and percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife-beating by value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, while table EQ 5.11 shows current use of contraception by women's empowerment, for currently married women age 15-49 years by current contraceptive method and by selected indicators of women's status.

Table EQ 5.12 shows mean ideal number of children for women age 15-49 years and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment, while table EQ 5.13 presents reproductive health care by women's empowerment, showing women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth by indicators of women's empowerment

Table EQ 5.1W: Employment and cash earnings of currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who were employed at any time in the last 7 days and percent distribution of currently married women employed in the last 7 days by type of earnings, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Among currently married women:		Percent distribution of currently married women employed by type of earnings					Total	Number of women
	Percentage of currently employed	Number of women	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing/don't know		
Total	21.7	2,567	91.1	2.6	0.8	5.2	0.2	100.0	2,567
Age									
15-19	4.2	63	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	63
20-24	11.8	326	95.6	0.0	2.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	326
25-29	26.3	469	94.4	0.5	1.3	3.9	0.0	100.0	469
30-34	24.2	444	97.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	444
35-39	21.6	405	93.4	0.9	1.4	4.4	0.0	100.0	405
40-44	22.6	445	86.1	4.8	0.3	8.7	0.0	100.0	445
45-49	23.7	415	81.4	8.7	0.5	8.3	1.1	100.0	415

Table EQ.5.1M: Employment and cash earnings of currently married men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the last 7 days and percent distribution of currently married men employed in the last 7 days by type of earnings, according to age, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Among currently married men:		Percent distribution of currently married men employed, by type of earnings				Total	Number of men
	Percentage of currently employed	Number of men	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	Not paid	Missing/don't know		
Total	68.4	574	69.6	2.8	27.4	0.3	100.0	574
Age								
15-24	65.2	55	82.2	2.1	15.7	0.0	100.0	55
25-29	71.4	92	72.7	2.0	25.3	0.0	100.0	92
30-34	71.0	98	73.4	1.7	24.8	0.0	100.0	98
35-39	67.6	103	69.7	3.0	27.3	0.0	100.0	103
40-44	62.2	109	63.2	2.6	34.3	0.0	100.0	109
45-49	71.7	117	63.6	4.6	30.5	1.3	100.0	117

Table EQ. 5.2: Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who received cash earnings for employment in the last 7 days preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used:					Total	Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:					Total	Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	No earnings	Other		More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know		
Total	26.7	59.2	13.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	37.3	18.3	27.5	16.2	0.8	100.0	526
Area													
Urban	19.6	64.2	15.5	0.4	0.3	100.0	35.0	19.9	31.4	12.6	1.1	100.0	172
Rural	30.2	56.8	12.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	38.3	17.5	25.6	18.0	0.6	100.0	354
Region													
Apia Urban Area	19.6	64.2	15.5	0.4	0.3	100.0	35.0	19.9	31.4	12.6	1.1	100.0	172
North West Upolu	28.6	58.6	12.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	34.8	15.1	32.7	17.4	0.0	100.0	192
Rest of Upolu	40.7	44.1	15.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	42.8	22.8	17.2	17.2	0.0	100.0	87
Savaii	22.1	67.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	42.2	17.3	17.1	20.4	2.9	100.0	75
Age													
15-24	(26.3)	(53.8)	(19.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(27.8)	(20.2)	(43.1)	(8.9)	(0.0)	100.0	40
25-29	23.2	58.2	17.5	0.6	0.5	100.0	34.5	26.0	26.5	12.6	0.4	100.0	117
30-34	29.1	60.2	10.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	46.0	10.0	29.5	14.5	0.0	100.0	106
35-39	21.4	66.7	11.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	39.2	12.5	25.6	22.8	0.0	100.0	83
40-44	22.3	64.4	12.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	32.0	17.2	30.0	18.4	2.3	100.0	92
45-49	38.4	49.5	12.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	38.4	23.8	18.2	18.1	1.5	100.0	89
Education^A													
Secondary	26.1	59.2	14.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	31.1	25.3	25.6	16.7	1.3	100.0	254
Higher	27.8	58.5	13.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	43.1	12.0	29.3	15.3	0.3	100.0	264
Women's religion^A													
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	32.5	54.8	12.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	42.7	13.5	25.8	17.6	0.4	100.0	151
Roman Catholic	24.7	58.5	16.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	38.5	17.4	26.5	16.9	0.6	100.0	106
Later Day Saints	18.9	65.3	14.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	24.8	24.0	36.7	13.9	0.6	100.0	85
Methodist	32.9	57.4	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.3	19.9	17.4	12.4	0.0	100.0	57
Assembly of God	23.0	60.2	15.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	27.8	27.4	30.5	14.3	0.0	100.0	55
Other religion	25.7	61.9	12.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	35.1	15.1	28.0	18.7	3.1	100.0	69
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(23.8)	(57.8)	(18.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(41.4)	(17.7)	(25.3)	(15.5)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Second	29.9	56.4	11.3	1.7	0.7	100.0	35.0	26.7	22.5	15.8	0.0	100.0	75
Middle	31.2	50.5	17.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	34.1	19.4	26.4	17.8	2.3	100.0	94
Fourth	26.6	59.8	13.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	39.1	14.6	29.4	16.4	0.5	100.0	126
Richest	24.1	64.5	11.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	37.6	17.0	29.2	15.7	0.6	100.0	191

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table EQ 5.3W: Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who receive husbands cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					Total	Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	No earnings	Other		
Total	26.7	59.2	13.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	526
Area							
Urban	19.6	64.2	15.5	0.4	0.3	100.0	172
Rural	30.2	56.8	12.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	354
Region							
Apia Urban Area	19.6	64.2	15.5	0.4	0.3	100.0	172
North West Upolu	28.6	58.6	12.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	192
Rest of Upolu	40.7	44.1	15.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	87
Savaii	22.1	67.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	75
Age							
15-24	(26.3)	(53.8)	(19.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40
25-29	23.2	58.2	17.5	0.6	0.5	100.0	117
30-34	29.1	60.2	10.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	106
35-39	21.4	66.7	11.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	83
40-44	22.3	64.4	12.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	92
45-49	38.4	49.5	12.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	89
Education^A							
Secondary	26.1	59.2	14.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	254
Higher	27.8	58.5	13.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	264
Women's religion^A							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	32.5	54.8	12.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	151
Roman Catholic	24.7	58.5	16.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	106
Later Day Saints	18.9	65.3	14.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	85
Methodist	32.9	57.4	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	57
Assembly of God	23.0	60.2	15.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	55
Other religion	30.4	57.9	11.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	74
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(22.8)	(58.6)	(18.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Second	29.9	56.4	11.3	1.7	0.7	100.0	75
Middle	31.2	50.3	17.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	94
Fourth	29.4	57.2	13.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	126
Richest	22.3	66.1	11.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	191

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table EQ 5.3M: Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 years who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 years whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:				Total	Number of men
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	No earnings		
Total	14.8	59.8	23.9	1.4	100.0	289
Area						
Urban	14.3	59.6	22.8	3.3	100.0	83
Rural	15.0	59.9	24.4	0.6	100.0	206
Region						
Apia Urban Area	14.3	59.6	22.8	3.3	100.0	83
North West Upolu	16.7	59.9	22.3	1.1	100.0	123
Rest of Upolu	(17.4)	(59.6)	(23.1)	(0.0)	100.0	44
Savaai	(6.8)	(60.5)	(32.7)	(0.0)	100.0	39
Age						
15-24	(19.6)	(32.1)	(48.3)	(0.0)	100.0	31
25-29	(23.5)	(50.9)	(24.2)	(1.4)	100.0	49
30-34	14.1	60.5	24.2	1.2	100.0	53
35-39	13.9	60.8	25.3	0.0	100.0	51
40-44	8.5	59.5	30.0	2.0	100.0	46
45-49	13.4	70.2	14.7	1.7	100.0	59
Education^A						
Secondary	17.1	52.9	28.5	1.4	100.0	175
Higher	10.3	70.1	18.6	1.0	100.0	93
Men's religion^A						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	6.7	71.0	21.3	1.0	100.0	70
Roman Catholic	(11.8)	(44.0)	(39.5)	(4.8)	100.0	54
Later Day Saints	(14.0)	(58.4)	(27.5)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Methodist	(43.6)	(39.3)	(17.1)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Assembly of God	(11.3)	(69.2)	(18.1)	(1.5)	100.0	53
Other religion	(15.2)	(67.2)	(17.6)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(11.1)	(57.2)	(31.7)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Second	23.3	49.5	25.9	1.2	100.0	56
Middle	11.7	65.6	22.7	0.0	100.0	62
Fourth	11.6	64.9	21.5	1.9	100.0	78
Richest	15.5	59.0	22.7	2.8	100.0	63

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Primary' and 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' and; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table EQ 5.4: Women's control over their earnings and over those of their husbands

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years with cash earnings in the last 7 days by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used; and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, by relation between wife's and husband's cash earnings, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

Woman's earnings relative to husband's earnings	Person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used:						Number of women with cash earnings	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					Number of women whose husband has cash earnings	
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Some-one else	Other	Total		Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	No earnings	Others		Total
Total^A	31.4	55.1	13.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	560	26.8	58.1	14.3	0.7	0.1	100.0	560
More than husband	52.5	36.0	10.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	196	43.8	42.5	12.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	196
Less than husband	31.2	40.2	28.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	96	25.7	47.7	26.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	96
Same as husband	13.9	73.7	12.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	144	11.1	76.2	12.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	144
Husband has no cash earnings or did not work	10.3	86.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	85	12.7	84.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	85

A Includes cases where a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband

Table EQ 5.5W: Participation in decision making (women)

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by person who usually makes decisions, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	No earnings	Someone else	Other	Total	Number of currently married women
Own health care		26.0	58.3	15.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,567
Major household purchases		10.7	66.8	20.6	1.7	0.2	100.0	2,567
Purchases of daily household needs		30.7	55.1	13.3	0.8	0.1	100.0	2,567
Visits to her family or relatives		15.7	64.9	18.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	2,567
What to do with the money husband earns		26.4	54.1	18.3	0.8	0.5	100.0	2,567

Table EQ 5.5M: Participation in decision making (men)

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 years by person who usually makes decisions, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	No earnings	Someone else	Other	Total	Number of currently married men
Man's own health care	16.5	59.7	23.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	574
Major household purchases	13.8	60.8	25.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	574
Purchases of daily household needs	11.9	57.2	30.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	574
Visits to his family or relatives	14.6	60.5	24.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	574
What to do with the money wife earns	14.4	57.0	27.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	574

Table EQ 5.6W: Women's participation in decision making (women)

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband on five specific kinds of decisions, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Specific decisions					Percentage who participate in all five decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the five decisions	Number of currently married women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases of daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives	What to do with the money the husband earns			
Total	26.0	10.7	30.7	15.7	26.4	6.7	54.4	2,567
Area								
Urban	26.5	10.8	26.6	13.5	23.3	6.0	58.4	442
Rural	25.9	10.7	31.5	16.2	27.0	6.8	53.6	2,125
Region								
Apia Urban Area	26.5	10.8	26.6	13.5	23.3	6.0	58.4	442
North West Upolu	26.0	9.3	30.8	16.2	24.9	6.1	54.4	946
Rest of Upolu	30.1	12.5	40.0	19.9	31.5	7.5	43.9	620
Savaii	21.1	11.1	23.3	12.2	25.5	7.1	62.9	559
Age								
15-19	25.0	3.6	27.4	7.4	27.2	2.2	60.4	63
20-24	18.1	6.8	24.5	10.8	22.1	3.5	60.8	326
25-29	27.2	11.9	31.7	17.0	28.6	7.2	54.1	469
30-34	28.0	10.7	32.0	15.0	26.4	6.3	54.4	444
35-39	25.9	10.2	28.8	16.7	25.2	6.1	54.2	405
40-44	25.0	10.1	30.5	16.1	23.4	5.8	53.3	445
45-49	30.0	14.8	35.4	18.8	31.3	10.9	50.1	415
Education^A								
Primary	24.5	21.8	22.5	13.0	22.9	8.3	62.1	73
Secondary	26.5	9.9	32.1	16.5	26.7	6.5	52.9	1,837
Higher	24.9	11.4	27.6	13.8	25.7	6.6	58.0	648
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A								
Has functional difficulty	(10.2)	(6.2)	(37.7)	(9.7)	(17.9)	(0.0)	(57.3)	31
Has no functional difficulty	26.2	10.8	30.6	15.9	26.5	6.7	54.3	2,515
Women's religion^A								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	26.6	14.2	31.3	17.5	28.5	9.4	54.9	643
Roman Catholic	30.1	10.8	36.4	17.7	28.4	7.1	48.5	430
Later Day Saints	25.9	9.6	27.9	12.9	23.4	4.8	57.1	485
Methodist	24.6	8.0	27.6	15.5	28.7	3.5	51.9	316
Assembly of God	23.4	9.4	30.3	14.0	26.1	6.3	56.7	378
Other religion	24.1	9.5	29.2	16.2	22.2	6.8	57.2	311
Women's employment status^A								
Work for pay/profit	26.9	12.5	28.5	17.9	26.8	8.8	57.3	523
Unpaid work	(25.2)	(14.1)	(44.8)	(18.9)	(26.9)	(5.4)	(42.4)	34
Unemployed	25.8	10.2	31.0	15.3	26.5	6.2	53.7	1,964
Student	(29.3)	(8.8)	(33.8)	(3.2)	(15.9)	(0.0)	(54.0)	36

Table EQ 5.6W: Women's participation in decision making (women) (Continued)

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband on five specific kinds of decisions, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Specific decisions					Percentage who participate in all five decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the five decisions	Number of currently married women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases of daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives	What to do with the money the husband earns			
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	23.5	6.8	28.3	14.6	23.2	3.8	55.9	553
Second	30.5	11.3	31.9	16.5	26.8	7.3	52.6	517
Middle	28.9	11.4	35.8	17.1	29.1	8.4	51.6	506
Fourth	22.8	12.6	28.3	16.2	28.1	7.5	54.3	518
Richest	24.5	11.8	29.1	14.3	24.7	6.6	57.6	474
<p>A A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', "Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employments status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.</p> <p>() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases</p>								

Table EQ 5.6M: Men's participation in decision making (men)

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 years who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife on five specific kinds of decisions, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Specific decisions					Percentage who participate in all five decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the five decisions	Number of currently married men
	Men's own health care	Making major household purchases	Purchases of daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives	What to do with the money wife earns			
Total	16.5	13.8	11.9	14.6	14.4	7.1	74.4	574
Area								
Urban	10.6	12.7	9.9	9.3	11.8	6.9	82.3	115
Rural	18.0	14.1	12.4	15.9	15.1	7.1	72.5	459
Region								
Apia Urban Area	10.6	12.7	9.9	9.3	11.8	6.9	82.3	115
North West Upolu	24.1	18.0	15.8	21.1	19.8	10.5	66.2	211
Rest of Upolu	19.3	15.3	12.3	16.7	15.3	4.7	66.3	127
Savaii	5.9	6.1	6.8	6.1	6.8	3.9	89.8	121
Age								
15-24	14.5	15.9	15.9	28.9	17.2	9.9	59.6	55
25-29	18.1	13.1	11.6	18.6	15.5	8.9	72.9	92
30-34	19.2	13.1	7.4	11.9	14.2	5.5	74.3	98
35-39	22.5	18.8	18.5	18.6	21.4	10.9	70.5	103
40-44	12.2	9.3	9.7	10.5	9.8	4.6	82.4	109
45-49	12.6	13.7	10.5	7.4	10.8	4.6	78.8	117
Education^A								
Primary	(9.8)	(4.0)	(6.6)	(10.2)	(12.0)	(1.8)	(85.4)	43
Secondary	20.3	16.8	14.6	18.0	17.1	8.6	68.7	392
Higher	7.0	8.5	6.2	6.6	7.7	4.4	88.0	136
Men's religion^A								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	11.5	9.0	7.6	12.1	6.9	3.8	82.5	146
Roman Catholic	13.8	17.6	12.4	17.1	14.6	7.5	72.1	85
Later Day Saints	12.8	10.6	11.5	10.3	14.3	7.0	79.7	103
Methodist	31.5	22.1	22.7	17.3	34.8	12.9	56.0	77
Assembly of God	18.5	13.1	6.8	14.3	10.7	4.0	73.8	94
Other religion	16.5	15.9	16.4	21.1	13.1	11.6	73.5	68
Men's employment status^A								
Work for pay/profit	18.0	16.2	12.3	16.6	15.1	7.2	72.1	283
Unpaid work	12.7	12.7	8.5	10.6	9.2	7.0	83.2	109
Unemployed	17.4	11.4	14.4	14.9	17.7	7.5	70.9	170

Table EQ 5.6M: Men's participation in decision making (men) (Continued)

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 years who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife on five specific kinds of decisions, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Specific decisions					Percentage who participate in all five decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the five decisions	Number of currently married men
	Men's own health care	Making major household purchases	Purchases of daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives	What to do with the money wife earns			
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	12.3	6.2	9.0	13.7	10.0	4.8	78.4	92
Second	18.8	13.3	9.8	12.9	20.2	7.2	73.2	126
Middle	17.4	16.2	13.3	17.9	16.7	8.3	73.1	122
Fourth	18.8	17.6	15.5	13.1	12.1	7.5	72.6	141
Richest	12.7	13.0	10.7	15.8	11.6	7.0	76.8	93

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', "Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Men's religion' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Men's employments status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table EQ 5.7W: Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband (women)

Percentage distribution of women age 15-49 years who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Wife is justified in refusing to have sexual inter- course with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women					Wife is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI					Number of women
	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know	Missing	Total	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know	Missing	Total	
Total	69.6	22.0	8.0	0.4	100.0	60.6	30.8	8.3	0.4	100.0	4,139
Area											
Urban	68.9	24.5	6.5	0.2	100.0	62.2	31.9	5.6	0.2	100.0	849
Rural	69.8	21.3	8.4	0.5	100.0	60.1	30.5	8.9	0.5	100.0	3,290
Region											
Apia Urban Area	68.9	24.5	6.5	0.2	100.0	62.2	31.9	5.6	0.2	100.0	849
North West Upolu	74.4	18.6	6.4	0.6	100.0	64.0	28.5	7.0	0.5	100.0	1,471
Rest of Upolu	65.0	23.7	10.9	0.4	100.0	54.5	34.2	10.7	0.6	100.0	942
Savaii	67.5	23.3	9.0	0.2	100.0	59.7	29.8	10.3	0.3	100.0	878
Age											
15-19	48.1	23.6	27.1	1.2	100.0	41.4	31.4	26.1	1.1	100.0	806
15-17	42.3	23.9	32.4	1.3	100.0	34.8	32.7	30.7	1.8	100.0	479
18-19	56.5	23.0	19.4	1.1	100.0	51.2	29.4	19.4	0.0	100.0	327
20-24	68.2	24.1	7.1	0.6	100.0	60.4	31.4	7.7	0.5	100.0	732
25-29	76.6	21.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	66.9	30.2	2.7	0.2	100.0	611
30-34	77.8	19.1	3.1	0.0	100.0	68.8	28.6	2.5	0.1	100.0	522
35-39	77.6	21.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	67.7	29.5	2.7	0.0	100.0	463
40-44	75.2	23.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	63.0	32.6	3.9	0.5	100.0	518
45-49	76.7	20.2	2.8	0.4	100.0	66.2	31.1	2.6	0.1	100.0	485
Education^A											
Primary	53.0	30.6	16.4	0.0	100.0	42.3	37.0	19.4	1.2	100.0	110
Secondary	68.8	21.7	9.1	0.4	100.0	60.2	30.2	9.2	0.5	100.0	2,861
Higher	73.8	21.5	4.4	0.3	100.0	63.7	31.3	4.7	0.3	100.0	1,149
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A											
Has functional difficulty	60.5	19.3	20.2	0.0	100.0	55.1	24.1	20.8	0.0	100.0	59
Has no functional difficulty	73.5	21.7	4.6	0.2	100.0	64.1	30.6	5.0	0.2	100.0	3,597
Women's religion^A											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	66.2	25.4	7.8	0.6	100.0	58.6	33.6	7.6	0.3	100.0	1,093
Roman Catholic	72.9	18.6	8.1	0.4	100.0	64.3	27.9	7.1	0.7	100.0	681
Later Day Saints	74.6	17.7	7.6	0.0	100.0	66.4	27.0	6.4	0.3	100.0	749
Methodist	69.7	21.4	8.5	0.4	100.0	61.1	27.7	10.7	0.5	100.0	514
Assembly of God	66.0	24.9	8.9	0.2	100.0	54.4	35.9	9.2	0.5	100.0	592
Other religion	69.1	22.7	7.5	0.7	100.0	57.6	31.3	10.7	0.4	100.0	503

Table EQ 5.7W: Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband (women) (Continued)

Percentage distribution of women age 15-49 years who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women					Wife is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI					Number of women
	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know	Missing	Total	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know	Missing	Total	
Women's employment status											
Work for pay/profit	78.2	19.4	2.0	0.4	100.0	69.5	28.0	2.1	0.4	100.0	842
Unpaid work	72.6	26.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	68.3	28.7	3.0	0.0	100.0	50
Unemployed	72.2	21.8	5.7	0.2	100.0	62.3	31.3	6.1	0.3	100.0	2,582
Student	48.0	25.6	25.5	0.9	100.0	41.8	32.1	25.0	1.1	100.0	640
Incapable/other/missing	(62.9)	(16.9)	(15.3)	(4.9)	100.0	(44.5)	(40.1)	(15.5)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	71.0	21.3	7.7	0.0	100.0	59.9	29.6	10.2	0.2	100.0	800
Second	71.9	18.1	9.7	0.4	100.0	58.7	31.2	9.3	0.8	100.0	790
Middle	70.8	21.1	7.1	1.0	100.0	63.2	28.8	7.1	0.9	100.0	831
Fourth	65.7	25.5	8.3	0.5	100.0	60.0	31.8	8.2	0.1	100.0	836
Richest	69.1	23.5	7.3	0.2	100.0	60.9	32.3	6.7	0.1	100.0	882
<p>A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.</p> <p>() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases</p>											

Table EQ 5.7M: Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women					Wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women					Number of women
	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know	Missing	Total	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know	Missing	Total	
Total	75.9	22.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	73.3	24.6	2.1	0.0	100.0	1,204
Area											
Urban	70.6	24.8	4.6	0.0	100.0	70.1	26.2	3.6	0.1	100.0	246
Rural	77.3	21.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	74.1	24.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	958
Region											
Apia Urban Area	70.6	24.8	4.6	0.0	100.0	70.1	26.2	3.6	0.1	100.0	246
North West Upolu	76.9	22.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	74.5	23.8	1.7	0.0	100.0	435
Rest of Upolu	69.1	29.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	65.0	31.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	275
Savaii	87.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.4	16.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	248
Age											
15-19	66.9	27.2	5.8	0.0	100.0	64.5	29.2	6.3	0.0	100.0	273
15-17	63.0	29.0	8.1	0.0	100.0	58.9	32.0	9.1	0.0	100.0	157
18-19	72.3	24.9	2.8	0.0	100.0	72.1	25.3	2.6	0.0	100.0	116
20-24	79.3	20.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	77.3	20.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	217
25-29	82.2	17.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	80.3	18.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	164
30-34	82.0	16.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	78.4	20.1	1.2	0.2	100.0	135
35-39	80.9	19.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.4	27.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	133
40-44	75.8	23.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	76.7	23.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	141
45-49	70.5	29.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	68.5	31.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	141
Education^A											
Primary	69.3	28.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	69.1	25.6	5.3	0.0	100.0	95
Secondary	75.9	21.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	73.1	24.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	841
Higher	78.6	21.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	75.6	23.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	264
Men's religion^A											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	71.7	26.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	69.9	28.7	1.3	0.1	100.0	333
Roman Catholic	62.2	35.5	2.3	0.0	100.0	61.1	37.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	180
Later Day Saints	82.8	14.1	3.1	0.0	100.0	80.1	14.9	4.9	0.0	100.0	235
Methodist	73.8	25.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	68.4	30.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	157
Assembly of God	86.8	12.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	84.3	15.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	165
Other religion	81.7	16.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	77.9	19.1	3.0	0.0	100.0	132

Table EQ 5.7M: Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband (men) (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women					Wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women					Number of women
	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know	Missing	Total	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know	Missing	Total	
Men's employment status^A											
Work for pay/profit	73.2	26.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	70.6	28.7	0.6	0.1	100.0	438
Unpaid work	82.3	17.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	81.1	16.9	2.0	0.0	100.0	208
Unemployed	79.7	18.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	74.6	22.6	2.8	0.0	100.0	364
Student	68.5	26.0	5.4	0.0	100.0	67.4	27.7	4.9	0.0	100.0	175
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	82.0	15.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	77.4	18.4	4.2	0.0	100.0	178
Second	83.3	15.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	78.9	18.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	272
Middle	76.4	22.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	75.0	23.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	244
Fourth	67.9	29.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	67.0	31.3	1.6	0.1	100.0	274
Richest	71.6	26.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	69.2	28.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	236

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Men's religion' and 'Incapable/other/Missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table EQ 5.8: Men's attitude toward a husband's rights when his wife refuses to have sexual intercourse

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who consider that a husband has the right to certain behaviour when his wife refuses to have sex with him when he wants, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	When a woman refuses to have sex with her husband he has the right to:					Percentage who agree with all of the specified reasons	Percentage who agree with none of the specified reasons	Number of men
	Get angry and reprimand her	Refuse her financial support	Use force to have sex	Have sex with another woman				
Total	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	97.5	974	
Area								
Urban	4.8	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	94.8	206	
Rural	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	98.3	768	
Region								
Apia Urban Area	4.8	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	94.8	206	
North West Upolu	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	97.6	364	
Rest of Upolu	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	213	
Savaii	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	98.6	191	
Age								
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	205	
15-17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	113	
18-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92	
20-24	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.7	171	
25-29	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.2	136	
30-34	1.4	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	97.2	108	
35-39	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.1	117	
40-44	2.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.1	118	
45-49	5.5	0.7	4.5	1.5	0.7	91.6	120	
Education^A								
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64	
Secondary	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	97.3	674	
Higher	2.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	97.6	234	
Men's religion^A								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.33	0.0	99.0	274	
Roman Catholic	3.8	1.4	1.8	0.00	0.0	95.2	144	
Later Day Saints	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.00	0.0	98.4	176	
Methodist	3.1	1.2	0.6	0.62	0.6	96.3	140	
Assembly of God	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.00	0.0	97.6	128	
Other religion	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.00	0.0	96.9	110	
Men's employment status^A								
Work for pay/profit	2.5	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	96.5	384	
Unpaid work	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	127	
Unemployed	2.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	97.2	311	
Student	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	137	

Table EQ 5.8: Men's attitude toward a husband's rights when his wife refuses to have sexual intercourse (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who consider that a husband has the right to certain behaviour when his wife refuses to have sex with him when he wants, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	When a woman refuses to have sex with her husband he has the right to:				Percentage who agree with all of the specified reasons	Percentage who agree with none of the specified reasons	Number of men
	Get angry and reprimand her	Refuse her financial support	Use force to have sex	Have sex with another woman			
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.5	126
Second	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	99.6	215
Middle	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.4	194
Fourth	2.5	0.6	0.0		0.0	96.9	234
Richest	3.3	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	96.4	205

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'No religion' in 'Men's religion'; 'Incapable/other/Missing' in 'Men's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table EQ 5.9: Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom	Number of women
Total	81.9	74.3	2,567
Area			
Urban	80.1	73.3	442
Rural	82.3	74.5	2,125
Region			
Apia Urban Area	80.1	73.3	442
North West Upolu	82.5	75.6	946
Rest of Upolu	82.3	69.8	620
Savaii	81.9	77.8	559
Age			
15-19	80.4	69.5	63
20-24	81.0	77.9	326
25-29	80.5	73.4	469
30-34	82.8	75.4	444
35-39	83.8	76.1	405
40-44	82.2	72.3	445
45-49	81.5	72.4	415
Education^A			
Primary	76.6	61.8	73
Secondary	81.8	73.9	1,837
Higher	83.0	76.9	648
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A			
Has functional difficulty	(87.1)	(73.6)	31
Has no functional difficulty	81.9	74.4	2,515
Women's religion^A			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	81.8	73.5	643
Roman Catholic	79.9	72.8	430
Later Day Saints	84.4	78.2	485
Methodist	84.4	74.3	316
Assembly of God	78.4	72.0	378
Other religion	82.5	74.2	311
Women's employment status^A			
Work for pay/profit	84.8	78.7	523
Unpaid work	84.9	68.0	34
Unemployed	80.9	73.3	1,964
Student	92.1	75.5	36
Wealth index quintile			
Lowest	80.0	74.0	553
Second	82.5	76.1	517
Middle	85.0	75.0	506
Fourth	81.1	70.7	518
Highest	81.0	76.0	474

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Functional difficulties (18-49 years)'; 'No religion' in 'Women's religion'; 'Incapable/other/Missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table EQ 5.10: Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who participate in all decision making and percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife-beating by value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

Empowerment indicator	Percentage who participate in all decision making	Percentage who disagree with all the reasons justifying wife beating	Percentage who agree with all the reasons for refusing sexual intercourse with husband	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate^A				
0	na	66.9	85.3	1396
1-2	na	51.0	87.4	720
3-4	na	46.9	89.1	280
5	100.0	59.7	89.8	171
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified^B				
0	6.6	na	84.0	1534
1-2	5.1	na	90.9	700
3-4	9.9	na	89.8	334
5	-	-	-	0

A See Table EQ.5.8 for the list of reasons
 B See Table PR.8.1W for the list of decisions
 na: not applicable

Table EQ 5.11: Current use of contraception by women's empowerment

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by current contraceptive method^E by selected indicators of women's status, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

Empowerment indicator	Modern methods										Number of women
	Any method	Any modern method ^A	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Temporary modern female methods ^B	Male condom	Any traditional method	Missing	Not currently using	Total	
Number of decisions in which women participate^C											
0	17.6	17.0	2.8	0.0	14.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	82.4	100.0	1,396
1-2	16.3	15.5	3.5	0.0	11.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	83.7	100.0	720
3-4	14.1	12.3	1.6	0.0	10.5	0.2	1.7	0.0	85.9	100.0	280
5	14.8	13.6	0.6	0.0	12.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	85.2	100.0	171
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified^D											
0	16.6	16.0	3.1	0.0	12.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	83.4	100.0	1,534
1-2	18.0	16.8	2.5	0.0	14.1	0.2	0.8	0.3	82.0	100.0	700
3-4	13.9	13.5	1.4	0.0	11.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	86.1	100.0	334
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	0

A Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods
 B Pill, IUD, injectables, implants, female condom, emergency contraception, rhythm method, lactational amenorrhea method, and other modern methods
 C See Table EQ.5.8 for the list of reasons
 D See Table PR.8.1W for the list of decisions
 E If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

Table EQ 5.12: Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment

Mean ideal number of children for women age 15-49 years, and percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years with an unmet need for family planning by indicators of women's empowerment, Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20

Empowerment indicator	Mean ideal number of children ^A	Number of women	Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning ^B			Number of currently married women
			For spacing	For limiting	Total	
Total	2.3	4,139	19.4	19.5	38.9	2,567
Number of decisions in which women participate^C						
0	1.8	2,968	20.7	18.2	38.9	1,396
1-2	3.4	720	18.7	20.0	38.7	720
3-4	3.7	280	18.7	23.9	42.5	280
5	3.5	171	12.8	21.3	34.1	171
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified^D						
0	2.1	2,710	19.7	19.2	38.9	1,534
1-2	2.6	975	19.0	19.5	38.5	700
3-4	2.9	454	18.5	21.1	39.6	334
5	-	-	-	-	-	0

A Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses
 B Figures for unmet need correspond to the revised definition described in Bradley et al., 2012
 C See Table EQ.5.8 for the list of reasons
 D See Table PR.8.1W for the list of decisions

Table EQ 5.13: Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth by indicators of women's empowerment, Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20

Empowerment indicator	Percentage receiving ante-natal care from a skilled provider ^A	Percentage receiving delivery care from a skilled provider ^A	Percentage with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ^B	Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years
Total	94.1	88.9	82.7	1,032
Number of decisions in which women participate^C				
0	93.6	89.4	82.7	644
1-2	94.5	86.4	80.7	259
3-4	94.4	92.0	83.6	92
5	(100.0)	(91.1)	(95.7)	37
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified^D				
0	93.7	89.1	82.8	635
1-2	93.6	88.8	80.5	263
3-4	96.8	88.1	86.8	134
5	-	-	-	0

A 'Skilled provider' includes doctor, nurse, midwife, or auxiliary nurse/midwife
 B Includes women who received a postnatal checkup from a doctor, nurse, midwife, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant (TBA) in the first two days after the birth. Includes women who gave birth in a health facility and those who did not give birth in a health facility.
 C See Table EQ.5.8 for the list of reasons
 D See Table PR.8.1W for the list of decisions
 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases



12. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

*11 year Siumo posing with her parents.
Photo: © UNICEF Pacific/2019/Stephen*

Domestic violence (DV) is a problem that affects one's health, economy, education and human development, and above all, human rights. The term 'domestic' includes violence perpetrated by an intimate partner and by other family members, wherever this violence takes place and in whatever form¹⁵⁸. Violence against women and girls is one of the most pervasive human rights violations and has devastating effects in the world.

The global dimensions of this type of violence are alarming, despite the existence of international conventions that seek to protect women's rights, such as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women¹⁵⁹. According to UN Women, in 2018, one of five women less than 50 years old experienced physical or sexual violence by their intimate partner within a 12-month period¹⁶⁰.

Violence against women and girls is a barrier to respecting human rights and realizing the Sustainable Development Goals of which, SDG 5 target 5.2 is "Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation." It is also widely recognized that violence against women is a challenge to women's participation in development and peace¹⁶¹. Countries cannot develop if women are not given equal opportunity to participate in their society. In other cases, the data on socio-economic and health costs of violence clearly demonstrate that violence against women undermine human and economic development.

Legislation on violence against women and girls, policies and measures

In Samoa, the Family Safety Act¹⁶² was enacted in 2013 and the establishment of the Family Court under the Family Court Act 2014¹⁶³. The Family Court as a division of the District Court provide protection and recourse for victims/survivors of family violence. The Family Safety Act 2013 also introduced protection orders which the victims can apply for against perpetrators of violence. Between 2013 and 2018 there were 379 interim protection orders lodged with approximately 82 percentage made permanent (Samoa 6th CEDAW report, 2018). More importantly, the Family Court Act 2014 empowers the Court to use alternative dispute resolution to respond to family violence cases and substituting for formal judicial sentencing. In some incidences survivor does not want the husband to be imprisoned in this case the court will order a Family Group Conference (FGC) for defendants who plead guilty to domestic violence charges. The FGC may involve the offender's family, village matai and church leaders and focuses on the offender acknowledging the offending, the causes of the offending and finding ways to make amends with the assistance of his family unit. Upon completion of the FGC recommendations are made to the court on the way forward for the offender usually includes a referral to a perpetrator rehabilitation program.

158 UNICEF Office of Research- Innocenti, 2000. Domestic Violence against women and girls, Innocenti Digest No. 6. <https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/213-domestic-violence-against-women-and-girls.html>.

159 <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women>.

160 <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2018/2/press-release-launch-of-sdg-monitoring-report-gender-equality-in-the-2030-agenda>.

161 New York, 22 Nov 2017. United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/fr/home/news-centre/news/2017/elimination-de-la-violence-a-l-egard-des-femmes.html>.

162 https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CRC/Shared%20Documents/WSM/INT_CRC_ADR_WSM_17103_E.pdf

163 <https://www.mjca.gov.ws/index.php/services/courts-division/courts-general-information>

The National Family Safety Policy has been developed and while still in draft form has been used by the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development to work towards an integrated approach to prevention, early intervention and response to domestic and family violence, including children. The National Interagency Essential Services Guide (IESG) was developed in consultation with stakeholders to guide all service providers working in the field of child protection and GBV early intervention and responses.

Government of Samoa through MWCSO continues to support Partnership with the Sui Tamaitai and Sui o Nuu Network in the villages. They are the Government entry point and direct connection to the villages. These representatives support village mobilization towards prevention and responding to incidents of violence at the village level. In villages where these representatives have been very proactive, some significant changes have occurred as a result of their advocacy & prevention work. Including village bylaws that further support prevention, early intervention and response to family violence.

Government of Samoa also supports Districts/Village led initiatives as well as faith based led programs looking at the root causes and consequences of family violence. This approach looks at scaling up prevention efforts in response to family violence in Samoa. The District Development Planning (DDP) program which was rolled out in 2017 has Ending Violence as a key component. It provides the opportunity for community leaders to discuss the issues and most importantly, determine what their role is in eliminating violence. For example each year as part of the 16 Days of Activism against Violence Campaign the MWCSO and its partners carry out their Safer Families, Safe Villages that is a village-led initiative to highlight awareness of domestic violence in communities with objectives such as changing mindsets and zero tolerance (MWCSO Annual Report 2018/19). While many government bodies and civil society organizations have devoted their efforts to addressing GBV and family violence, the incidences of GBV, violence and abuse of children and intimate partner violence remain a grave concern. New and innovative approaches are being developed to better address family violence and to change attitudes and behaviour of all age groups and gender. The challenge remains very real and requires more targeted and strategic action¹⁶⁴.

Government of Samoa through the Law and Justice Sector have implemented the Rights, Empowerment and Cohesion (REACH) community outreach program, (with assistance from UN partners), which aims to enhance citizen access to justice, government and women's services for rural, maritime and otherwise remote areas in Samoa. The pilot program involved mobile delivery of awareness raising of citizens' rights and gender equality, and services including explaining the review of family laws by the Law Reform Commission, adoption issues, programs for vendors and youth run by MWCSO, and mentoring from the Samoa Umbrella for Non-Government Organisations.

With the assistance of donor partners the capacity building and training workshops for a wide variety of Ministries, such as for police officers, members of government ministries and NGOs on different areas of the legal and social system to respond

164 https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26429Samoa_Samos2ndVNR2020reduced.pdf

to domestic/family violence, including applying for protection orders and referral systems for survivors of violence, handling complaints.

The National Gender Equality Policy first developed in 2016, is currently undergoing a review and development of a new policy for the next 10 years. This is an important national document as the root of Domestic/ Family violence and Gender Based Violence is found in inequities in behaviour, attitudes social norms. In addition, the Child Care and Protection Policy has been completed and is being prepared for Cabinet at the writing of this document with the aim of launching within six months together with the Draft Child Care and Protection Bill.

12.1 METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

The Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20 collected data on DV by including a series of questions that were developed for the domestic violence module of the DHS¹⁶⁵. The objective of the domestic violence module is to measure the prevalence of physical, sexual and emotional violence against women and girls who are, or ever were, married or even who are, or ever have been, living with a man in an intimate relationship. The module also measures the prevalence of physical or sexual violence by perpetrators who are not spouses or cohabiting partners among women, regardless if they have or have not ever been married, since they were 15 years of age.

Only one eligible woman age 15-49 years from each household was selected for the survey. As a result of the sensitive nature of the questions, it was very important to ensure that all responses were kept confidential and the process complied with ethical guidelines. A protection protocol/support plan was adopted to ensure confidentiality and safety, reduce any possible distress caused to the participants, and ensure that interviewers are trained to refer women who request assistance to available service providers including health, police, legal, social and community services¹⁶⁶.

Selected women who are, or ever were, married or even who are, or ever have been, living with a man in an intimate relationship were asked questions on emotional, physical and sexual violence from the DV module. Participating women received questions on physical or sexual violence since they were 15 years old, by perpetrators who they were not married to or living together with a man in an intimate relationship.

In the Samoa DHS-MICS, physical violence refers to any act or conduct which cause bodily pain, harm or danger to life and impair the health of a person. The specific acts that were asked about included pushing, throwing an object at the woman, smacking or slapping, twisting of the arm, pulling of the hair, punching

165 See: <https://www.dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-dhsqm-dhs-questionnaires-and-manuals.cfm>

166 A protection protocol/support plan for the survey was developed in line with the ethical and safety recommendations that were developed for the WHO Multi-country Study methodology on "Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women".

with a fist or an object, kicking, dragging on the floor, strangling, burning, attacking with a knife, a firearm or any other weapon.

Sexual violence refers to any conduct of a sexual nature that abuse, humiliates, degrades or otherwise violate the dignity of a person. The acts that were asked in the questions included sexual violence through threats, intimidation or by any forceful method, including physical, which a woman did not consent to.

Emotional violence refers to a pattern of degrading and humiliating conducts towards a person in a manner to intimidate or harass under threats, verbal abuse, or constant humiliation. The questions asked on emotional violence included whether the woman was humiliated either verbally or physically in front of other people; threatened to hurt or do harm to the woman or to someone close to her or even insulting or belittling her.

All survey team members, including other key survey personnel as well as both male and female field staff, received an overview of the objectives of the module and why special measures must be adopted.

Only female interviewers and team leaders, who comprised of both males and females, received in-depth training for four days on security measures covering the following:

- a) Obtaining additional informed consent specifically for the domestic violence module;
- b) Knowing different techniques to use in order to ask questions in a sensible way (keeping in mind the potential negative impact of the questions on the interviewee);
- c) Strategies to ensure privacy and confidentiality (conducting the interview in a private space/location and sensibly manage interruptions);
- d) How to refer any interviewee who is at risk to support services; and
- e) How to emotionally prepare oneself for this work (training included discussion to ensure data collectors' own perceptions and attitudes towards domestic violence do not influence the results).

A referral checklist was used at the end of each domestic violence interview to ensure appropriate support was provided to the interviewee. These measures were put in place to ensure women's safety and the ethical implementation of the domestic violence module, and at maximizing the disclosure of actual violence.

Table DV.1.0 present the composition of respondents to the DV questionnaire. A total of 2,130 women age 15-49 years were interviewed for DV of which 1,536 are, or ever were, married or who are, or ever have been, living with a man in an intimate relationship.

Table DV.1.0: Composition of respondents for the DV module

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years who completed the domestic violence module by selected characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Women			Ever-married women		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Un-weighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Un-weighted number
Total	100.0	3,667	2,130	100.0	2,417	1,536
Area						
Urban	21.3	781	599	17.6	425	372
Rural	78.7	2,886	1,531	82.4	1,992	1,164
Region						
Apia Urban Area	21.3	781	599	17.6	425	372
North West Upolu	34.9	1,281	585	36.2	875	445
Rest of Upolu	22.8	836	431	24.8	599	331
Savaii	21.0	768	515	21.5	519	388
Age						
15-19	17.9	656	306	1.6	39	20
20-24	17.8	654	320	11.4	275	146
25-29	14.6	535	315	17.4	420	261
30-34	12.4	455	332	17.1	413	304
35-39	11.6	425	290	16.5	398	278
40-44	12.8	470	300	18.4	444	280
45-49	12.9	472	267	17.7	428	247
Education						
Pre-primary or none	0.6	22	9	0.3	8	4
Primary	2.1	77	54	2.4	58	43
Secondary	70.0	2,567	1,457	73.5	1,777	1,092
Higher	27.3	999	608	23.8	574	396
Special Needs Education	0.1	2	2	0.0	1	1
Marital status						
Never married	33.9	1,242	592	-	-	-
Married or living together	63.2	2,319	1,469	95.9	2,319	1,469
Divorced/separated/widowed	2.7	98	67	4.1	98	67
No response	0.2	8	2	-	-	-
Women's employment status						
Work for pay/profit	19.9	728	468	20.3	491	350
Unpaid work	1.4	52	30	1.7	42	23
Unemployed	63.4	2,325	1,359	76.3	1,845	1,134
Student	14.7	540	263	1.4	34	25
Incapable	0.5	18	8	0.1	3	3
Other/missing	0.1	4	2	0.1	2	1
Number of living children						
0	33.7	1,236	604	8.2	197	118
1-2	22.0	808	488	26.4	638	400
3-4	22.8	835	548	33.3	805	533
5+	21.5	787	490	32.1	777	485
Functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	1.3	41	26	1.1	26	18
Has no functional difficulty	98.5	3,198	1,914	98.8	2,379	1,513
No information	0.3	8	3	0.1	2	2
Women's religion						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	27.1	992	581	27.1	656	417
Roman Catholic	16.7	613	352	17.0	411	258
Later Day Saints	18.5	679	411	18.3	442	293
Methodist	11.9	436	247	11.7	282	171
Assembly of God	14.4	528	293	13.6	330	211
Other religion	11.4	417	244	12.2	295	184
No religion	0.1	2	2	0.1	2	2
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	18.4	675	395	21.2	511	325
Second	19.7	721	382	19.9	482	280
Middle	20.2	741	388	18.4	446	264
Fourth	20.5	750	461	20.2	490	339
Richest	21.2	779	504	20.2	489	328

12.2 EXPERIENCES OF PHYSICAL, EMOTIONAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Table DV.1.1 presents the percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since they were 15 years of age. This percentage is among women age 15-49 years and of those experiences that fall in a 12-month period before the survey.

Table DV.1.1A presents information where the perpetrator of the physical violence is a non-partner, while Table DV.1.1B presents all perpetrators of emotional violence. Complimenting Table DV.1.1, Table DV.1.2 specifically reveals the perpetrators of the physical violence according to the women's marital status.

Table DV.1.3 (by any perpetrator) and Table DV.1.3A (by non-partner only) shows the percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced sexual violence at any point, since they are 15 years old and those who experienced that type of violence in the last 12 months. Similarly, Table DV.1.4 shows only the responses of the survivors of sexual violence by the perpetrators of the acts as according to the marital status of the women respondent.

Table DV.1.5 shows the percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages at which they first experienced such violence by current age and marital status.

Table DV.1.6 and DV.1.6A exposes experiences of different forms of violence according to actual age, represented by age groups, of women. The different forms of violence include both physical and sexual from any perpetrator and non-partner respectively.

Table DV.1.7 shows women who have ever been pregnant among those aged 15-49 years as well as the percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy by selected characteristics.

Table DV.1.1: Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey by any perpetrator, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ^{A, 1}	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Some-times	Often or some-times ^{B, 2}	
Total	50.5	2.5	15.6	18.1	3,667
Area					
Urban	46.2	1.7	13.0	14.8	781
Rural	51.6	2.7	16.3	18.9	2,886
Region					
Apia Urban Area	46.2	1.7	13.0	14.8	781
North West Upolu	54.4	2.1	19.0	21.4	1,281
Rest of Upolu	54.0	2.4	16.0	17.9	836
Savaii	44.3	3.8	12.1	16.0	768
Age					
15-19	34.2	1.4	19.6	21.0	656
20-24	48.5	1.7	18.1	19.7	654
25-29	46.7	2.8	16.7	19.1	535
30-34	56.1	1.3	11.7	12.5	455
35-39	62.2	4.6	14.2	19.6	425
40-44	58.9	4.2	13.7	18.0	470
45-49	55.6	2.1	12.3	14.6	472
Marital status^C					
Never married	37.9	0.7	18.6	19.3	1,242
Married/living together	56.8	3.3	14.4	17.6	2,319
Divorced/separated/widowed	60.1	0.7	8.2	10.8	98
Women's employment status^C					
Work for pay/profit	50.9	1.7	12.9	14.6	728
Unpaid work	48.4	2.4	13.3	13.3	52
Unemployed	54.3	3.2	15.7	19.0	2,325
Student	33.9	0.4	19.4	19.7	540
Number of living children					
0	35.4	0.9	16.8	17.8	1,236
1-2	54.7	3.1	15.5	18.3	808
3-4	58.2	2.9	12.9	16.2	835
5+	61.5	3.7	16.8	20.3	787
Education^C					
Primary	53.8	4.9	23.3	29.1	77
Secondary	52.8	3.2	16.4	19.5	2,567
Higher	43.5	0.4	13.1	13.8	999
Functional difficulties^C					
Has functional difficulty	(57.2)	(1.7)	(21.3)	(23.0)	41
Has no functional difficulty	52.2	2.7	14.5	17.2	3,198
Women's religion					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	49.6	1.2	13.2	14.5	992
Roman Catholic	49.2	2.4	15.3	17.9	613
Later Day Saints	47.3	2.4	14.9	17.1	679
Methodist	50.6	5.5	18.2	23.4	436
Assembly of God	53.7	1.7	18.4	20.0	528
Other religion	55.2	3.1	16.6	20.0	417

Table DV.1.1: Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey by any perpetrator, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ^{A, 1}	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Some-times	Often or some-times ^{B, 2}	
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	58.7	3.5	18.5	21.7	675
Second	50.9	4.1	16.2	20.2	721
Middle	53.1	2.1	16.6	18.8	741
Fourth	51.1	2.4	15.5	17.9	750
Richest	39.7	0.4	11.7	12.4	779

¹ Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S1a - Physical violence by any perpetrator (since age 15)

² Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S1b - Physical violence by any perpetrator (in the past 12 months)

A Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and reported physical violence only by their husband/partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

B Includes women who report physical violence in the past 12 months but for whom frequency is not known.

C The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Women's religion'; and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of un-weighted cases.

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

Table DV.1.1A: Experience of emotional violence by any-perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced emotional violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced emotional violence during the 12 months preceding the survey by any perpetrator, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage who have experienced emotional violence since age 15 ^{A,1}	Percentage who have experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Some-times	Often or some-times ^{B,2}	
Total	11.3	2.5	9.7	11.3	3,667
Area					
Urban	10.5	2.3	9.6	10.5	781
Rural	11.6	2.6	9.7	11.6	2,886
Region					
Apia Urban Area	10.5	2.3	9.6	10.5	781
North West Upolu	12.7	2.1	11.0	12.7	1,281
Rest of Upolu	12.1	2.7	10.8	12.1	836
Savaii	9.1	3.4	6.6	9.1	768
Age					
15-19	1.9	0.9	1.4	1.9	656
20-24	11.4	2.6	9.3	11.4	654
25-29	11.3	2.1	10.0	11.3	535
30-34	10.9	1.5	10.3	10.8	455
35-39	15.9	4.4	13.4	15.9	425
40-44	21.9	4.6	18.9	21.9	470
45-49	10.2	2.5	8.5	10.2	472
Marital status^C					
Never married	1.7	0.6	1.1	1.7	1,242
Married/living together	16.7	3.6	14.5	16.7	2,319
Divorced/separated/widowed	3.6	2.9	1.4	3.6	98
Women's employment status^C					
Work for pay/profit	9.8	2.0	8.4	9.7	728
Unpaid work	(4.9)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(4.9)	52
Unemployed	14.4	3.4	12.3	14.4	2,325
Student	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.4	540
Number of living children					
0	1.9	0.5	1.4	1.9	1,236
1-2	11.9	2.9	9.9	11.9	808
3-4	16.9	3.2	14.8	16.8	835
5+	19.6	4.6	17.1	19.6	787
Education^C					
Primary	16.9	2.9	16.9	16.9	77
Secondary	12.8	2.9	10.9	12.8	2,567
Higher	7.4	1.7	6.2	7.4	999
Functional difficulties^C					
Has functional difficulty	(8.8)	(1.7)	(7.1)	(8.8)	41
Has no functional difficulty	12.7	2.8	11.0	12.7	3,198
Woman's religion^C					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	9.1	1.8	8.0	9.1	1,018
Roman Catholic	12.7	2.4	10.6	12.7	617
Later Day Saints	12.9	3.5	10.8	12.9	678
Methodist	11.6	3.7	9.5	11.6	443
Assembly of God	13.7	3.1	11.7	13.7	434
Other religion	9.7	1.4	8.9	9.5	472

Table DV.1.1A: Experience of emotional violence by any-perpetrator (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced emotional violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced emotional violence during the 12 months preceding the survey by any perpetrator, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage who have experienced emotional violence since age 15 ^{A,1}	Percentage who have experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Some-times	Often or some-times ^{B,2}	
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	16.8	3.8	13.8	16.8	675
Second	11.0	3.5	9.4	11.0	721
Middle	10.4	2.5	8.9	10.4	741
Fourth	11.3	2.0	9.7	11.3	750
Richest	7.9	1.1	7.4	7.8	779

A Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and reported emotional violence only by their husband/partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

B Includes women who report emotional violence in the past 12 months but for whom frequency is not known.

C The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Women's religion'; and 'Unpaid work' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table DV.1.1B: Experience of physical violence by non-partner

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey by non-partner, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ^{A,1}	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Some-times	Often or some-times ^{3,2}	
Total	40.2	0.5	15.5	16.0	3,667
Area					
Urban	39.0	0.5	13.0	13.5	781
Rural	40.6	0.5	16.2	16.7	2,886
Region					
Apia Urban Area	39.0	0.5	13.0	13.5	781
North West Upolu	43.9	0.4	18.9	19.3	1,281
Rest of Upolu	41.3	0.4	16.0	16.3	836
Savaii	34.2	0.7	12.0	12.7	768
Age					
15-19	32.4	0.5	19.6	20.1	656
20-24	39.2	0.3	18.1	18.4	654
25-29	37.3	0.0	16.7	16.7	535
30-34	43.9	0.2	11.5	11.7	455
35-39	45.2	1.2	14.2	15.5	425
40-44	40.8	1.3	13.5	14.8	470
45-49	47.3	0.0	12.3	12.3	472
Marital status^c					
Never married	35.8	0.4	18.6	19.0	1,242
Married/living together	42.7	0.5	14.3	14.8	2,319
Divorced/separated/widowed	41.7	0.0	8.2	8.2	98
Women's employment status^c					
Work for pay/profit	41.4	0.3	12.8	13.1	728
Unpaid work	38.7	0.0	13.3	13.3	52
Unemployed	41.7	0.6	15.6	16.2	2,325
Student	32.3	0.4	19.4	19.7	540
Number of living children					
0	33.0	0.3	16.7	17.0	1,236
1-2	40.8	0.5	15.5	16.0	808
3-4	44.8	0.4	12.9	13.3	835
5+	46.2	0.8	16.6	17.4	787
Education^c					
Primary	40.3	1.6	23.3	24.9	77
Secondary	41.6	0.6	16.3	17.0	2,567
Higher	36.2	0.0	13.0	13.0	999
Functional difficulties^c					
Has functional difficulty	(46.8)	(0.0)	(21.3)	(21.3)	41
Has no functional difficulty	40.7	0.5	14.5	15.0	3,198
Woman's religion^c					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	40.4	0.2	13.2	13.4	992
Roman Catholic	40.1	0.5	15.3	15.8	613
Later Day Saints	36.1	0.3	14.7	15.0	679
Methodist	40.9	1.3	18.2	19.4	436
Assembly of God	43.0	0.0	18.4	18.4	528
Other religion	43.0	1.2	16.6	17.8	417

Table DV.1.1B: Experience of physical violence by non-partner (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey by non-partner, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ^{A,1}	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Some-times	Often or some-times ^{B,2}	
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	46.2	0.3	18.3	18.6	675
Second	39.7	1.0	16.0	17.1	721
Middle	41.7	0.8	16.6	17.3	741
Fourth	41.0	0.3	15.5	15.8	750
Richest	33.5	0.1	11.7	11.8	779

¹ Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S2a - Physical violence by non-partner (since age 15)

² Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S2b - Physical violence by non-partner (in the past 12 months)

- A Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and reported physical violence only by their husband/partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.
- B Includes women who report physical violence in the past 12 months but for whom frequency is not known.
- C The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Women's religion'; and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.
- () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table DV.1.2: Persons committing physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women^A age 15-49 years who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence by the respondent's current marital status and region, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Samoa -Total			Apia Urban Area			North West Upolu			Rest of Upolu			Savaii		
	Ever-married	Never married	Total	Ever-married	Never married	Total	Ever-married	Never married	Total	Ever-married	Never married	Total	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Current husband/partner ¹	46.4	0.0	35.0	46.3	0.0	31.1	52.1	0.0	39.6	40.5	(0.0)	33.0	42.9	(0.0)	32.4
Mother/step-mother	62.0	79.6	66.3	60.2	87.2	69.1	64.8	74.0	67.0	59.4	(90.8)	65.2	61.8	(68.7)	63.5
Father/step-father	51.1	60.7	53.5	47.4	61.2	51.9	50.7	61.6	53.3	50.8	(66.3)	53.7	56.0	(52.3)	55.1
Sister/brother	7.1	4.9	6.5	3.4	1.0	2.6	10.6	5.5	9.4	5.1	(4.1)	4.9	6.0	(10.3)	7.1
Daughter/son	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.8	(0.0)	0.7	0.0	(1.2)	0.3
Other relative	6.8	12.3	8.1	8.4	8.1	8.3	6.6	12.9	8.1	8.8	(9.5)	8.9	2.8	(20.2)	7.1
Former husband/partner ²	10.6	0.6	8.1	6.9	0.6	4.8	8.0	1.2	6.3	16.5	(0.0)	13.4	11.1	(0.0)	8.4
Current boyfriend	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.5	(0.0)	0.4
Former boyfriend	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.1	(0.0)	0.9	1.0	(0.0)	0.8
Mother-in-law	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other in-law	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.9	1.6	3.5	2.1	2.0	(0.0)	1.6	0.9	(0.0)	0.7
Teacher	12.7	32.6	17.6	8.5	28.3	15.0	13.0	37.2	18.8	14.7	(23.3)	16.3	13.4	(39.0)	19.7
Employer/someone at work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.2	0.6	1.7	2.8	3.3	2.9	1.1	(0.0)	0.9	1.7	(5.7)	2.6
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	1,376	471	1,850	240	121	360	526	172	698	359	93	452	251	85	340

¹ Samoa DHS- MICS indicator DV.S3a - Persons committing physical violence by any perpetrator - Current husband/partner

² Samoa DHS- MICS indicator DV.S3b - Persons committing physical violence by any perpetrator - Former husband/partner

A Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.

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

Note: Small number of unweighted cases with missing information on marital status is not shown.

Table DV.1.3: Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who have experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence:		
	Ever ^{A.1}	Past 12 months ²	Number of women
Total	20.4	11.2	3,667
Area			
Urban	19.1	8.9	781
Rural	20.7	11.8	2,886
Region			
Apia Urban Area	19.1	8.9	781
North West Upolu	21.8	13.4	1,281
Rest of Upolu	21.7	12.0	836
Savaii	17.9	9.1	768
Age			
15-19	7.3	2.7	656
20-24	16.0	7.6	654
25-29	20.5	10.6	535
30-34	24.8	16.1	455
35-39	27.3	17.3	425
40-44	30.4	17.3	470
45-49	24.0	12.6	472
Marital status^B			
Never married	7.9	2.0	1,242
Married/living together	26.4	16.3	2,319
Divorced/separated/widowed	39.0	9.0	98
Women's employment status^B			
Work for pay/profit	17.7	7.3	728
Unpaid work	10.0	4.8	52
Unemployed	25.0	14.8	2,325
Student	5.4	2.1	540
Number of living children			
0	6.9	3.0	1,236
1-2	22.8	10.2	808
3-4	25.9	14.5	835
5+	33.3	21.8	787
Education^B			
Primary	16.8	11.9	77
Secondary	22.6	13.1	2,567
Higher	15.1	6.5	999
Functional difficulties^B			
Has functional difficulty	(20.9)	(12.4)	41
Has no functional difficulty	22.5	12.5	3,198
Women's religion^B			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	20.4	10.2	992
Roman Catholic	17.2	8.8	613
Later Day Saints	20.5	13.4	679
Methodist	18.0	12.3	436
Assembly of God	23.5	13.1	528
Other religion	23.5	10.3	417
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	24.0	17.0	675
Second	23.7	13.0	721
Middle	20.3	11.7	741
Fourth	22.7	9.8	750
Richest	12.0	5.5	779

¹ Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S4a - Sexual violence by any perpetrator (ever in their lifetime)

² Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S4b - Sexual violence by any perpetrator (in past 12 months)

A Includes violence in the past 12 months

B The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Women's religion'; and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table DV.1.3A: Experience of sexual violence by non-partner

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who have experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey by non-partner, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence:		
	Ever ^{A,1}	Past 12 months ²	Number of women
Total	9.7	1.2	3,667
Area			
Urban	10.3	1.4	781
Rural	9.5	1.1	2,886
Region			
Apia Urban Area	10.3	1.4	781
North West Upolu	10.1	1.1	1,281
Rest of Upolu	9.6	1.6	836
Savaii	8.5	0.6	768
Age			
15-19	5.8	1.2	656
20-24	8.3	0.4	654
25-29	9.7	1.4	535
30-34	12.5	1.1	455
35-39	10.0	1.0	425
40-44	12.3	1.9	470
45-49	11.5	1.6	472
Marital status^B			
Never married	6.2	1.0	1,242
Married/living together	11.4	1.2	2,319
Divorced/separated/widowed	16.4	2.9	98
Women's employment status^B			
Work for pay/profit	7.9	0.4	728
Unpaid work	10.0	3.6	52
Unemployed	11.6	1.5	2,325
Student	4.1	0.7	540
Number of living children			
0	4.9	0.9	1,236
1-2	12.4	1.0	808
3-4	11.6	0.8	835
5+	12.5	2.1	787
Education^B			
Primary	4.3	1.3	77
Secondary	10.5	1.5	2,567
Higher	8.1	0.3	999
Functional difficulties^B			
Has functional difficulty	(16.1)	(9.2)	41
Has no functional difficulty	10.5	1.1	3,198
Women's religion^B			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	10.5	1.1	992
Roman Catholic	9.0	2.0	613
Later Day Saints	8.4	1.0	679
Methodist	7.1	0.9	436
Assembly of God	12.1	1.0	528
Other religion	10.9	0.8	417
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	10.4	1.6	675
Second	11.6	1.1	721
Middle	7.5	0.7	741
Fourth	13.2	1.8	750
Richest	6.0	0.7	779

¹ Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S5a - Sexual violence by non-partner (ever in their lifetime): SDG 5.2.2

² Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S5b - Sexual violence by non-partner (in past 12 months): SDG 5.2.2

A Includes violence in the past 12 months

B The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Women's religion'; and 'Unpaid work' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table DV.1.4: Persons committing sexual violence

Percentage of women^A age 15-49 years who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence by the respondent's current marital status, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Marital status		Total
	Ever-married	Never married	
Current husband/partner ¹	2.4	0.0	1.9
Former husband/partner ²	22.2	0.0	18.0
Current/former boyfriend	15.2	14.8	15.1
Father/step-father	2.3	2.5	2.3
Brother/step-brother	1.1	1.4	1.2
Other relative	16.9	18.8	17.2
In-law	3.3	5.6	3.7
Own friend/acquaintance	8.4	9.3	8.6
Family friend	1.6	5.4	2.3
Teacher	1.2	0.0	1.0
Employer/someone at work	1.7	0.0	1.4
Priest/religious leader	0.9	3.0	1.3
Stranger	20.5	31.5	22.6
Other	8.1	7.6	8.0
Number of women who have experienced sexual violence	650	98	748

¹ Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S6a - Persons committing sexual violence
(Current husband/partner)

² Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S6b - Persons committing sexual violence by any perpetrator
(Former husband/partner)

A Ever-married women can report up to three perpetrators: a current husband, former husband, or one other person who is not a current or former husband. Never married women can report only the one person who was the first to commit the violence.

Table DV.1.5: Age at first experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age ¹ :					Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women
	10	12	15	18	22		
Total	0.6	0.6	1.3	3.0	9.2	79.5	3,667
Age							
15-19	0.2	0.6	1.5	2.0	2.1	92.5	656
20-24	1.0	0.1	1.9	2.0	7.7	83.8	654
25-29	0.0	1.3	1.1	2.6	10.9	79.4	535
30-34	0.1	0.8	1.8	3.0	12.1	75.2	455
35-39	0.8	1.8	0.6	3.6	9.2	72.7	425
40-44	1.0	0.0	1.8	3.5	15.3	69.6	470
45-49	1.1	0.0	0.2	5.4	10.4	76.0	472
Marital status^B							
Never married	0.1	0.7	1.3	1.4	2.3	91.9	1,242
Married/living together	0.7	0.4	1.3	4.0	12.6	73.6	2,319
Divorced/separated/widowed	3.0	4.2	0.4	0.0	17.3	61.0	98
Area							
Urban	0.8	1.2	1.7	3.7	6.2	80.8	781
Rural	0.5	0.5	1.2	2.8	10.0	79.1	2,886
Region							
Apia Urban Area	0.8	1.2	1.7	3.7	6.2	80.8	781
North West Upolu	1.0	0.3	1.0	2.7	11.3	78.1	1,281
Rest of Upolu	0.1	0.9	1.8	4.0	7.8	78.1	836
Savaii	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.8	10.2	82.1	768

¹ Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S7 - First experience of sexual violence by age

B The background characteristic category of "DK/Missing" in "Marital status" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

Table DV.1.6: Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced different forms of violence, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
Total	33.8	3.7	16.7	54.2	3,667
Area					
Urban	31.2	4.1	15.0	50.2	781
Rural	34.5	3.6	17.1	55.3	2,886
Region					
Apia Urban Area	31.2	4.1	15.0	50.2	781
North West Upolu	35.5	2.8	19.0	57.2	1,281
Rest of Upolu	35.9	3.6	18.1	57.6	836
Savaii	31.4	5.1	12.9	49.3	768
Age					
15-19	29.8	2.9	4.4	37.1	656
15-17	33.2	2.0	2.3	37.5	420
18-19	23.7	4.5	8.1	36.3	236
20-24	35.0	2.5	13.5	51.0	654
25-29	31.8	5.6	15.0	52.3	535
30-34	35.0	3.7	21.2	59.8	455
35-39	39.8	4.9	22.4	67.1	425
40-44	33.1	4.7	25.8	63.6	470
45-49	34.2	2.6	21.4	58.2	472
Education^A					
Primary	39.7	2.6	14.2	56.5	77
Secondary	34.7	4.4	18.1	57.3	2,567
Higher	30.5	2.1	13.0	45.6	999
Marital status^A					
Never married	33.1	3.1	4.8	41.0	1,242
Married or living together	34.3	3.9	22.5	60.7	2,319
Divorced/separated/widowed	29.4	8.3	30.7	68.5	98
Women's employment status^A					
Work for pay/profit	34.9	1.7	16.0	52.6	728
Unpaid work	38.4	0.0	10.0	48.4	52
Unemployed	34.0	4.8	20.2	59.1	2,325
Student	30.4	1.9	3.5	35.8	540
Number of living children					
0	31.2	2.6	4.2	38.1	1,236
1-2	36.2	4.3	18.5	59.0	808
3-4	36.3	3.9	21.9	62.2	835
5+	32.8	4.7	28.7	66.1	787
Functional difficulties^A					
Has functional difficulty	(41.1)	(4.9)	(16.0)	(62.1)	41
Has no functional difficulty	33.6	3.9	18.6	56.2	3,198
Women's religion^A					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	32.2	3.1	17.3	52.7	992
Roman Catholic	35.8	3.7	13.4	53.0	613
Later Day Saints	31.2	4.4	16.1	51.7	679
Methodist	36.3	3.7	14.3	54.3	436
Assembly of God	33.6	3.3	20.1	57.1	528
Other religion	36.4	4.7	18.8	59.9	417
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	38.6	3.9	20.1	62.6	675
Second	32.3	5.0	18.7	56.0	721
Middle	35.7	2.8	17.5	55.9	741
Fourth	33.6	5.3	17.5	56.4	750
Richest	29.5	1.8	10.3	41.5	779

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Women's religion'; and 'Unpaid work' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table DV.1.6A: Experience of different forms of violence by non-partner

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced different forms of violence from non-partner, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
Total	34.3	3.7	6.0	44.0	3,667
Area					
Urban	33.3	4.6	5.7	43.7	781
Rural	34.5	3.5	6.0	44.1	2,886
Region					
Apia Urban Area	33.3	4.6	5.7	43.7	781
North West Upolu	37.2	3.5	6.7	47.4	1,281
Rest of Upolu	33.6	2.0	7.6	43.2	836
Savaii	31.0	5.2	3.2	39.4	768
Age					
15-19	29.5	2.9	2.9	35.3	656
15-17	33.2	2.0	1.6	36.7	420
18-19	22.9	4.5	5.2	32.6	236
20-24	34.9	4.0	4.3	43.2	654
25-29	32.0	4.4	5.3	41.7	535
30-34	34.3	2.9	9.6	46.8	455
35-39	39.9	4.7	5.2	49.9	425
40-44	35.1	6.5	5.8	47.3	470
45-49	36.7	0.9	10.6	48.2	472
Education^A					
Primary	38.3	2.4	2.0	42.6	77
Secondary	35.2	4.2	6.3	45.8	2,567
Higher	30.9	2.8	5.3	39.0	999
Marital status^A					
Never married	32.8	3.1	3.0	39.0	1,242
Married or living together	35.4	4.1	7.3	46.8	2,319
Divorced/separated/widowed	28.6	3.4	13.0	45.0	98
Women's employment status^A					
Work for pay/profit	34.4	0.9	7.0	42.3	728
Unpaid work	(30.7)	(2.1)	(7.9)	(40.8)	(52)
Unemployed	35.3	5.1	6.4	46.9	2,325
Student	29.7	1.6	2.5	33.8	540
Number of living children					
0	30.5	2.3	2.5	35.4	1,236
1-2	33.9	5.5	6.9	46.3	808
3-4	36.4	3.1	8.4	47.9	835
5+	38.4	4.7	7.8	50.9	787
Functional difficulties^A					
Has functional difficulty	(38.3)	(7.6)	(8.5)	(54.4)	41
Has no functional difficulty	34.2	3.9	6.5	44.7	3,198
Women's religion^A					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	34.0	4.1	6.3	44.5	992
Roman Catholic	34.0	2.9	6.1	43.0	613
Later Day Saints	31.9	4.2	4.2	40.3	679
Methodist	35.6	1.9	5.2	42.7	436
Assembly of God	36.1	5.2	6.9	48.2	528
Other religion	35.6	3.4	7.4	46.4	417
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	40.1	4.4	6.0	50.5	675
Second	32.5	4.5	7.1	44.1	721
Middle	38.0	3.9	3.6	45.6	741
Fourth	32.6	4.8	8.4	45.8	750
Richest	28.9	1.4	4.7	34.9	779

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Women's religion'; and 'Unpaid work' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table DV.1.7: Experience of violence during pregnancy by any perpetrator

Among women age 15-49 years who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy ¹	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Total	6.4	2,461
Area		
Urban	6.6	461
Rural	6.4	2,000
Region		
Apia Urban Area	6.6	461
North West Upolu	7.7	888
Rest of Upolu	6.9	599
Savaii	3.6	512
Age		
15-19	(10.0)	59
20-24	10.2	319
25-29	4.1	410
30-34	3.2	399
35-39	11.4	389
40-44	3.7	448
45-49	6.7	437
Education^A		
Primary	(3.2)	58
Secondary	6.9	1,803
Higher	5.5	589
Marital status^A		
Never married	1.0	209
Married or living together	7.1	2,158
Divorced/separated/widowed	2.4	89
Women's employment status^A		
Work for pay/profit	6.2	508
Unpaid work	(9.5)	42
Unemployed	6.4	1,865
Student	(9.4)	40
Number of living children		
0	(0.0)	30
1-2	5.5	808
3-4	6.4	835
5+	7.7	787
Women's religion^A		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	4.6	680
Roman Catholic	4.3	417
Later Day Saints	8.9	462
Methodist	6.0	274
Assembly of God	9.4	325
Other religion	7.0	303
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	5.5	504
Second	8.4	511
Middle	5.7	456
Fourth	6.3	511
Richest	6.2	479

¹ Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S8 - Experience of violence during pregnancy

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Women's religion' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

12.3 SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

For the purpose of the Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20, spousal violence is limited to emotional, physical and sexual violence perpetrated by a current or former husband or cohabiting partner against a woman who has ever been married or lived with a man in an intimate relationship. Thus, violence at the hands of the former husband, ex-partner or a deceased husband is also included. While a woman may be survivor of only one form of violence, many forms can exist simultaneously. In majority of the cases, spousal violence is perpetrated by the men against the women, even when the women can also be violent against men which is also measured in this survey.

Table DV.1.8 shows the percentage of ever-married women aged 15-49, whose husbands/partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviors by background characteristics.

Table DV.1.9 shows various detailed forms of spousal violence experienced by ever-married women aged 15-49. This spousal violence is broken down by acts involving physical, sexual and emotional committed by the current or former husband in the last 12 months and at any point in her lifetime.

Table DV.2.0 presents a combination of emotional, physical and/or sexual spousal violence inclusively or exclusively by socio-demographic characteristics.

Table DV.2.1 report lifetime experience of spousal violence. This is according to characteristics of the husband and women empowerment indicators such as literacy level and age difference between the husband and the wife, as well as the fear of the husband or partner.

Table DV.2.2 presents the percentage of ever-married women aged 15-49 who have experienced emotional, physical and sexual violence by either the husband or partner, in the past 12 months by selected characteristics.

Table DV.2.3 presents the first act of spousal violence by duration of marriage. It covers women aged 15-49 who are currently married and have not been in any other marriage.

Table DV.2.4 shows results for all women who have been married and who experienced violence committed by the current or most recent husband/partner. This is the proportion who were injured as a result of the violence. Table DV.2.4 also include the types of injuries according to the type of violence experienced.

Table DV.2.5 refers to violence committed by a woman against her husband or intimate partner at any point or in the last 12 months before the survey, even though the spouse or intimate partner of that woman did not beat her and was not physically aggressive towards her. The data in Table DV.2.5 is segregated according to the characteristics of the woman, while Table DV2.6 shows violence by characteristics of the husband or partner.

Table DV.1.8: Marital control exercised by husbands

 Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years whose husbands/partners^A have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviors, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women whose husband/partner:								
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men ¹	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful ²	Does not permit her to meet her female friends ³	Tries to limit her contact with her family ⁴	Insists on knowing where she is at all times ⁵	Does not allow her to join any social functions ⁶	Displays more than three controlling behaviours ⁷	Displays any controlling behaviour	Number of ever-married women
Total	28.1	28.9	12.5	5.7	71.3	26.1	13.1	78.1	2,417
Area									
Urban	34.9	31.5	15.8	5.5	66.7	28.2	18.8	74.1	425
Rural	26.6	28.3	11.8	5.8	72.2	25.7	11.8	78.9	1,992
Region									
Apia Urban Area	34.9	31.5	15.8	5.5	66.7	28.2	18.8	74.1	425
North West Upolu	29.8	31.1	11.3	5.5	73.8	30.7	11.8	81.5	875
Rest of Upolu	26.7	26.7	13.0	7.3	72.3	22.9	12.7	78.9	599
Savaii	21.1	25.5	11.2	4.6	69.5	20.6	10.8	74.6	519
Age									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39
20-24	39.1	35.8	24.3	5.1	78.4	32.1	16.7	85.8	275
25-29	28.4	25.8	15.5	7.9	73.1	31.2	14.2	80.1	420
30-34	26.6	23.1	11.0	3.1	68.8	28.3	10.5	76.0	413
35-39	27.7	30.0	9.7	5.5	76.8	28.2	14.8	83.2	398
40-44	26.8	37.1	9.1	6.4	69.3	22.6	13.1	77.3	444
45-49	23.1	22.5	8.7	6.6	63.4	16.9	10.7	68.3	428
Marital status^B									
Never married									
Married or living together	27.4	28.3	11.7	5.2	71.6	26.1	12.1	78.4	2,319
Divorced/separated/widowed	44.2	41.9	32.4	18.6	64.2	27.7	35.8	70.6	98
Women's employment status^B									
Work for pay/profit	23.9	23.7	12.4	6.2	62.4	18.1	12.3	68.2	491
Unemployed	29.4	30.9	12.6	5.4	73.4	28.4	13.3	80.6	1,845
Student	(34.9)	(19.8)	(8.8)	(4.3)	(78.8)	(37.0)	(17.2)	(86.8)	34
Number of living children									
0	22.0	23.0	19.9	8.2	67.7	22.9	10.2	74.3	197
1-2	27.7	30.1	13.3	4.8	73.9	32.9	12.3	80.7	638
3-4	27.4	27.2	12.6	6.5	68.8	21.4	12.8	75.8	805
5+	30.5	31.1	9.8	5.2	72.6	26.3	14.7	79.2	777
Education^B									
Primary	(28.5)	(41.6)	(22.5)	(14.1)	(70.7)	(24.2)	(24.5)	(76.0)	58
Secondary	30.2	30.9	12.8	6.2	74.2	27.3	13.6	81.0	1,777
Higher	21.2	20.7	10.7	3.7	62.1	22.3	9.9	69.0	574

Table DV.1.8: Marital control exercised by husbands (Continued)

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years whose husbands/partners^A have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviors, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of women whose husband/partner:								
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men ¹	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful ²	Does not permit her to meet her female friends ³	Tries to limit her contact with her family ⁴	Insists on knowing where she is at all times ⁵	Does not allow her to join any social functions ⁶	Displays more than three controlling behaviours ⁷	Displays any controlling behaviour	Number of ever-married women
Women's religion^B									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	24.4	24.3	14.0	3.8	67.7	24.4	11.3	74.5	656
Roman Catholic	29.8	28.9	12.2	5.8	65.8	17.5	9.9	75.3	411
Later Day Saints	27.3	27.9	11.8	4.3	75.6	32.2	13.8	79.4	442
Methodist	27.2	27.4	9.9	9.6	76.3	33.5	11.5	83.3	282
Assembly of God	33.1	39.7	11.1	5.3	74.5	31.0	20.0	83.9	330
Other religion	30.2	29.7	14.3	8.6	72.3	20.3	14.0	76.7	295
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	30.1	30.3	14.1	7.4	72.1	26.9	14.6	78.8	511
Second	29.5	29.0	14.0	4.5	77.9	34.4	12.5	83.7	482
Middle	30.0	31.5	11.2	5.3	77.0	27.8	15.4	82.6	446
Fourth	29.8	34.3	14.6	5.5	74.3	23.1	15.3	79.6	490
Richest	20.9	19.3	8.5	5.9	55.4	18.7	7.6	66.1	489
Women afraid of husband/partner									
Most of the time afraid	72.6	74.1	34.7	22.6	89.9	38.8	43.6	95.2	113
Sometimes afraid	43.0	43.4	24.4	9.8	85.8	38.0	23.1	92.2	427
Never Afraid	22.6	23.4	8.7	3.9	68.6	23.3	9.2	75.8	1,829

¹ Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S9a - Controlling behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (jealousy)

² Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S9b - Controlling behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (accusations of unfaithfulness)

³ Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S9c - Controlling behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (restricts seeing female friends)

⁴ Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S9d - Controlling behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (restricts contacts to family)

⁵ Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S9e - Controlling behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (knowing where she goes)

⁶ Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S9f - Violent behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (not allowing social functions)

⁷ Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S9f - Controlling behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (been exposed to more than three controlling behaviours)

A Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

B The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status' 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Women's religion'; and 'Unpaid work' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table DV.1.9: Forms of spousal violence, broken down by specific acts

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who have experienced various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, committed by their current or most recent husbands/partners^A, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

Type of violence experienced	Frequency in the past 12 months		Area		Region					
	Ever experienced	Experienced in the past 12 months	Often	Sometimes	Urban	Rural	Apia Urban Area	North West Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii
Spousal violence committed by current or most recent husband/partner^A										
Physical violence										
Any physical violence	26.2	17.9	2.9	17.0	25.5	26.4	25.5	31.2	24.3	20.8
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	13.1	8.8	1.4	7.4	12.8	13.1	12.8	15.1	12.2	10.8
Slapped her	20.4	13.8	2.1	11.7	18.2	20.9	18.2	24.9	18.7	16.6
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	7.7	5.2	1.1	4.1	7.3	7.8	7.3	9.0	6.5	7.3
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	10.2	6.5	1.2	5.2	11.2	10.0	11.2	10.5	9.2	10.1
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	9.1	5.3	1.6	3.7	7.5	9.5	7.5	8.8	9.8	10.2
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.9	2.9	1.1	2.9	1.1	1.3	0.8
Threatened or attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	2.2	1.5	0.2	1.2	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.4
Sexual violence										
Any sexual violence	17.9	15.5	2.6	13.2	19.7	17.5	19.7	19.5	17.4	14.2
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	15.9	13.8	2.1	11.7	16.9	15.6	16.9	18.0	15.3	12.0
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	8.5	7.0	1.2	5.8	9.0	8.4	9.0	8.5	9.6	6.9
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	2.3	2.0	0.5	1.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	3.1	1.0
Emotional violence										
Any emotional violence	20.3	16.7	3.5	14.0	23.8	19.6	23.8	20.5	21.2	16.2
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	14.9	12.1	3.0	9.1	17.8	14.3	17.8	12.7	17.1	13.8
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	7.1	5.1	1.3	3.8	8.3	6.9	8.3	6.1	7.0	8.1
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	11.4	8.6	2.1	6.4	16.4	10.4	16.4	9.9	11.5	9.9
Any form of physical or sexual violence	34.1	26.8	4.6	25.3	32.9	34.4	32.9	39.7	32.4	27.8
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	39.6	31.5	5.8	29.6	39.0	39.7	39.0	45.6	38.0	31.7

Table DV.1.9: Forms of spousal violence, broken down by specific acts (Continued)

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who have experienced various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, committed by their current or most recent husbands/partnersA, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

Type of violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the past 12 months	Frequency in the past 12 months		Area		Region				
			Often	Sometimes	Urban	Rural	Apia Urban Area	North West Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii	
Spousal violence committed by any husband/partner											
Physical violence	29.9	17.9	na	na	27.9	30.4	27.9	32.8	32.4	23.9	
Sexual violence	19.3	15.5	na	na	20.7	19.0	20.7	20.4	19.8	15.9	
Emotional violence	23.3	16.7	na	na	26.4	22.6	26.4	22.1	26.5	19.0	
Any form of physical or sexual violence ¹	37.5	26.8	na	na	35.7	37.9	35.7	41.0	39.7	30.6	
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	42.5	31.5	na	na	42.1	42.6	42.1	46.7	43.4	34.8	
Number of ever-married women	2,417	2,417	2,417	2,417	425	1,992	425	875	599	519	
¹ Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S10 - All forms of domestic violence SDG 5.2.1											
A Includes current husband/partner for currently married women and most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women. na: not applicable											

Table DV.2.0: Spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner^A, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Total	20.3	26.2	17.9	10.0	6.5	34.1	39.6	2,417
Area								
Urban	23.8	25.5	19.7	12.3	8.6	32.9	39.0	425
Rural	19.6	26.4	17.5	9.5	6.1	34.4	39.7	1,992
Region								
Apia Urban Area	23.8	25.5	19.7	12.3	8.6	32.9	39.0	425
North West Upolu	20.5	31.2	19.5	11.0	6.2	39.7	45.6	875
Rest of Upolu	21.2	24.3	17.4	9.3	7.1	32.4	38.0	599
Savaii	16.2	20.8	14.2	7.2	4.8	27.8	31.7	519
Age								
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39
20-24	26.2	35.2	16.2	9.6	3.3	41.7	47.0	275
25-29	17.8	25.0	14.6	8.7	4.6	31.0	36.1	420
30-34	15.1	30.1	20.1	10.3	7.8	39.9	42.0	413
35-39	21.2	25.1	18.7	10.9	6.6	32.9	39.1	398
40-44	26.9	27.0	21.5	14.1	11.2	34.4	41.5	444
45-49	17.2	19.8	15.5	7.0	4.9	28.3	35.0	428
Marital status^B								
Married or living together	19.9	25.9	17.3	9.7	6.1	33.6	39.2	2,319
Divorced/separated/widowed	31.2	34.3	30.4	17.8	16.1	46.9	47.8	98
Women's employment status^B								
Work for pay/profit	19.5	22.7	14.8	8.4	6.8	29.0	34.3	491
Unemployed	20.7	27.5	19.0	10.7	6.7	35.8	41.5	1,845
Student	(26.2)	(31.2)	(21.7)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(44.2)	(44.2)	34
Number of living children								
0	18.1	18.8	9.7	4.1	4.1	24.4	30.3	197
1-2	16.7	26.1	13.9	8.0	4.3	31.9	36.4	638
3-4	19.5	26.5	18.0	9.5	6.3	35.0	39.1	805
5+	24.8	28.0	23.1	13.6	9.2	37.4	45.0	777
Education^B								
Primary	(28.0)	(21.8)	(15.8)	(9.7)	(7.8)	(27.9)	(39.1)	58
Secondary	21.3	28.2	19.7	11.0	7.3	36.9	42.3	1,777
Higher	16.8	20.2	12.2	6.6	4.0	25.7	30.9	574

Table DV.2.0: Spousal violence (Continued)

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner^A, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Women's religion^B								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	16.4	25.4	14.8	7.9	3.5	32.4	37.9	656
Roman Catholic	22.7	19.9	12.9	7.5	4.8	25.2	36.1	411
Later Day Saints	22.1	22.4	19.9	9.5	7.8	32.8	40.1	442
Methodist	22.6	29.3	19.7	8.7	6.3	40.3	42.4	282
Assembly of God	21.2	35.8	23.6	15.5	8.5	43.9	47.0	330
Other religion	20.0	29.0	20.3	14.0	11.8	35.3	36.4	295
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	23.7	30.0	21.7	12.5	8.9	39.2	44.5	511
Second	18.2	27.1	20.3	10.9	5.4	36.4	41.0	482
Middle	20.9	25.3	19.3	11.1	6.8	33.4	39.8	446
Fourth	23.3	27.9	17.4	9.0	7.4	36.3	41.6	490
Richest	15.5	20.7	10.7	6.4	4.1	25.0	30.7	489
Women afraid of husband/partner								
Most of the time afraid	64.4	78.7	44.4	41.7	38.8	81.3	84.0	113
Sometimes afraid	40.0	48.2	35.0	24.0	19.9	59.3	64.4	427
Never Afraid	13.6	18.6	12.7	5.0	1.6	26.2	32.1	1,829

A Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

B The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Women's religion'; and 'Unpaid work' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table DV.2.1: Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and women empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, by the husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Total	20.3	26.2	17.9	10.0	6.5	34.1	39.6	2,417
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink alcohol	12.3	16.6	12.4	4.5	2.4	24.5	29.6	1,152
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	(37.9)	(35.3)	(22.4)	(15.1)	(15.1)	(42.6)	(46.9)	69
Is sometimes drunk	24.0	31.5	20.3	11.7	7.5	40.1	45.9	951
Is often drunk	48.8	60.6	41.2	34.8	24.7	66.9	74.4	196
Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	49
Spousal age difference^{A,B}								
Wife older	17.5	19.8	16.8	8.4	5.9	28.1	33.4	380
Wife is same age	25.5	28.2	17.8	9.2	8.1	36.8	39.5	190
Wife 1-4 years younger	21.0	28.4	19.7	11.8	7.2	36.3	43.1	821
Wife 5-9 years younger	14.5	26.3	12.1	8.0	3.5	30.5	35.5	551
Wife 10 or more years younger	24.4	25.0	20.2	9.0	6.9	36.2	41.7	376
Husband/partner's age unknown	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Number of marital control behaviors displayed by husband/partner^C								
0	2.9	5.7	4.5	0.3	0.1	9.8	10.5	530
1-2	16.6	22.6	14.5	7.5	3.8	29.6	36.3	1,246
3-4	34.7	44.7	32.5	18.7	11.8	58.5	65.5	524
5	74.8	75.5	48.4	41.6	40.6	82.3	90.0	117
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified^D								
0	19.8	24.7	17.0	9.8	5.2	31.8	38.0	1,426
1-2	20.2	30.7	17.3	9.3	7.0	38.7	42.7	661
3-4	18.5	19.4	18.4	8.0	7.4	29.8	34.7	239
5	(35.4)	(37.1)	(34.2)	(23.2)	(22.0)	(48.2)	(54.5)	91
Woman's father beat mother								
Yes	28.5	35.1	24.0	13.4	9.0	45.7	52.3	658
No	17.1	22.5	15.6	8.9	5.6	29.2	34.3	1,680
Don't know/missing	21.9	31.3	14.8	4.9	4.9	41.2	46.3	80

Table DV.2.1: Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and women empowerment indicators (Continued)

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, by the husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Woman afraid of husband/partner								
Most of the time afraid	64.4	78.7	44.4	41.7	38.8	81.3	84.0	113
Sometimes afraid	40.0	48.2	35.0	24.0	19.9	59.3	64.4	427
Never afraid	13.6	18.6	12.7	5.0	1.6	26.2	32.1	1,829
Sometimes afraid	40.0	48.2	35.0	24.0	19.9	59.3	64.4	427
Never Afraid	13.6	18.6	12.7	5.0	1.6	26.2	32.1	1,829

A Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

B Includes only currently married women.

C According to the wife's report. See [Table DV.1.8] for list of behaviors.

D According to the wife's report. See [Table PR.8.1W] for list of reasons.

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

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

Table DV.2.2: Violence by any husband/partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who have experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner^a in the past 12 months, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Total	16.7	17.9	15.5	6.7	4.7	26.8	31.5	2,417
Area								
Urban	19.7	15.0	13.2	6.8	5.4	21.4	28.2	425
Rural	16.1	18.6	16.0	6.6	4.5	28.0	32.2	1,992
Region								
Apia Urban Area	19.7	15.0	13.2	6.8	5.4	21.4	28.2	425
North West Upolu	18.1	21.8	18.6	8.2	5.0	32.2	37.7	875
Rest of Upolu	16.8	16.5	15.4	5.2	4.3	26.6	30.5	599
Savaii	12.0	15.5	12.4	5.6	3.9	22.3	24.8	519
Age								
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39
20-24	23.5	32.6	15.2	8.2	0.8	39.6	45.9	275
25-29	14.1	19.1	12.9	7.3	4.7	24.8	27.1	420
30-34	12.6	20.5	17.5	7.1	6.3	30.9	32.7	413
35-39	18.2	16.5	17.5	7.5	6.3	26.6	30.4	398
40-44	22.2	13.3	17.1	7.2	6.1	23.2	30.9	444
45-49	12.3	11.9	12.7	4.1	2.8	20.6	26.9	428
Marital status^b								
Married or living together	17.2	18.5	15.8	6.9	4.8	27.4	32.3	2,319
Divorced/separated/widowed	5.4	5.2	8.3	1.3	1.3	12.2	13.1	98
Women's employment status^b								
Work for pay/profit	13.2	11.5	9.1	3.6	3.1	17.0	22.2	491
Unemployed	(17.8)	(19.9)	(17.4)	(7.6)	(5.3)	(29.7)	(34.4)	1,845
Student	21.9	22.0	21.7	8.6	0.0	35.0	35.0	34
Number of living children								
0	10.9	9.8	10.3	4.6	1.6	15.4	19.3	197
1-2	13.5	20.4	11.4	5.2	2.5	26.6	29.8	638
3-4	17.2	18.4	14.8	6.7	5.1	26.5	30.9	805
5+	20.3	17.5	21.0	8.3	6.7	30.2	36.5	777
Education^b								
Primary	(23.8)	(16.2)	(15.8)	(9.7)	(7.8)	(22.3)	(33.6)	58
Secondary	18.0	19.6	17.4	7.4	5.2	29.7	34.3	1,777
Higher	12.1	12.5	9.9	4.2	2.5	18.2	22.3	574

Table DV.2.2: Violence by any husband/partner in the last 12 months (Continued)

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who have experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner^A in the past 12 months, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Women's religion^B								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	13.0	16.1	14.0	4.8	2.5	25.3	29.8	656
Roman Catholic	17.5	15.6	11.0	5.8	4.0	20.8	27.1	411
Later Day Saints	20.6	16.8	19.4	8.0	7.1	28.2	34.8	442
Methodist	20.0	23.1	17.4	7.5	5.8	33.0	34.7	282
Assembly of God	16.9	24.9	19.4	11.1	6.1	33.1	37.5	330
Other religion	14.7	14.2	13.4	4.3	3.9	23.3	26.3	295
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	22.2	22.9	21.2	10.9	7.8	33.2	38.7	511
Second	15.5	19.8	17.9	7.8	4.4	29.9	34.3	482
Middle	15.7	16.1	16.5	4.9	3.9	27.7	30.5	446
Fourth	17.1	19.6	14.3	5.5	4.2	28.4	32.8	490
Richest	12.8	11.0	7.6	4.0	2.7	14.6	20.6	489
Women afraid of husband/partner								
Most of the time afraid	49.3	69.1	37.5	34.9	26.6	71.7	75.2	113
Sometimes afraid	35.9	36.3	33.7	18.0	15.4	52.0	58.5	427
Never Afraid	10.7	11.0	10.3	2.5	0.9	18.9	23.3	1,829

A Any husband/partner includes all current, most recent and former husbands/partners

B The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Women's religion'; and 'Unpaid work' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table DV.2.3: Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage

Among currently married women age 15-49 years who have been married only once, the percentage who first experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband/partner by specific exact years since marriage, by marital duration, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage whose first experience of spousal physical or sexual violence by exact marital duration					Number of currently married women who have been married only once
	Before marriage	2 years	5 years	10 years	After 10 years	
Total	3.1	17.1	8.4	3.1	64.3	2,256
Years since marriage						
<2	1.4	15.3	2.8	0.0	73.4	223
2-4	3.2	22.5	16.0	0.9	55.5	242
5-9	2.5	17.1	11.4	5.0	61.4	460
10+	3.6	16.5	7.0	3.3	65.3	1,331
Area						
Urban	3.7	15.5	9.6	2.6	65.3	410
Rural	3.0	17.5	8.2	3.2	64.1	1,846
Region						
Apia Urban Area	3.7	15.5	9.6	2.6	65.3	410
North West Upolu	3.1	22.9	8.9	2.7	58.0	811
Rest of Upolu	2.8	11.7	9.8	3.8	66.9	539
Savaii	2.9	14.9	5.3	3.3	70.9	496

Table DV.2.4: Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Among ever-married women age 15-49 years who have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner^A, the percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, by the type of violence Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

Type of violence experienced	Cuts, bruises or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence
Physical violence^B					
Ever ^C	36.4	21.4	5.0	38.9	634
Past 12 months	42.0	22.6	6.5	44.8	426
Sexual violence					
Ever ^C	28.2	18.9	4.6	30.0	432
Past 2 months	29.2	19.6	5.3	31.2	376
Physical or sexual violence^B					
Ever ^C	28.5	16.5	4.0	30.6	824
Past 12 months	31.5	17.2	4.6	33.6	641
Area					
Urban	31.4	17.4	3.1	32.6	140
Rural	28.0	16.3	4.2	30.2	685
Region					
Apia Urban Area	31.4	17.4	3.1	32.6	140
North West Upolu	27.7	18.4	4.7	30.0	347
Rest of Upolu	27.6	13.5	4.1	29.3	194
Savaii	29.2	15.2	3.2	31.8	144

A Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

B Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy.

C Includes in the past 12 months

Table DV.2.5: Violence by women against their husband

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner^A when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months by women committing spousal violence, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/partner		Number of ever-married women
	Ever ^{B,1}	Past 12 months ²	
Total	19.0	15.2	2,417
Women experienced spousal physical violence			
Ever	37.1	29.8	634
In the past 12 months	43.6	41.6	424
Never	13.0	10.3	1,734
Area			
Urban	24.6	17.3	425
Rural	17.9	14.8	1,992
Region			
Apia Urban Area	24.6	17.3	425
North West Upolu	22.3	18.2	875
Rest of Upolu	18.1	15.2	599
Savaii	10.1	8.6	519
Age			
15-19	(*)	(*)	39
20-24	30.0	28.0	275
25-29	23.8	20.7	420
30-34	23.2	18.0	413
35-39	15.2	11.0	398
40-44	12.0	8.7	444
45-49	15.2	10.2	428
Marital status^C			
Married or living together	19.3	15.7	2,319
Divorced/separated/widowed	12.2	3.7	98
Women's employment status^C			
Work for pay/profit	19.4	11.3	491
Unemployed	18.9	16.1	1,845
Student	(22.4)	(20.4)	34
Number of living children			
0	18.3	10.5	197
1-2	19.5	17.3	638
3-4	22.5	17.3	805
5+	15.3	12.5	777
Education^C			
Primary	(9.1)	(5.2)	58
Secondary	18.8	15.4	1,777
Higher	21.1	16.0	574
Women's religion^C			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	20.1	16.3	656
Roman Catholic	20.0	14.7	411
Later Day Saints	18.0	14.9	442
Methodist	19.7	15.0	282
Assembly of God	17.8	14.1	330
Other religion	17.8	15.6	295

Table DV.2.5: Violence by women against their husband (Continued)

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner^A when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months by women committing spousal violence, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/partner		Number of ever-married women
	Ever ^{B,1}	Past 12 months ²	
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.5	15.5	511
Second	19.2	16.5	482
Middle	16.9	14.2	446
Fourth	19.3	13.1	490
Richest	21.1	16.8	489

¹ Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S11a - Violence by women against their spouse (ever in their lifetime)

² Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S11b - Violence by women against their spouse (in the past 12 months)

A Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

B Includes in the past 12 months

C The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Women's religion'; and 'Unpaid work' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table DV.2.6: Violence by women against their husband by husband's characteristics and women empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months by their husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/partner ^A		Number of ever-married women
	Ever ^{B,1}	Past 12 months ²	
Total	19.0	15.2	2,417
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink alcohol	13.8	12.0	1,152
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	(18.3)	(11.2)	69
Is sometimes drunk	22.3	17.2	951
Is often drunk	38.8	29.8	196
Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	49
Spousal age difference^C			
Wife older	15.8	14.7	380
Wife is same age	25.0	20.1	190
Wife 0-4 years younger	19.6	15.7	821
Wife 5-9 years younger	16.7	12.5	551
Wife 10 or more years younger	22.8	19.3	376
Husband/partner's age unknown	(*)	(*)	2
Number of marital control behaviors displayed by husband/partner^D			
0	7.2	4.7	530
1-2	18.1	15.3	1,246
3-4	29.3	23.4	524
5-6	37.2	26.1	117
Number of decisions in which she participates			
0	16.4	13.0	1,372
1-2	19.6	14.8	678
3-4	27.6	24.2	219
5	27.8	24.8	148
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified^E			
0	17.5	13.9	1,426
1-2	22.1	16.7	661
3-4	16.9	14.8	239
5	26.4	26.4	91
Woman's father beat mother			
Yes	25.0	19.5	658
No	16.6	13.5	1,680
Don't know/missing	22.6	16.4	80
Women afraid of husband/partner			
Most of the time afraid	28.8	26.0	113
Sometimes afraid	27.2	23.0	427
Never afraid	17.0	13.2	1,829

¹ Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S11a - Violence by women against their spouse (ever in their lifetime)

² Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S11b - Violence by women against their spouse (in the past 12 months)

A Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

B Includes in the past 12 months

C Includes only currently married women.

D According to the wife's report. See [Table DV.1.8] for list of behaviors.

E According to the wife's report. See [Table PR.8.1W] for list of reasons.

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

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

12.4 HELP SEEKING TO STOP VIOLENCE

Table DV.2.7 presents help-seeking behaviour of women aged 15-49 years who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by any perpetrators. Table DV.2.8 shows the sources from which they sought help according to the type of violence that was reported.

Table DV.2.7: Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behavior by type of violence, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Sought help to stop violence ¹	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Total	40.2	6.3	51.5	2.0	100.0	1,987
Type of violence experienced						
Physical only	30.7	6.2	60.3	2.8	100.0	1,239
Sexual only	51.8	6.7	41.6	0.0	100.0	137
Both physical and sexual	56.7	6.5	36.1	0.7	100.0	611
Area						
Urban	33.5	8.6	57.3	0.7	100.0	392
Rural	41.8	5.8	50.1	2.3	100.0	1,595
Region						
Apia Urban Area	33.5	8.6	57.3	0.7	100.0	392
North West Upolu	43.0	4.8	50.8	1.4	100.0	733
Rest of Upolu	42.0	7.6	47.3	3.1	100.0	482
Savaii	39.2	5.4	52.3	3.0	100.0	379
Age						
15-19	37.2	6.3	53.0	3.4	100.0	243
20-24	39.2	4.2	53.6	3.0	100.0	333
25-29	41.7	6.9	48.9	2.5	100.0	280
30-34	35.5	5.1	58.3	1.1	100.0	272
35-39	37.7	8.1	51.8	2.4	100.0	285
40-44	48.9	6.0	43.6	1.4	100.0	299
45-49	39.9	7.9	52.2	0.0	100.0	275
Education^A						
Primary	(70.6)	(6.3)	(23.0)	(0.0)	100.0	43
Secondary	42.3	6.1	50.0	1.6	100.0	1,470
Higher	30.0	6.8	59.9	3.3	100.0	456
Marital status^A						
Never married	32.5	4.3	60.2	3.0	100.0	509
Married or living together	42.4	6.7	49.3	1.6	100.0	1,407
Divorced/separated/widowed	(46.7)	(15.1)	(37.3)	(0.9)	100.0	67
Women's employment status^A						
Work for pay/profit	34.6	6.1	57.1	2.2	100.0	383
Unemployed	44.1	5.9	48.3	1.7	100.0	1,373
Student	21.9	10.2	66.0	1.9	100.0	193
Number of living children						
0	33.1	4.1	59.0	3.7	100.0	471
1-2	39.8	7.9	51.1	1.2	100.0	476
3-4	40.0	8.0	50.8	1.2	100.0	519
5+	47.0	5.3	46.0	1.8	100.0	521
Women's religion^A						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	33.7	6.0	58.0	2.3	100.0	522
Roman Catholic	39.5	9.0	49.0	2.5	100.0	324
Later Day Saints	44.6	5.8	48.0	1.5	100.0	351
Methodist	37.8	7.2	53.1	1.9	100.0	237
Assembly of God	45.8	5.2	49.0	0.0	100.0	301
Other religion	43.8	4.9	47.7	3.5	100.0	250
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	45.1	7.3	44.7	2.8	100.0	423
Second	45.0	4.1	49.7	1.2	100.0	404
Middle	39.5	7.5	50.3	2.6	100.0	415
Fourth	41.9	5.1	50.6	2.3	100.0	423
Richest	26.1	7.8	65.6	0.5	100.0	323

¹ Samoa DHS-MICS indicator DV.S12 - Help seeking to stop violence

A The background characteristic categories of 'Pre-primary or none', 'Special needs education' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Education'; 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Marital status'; 'No religion' and 'Don't know/Missing' in 'Women's religion'; and 'Unpaid work' and 'Incapable/other/missing' in 'Women's employment status' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table DV.2.8: Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help by the type of violence that women reported, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Type of violence experienced			
	Physical only	Sexual only	Physical and sexual	Physical or sexual violence
Source of help^A				
Own family	75.0	(89.4)	72.7	75.2
Husband/partner's family	5.2	(2.6)	4.9	4.9
Current/former/husband/partner	0.2	(0.0)	1.7	0.8
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Friend	10.9	(8.5)	9.1	9.9
Neighbor	10.6	(2.2)	7.8	8.6
Religious leader	4.7	(0.0)	5.3	4.5
Doctor/medical personnel	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.2
Police	6.1	(14.6)	10.1	8.6
Lawyer	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.2
Social service organization	4.4	(0.0)	3.2	3.5
Other	6.4	(7.6)	0.7	4.1
Area				
Urban	10.2	(35.2)	19.4	16.4
Rural	89.8	(64.8)	80.6	83.6
Region				
Apia Urban Area	10.2	(35.2)	19.4	16.4
North West Upolu	44.4	(29.3)	36.3	39.5
Rest of Upolu	24.5	(13.0)	28.9	25.4
Savaii	20.9	(22.5)	15.4	18.7
Number of women who have sought help	381	71	346	798

A Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

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



APPENDIX A. SAMPLE DESIGN

*A child in Apia participating in a sport activity.
Photo: © UNICEF Pacific/2019/Samoa*

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, listing in sample clusters, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the four regions of the country: Apia Urban Area, North West Upolu, Rest of Upolu and Savaii. In designing the sample for the Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) conducted in 2014, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2016 Samoa Census of Population and Housing. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census enumeration. The listing of households from the 2016 Samoa Census for each sample EA was used to select a sample of households at the second stage.

A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20 partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Samoa from the 2016 Census sampling frame was first examined by region, urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

The overall sample size for the Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20 was calculated as 3,675 households.

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame						
Distribution of EAs and households, by region, urban and rural strata, Census 2016						
	Number of EAs			Number of Households (2016 Census)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	668	125	543	28,880	5,840	23,040
Region						
Apia Urban Area	125	125	-	5,840	5,840	-
North West Upolu	196	-	196	10,105	-	10,105
Rest of Upolu	195	-	195	6,549	-	6,549
Savaii	152	-	152	6,386	-	6,386

The sample size for the survey was calculated as 10 percent of the total number of households, which was 28,880, with an adjustment upwards in order to cater for anticipated non-response (18 percent). The sample was initially allocated over the

regions proportionally to the number of households in the regions. This allocation was adjusted by increasing the sample substantially in Apia Urban Area at the expense of the other regions. In Apia Urban Area 15 households were selected from each cluster while in the three rural regions 20 households were selected from each cluster.

Table SD.2 shows the allocation of the clusters and households to the sampling strata.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation						
Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20						
	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	204	81	123	3,675	1,215	2,460
Region						
Apia Urban Area	81	81	-	1,215	1,215	-
North West Upolu	49	-	49	980	-	980
Rest of Upolu	37	-	37	740	-	740
Savaii	37	-	37	740	-	740

A.2 SELECTION OF ENUMERATION AREAS (CLUSTERS)

Census enumeration areas were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic equal probability sampling procedures. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of sample EAs (specified in Table SD.2) from each of the four regions, separately for the urban and rural strata. It was found that six of the selected EAs in Apia Urban Area had less than 15 households. In the three rural regions altogether 10 EAs had less than 20 households. These 16 small EAs were combined with an adjacent EA to form a cluster of sufficient size.

A.3 LISTING ACTIVITIES

No new listing of households was conducted in the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households because there had not been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2016 Census.

A.4 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

The list of households from the 2016 Samoa Census for each enumeration area was used for selecting the sample households at the second sampling stage. The households in the listing were sequentially numbered from 1 to M_{hi} (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the Samoa Bureau Statistical

Office, where the selection of 20 households in each rural enumeration area and 15 households in each urban enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. The MICS6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households was adapted for this purpose.¹⁶⁷

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in half of the sample of households. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the proportion of households to be selected for administering the individual questionnaire for men, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.¹ All men age 15-49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

The Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20 also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 4 of the 20 selected households was selected in each sample cluster using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing, for both water in the household and at the source. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the number of households to be selected for the water quality testing, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.¹ 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 each cluster, but for practical purposes relating to data capture, this was assigned to the first household number selected for water quality testing.

A.5 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20 sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating a non-proportional number of sample households to each of the regions, different sampling fractions were used in each region since the number of households in the Census frame varies by region. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi} , the sampling probability for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi} \times P_{3hi}$$

167 Available here: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 31, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h}{N_h}$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

N_h = total number of PSUs in stratum h

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

$$p_{3hi} = \frac{20}{M'_{hi}} \quad (\text{for Apia urban area: } \frac{15}{M'_{hi}})$$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

The number of PSUs in the stratum (N_h) used for calculating the first stage probability had to be adjusted, because there were small sample EAs in some strata that were combined with adjacent EAs in the frame to form the sample cluster. It was assumed that there was a similar proportion of such small EAs in the frame for each stratum, so the original number of PSUs in the frame for the stratum was reduced by this proportion. Therefore, the calculation of the first stage probability is an approximate value, but any corresponding bias should be very small.

Since the sample enumeration areas (PSUs) were selected with equal probability within each stratum at the first stage and the same number of households was selected within each EA at the second stage, the variability in the number of households in the frame for each EA resulted in different overall probabilities by sample EA within each stratum. Therefore individual overall probabilities of selection and weights for households in each sample EA (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h .

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h, defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Samoa DHS-MICS are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men in the list of household members in all the Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20 sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non-response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men in the stratum was obtained from the 50 per cent subsample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit subsampling weighting factor of 2 in addition to the adjustment for the non-response to the individual questionnaire for men.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The household weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 4 households was selected from the 20 DHS-MICS sample households in each sample rural cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight for the water quality testing in rural sample EAs would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{20}{4} = \frac{5}{f_{hi}}$$

where:

W_{wqhi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i-th rural sample EA in stratum h

Given that 15 sample households were selected in each sample urban EA, the household weight for the water quality testing in each urban EA was calculated as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{15}{4} = \frac{5}{f_{hi}}$$

where:

W_{wqhi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i-th urban sample EA in stratum h

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}}$$

where:

W'_{wqhi} = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i-th sample EA in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

m_{wqh} = number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum h

m'_{wqh} = number of sample households with completed water quality testing in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

The Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20 full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the individual women, men, under-5 questionnaires and water quality testing. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.201956 and 2.714677 in the 204 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, men, under-5s, 5-17-year olds and water quality testing with these sample weights.



APPENDIX B. LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

*Enumerators Training of the DHS-MICS 2019-20.
Photo: © UNICEF Pacific/2019/Samoa Bureau of Statistics*

Survey Director – Aliimuamua Malaefono Taua T. Faasalaina, Government Statistician, Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Survey Coordinator – Taiaopo Faumuina, ACEO Census, Survey and Demography Division, Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Data Processing Focal Point – Junior Ah Yen, ACEO Data Processing and IT Unit, Samoa Bureau of Statistics

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Lamauta Faafofo
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Miriam Setefano
Toese Ah Siu
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Teumau P Falefata
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Galoiola Tutaia
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Talaave Sene
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Leufisa Epati
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Rosa Teveli
Rudberkiataetauhirt
A Auvele
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Analosa Savaiinaea

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Lonetopa Lepa

Spare Enumerators

Tepora Leo Vaetoa
Babette Tunupopo
Puletua Taumafai
Naomi Tasolo
Elizabeth Ng Lam

List of Enumerators for Domestic Violence (DV) – DHS-MICS2019-2020

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Supervisor	Supervisor	Supervisor	Supervisor
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APPENDIX C. ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

*Samoa Bureau of Statistics staff at the Data Interpretation and Report Compilation workshop for the DHS-MICS 2019-20.
Photo: © UNICEF Pacific/2019/Samoa Bureau of Statistics*

The sample of respondents selected in the Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 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.
- *Design effect (deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The square root of the design effect (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For Samoa DHS-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 Samoa DHS-MICS data, programs developed in CPro Version 5.0 and SPSS Version 23 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter III. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban/Apia urban area and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for the three rural regions (Tables SE.4 to SE.6).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled

or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For several indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities
- Population covered by social transfers

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.992	0.002	0.002	1.464	1.210	21,092	3,196	0.988	0.996
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.774	0.008	0.010	1.492	1.221	4,139	4,139	0.758	0.790
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.806	0.014	0.017	1.416	1.190	1,204	1,204	0.779	0.834
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.543	0.010	0.018	1.656	1.287	4,139	4,139	0.523	0.563
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.710	0.024	0.033	3.295	1.815	1,204	1,204	0.663	0.758
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.183	0.008	0.045	1.844	1.358	4,139	4,139	0.166	0.199
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.169	0.013	0.077	1.467	1.211	1,204	1,204	0.143	0.195
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.125	0.006	0.050	1.459	1.208	4,139	4,139	0.113	0.138
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.354	0.019	0.055	1.956	1.398	1,204	1,204	0.315	0.392
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	5	1.579	0.302	na	na	na	na	2	8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	15	2.673	0.173	na	na	na	na	10	21
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	20	3.058	0.155	na	na	na	na	14	26
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	4.7	0.142	0.030	na	na	na	na	4.4	5.0
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	55	6.998	0.127	na	na	na	na	40.921	68.913
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.166	0.008	0.045	1.023	1.012	2,567	2,507	0.151	0.182
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.294	0.013	0.044	1.121	1.059	1,424	1,381	0.268	0.320
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.698	0.016	0.023	1.188	1.090	1,032	991	0.667	0.730
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.889	0.013	0.014	1.575	1.255	1,032	991	0.864	0.914
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.390	0.020	0.050	0.935	0.967	590	584	0.351	0.429
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.250	0.020	0.080	1.127	1.062	522	535	0.210	0.290
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.474	0.015	0.032	3.024	1.739	21,092	3,196	0.444	0.505
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.724	0.042	0.057	0.538	0.733	64	63	0.641	0.808
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.517	0.026	0.051	0.665	0.816	248	243	0.465	0.570
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.073	0.006	0.086	1.465	1.210	2,549	2,534	0.060	0.085
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.031	0.004	0.125	1.241	1.114	2,524	2,505	0.023	0.038
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.087	0.005	0.054	0.705	0.840	2,524	2,505	0.078	0.097
Early child development index	TC.53	0.734	0.014	0.019	1.005	1.002	1,044	1,044	0.706	0.761

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample (Continued)

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.550	0.025	0.046	1.521	1.233	600	584	0.500	0.601
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.970	0.005	0.005	0.881	0.939	1,199	1,191	0.961	0.980
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.965	0.005	0.006	0.947	0.973	1,109	1,112	0.954	0.976
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.561	0.023	0.040	1.914	1.383	937	920	0.516	0.607
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.216	0.025	0.116	1.151	1.073	907	310	0.165	0.266
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.117	0.020	0.174	1.236	1.112	907	310	0.077	0.158
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.669	0.012	0.018	1.706	1.306	2,687	2,687	0.646	0.693
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.908	0.006	0.006	1.516	1.231	7,201	3,995	0.897	0.920
Child labour	PR.3	0.139	0.011	0.083	2.462	1.569	6,073	2,237	0.116	0.161
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.009	0.004	0.425	1.183	1.088	732	723	0.001	0.017
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.074	0.011	0.150	1.293	1.137	732	723	0.052	0.096
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.808	0.009	0.011	1.951	1.397	4,139	4,139	0.791	0.825
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.962	0.008	0.008	1.947	1.395	1,204	1,204	0.946	0.977
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.988	0.003	0.003	2.648	1.627	21,092	3,196	0.982	0.995
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.547	0.030	0.056	2.453	1.566	4,314	660	0.486	0.608
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.788	0.013	0.017	3.376	1.837	20,962	3,177	0.761	0.814
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.981	0.004	0.004	2.452	1.566	21,092	3,196	0.974	0.989
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.961	0.005	0.005	1.814	1.347	21,092	3,196	0.952	0.970
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.029	0.003	0.109	1.141	1.068	21,092	3,196	0.023	0.035
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.194	0.010	0.051	2.421	1.556	7,640	3,817	0.174	0.214
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.625	0.011	0.018	1.730	1.315	21,092	3,196	0.603	0.648
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.170	0.009	0.053	2.340	1.530	4,139	4,139	0.152	0.188
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.208	0.018	0.084	2.243	1.498	1,204	1,204	0.173	0.243
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	8.3121	0.0630	0.758	1.301	1.141	1,537	1,538	8.186	8.438
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	8.531	0.106	1.248	1.340	1.158	490	488	8.318	8.744
na: not applicable										

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban/Apia Urban Area

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.884	0.940	3,994	1,002	0.996	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.838	0.009	0.010	0.740	0.860	849	1,297	0.821	0.856
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.655	0.016	0.025	1.551	1.245	849	1,297	0.623	0.688
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.807	0.021	0.026	1.105	1.051	246	381	0.764	0.850
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.327	0.016	0.048	1.430	1.196	849	1,297	0.296	0.358
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.359	0.029	0.080	1.379	1.174	246	381	0.301	0.417
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.132	0.008	0.058	0.653	0.808	849	1,297	0.117	0.147
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.357	0.026	0.074	1.153	1.074	246	381	0.304	0.410
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	5	2.871	0.600	na	na	na	na	0	11
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	10	4.055	0.399	na	na	na	na	2	18
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	16	16.271	16.271	na	na	na	na	4	28
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.6	0.192	0.053	na	na	na	na	3.2	4.0
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	41	7.929	0.192	na	na	na	na	25	57
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.177	0.011	0.063	0.573	0.757	442	683	0.155	0.199
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.335	0.019	0.057	0.563	0.750	228	350	0.297	0.373
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.721	0.023	0.032	0.693	0.832	169	255	0.675	0.768
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.967	0.009	0.009	0.591	0.768	169	255	0.949	0.984
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.433	0.031	0.071	0.574	0.757	95	150	0.372	0.495
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.613	0.034	0.056	0.738	0.859	95	150	0.544	0.681
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.777	0.017	0.022	1.681	1.297	3,994	1,002	0.742	0.811
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.455	0.046	0.101	0.553	0.743	43	66	0.363	0.547
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.097	0.011	0.111	0.841	0.917	395	636	0.075	0.118
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.039	0.006	0.162	0.648	0.805	377	610	0.026	0.051
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.122	0.011	0.088	0.651	0.807	377	610	0.101	0.144
Early child development index	TC.53	0.717	0.026	0.036	0.899	0.948	165	268	0.664	0.769
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.589	0.040	0.068	1.066	1.032	107	164	0.510	0.669
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.976	0.008	0.008	0.912	0.955	235	368	0.961	0.991
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.975	0.008	0.008	0.970	0.985	234	369	0.959	0.991
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.698	0.026	0.038	0.949	0.974	189	293	0.645	0.750

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban/Apia Urban Area (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.706	0.017	0.024	0.950	0.975	434	692	0.672	0.740
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.891	0.012	0.013	1.473	1.214	1,201	1,045	0.868	0.914
Child labour	PR.3	0.067	0.015	0.226	2.324	1.524	1,079	638	0.036	0.097
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000				155	236	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.051	0.013	0.255	0.819	0.905	155	236	0.025	0.077
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.741	0.015	0.021	1.600	1.265	849	1,297	0.710	0.772
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.979	0.008	0.008	1.144	1.069	246	381	0.963	0.995
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.995	0.002	0.002	1.341	1.158	3,994	1,002	0.991	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.853	0.029	0.034	1.646	1.283	822	251	0.796	0.911
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.878	0.009	0.010	0.754	0.869	3,975	998	0.860	0.896
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.996	0.002	0.002	1.169	1.081	3,994	1,002	0.992	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.975	0.005	0.005	0.940	0.970	3,994	1,002	0.966	0.985
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.050	0.006	0.119	0.750	0.866	3,994	1,002	0.038	0.062
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.159	0.014	0.091	1.623	1.274	1,331	1,044	0.131	0.188
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.526	0.018	0.035	1.330	1.153	3,994	1,002	0.489	0.562
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.147	0.009	0.064	0.909	0.954	849	1,297	0.128	0.165
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.200	0.025	0.125	1.476	1.215	246	381	0.150	0.250
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	8.4	0.122	1.451	1.381	1.175	331	509	8.2	8.7
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	8.8	0.133	1.518	1.019	1.009	103	163	8.5	9.1
na: not applicable										

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.990	0.002	0.002	1.276	1.129	17,097	2,194	0.985	0.995
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.757	0.010	0.013	1.395	1.181	3,290	2,842	0.738	0.776
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.514	0.011	0.022	1.483	1.218	3,290	2,842	0.491	0.537
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.795	0.016	0.020	1.281	1.132	958	823	0.763	0.827
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.685	0.029	0.042	3.176	1.782	958	823	0.627	0.743
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.145	0.009	0.060	1.761	1.327	3,290	2,842	0.128	0.163
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.120	0.014	0.119	1.602	1.266	958	823	0.091	0.149
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.123	0.008	0.061	1.502	1.226	3,290	2,842	0.108	0.139
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.353	0.023	0.066	1.947	1.395	958	823	0.306	0.399
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	5	1.804	0.339	na	na	na	na	2	9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	16	3.091	0.187	na	na	na	na	10	23
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	20	3.472	0.170	na	na	na	na	13	27
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	5.0	0.164	0.033	na	na	na	na	4.6	5.3
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	59	8.717	0.148	na	na	na	na	41	76
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.164	0.009	0.053	1.021	1.011	2,125	1,824	0.147	0.182
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.286	0.015	0.052	1.119	1.058	1,197	1,031	0.256	0.316
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.694	0.018	0.027	1.172	1.083	863	736	0.657	0.731
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.874	0.014	0.017	1.395	1.181	863	736	0.845	0.903
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.382	0.022	0.059	0.925	0.962	495	434	0.337	0.427
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.463	0.027	0.058	1.236	1.112	495	434	0.410	0.517
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.404	0.018	0.044	2.900	1.703	17,097	2,194	0.368	0.439
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.710)	(0.050)	(0.071)	(0.554)	(0.744)	52	46	(0.609)	(0.811)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.530	0.030	0.056	0.628	0.793	205	177	0.471	0.590
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.069	0.007	0.104	1.520	1.233	2,154	1,898	0.054	0.083
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.029	0.004	0.150	1.271	1.127	2,147	1,895	0.020	0.038
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.081	0.005	0.064	0.683	0.826	2,147	1,895	0.071	0.092
Early child development index	TC.53	0.737	0.016	0.021	0.964	0.982	879	776	0.706	0.768

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural (Continued)

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.542	0.030	0.055	1.482	1.217	494	420	0.483	0.601
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.969	0.005	0.006	0.799	0.894	964	823	0.958	0.980
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.963	0.006	0.007	0.855	0.924	876	743	0.950	0.975
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.527	0.027	0.051	1.791	1.338	748	627	0.474	0.580
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.662	0.014	0.021	1.699	1.303	2,253	1,995	0.635	0.690
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.912	0.006	0.007	1.446	1.203	6,001	2,950	0.899	0.924
Child labour	PR.3	0.154	0.013	0.087	2.214	1.488	4,994	1,599	0.127	0.181
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.011	0.005	0.426	1.020	1.010	577	487	0.002	0.021
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.080	0.014	0.169	1.216	1.103	577	487	0.053	0.107
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.826	0.010	0.012	1.931	1.390	3,290	2,842	0.806	0.845
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.957	0.009	0.010	1.782	1.335	958	823	0.938	0.976
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.987	0.004	0.004	2.377	1.542	17,097	2,194	0.979	0.994
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.475	0.038	0.080	2.365	1.538	3,491	409	0.399	0.551
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.766	0.016	0.021	3.149	1.775	16,987	2,179	0.734	0.799
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.978	0.005	0.005	2.146	1.465	17,097	2,194	0.968	0.987
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.958	0.006	0.006	1.680	1.296	17,097	2,194	0.947	0.969
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.024	0.004	0.152	1.248	1.117	17,097	2,194	0.017	0.031
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.201	0.012	0.058	2.349	1.533	6,309	2,773	0.178	0.225
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.648	0.013	0.020	1.617	1.272	17,097	2,194	0.622	0.674
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.176	0.011	0.062	2.339	1.529	3,290	2,842	0.154	0.198
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.210	0.021	0.101	2.205	1.485	958	823	0.167	0.252
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	8.3	0.686	0.057	1.229	1.108	1,206	1,029	6.9	9.7
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	8.3	0.686	0.057	1.249	1.118	387	325	6.9	9.7

 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 na: not applicable

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: North West Upolu

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.988	0.004	0.004	1.349	1.161	7,519	861	0.979	0.997
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.762	0.016	0.021	1.605	1.267	1,471	1,161	0.730	0.793
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.807	0.019	0.024	0.766	0.875	435	330	0.769	0.845
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.530	0.020	0.037	1.838	1.356	1,471	1,161	0.490	0.570
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.657	0.057	0.087	4.752	2.180	435	330	0.543	0.771
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.175	0.018	0.101	2.515	1.586	1,471	1,161	0.139	0.210
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.165	0.028	0.172	1.923	1.387	435	330	0.108	0.222
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.140	0.011	0.080	1.199	1.095	1,471	1,161	0.118	0.163
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.364	0.037	0.103	1.986	1.409	435	330	0.290	0.439
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	5	2.805	0.516	na	na	na	na	0	11
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	18	4.206	0.240	na	na	na	na	9	26
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	21	4.480	0.216	na	na	na	na	12	30
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	5.3	0.272	0.051	na	na	na	na	4.7	5.8
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	62	17.010	0.272	na	na	na	na	28	96
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.158	0.012	0.077	0.825	0.908	946	742	0.134	0.183
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.269	0.023	0.084	1.100	1.049	547	427	0.224	0.314
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.677	0.027	0.040	1.132	1.064	429	331	0.622	0.732
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.869	0.022	0.026	1.448	1.203	429	331	0.824	0.913
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.283	0.033	0.116	0.966	0.983	233	182	0.217	0.349
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.119	0.025	0.211	0.973	0.986	202	163	0.069	0.169
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.498	0.034	0.068	3.904	1.976	7,519	861	0.430	0.565
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.737)	(0.071)	(0.096)	(0.651)	(0.807)	33	26	(0.595)	(0.879)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.545	0.043	0.079	0.679	0.824	114	91	0.459	0.632
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.078	0.012	0.155	1.640	1.280	1,032	806	0.054	0.102
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.022	0.006	0.276	1.376	1.173	1,020	798	0.010	0.034
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.095	0.007	0.079	0.517	0.719	1,020	798	0.080	0.110
Early child development index	TC.53	0.736	0.024	0.033	0.945	0.972	399	310	0.687	0.785

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: North West Upolu (Continued)

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.503	0.052	0.104	1.758	1.326	221	163	0.399	0.607
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.963	0.008	0.009	0.654	0.809	431	331	0.946	0.980
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.957	0.010	0.010	0.656	0.810	363	271	0.937	0.977
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.515	0.041	0.080	2.024	1.423	394	296	0.432	0.598
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.662	0.022	0.033	1.823	1.350	1,063	836	0.618	0.706
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.937	0.009	0.009	1.459	1.208	2,688	1,177	0.920	0.954
Child labour	PR.3	0.170	0.025	0.147	2.736	1.654	2,183	621	0.120	0.220
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.017	0.008	0.491	0.973	0.986	311	239	0.000	0.033
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.075	0.019	0.260	1.300	1.140	311	239	0.036	0.114
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.784	0.018	0.023	2.186	1.478	1,471	1,161	0.748	0.819
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.929	0.017	0.019	1.525	1.235	435	330	0.894	0.964
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.989	0.005	0.005	1.607	1.268	7,519	861	0.979	0.998
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.631	0.067	0.106	2.909	1.706	1,454	153	0.498	0.765
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.732	0.029	0.040	3.791	1.947	7,513	860	0.673	0.791
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.974	0.009	0.009	2.566	1.602	7,519	861	0.956	0.991
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.951	0.010	0.011	1.987	1.410	7,519	861	0.930	0.972
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.032	0.007	0.207	1.197	1.094	7,519	861	0.019	0.045
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.178	0.021	0.117	3.254	1.804	2,785	1,095	0.136	0.220
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.639	0.023	0.036	1.997	1.413	7,519	861	0.593	0.686
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.212	0.021	0.099	3.041	1.744	1,471	1,161	0.170	0.254
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.217	0.039	0.179	2.920	1.709	435	330	0.139	0.295
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	8.4	0.120	1.431	1.488	1.220	568	436	8.1	8.6
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	8.5	0.209	2.454	1.858	1.363	184	136	8.1	8.9

 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 na: not applicable

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Rest of Upolu

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.993	0.004	0.004	1.197	1.094	4,817	649	0.986	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.757	0.015	0.020	1.082	1.040	942	838	0.726	0.788
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.728	0.038	0.053	1.721	1.312	275	232	0.651	0.805
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.474	0.021	0.044	1.467	1.211	942	838	0.432	0.516
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.671	0.030	0.045	0.956	0.978	275	232	0.611	0.732
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.146	0.012	0.084	1.016	1.008	942	838	0.121	0.170
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.106	0.019	0.182	0.910	0.954	275	232	0.067	0.145
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.134	0.016	0.121	1.898	1.378	942	838	0.102	0.167
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.338	0.037	0.110	1.413	1.189	275	232	0.264	0.412
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	5	3.464	0.701	na	na	na	na	0	12
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	14	6.280	0.452	na	na	na	na	1	26
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	18	6.480	0.362	na	na	na	na	5	31
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	4.8	0.273	0.057	na	na	na	na	4.2	5.3
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	62	13.272	0.215	na	na	na	na	35	88
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.197	0.016	0.082	0.894	0.945	620	544	0.165	0.229
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.364	0.026	0.071	0.837	0.915	327	294	0.313	0.416
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.781	0.034	0.043	1.438	1.199	242	217	0.713	0.848
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.873	0.023	0.027	1.040	1.020	242	217	0.826	0.919
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.323	0.038	0.119	0.903	0.950	144	135	0.246	0.400
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.239	0.042	0.177	1.119	1.058	113	114	0.155	0.324
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.410	0.030	0.073	2.373	1.540	4,817	649	0.351	0.470
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.462	0.041	0.088	0.292	0.541	46	45	0.381	0.543
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.060	0.012	0.193	1.276	1.130	553	536	0.037	0.084
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.046	0.010	0.219	1.237	1.112	556	540	0.026	0.066
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.069	0.010	0.153	0.928	0.963	556	540	0.048	0.090
Early child development index	TC.53	0.755	0.030	0.040	1.154	1.074	246	240	0.695	0.815

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Rest of Upolu (Continued)

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.577	0.043	0.074	0.999	0.999	137	134	0.491	0.663
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.975	0.010	0.010	0.942	0.970	270	251	0.956	0.994
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.960	0.015	0.015	1.315	1.147	256	242	0.930	0.989
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.531	0.036	0.067	0.868	0.931	182	172	0.460	0.602
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.709	0.023	0.033	1.590	1.261	614	596	0.662	0.756
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.903	0.012	0.013	1.359	1.166	1,681	890	0.880	0.926
Child labour	PR.3	0.230	0.023	0.102	1.476	1.215	1,416	477	0.183	0.277
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.010	0.009	0.913	1.064	1.032	138	124	0.000	0.029
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.077	0.028	0.363	1.358	1.165	138	124	0.021	0.133
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.860	0.015	0.017	1.522	1.234	942	838	0.830	0.889
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.963	0.015	0.016	1.494	1.222	275	232	0.933	0.994
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.975	0.011	0.012	3.316	1.821	4,817	649	0.952	0.997
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.239	0.049	0.206	1.644	1.282	1,016	124	0.141	0.338
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.735	0.028	0.038	2.564	1.601	4,776	643	0.679	0.791
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.974	0.009	0.009	1.866	1.366	4,817	649	0.957	0.991
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.943	0.010	0.010	1.181	1.087	4,817	649	0.923	0.963
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.028	0.007	0.254	1.188	1.090	4,817	649	0.014	0.042
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.265	0.021	0.079	1.864	1.365	1,775	831	0.223	0.307
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.645	0.022	0.035	1.415	1.190	4,817	649	0.600	0.689
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.187	0.015	0.079	1.202	1.096	942	838	0.158	0.217
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.231	0.030	0.130	1.171	1.082	275	232	0.171	0.291
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	8.2	0.104	1.269	0.709	0.842	326	295	8.0	8.4
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.9	0.287	3.658	1.023	1.011	108	89	7.3	8.4

na: not applicable

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Savaii

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.990	0.004	0.004	1.052	1.026	4,761	684	0.982	0.998
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.750	0.017	0.023	1.345	1.160	878	843	0.715	0.784
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.850	0.028	0.033	1.622	1.273	248	261	0.793	0.906
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.531	0.017	0.031	0.928	0.963	878	843	0.498	0.564
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.750	0.032	0.042	1.386	1.177	248	261	0.686	0.813
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.096	0.012	0.124	1.370	1.170	878	843	0.072	0.120
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.057	0.020	0.342	1.856	1.362	248	261	0.018	0.097
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.083	0.013	0.151	1.759	1.326	878	843	0.058	0.109
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.349	0.045	0.129	2.309	1.520	248	261	0.259	0.439
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	5	3.192	0.581	na	na	na	na	0	12
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	17	6.781	0.390	na	na	na	na	4	31
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	23	8.649	0.383	na	na	na	na	5	40
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	4.6	0.282	0.061	na	na	na	na	4.1	5.2
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	50	10.632	0.211	na	na	na	na	29	72
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.138	0.019	0.141	1.703	1.305	559	538	0.099	0.177
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.237	0.029	0.121	1.399	1.183	323	310	0.180	0.294
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.624	0.037	0.060	1.099	1.048	193	188	0.549	0.698
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.888	0.028	0.032	1.499	1.224	193	188	0.831	0.944
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.648	0.048	0.074	1.175	1.084	119	117	0.552	0.744
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.510	0.047	0.091	1.037	1.018	120	120	0.417	0.603
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.248	0.021	0.083	1.560	1.249	4,761	684	0.207	0.290
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.562)	(0.066)	(0.117)	(0.700)	(0.837)	45	41	(0.431)	(0.693)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.060	0.010	0.173	1.055	1.027	568	556	0.039	0.081
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.025	0.007	0.288	1.206	1.098	570	557	0.011	0.040
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.068	0.010	0.154	0.960	0.980	570	557	0.047	0.089
Early child development index	TC.53	0.719	0.026	0.036	0.743	0.862	235	226	0.667	0.771

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Savaii (Continued)

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.570	0.050	0.089	1.267	1.126	135	123	0.469	0.671
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.973	0.010	0.010	0.914	0.956	263	241	0.953	0.993
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.973	0.009	0.009	0.697	0.835	256	230	0.955	0.991
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.550	0.054	0.098	1.849	1.360	172	159	0.442	0.657
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.613	0.024	0.039	1.357	1.165	576	563	0.565	0.661
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.879	0.013	0.015	1.426	1.194	1,632	883	0.853	0.906
Child labour	PR.3	0.052	0.012	0.241	1.591	1.261	1,394	501	0.027	0.077
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000				129	124	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.096	0.026	0.265	0.921	0.960	129	124	0.045	0.147
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.859	0.016	0.019	1.816	1.348	878	843	0.827	0.891
Safety (men)	PR.14	1.000	0.000	0.000			248	261	1.000	1.000
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.996	0.000	0.000	0.037	0.192	4,761	684	0.995	0.997
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.488	0.057	0.117	1.698	1.303	1,021	132	0.374	0.601
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.854	0.013	0.015	0.896	0.946	4,698	676	0.828	0.879
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.987	0.003	0.003	0.620	0.787	4,761	684	0.981	0.994
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.984	0.004	0.004	0.834	0.913	4,761	684	0.975	0.993
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.008	0.004	0.421	1.028	1.014	4,761	684	0.001	0.015
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.175	0.016	0.090	1.455	1.206	1,748	847	0.143	0.206
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.6662	0.01809	0.027	1.006	1.003	4,761	684	0.630	0.702
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.1027	0.01156	0.113	1.221	1.105	878	843	0.080	0.126
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.1726	0.02939	0.170	1.573	1.254	248	261	0.114	0.231
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	8.2	0.145	1.768	1.269	1.126	312	298	7.9	8.5
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	9.1	0.158	1.742	0.800	0.894	95	100	8.8	9.4
na: not applicable										



APPENDIX D. DATA QUALITY

Samoa Bureau of Statistics staff supported by UNICEF Pacific Statistics and Monitoring Specialist during the supervisors training of the DHS-MICS 2019-20. Photo: © UNICEF Pacific/2019/Samoa Bureau of Statistics

D.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population										
Single-year age distribution of household population, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20										
	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Age					Age					
0	272	2.5	287	2.8	45	111	1.0	96	0.9	
1	331	3.1	299	2.9	46	104	1.0	117	1.1	
2	276	2.6	287	2.8	47	133	1.2	122	1.2	
3	307	2.9	246	2.4	48	112	1.0	114	1.1	
4	289	2.7	280	2.7	49	121	1.1	84	0.8	
5	322	3.0	290	2.8	50	126	1.2	127	1.2	
6	326	3.0	296	2.9	51	115	1.1	93	0.9	
7	286	2.7	299	2.9	52	91	0.9	88	0.8	
8	271	2.5	248	2.4	53	97	0.9	70	0.7	
9	296	2.8	250	2.4	54	102	0.9	92	0.9	
10	258	2.4	252	2.4	55	101	0.9	93	0.9	
11	247	2.3	269	2.6	56	81	0.8	81	0.8	
12	259	2.4	205	2.0	57	80	0.7	82	0.8	
13	254	2.4	223	2.2	58	72	0.7	74	0.7	
14	225	2.1	221	2.1	59	87	0.8	80	0.8	
15	184	1.7	177	1.7	60	89	0.8	82	0.8	
16	202	1.9	200	1.9	61	65	0.6	64	0.6	
17	183	1.7	165	1.6	62	74	0.7	66	0.6	
18	201	1.9	166	1.6	63	54	0.5	56	0.5	
19	248	2.3	188	1.8	64	49	0.5	54	0.5	
20	155	1.4	179	1.7	65	52	0.5	51	0.5	
21	167	1.6	166	1.6	66	52	0.5	49	0.5	
22	151	1.4	139	1.3	67	68	0.6	61	0.6	
23	150	1.4	167	1.6	68	34	0.3	29	0.3	
24	138	1.3	145	1.4	69	40	0.4	36	0.3	
25	162	1.5	123	1.2	70	37	0.3	42	0.4	
26	121	1.1	153	1.5	71	22	0.2	38	0.4	
27	132	1.2	152	1.5	72	28	0.3	31	0.3	
28	120	1.1	109	1.1	73	34	0.3	44	0.4	
29	130	1.2	127	1.2	74	13	0.1	37	0.4	
30	133	1.2	107	1.0	75	20	0.2	20	0.2	
31	107	1.0	137	1.3	76	22	0.2	18	0.2	
32	109	1.0	117	1.1	77	21	0.2	20	0.2	
33	127	1.2	104	1.0	78	26	0.2	19	0.2	
34	106	1.0	123	1.2	79	16	0.1	23	0.2	
35	113	1.1	110	1.1	80	11	0.1	20	0.2	
36	109	1.0	101	1.0	81	12	0.1	19	0.2	
37	96	0.9	103	1.0	82	17	0.2	15	0.1	
38	110	1.0	98	0.9	83	6	0.1	10	0.1	
39	111	1.0	90	0.9	84	9	0.1	7	0.1	
40	109	1.0	116	1.1	85+	40	0.4	60	0.6	
41	80	0.7	122	1.2						
42	108	1.0	95	0.9	DK/Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0	
43	100	0.9	107	1.0						
44	120	1.1	120	1.2	Total	10,751	100.0	10,341	100.0	

Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	1,171		na	na	na
15-19	895		815	20	91
20-24	797		735	18	92
25-29	665		613	15	92
30-34	587		537	13	91
35-39	501		459	11	92
40-44	561		529	13	94
45-49	533		487	12	92
50-54	470		na	na	na
Total (15-49)	4,539		4,176	100	92
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.3		na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	0.9		na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households	Number	Percent	
Age					
10-14	1,244	414	na	na	na
15-19	1,019	318	275	22.8	86.4
20-24	762	255	211	17.5	82.8
25-29	665	210	167	13.9	79.4
30-34	582	179	135	11.2	75.6
35-39	540	166	136	11.3	82.1
40-44	517	158	134	11.1	85.0
45-49	582	177	145	12.0	81.6
50-54	532	169	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	4,665	1,463	1,203	100.0	82.2
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.2	1.3	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	0.9	1.0	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

Age	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	
0	559	550	19.6	98.3
1	630	608	21.7	96.4
2	563	547	19.6	97.3
3	553	537	19.2	97.0
4	569	556	19.9	97.7
5	612	na	na	na
6	622	na	na	na
7	584	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	2,875	2,798	100.0	97.3
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	0.9	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.1	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, by single years of age, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

Age	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	
3	517	na	na	na	na
4	511	na	na	na	na
5	561	10.3	235	10.3	96.5
6	559	11.0	249	11.0	95.7
7	539	9.1	208	9.1	95.9
8	481	7.8	176	7.7	95.1
9	504	7.5	172	7.6	97.2
10	475	8.2	186	8.2	95.8
11	484	7.5	170	7.5	95.6
12	454	7.2	166	7.3	97.3
13	458	6.8	157	6.9	96.6
14	421	7.0	159	7.0	95.7
15	353	5.9	135	5.9	97.0
16	383	5.9	132	5.8	94.6
17	345	5.9	131	5.8	94.4
18	345	na	na	na	na
19	408	na	na	na	na
20	322	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	6,017	100.0	2,276	100.0	96.0
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	0.9	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	1.0	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.8	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	1.0	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 to 14'

D.2 BIRTH DATE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)							
Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20							
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	97.6	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	21,092
Area							
Urban	97.1	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.2	100.0	3,994
Rural	97.7	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	17,097
Region							
Apia Urban Area	97.1	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.2	100.0	3,994
North West Upolu	97.7	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	7,519
Rest of Upolu	96.3	1.1	0.0	2.3	0.3	100.0	4,817
Savaii	99.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	4,761
Age							
0-4	98.4	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.3	100.0	2,875
5-14	98.1	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	5,298
15-24	97.5	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	3,473
25-49	96.9	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.1	100.0	5,731
50-64	97.4	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.2	100.0	2,486
65-84	98.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.3	100.0	1,129
85+	96.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	100

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20							
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,139
Area							
Urban	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	849
Rural	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,290
Region							
Apia Urban Area	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	849
North West Upolu	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,471
Rest of Upolu	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	942
Savaii	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	878
Age							
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	806
20-24	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	732
25-29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	611
30-34	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	522
35-39	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	463
40-44	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	518
45-49	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	485

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,204
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	246
Rural	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	958
Region							
Apia Urban Area	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	246
North West Upolu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	435
Rest of Upolu	99.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	275
Savaii	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	248
Age							
15-19	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	273
20-24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	217
25-29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	164
30-34	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	135
35-39	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	133
40-44	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	141
45-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	141

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), Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										Number of most recent live births
	Date of first live birth					Date of last birth					
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of first live births	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	
Total	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,680	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,199
Area											
Urban	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	484	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	388
Rural	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,196	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,811
Region											
Apia Urban Area	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	484	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	388
North West Upolu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	988	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	809
Rest of Upolu	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	641	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	535
Savaii	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	568	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	468

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of children under 5
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	DK/ Missing		
Total	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,687
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	434
Rural	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,253
Region							
Apia Urban Area	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	434
North West Upolu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,063
Rest of Upolu	99.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	614
Sava'ii	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	576
Age							
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	529
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	590
2	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	522
3	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	519
4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	527

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	DK/ Missing		
Total	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,237
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	405
Rural	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,832
Region							
Apia Urban Area	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	405
North West Upolu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	778
Rest of Upolu	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	519
Sava'ii	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	535
Age							
5-9	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,020
10-14	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	825
15-17	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	392

D.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table DQ.3.1: Completeness of salt iodisation testing							
Percent distribution of households by completion of test for salt iodisation, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20							
	Salt was tested			Salt was not tested, by reason		Total	Number of households
	1st test >0 ppm	2nd test >0 ppm	2nd test 0 ppm	No salt in household	Other ^A		
Total	95.2	0.5	1.6	2.4	0.3	100.0	3,196
Area							
Urban	96.8	0.0	0.8	2.2	0.2	100.0	642
Rural	94.8	0.7	1.8	2.5	0.3	100.0	2,554
Region							
Apia Urban Area	96.8	0.0	0.8	2.2	0.2	100.0	642
North West Upolu	95.4	0.4	1.0	2.9	0.3	100.0	1,074
Rest of Upolu	95.1	1.1	1.3	2.1	0.4	100.0	714
Savaii	93.6	0.7	3.3	2.1	0.2	100.0	766
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	91.6	0.6	2.6	4.7	0.5	100.0	634
Second	94.1	0.8	1.9	2.9	0.2	100.0	573
Middle	96.7	0.2	1.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	581
Fourth	96.2	0.6	1.8	1.2	0.3	100.0	664
Richest	97.0	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.4	100.0	744

A Includes those tests indicating 0 ppm in first test where a second test was not performed

Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who have experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence by any husband/partnerA in the past 12 months, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percentage of households:			Percentage of households with complete water quality test for:		Number of households selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire	Percentage of positive blank tests	Number of blank tests completed	Number of households selected for blank test ^A
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	Total number of households in sample	Household drinking water	Source of drinking water				
Total	21.6	21.4	3,196	21.3	20.1	690	0.6	169	180
Area									
Urban	26.4	25.9	642	25.8	25.5	169	0.0	59	64
Rural	20.4	20.3	2,554	20.2	18.8	521	0.9	110	116
Region									
Apia Urban Area	26.4	25.9	642	25.8	25.5	169	0.0	59	64
North West Upolu	19.6	19.4	1,074	19.4	17.7	211	0.0	40	44
Rest of Upolu	20.9	20.6	714	20.5	19.5	149	0.0	34	36
Savaii	21.1	21.1	766	21.1	19.7	161	2.8	36	36

A One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was designed to be performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to one of the households selected for water quality testing.

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (women)

Percentage of women 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20		
	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of women
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	8.8	2,714
Only month missing	6.9	2,714
Both month and year missing	1.6	2,714
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.5	2,714
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.6	3,156
Time since last intercourse missing	0.6	3,156
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	1.2	636
Time since last intercourse missing	1.4	636

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20		
	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of men
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	9.9	598
Only month missing	7.7	598
Both month and year missing	2.2	598
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	598
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.4	974
Time since last intercourse missing	0.0	974
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	281
Time since last intercourse missing	0.0	281

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20								
	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	Incom- plete date of birth	Weight not measured and incom- plete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	97.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	2.3	2,687
Age (in months)								
<6	98.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	1.7	248
6-11	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.8	283
12-23	97.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	2.4	590
24-35	96.8	1.4	0.3	0.0	1.6	100.0	3.2	522
36-47	97.2	1.5	0.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	2.8	517
48-59	98.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.9	527

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Reason for exclusion from analysis					Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
	Valid length/ height and date of birth	Length/ Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/ Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	94.9	2.1	0.1	0.0	3.0	100.0	5.1	2,687
Age (in months)								
<6	92.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	4.9	100.0	7.1	248
6-11	95.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	4.5	283
12-23	93.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	4.9	100.0	6.4	590
24-35	93.4	3.5	0.3	0.0	2.8	100.0	6.6	522
36-47	96.8	1.6	0.1	0.0	1.4	100.0	3.2	517
48-59	96.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	3.6	527

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Reason for exclusion from analysis					Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
	Valid weight and length/ height	Weight not measured	Length/ Height not measured	Weight and length/ height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	93.9	0.0	0.9	1.2	3.9	100.0	6.1	2,687
Age (in months)								
<6	92.2	0.0	1.2	1.0	5.6	100.0	7.8	248
6-11	94.9	0.0	0.3	0.8	4.0	100.0	5.1	283
12-23	94.5	0.1	0.9	0.7	3.9	100.0	5.5	590
24-35	92.2	0.0	2.1	1.4	4.3	100.0	7.8	522
36-47	95.2	0.0	0.2	1.5	3.1	100.0	4.8	517
48-59	94.2	0.1	0.6	1.5	3.5	100.0	5.8	527

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,654	100.0	2,655	100.0
Digit				
0	287	10.8	301	11.3
1	244	9.2	250	9.4
2	301	11.4	248	9.3
3	259	9.8	238	9.0
4	267	10.0	310	11.7
5	279	10.5	357	13.4
6	271	10.2	239	9.0
7	241	9.1	212	8.0
8	268	10.1	234	8.8
9	236	8.9	266	10.0

Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practice, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	Percent distribution of children with:						Percentage of children:					
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Incomplete FL modules, by reason:				Total	Number of selected children age 7-14 years	For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing	Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practice	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
Mother refused		Child refused	Child not available	Other								
Total	96.6	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.5	100.0	1,369	0.2	6.7	1,323	33.6	529
Area												
Urban	95.4	2.5	0.3	1.3	0.4	100.0	237	0.0	4.7	226	36.5	84
Rural	96.9	0.7	0.4	1.4	0.5	100.0	1,133	0.2	7.2	1,098	33.0	445
Region												
Apia Urban Area	95.4	2.5	0.3	1.3	0.4	100.0	237	0.0	4.7	226	36.5	84
North West Upolu	97.8	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.3	100.0	475	0.3	6.5	465	38.0	193
Rest of Upolu	94.8	1.3	1.2	2.2	0.5	100.0	314	0.0	7.5	298	32.7	122
Savaii	97.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.8	100.0	343	0.1	7.9	335	26.0	130
Age												
7	97.4	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	204	1.0	12.7	198	37.0	198
8	95.7	0.3	0.0	3.0	1.0	100.0	172	0.0	9.3	164	39.9	164
9	98.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	169	0.0	9.1	166	23.3	166
10	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	184	0.0	4.7	181	na	na
11	97.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.9	100.0	171	0.0	5.0	167	na	na
12	94.2	2.0	0.4	2.1	1.3	100.0	166	0.0	7.9	156	na	na
13	96.4	0.8	0.8	2.0	0.0	100.0	149	0.0	0.6	144	na	na
14	94.7	2.5	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	155	0.0	2.5	147	na	na

na: not applicable

D.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.2: Observation handwashing facility							
Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20							
	Handwashing facility					Total	Number of households
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason		
Total	86.8	10.6	2.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	3,196
Area							
Urban	94.5	4.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	642
Rural	84.8	12.2	2.3	0.4	0.3	100.0	2,554
Region							
Apia Urban Area	94.5	4.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	642
North West Upolu	83.7	14.1	2.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,074
Rest of Upolu	83.7	12.3	3.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	714
Savaii	87.4	9.7	1.5	1.0	0.3	100.0	766
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	61.2	30.8	6.1	1.7	0.3	100.0	634
Second	85.7	11.4	2.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	573
Middle	89.9	8.8	0.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	581
Fourth	95.7	3.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	664
Richest	99.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	744

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20							
	Child has birth certificate				Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing			
Total	38.5	20.5	40.5	0.5	100.0	65.3	2,687
Area							
Urban	40.0	24.3	35.4	0.2	100.0	62.2	434
Rural	38.2	19.8	41.5	0.5	100.0	65.9	2,253
Region							
Apia Urban Area	40.0	24.3	35.4	0.2	100.0	62.2	434
North West Upolu	34.5	24.6	40.5	0.4	100.0	58.3	1,063
Rest of Upolu	33.0	27.6	38.6	0.8	100.0	54.4	614
Savaii	50.7	2.4	46.5	0.4	100.0	95.5	576
Age (in months)							
0-5	14.4	9.1	76.5	0.0	100.0	61.1	248
6-11	24.7	15.0	59.8	0.5	100.0	62.3	283
12-23	33.9	19.3	45.7	1.1	100.0	63.8	590
24-35	43.8	21.6	34.6	0.1	100.0	67.0	522
36-47	46.1	26.0	27.6	0.3	100.0	63.9	517
48-59	49.7	23.6	26.2	0.5	100.0	67.8	527

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, Samoa DHS-MICS,2019-20

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records			Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/ Missing			
Total	17.9	11.5	62.2	7.8	0.5	100.0	88.9	1,643
Area								
Urban	14.0	8.8	68.5	8.3	0.4	100.0	89.3	269
Rural	18.7	12.0	60.9	7.7	0.5	100.0	88.8	1,374
Region								
Apia Urban Area	14.0	8.8	68.5	8.3	0.4	100.0	89.3	269
North West Upolu	19.9	14.3	57.6	7.8	0.5	100.0	88.1	664
Rest of Upolu	24.2	10.2	54.1	10.4	0.8	100.0	83.9	368
Savaai	10.5	9.6	74.9	4.7	0.3	100.0	94.1	342
Age (in months)								
0-5	7.8	7.8	78.8	4.8	0.7	100.0	94.2	248
6-11	13.3	11.4	68.6	6.7	0.0	100.0	91.1	283
12-23	17.0	13.6	61.7	7.7	0.1	100.0	89.0	590
24-35	26.3	11.0	51.3	10.0	1.2	100.0	83.7	522

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 (or most recent) school year, Samoa DHS-MICS,2019-20

	Currently attending																								Special Needs Education	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members age 3-24 years
	Primary school Grade										Secondary school Grade						Higher education Grade											
	Not attending school	Early Childhood Education	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	DK/ Missing	9	10	11	12	13	DK/ Missing	1	2	3	4	5	6					
Total																									100.0			
Age at beginning of school year																												
3	59.6	38.6	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	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	0.0	0.0	100.0	566	
4	44.7	36.8	17.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	600	
5	16.7	11.0	56.9	13.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	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	0.2	0.0	100.0	610	
6	6.7	0.0	21.1	57.6	14.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	593	
7	5.8	0.0	2.5	22.3	56.7	11.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	557	
8	3.6	0.7	0.4	2.0	23.3	51.5	16.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	518	
9	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.3	21.7	50.6	15.7	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	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	511	
10	3.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.1	19.8	59.2	11.7	0.5	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	0.0	100.0	525	
11	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.0	21.0	55.9	13.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	481	
12	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	3.0	25.7	48.7	0.0	14.5	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	485	
13	10.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	4.4	20.9	0.0	46.4	15.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	426	
14	10.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	2.3	0.0	27.9	46.3	9.5	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	385	
15	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.9	21.0	41.2	12.0	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	388	
16	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.7	20.7	34.8	6.7	0.0	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	364	
17	42.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.4	3.9	18.3	22.1	0.0	10.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	357	
18	57.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.8	12.8	0.3	16.3	5.6	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	425	
19	72.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	2.6	0.0	9.3	11.8	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	362	
20	85.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.5	3.0	4.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	332	
21	85.3	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	2.7	2.4	4.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	275	
22	94.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.0	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	330	
23	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	300	
24 ^A	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37	

A Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 5-24 at the time of interview

D.6 BIRTH HISTORY

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women age 15-49 years, by age of women, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	5,232	4,737	1.10	5,083	4,652	1.09	149	85	1.76	4,139
Age										
15-19	20	40	0.51	20	39	0.52	0	1	0.00	806
20-24	343	308	1.11	337	301	1.12	5	8	0.65	732
25-29	684	559	1.22	666	554	1.20	18	5	3.50	611
30-34	827	813	1.02	804	802	1.00	22	11	1.99	522
35-39	967	880	1.10	949	865	1.10	19	15	1.21	463
40-44	1,234	1,120	1.10	1,192	1,102	1.08	43	18	2.39	518
45-49	1,157	1,016	1.14	1,115	990	1.13	42	26	1.60	485

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio by periods preceding the survey, according to living, deceased, and total children (imputed), as reported in the birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	9,736	234	9,969	99.5	97.6	99.5	109.3	175.6	110.5	na	na	na
Years preceding survey												
0	511	5	516	99.8	100.0	99.8	95.2	167.6	95.7	na	na	na
1	592	12	604	99.8	100.0	99.8	112.1	254.7	113.7	117.0	134.0	117.3
2	501	13	514	100.0	86.3	99.7	93.5	166.6	94.8	94.5	110.6	94.9
3	468	11	480	99.7	93.1	99.5	117.6	241.5	119.5	92.3	104.8	92.6
4	513	9	522	99.5	100.0	99.5	109.8	316.2	111.6	103.4	89.9	103.2
5	524	9	532	99.5	100.0	99.5	113.5	80.8	112.9	97.3	106.9	97.4
6	564	7	571	99.9	100.0	99.9	120.2	98.8	119.9	106.3	67.1	105.5
7	537	12	549	99.6	100.0	99.6	110.9	397.1	113.7	104.8	111.9	105.0
8	461	15	476	99.4	84.0	98.9	106.8	74.2	105.6	94.0	142.8	95.0
9	444	9	452	99.3	100.0	99.3	123.9	-	128.3	17.5	12.1	17.3
10+	4,622	132	4,753	99.3	99.5	99.3	108.6	164.3	109.8	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0-4	2,586	50	2,636	99.8	94.9	99.7	105.2	222.9	106.7	na	na	na
5-9	2,528	52	2,581	99.6	95.3	99.5	114.9	167.0	115.7	na	na	na
10-14	1,901	33	1,934	99.0	100.0	99.0	108.0	181.1	108.9	na	na	na
15-19	1,401	31	1,432	99.6	100.0	99.6	110.2	168.6	111.2	na	na	na
20+	1,320	67	1,387	99.5	99.1	99.5	107.7	154.9	109.5	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 reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, among live-born children to women age 15-49 years, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (imputed), Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	5	2	4	16
1	2	6	3	2	14
2	1	4	0	0	5
3	1	1	0	0	2
4	0	3	0	0	3
5	1	1	0	0	2
6	0	0	0	0	0
7	1	1	1	2	5
8	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	1	0	0	1
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	1	0	0	1
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	1	2	0	1	5
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	2	0	0	2
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	1	1
25	1	0	0	0	1
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	14	27	6	10	57
Percent early neonatal ^A	76.7	73.0	85.4	59.7	72.9
A Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)					

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month among live-born children to women age 15-49 years, for the 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (imputed), Samoa DHS-MICS, 2019-20

	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	14	27	6	10	57
1	8	2	0	3	13
2	0	0	0	1	1
3	1	3	3	2	9
4	2	1	1	0	4
5	5	0	1	0	7
6	2	1	6	0	9
7	2	1	2	0	5
8	3	0	1	2	6
9	3	2	1	0	6
10	0	2	0	0	2
11	1	0	2	1	4
12	1	1	0	0	2
13	1	2	0	0	3
14	0	2	0	0	2
15	1	1	2	2	6
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	1	0	0	0	2
19	2	0	0	0	2
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	40	39	23	20	122
Percent neonatal ^B	34.4	68.2	28.0	51.4	46.9
A Includes deaths under one month reported in days					
B Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year					



APPENDIX E. SAMOA DHS-MICS 2019-20 QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaires of the Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20 are presented in Appendix E.

- Household questionnaire
- Water Quality Testing Questionnaire
- Questionnaire for Individual Women (Domestic Violence)
- Questionnaire for Individual Men
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five
- Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17

*Representative from the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development during the Data Interpretation and Report Compilation workshop for the DHS-MICS 2019-20.
Photo: © UNICEF Pacific/2019/Samoa Bureau of Statistics*

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: _____ / _____ / 2019		HH7. REGION: APIA URBAN AREA 1 NORTH WEST UPOLU 2 REST OF UPOLU 3 SAVAII 4	
HH6. AREA:	URBAN..... 1 RURAL 2	HH7A. District Name and Code: NAME _____	
HH8. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?	YES 1 NO 2	HH9. Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing?	
		YES 1 NO 2	HH10. Is the household selected for blank testing? YES 1 NO 2

Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.	HH11. Record the time.
	HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____

HH12. Hello, my name is (*your name*). We are from **SAMOA BUREAU OF STATISTICS**. We are conducting a survey to better understand the health, well-being, and overall situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 35 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?

Talofa o lo'u igoa o (*your name*). Matou te omai i le Ofisa o Fuainumera Fa'amauiina. O loo faatinoina le matou suesuega ina ia maua se malamalamaaga tele i le tulaga o le soifua maloloina o tamaiti ma aiga faapea mataupu lautele o le soifuaga nei o loo aafia ai aiga o le tatou atunuu. E fia faatalanoaina lau susuga i nei mataupu. E na o le 35 minute le umi o le faatalalanoaga ae o faamatalaga fo'i o le a tuuina mai o le a malu puipuia i le tulafono a le Ofisa o Fuainumera Faamauiina ma e le mafai ona faailoa atu i se tasi. E iai isi pepa fesili o le a fesilgia ai oe faapea isi sui o lou aiga. Afai e iai se fesili ete le fia taliina, ona faailoa mai lea. E te fingingalo o le a amata loa le ta faatalalanoaga?

YES 1	1 ⇒ LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
NO / NOT ASKED 2	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 (<i>specify</i>) 96

HH47. Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview:
NAME _____
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
WOMEN AGE 15-49
If household is selected for Questionnaire for Men: MEN AGE 15-49
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5
CHILDREN AGE 5-17

To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed	
TOTAL NUMBER	
HH48	____
HH49	____
HH50	____
HH51	____
HH52	____

To be filled after <u>all</u> the questionnaires are completed	
COMPLETED NUMBER	
HH53	____
HH54	____
HH55	____
HH56	ZERO 0 ONE 1

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

HL

First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household. Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box:

HL1. Line number	HL2. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. E mafai ona faailoa uma mai tagata e masani ona nonofo i le tou Auaiga amata mai le ulu o le aiga. Probe for additional household members.	HL3. What is the relationship of (name) to (name of the head of household)? O le a le faia'a (name) ia (name of the head of household)?	HL4. Is (name) male or female? O (name) o se tama po'o se teine? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth? O lea le masina ma le tausaga fanua o (name)? 98 DK 9998 DK		HL6. How old is (name)? E fia tausaga o (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 HHS 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? O soifua le tina moni o (name)? 1 YES 2 NO ∇ HL16 8 DK ∇ HL16	HL13. Does (name)'s natural mother live in this household? O nofo i le aiga nei le tina moni o (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? O fea olo'o nofo ai le tina moni o (name)? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	HL16. Is (name)'s natural father alive? O soifua le tama moni o (name)? 1 YES 2 NO ∇ HL20 8 DK ∇ HL20	HL17. Does (name)'s natural father live in this household? O nofo i le aiga nei le tama moni o (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? O fea olo'o nofo ai le tama moni o (name)? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 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)? O ai o loo vaaia ia (name)? If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.													
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M	F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	W 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	Y	N	Y	N	DK	Y	N	MOTHER	Y	N	DK	Y	N	FATHER								
01		0_1	1	2				01	01	01	1	2	1	2	8	1	2		1	2	3	4	8	1	2		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		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		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		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		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		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		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		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		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		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 / STEPCHILD
- 14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN)
- 96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)
- 98 DK

EDUCATION 1											ED									
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of <u>all</u> members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below <u>and</u> to next page of the module.		ED3. Age 3 or above? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ Next Line		ED4. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme? Na 'auai (<i>name</i>) i se aoga poo se aoga faata'ita'i? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ Next Line		ED5. What is the highest level and year of school (<i>name</i>) has ever attended? O le a le maualuga o le aoga ma le tausaga/vasega na oo ai (<i>name</i>)? LEVEL: 0 ECE ☹ ED7 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 4 HIGHER 5 SPECIAL NEEDS EDUCATION 8 DK			ED6. Did (<i>name</i>) ever complete that year? Na maea lelei le tausaga/vasega lea na oo iai (<i>name</i>)? 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			YEAR	Y	N	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO			
01		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	5	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	5	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	5	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	5	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	5	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	5	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	5	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	5	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	5	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	5	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2

EDUCATION 2												ED
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age.		ED9. At any time during the 2019 school year did (name) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? Sa iai se taimi o le tausaga 2019 sa auai ai (name) i se aoga poo se aoga faata'itai? 1 YES 2 NO ∅ ED15	ED10. During the 2019 school year, which level and year is (name) attending? I le tausaga lenei 2019, o le a le aoga ma le tausaga/vasega o loo iai (name)? LEVEL: 0 ECE ∅ ED15 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 4 HIGHER 5 SPECIAL NEEDS EDUCATION 8 DK YEAR: 98 DK	ED11. Is (he/she) attending a public school? O se aoga a le malo o loo aoga ai (name)? 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 2019 school year, has (name) received any school tuition support? I lenei tausaga 2019, na maua se fesoasoani mo le tolotogiina o le pili aoga o (name)? 1 YES 2 NO ∅ ED14 8 DK ∅ ED14	ED13. Who provided the tuition support? O ai na maua ai le fesoasoani mo le tolotogiina o le pili aoga? Record all mentioned. A GOVT. / PUBLIC B RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. X OTHER Z DK	ED14. For the 2019 school year, has (name) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies? I le tausaga 2019 na maua se fesoasoani/tupe e faatau ai ofuaoga, meaaoga ma nisi lava mea mo le aoga a (name)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED15. At any time during the 2018 school year did (name) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? Sa iai se taimi o le tausaga 2018, na auai ai (name) i se aoga poo se aoga faataitai? 1 YES 2 NO ∅ 8 DK ∅ Next Line	ED16. During 2018 school year, which level and year did (name) attend? I le tausaga 2018, o le a le aoga ma le tausaga/ vasega na iai (name)? LEVEL: 0 ECE ∅ Next Line 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY. 4 HIGHER 5 SPECIAL NEEDS EDUCATION 8 DK YEAR: 98 DK		
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	YEAR	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	LEVEL	YEAR
01			1 2	0 1 2 4 5 8		1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 5 8	
02			1 2	0 1 2 4 5 8		1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 5 8	
03			1 2	0 1 2 4 5 8		1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 5 8	
04			1 2	0 1 2 4 5 8		1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 5 8	
05			1 2	0 1 2 4 5 8		1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 5 8	
06			1 2	0 1 2 4 5 8		1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 5 8	
07			1 2	0 1 2 4 5 8		1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 5 8	
08			1 2	0 1 2 4 5 8		1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 5 8	
09			1 2	0 1 2 4 5 8		1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 5 8	
10			1 2	0 1 2 4 5 8		1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 5 8	

CHRONIC DISEASES

CD

Read the introductory statement first before asking each question:
 Now I would like to ask you about some diseases that you or any other member of your household may have had in the last 12 month.
 Ou te fia fesiligia oe i nisi o fa'amai sa aafia ai oe poo nisi o lou aiga i le 12 masina taluai.

CD1. <i>Line number</i>	CD2. <i>Name and age.</i> <i>Copy names and ages of <u>all</u> members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below</i>	CD3. <i>Age 25 or above?</i> 1 YES 2 NO ☺ <i>Next line</i>	CD4. In the last 12 months, has (<i>name</i>) been diagnosed with diabetes by a medical doctor? I le 12 masina talu ai, sa siaki e se fomai (<i>name</i>) ma faamaonia ma faailoa iai ua aafia po ua maua i le mai suka? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	CD5. In the last 12 months, has (<i>name</i>) been diagnosed with hypertension by a medical doctor? I le 12 masina talu ai, sa siaki e se fomai (<i>name</i>) ma faamaonia ma faailoa iai ua aafia po ua maua i le toto maualuga? 1 YES 2 NO 8DK	CD6. In the last 12 months, has (<i>name</i>) been diagnosed with cardiovascular disease by a medical doctor? I le 12 masina talu ai, sa siaki ese fomai (<i>name</i>) ma faamaonia ma faailoa iai ua aafia po ua maua i le mai fatu? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	CD7. In the last 12 months, has (<i>name</i>) been diagnosed with rheumatic heart disease by a medical doctor? I le 12 masina talu ai, sa siaki ese fomai (<i>name</i>) ma faamaonia ma faailoa iai ua aafia po ua maua i le mai fatu ona o le Rumatika? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	CD8. In the last 12 months, has (<i>name</i>) been diagnosed with cancer by a medical doctor? I le 12 masina talu ai, sa siaki ese fomai (<i>name</i>) ma faamaonia ma faailoa iai ua aafia po ua maua i le mai o le kanesa? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK
-----------------------------------	---	---	--	--	---	--	--

LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	Y	N	DK	Y	N	DK	Y	N	DK	Y	N	DK	Y	N	DK
01		___	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
02		___	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
03		___	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
04		___	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
05		___	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
06		___	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
07		___	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
08		___	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
09		___	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
10		___	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
<p>HC1A. What is the religion of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)? <i>O le a le tapuaiga a (name of the head of the household from HL2)?</i></p>	<p>CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH / EFKS 1 ROMAN CATHOLIC 2 LATER DAY SAINTS / MAMONA 3 METHODIST 4 ASSEMBLY OF GOD 5 OTHERS (<i>specify</i>) 6 NO RELIGION 7</p>	
<p>HC1B. What is the mother tongue of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)? <i>O le a le gagana tautala a (name of the head of the household from HL2)?</i></p>	<p>SAMOAN 1 ENGLISH 2 CHINESE 3 TOKELAUAN 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	
<p>HC2. To what ethnic group does (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>) belong? <i>O le a le tupu'aga/tagata nu'u a (name of the head of the household from HL2)?</i></p>	<p>SAMOAN 1 SAMOAN/ CHINESE 2 SAMOAN/GERMAN 3 SAMOAN/TOKELAUAN 4 SAMOAN MIX 5 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	
<p>HC2A. <i>Type of house of the main house.</i> <i>Record observation.</i> <i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the type of house of the main house.</i></p>	<p>OPEN SAMOAN FALE WITH EXTENSION 11 WITHOUT EXTENSION 12 CLOSE SAMOAN FALE WITH EXTENSION 21 WITHOUT EXTENSION 22 OPEN EUROPEAN HOUSE WITH EXTENSION 31 WITHOUT EXTENSION 32 CLOSE EUROPEAN HOUSE WITH EXTENSION 41 WITHOUT EXTENSION 42 2+ STOREY BUILDING EUROPEAN HOUSE 51 SAMOAN FALE 52 FALEOO (LIKE BEACH FALE) 61 INCOMPLETE SMALL EURO 71 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	

<p>HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping? E fia potu o le fale o lo’o fa’aaogaina e le aiga e momoe ai?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF ROOMS _ _</p>	
<p>HC4. <i>Main material of the dwelling floor.</i></p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p> <p><i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.</i></p>	<p>NATURAL FLOOR GRAVEL / SAND 11</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS.....21 COCONUT MIDRIBS.....23</p> <p>FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD.....31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS.....32 CERAMIC TILES.....33 CEMENT34 CARPET35</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>HC5. <i>Main material of the roof.</i></p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NATURAL ROOFING THATCH / PALM LEAF 12</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY ROOFING WOOD PLANKS.....23 TARPAULIN25</p> <p>FINISHED ROOFING METAL / TIN / IRON31</p> <p>CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE.....33 CERAMIC TILES.....34 CEMENT35 ROOFING SHINGLES.....36</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>HC6. <i>Main material of the exterior walls.</i></p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NO WALLS 11</p> <p>NATURAL WALLS COCONUT MIDRIBS..... 14</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY WALLS PLYWOOD.....24 CARDBOARD.....25 REUSED WOOD.....26</p> <p>FINISHED WALLS CEMENT31 STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT32 BRICKS33 CEMENT BLOCKS34</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES36</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	

HC7. Does your household have: E iai se _____ a le tou aiga?	YES NO	
[A] A fixed telephone line? /Telefoni fale? [B] A radio?/ Leitio? [C] A table? /Laulau? [D] A bed? /Moega? [E] A sofa?/ Sofa? [F] A chair?/ Nofoa? [G] A food safe?/ sefe teu ai meaai? [H] A cupboard?/ kapoti?	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE..... 1 2 RADIO..... 1 2 TABLE..... 1 2 BED.....1 2 SOFA..... 1 2 CHAIR..... 1 2 FOOD SAFE.....1 2 CUPBOARD.....1 2	
HC8. Does your household have electricity? O ola/koneti le tou aiga i le Eletise?	YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID 1 YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM).....2 NO 3	3 ⇒HC10
HC9. Does your household have: E iai se _____ a le tou aiga?	YES NO TELEVISION 1 2 REFRIGERATOR 1 2 WASHING MACHINE 1 2 ELECTRIC KETTLE 1 2 ELECTIC IRON 1 2 ELECTRIC FAN 1 2 FREEZER 1 2	

HC10. Does any member of your household own: E umia e se tasi o le aiga meatotino nei.	NO	YES
[A] A wristwatch? / Uati taulima?	WRISTWATCH 1	2
[B] A bicycle? / Uila vilivae?	BICYCLE 1	2
[C] A motorcycle or scooter? / Pasika poo le uila afi?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER 1	2
[D] An animal-drawn cart? / Taavale toso e le manu (solofanua poo povi)	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1	2
[E] A car, truck or van? / Taavale, loli/pikiapu poo veni	CAR / TRUCK / VAN..... 1	2
[F] A boat with a motor? / Vaa afi?	BOAT WITH MOTOR..... 1	2
[G] A canoe / paopao?	CANOE..... 1	2
[H] A fishing line / Ofe fagota?	FISHING LINE..... 1	2
[I] A fishing net? / Upega poo se Kili?	FISHING NET 1	2
[J] A fishing spear / Matatao	FISHING SPEAR 1	2
HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet? E iai se isi o le aiga e iai se komipiuta poo se tablet?	YES 1 NO 2	
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone? E iai se isi o le aiga e iai se telefoni feave'ai?	YES 1 NO 2	
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home? O faaaogaina e le aiga se initaneti i le fale?	YES 1 NO 2	
HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? O le fale lenei, o se fale e patino lava i se isi o le tou aiga? <i>If 'No', then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i> Pe o loo outou nofo totogi i le fale lea o loo umia e se isi tagata tout e le o nonofo faatasi? <i>If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.</i>	OWN 1 RENT 2 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture? E iai se isi o le tou aiga e umia se fanua e mafai ona fai ai se fa'atoaga?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HC17

<p>HC16. How many acres of agricultural land do members of this household own? E fia ni eka o (le) fanua o lo'o umia e le tou aiga e mafai ona fai ai se fa'atoaga?</p> <p><i>If ¼ acres, record 00.25, If ½ acres, record 00.50</i></p>	<p>ACRES..... _____ . _____ 95 OR MORE95 DK.....98</p>	
<p>HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry? E iai se lafumanu a le aiga (lafupovi, lafumo, lafupuaa ma isi)?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO.....2</p>	2⇒HC19
<p>HC18. How many of the following animal does this household have? E fia le aofaiga o manu nei o loo iai?</p> <p>[A] Milk cows or bulls? / povi taususuu poo pulu?</p> <p>[B] Other cattle? / Isi ituaga povi?</p> <p>[C] Horses, donkeys or mules? / solofanua, asini?</p> <p>[D] Goats? / Oti?</p> <p>[E] Sheep? / Mamoe?</p> <p>[F] Chickens? / Moa?</p> <p>[G] Pigs? / Puaa?</p> <p>[H] Ducks / Pato?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i></p>	<p>MILK COWS OR BULLS..... _____</p> <p>OTHER CATTLE..... _____</p> <p>HORSES, DONKEYS OR MULES _____</p> <p>GOATS _____</p> <p>SHEEP _____</p> <p>CHICKENS..... _____</p> <p>PIGS..... _____</p> <p>DUCKS..... _____</p>	
<p>HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account? E iai se isi o le aiga e iai se tusitupe/teugatupe' i se Faletupe?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO.....2</p>	

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.
 Ou te fia fesiligia oe i polokalame o loo mafai ona maua mai ai se fesoasoani tau tamaoiga/ tupe mo lo outou aiga. O nei polokalame e aofia ai fesoasoani tauala mai le malo poo nisi faalapotopotoga tutoatasi e pei o ekalesia faapea fesoasoani maua fua mai i nisi faalapotopotoga i totonu o le nuu ma e le aofia ai fesoasoani maua mai aiga, uo ma e masani faapea aiga tuaoi.

	[A] OLD AGE PENSION BENEFIT	[B] ONE GOVERNMENT GRANT	[C] SSAB/BSL EDUCATION SUPPORT	[D] ANY RETIREMENT PENSION/ BENEFIT	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
ST2. Are you aware of (<i>name of programme</i>)? E te silafia le (<i>name of programme</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2 ☺ [B]	YES 1 NO 2 ☺ [C]	YES 1 NO 2 ☺ [D]	YES 1 NO 2 ☺ [X]	YES (<i>specify</i>) _____ 1 NO 2 ☺ End
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (<i>name of programme</i>)? E iai se tasi o le aiga sa maua se fesoasoani mai le (<i>name of programme</i>)?	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 <u>last time</u> your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (<i>name of programme</i>)? O le a le <u>taimi mulimuli</u> na maua ai e le aiga poo se tasi o le aiga se fesoasoani mai le (<i>name of programme</i>)? 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 AGO2 ____ ☺ [B] DK998 ☺ [B]	MONTHS AGO ...1 ____ ☺ [C] YEARS AGO2 ____ ☺ [C] DK998 ☺ [C]	MONTHS AGO ...1 ____ ☺ [D] YEARS AGO2 ____ ☺ [D] DK998 ☺ [D]	MONTHS AGO ...1 ____ ☺ [X] YEARS AGO2 ____ ☺ [X] DK998 ☺ [X]	MONTHS AGO... 1 ____ ☺ End YEARS AGO 2 ____ ☺ End DK 998 ☺ End

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
<p>EU1. In your household, what type of cookstove is <u>mainly</u> used for <u>cooking</u>?</p> <p>O le a le ituaiga ogaumu e <u>masani</u> ona fa'aaoga mo le <u>kukaina</u> o meaai a le aiga?</p>	ELECTRIC STOVE 01	01 ⇒EU5
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE..... 03	03 ⇒EU5
	BIOGAS STOVE 05	05 ⇒EU5
	LIQUID FUEL STOVE 06	
	TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE 08	
	OPEN FIRE..... 09	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	
NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD..... 97	97 ⇒EU9	
<p>EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove?</p> <p>O le a le ituaiga suau'u poo meatafuafi olo'o fa'aaogaina i le ogaumu lea?</p> <p><i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.</i></p>	GASOLINE / DIESEL 02	
	KEROSENE 03	
	COAL / LIGNITE 04	
	CHARCOAL 05	
	WOOD 06	
	SAWDUST..... 11	
OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96		
<p>EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?</p> <p>O fea le nofoaga e masani ona faavelaina ai meaai?</p> <p><i>If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.</i></p> <p><i>If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.</i></p>	IN MAIN HOUSE NO SEPARATE ROOM 1	
	IN A SEPARATE ROOM..... 2	
	IN A SEPARATE BUILDING/UMUKUKA 3	
	OUTDOORS OPEN AIR..... 4	
	ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH 5	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	
<p>EU9. At night, what does your household <u>mainly</u> use to <u>light</u> the household?</p> <p>O le a le auala <u>autu</u> olo'o ola ai le <u>moli</u> a le aiga?</p>	ELECTRICITY 01	
	SOLAR LANTERN 02	
	RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN 03	
	BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN 04	
	GASOLINE LAMP..... 06	
	KEROSENE LAMP 07	
	CANDLE..... 13	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	
NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD 97		

WATER AND SANITATION

WS

<p>WS1. What is the <u>main</u> source of drinking water used by members of your household? O le a le auala <u>autū</u> o loo maua ai le suavai taumafa a le aiga? <i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).</i></p>	<p>PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE..... 14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32 SPRING PROTECTED SPRING..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING 42 RAINWATER..... 51 TANKER-TRUCK 61 WATER KIOSK..... 72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81 PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER..... 91 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>14 ⇒WS3 21 ⇒WS3 31 ⇒WS3 32 ⇒WS3 41 ⇒WS3 42 ⇒WS3 51 ⇒WS3 61 ⇒WS4 72 ⇒WS2 81 ⇒WS3 91 ⇒WS2 96 ⇒WS3</p>
<p>WS1A. Who is the main supplier of the drinking water? / O ai le auunaga o loo maua/sapalaiina le suavai mo le fofoga taumafa</p>	<p>SAMOA WATER AUTHORITY 1 INDEPENDENT WATER SCHEME ASSOCIATION (IWSA)..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒WS1C</p>
<p>WS1B. Is the pipe metered or not metered? E mita le paipa pe leai?</p>	<p>METERED 1 NOT METERED2</p>	
<p>WS1C CHECK WS1 Piped water as main source of drinking water?</p>	<p>WS1= 11 OR 12.....1 WS1=13..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒WS7 2 ⇒WS3</p>

<p>WS2. What is the <u>main</u> source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing? O le a le auala <u>autū</u> olo’o maua ai le suavai mo gaselega ma isi galuega faatino a le aiga?.</p> <p><i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.</i></p>	<p>PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR.....13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE 21</p> <p>DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32</p> <p>SPRING PROTECTED SPRING..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING 42</p> <p>RAINWATER..... 51 TANKER-TRUCK 61 WATER KIOSK..... 72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	<p>11 ⇒WS7 12 ⇒WS7</p> <p>61 ⇒WS4 72 ⇒WS4</p>
<p>WS3. Where is that water source located? O fea le nofoaga o loo maua mai ai le suavai lea?</p>	<p>IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....2 ELSEWHERE3</p>	<p>1 ⇒WS7 2 ⇒WS7</p>
<p>WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back? O le a le umi (minute) e agai ai se isi o le aiga i le nofoaga e maua ai le suavai ma toe foi mai?</p>	<p>MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT 000 NUMBER OF MINUTES ___ __ DK 998</p>	<p>000 ⇒WS7</p>
<p>WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? O ai o le aiga e masani ona alu i le nofoaga e la’u mai vai e fa’aaoga e le aiga?</p> <p><i>Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the List of Household Members Module.</i></p>	<p>NAME _____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ __</p>	
<p>WS6. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), how many times has this person collected water? Talu mai le aso mulimuli (<i>day of the week</i>), e faafia ona alu le tagata lea e lau vai?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES..... ___ __ DK 98</p>	
<p>WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water? I le masina ua tuanai na iai se taimi na utiuti ai le suavai maua mo le fofoga taumafa?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONCE..... 1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒WS9 8 ⇒WS9</p>

<p>WS8. What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed? <i>O le a le mafua'aga tonu na utiuti ai le mauaina ole suavai mo le fofoga taumafa?</i></p>	<p>WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE 1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE 2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE..... 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK..... 8</p>	
<p>WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink? <i>E iai se isi galuega e faia i le suavai ina ia mautinoa ai le saogalemu mo le fofoga taumafa?</i></p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ <i>WS11</i> 8 ⇒ <i>WS11</i></p>
<p>WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? <i>O le a le galuega e masani ona fai e faamama ai le suavai mo le fofoga taumafa?</i></p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>E iai se isi galuega?</i></p> <p><i>Record all methods mentioned.</i></p>	<p>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 (<i>specify</i>) X DK..... Z</p>	
<p>WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? <i>O le a le ituaiga faleui e masani ona faaogaina e le aiga?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:</i> Where does it flush to? / <i>O fea e faaalu iai?</i></p> <p><i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i></p>	<p>FLUSH / POUR FLUSH FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE..... 13 FLUSH TO DK WHERE..... 18 PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE..... 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT 23 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD 95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>11 ⇒ <i>WS14</i> 18 ⇒ <i>WS14</i> 95 ⇒ <i>End</i> 96 ⇒ <i>WS14</i></p>
<p>WS12. Has your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) ever been emptied? <i>Na iai se taimi na pamu ese ai le otaota o le faleui?</i></p>	<p>YES, EMPTIED..... 1 NO, NEVER EMPTIED 4 DK..... 8</p>	<p>4 ⇒ <i>WS14</i> 8 ⇒ <i>WS14</i></p>

<p>WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to? I le taimi mulimuli na pamu ese ai le otaota o le faleui, o fea na lafoai ai?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Was it removed by a service provider? Pe na pamu eseina e se konekarate?</p>	<p>REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER TO A TREATMENT PLANT 1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 2 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE 3</p> <p>EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 4 TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE 5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>WS14. Where is this toilet facility located? O fea o loo iai le faleui?</p>	<p>IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE 3</p>	
<p>WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household? E iai nisi tagata e ese mai tagata o le tou aiga o loo outou faaaogaina le faleui lea?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>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? E na o tagata mai aiga masani o loo outou faaaogaina le faleui lea pe tatala mo tagata lautele?</p>	<p>SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC) 1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC 2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household? E toafia aiga o loo outou faaaogaina le faleui lea?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10) <u>0</u> ..</p> <p>TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 10</p> <p>DK 98</p>	

HANDWASHING		HW
<p>HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands. <i>Matou te fia iloa poo fea o loo fufulu ai lima o tagata o le tou aiga?</i></p> <p>Can you please show me where members of your household <u>most often</u> wash their hands? <i>E mafai ona faailoa mai poo fea e <u>masani</u> ona fufulu ai lima o le tou aiga?</i></p> <p><i>Record result and observation.</i></p>	<p>OBSERVED FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING1 IN YARD /PLOT2 MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE/ GALLON).....3</p> <p>NOT OBSERVED NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT4 NO PERMISSION TO SEE.....5 OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>)6</p>	<p>4 ⇒HW5 5 ⇒HW4 6 ⇒HW5</p>
<p>HW2. <i>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.</i></p>	<p>WATER IS AVAILABLE1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE.....2</p>	
<p>HW3. <i>Is soap or detergent present at the place for handwashing?</i></p>	<p>YES, PRESENT1 NO, NOT PRESENT2</p>	<p>1 ⇒HW7 2 ⇒HW5</p>
<p>HW4. Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands? <i>O fea e masani ona fufulu ai lima o le tou aiga?</i></p>	<p>FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING1 IN YARD / PLOT2 MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE /GALLON).....3 NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT4 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)6</p>	
<p>HW5. Do you have any soap or detergent in your house for washing hands? <i>E iai se fasimoli poo se fagu fufululima i le fale e fufulu ai lima?</i></p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>HW6. Can you please show it to me? <i>E mafai ona faailoa mai ia au faamolemole?</i></p>	<p>YES, SHOWN1 NO, NOT SHOWN2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>HW7. <i>Record your observation.</i> <i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>BAR OR LIQUID SOAPA DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE)B</p>	

SALT IODISATION		SA
<p>SA1. We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodised. May I have a sample of the salt used to <u>cook meals</u> in your household?</p> <p><i>Matou te fia siakiina le masima o loo faaaogaina e le tou aiga poo iai se iotini/iodine. E mafai ona aumai sina vaega o le masima o loo faaaogaina i gasesega?</i></p> <p><i>Apply 2 drops of test solution from the <u>white-capped</u> (iodide) test kit, observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p>SALT TESTED</p> <p>0 PPM (NO REACTION) 1</p> <p>BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) .. 2</p> <p>ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)..... 3</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED</p> <p>NO SALT IN THE HOUSE..... 4</p> <p>OTHER REASON (specify) _____ 6</p>	<p>2 ⇨ HH13</p> <p>3 ⇨ HH13</p> <p>4 ⇨ HH13</p> <p>6 ⇨ HH13</p>
<p>SA2. I would like to perform one more test. May I have another sample of the same salt?</p> <p><i>E mafai ona toe aumai se isi vaega o le masima lea sei toe faatino ai le suesuega?</i></p> <p><i>Apply 5 drops of recheck solution from the <u>red-capped</u> test kit. Then apply 2 drops of test solution on the same spot. Observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p>SALT TESTED</p> <p>0 PPM (NO REACTION) 1</p> <p>BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) .. 2</p> <p>ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)..... 3</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED</p> <p>OTHER REASON (specify) _____ 6</p>	<p>2 ⇨ HH13</p> <p>3 ⇨ HH13</p> <p>6 ⇨ HH13</p>

HH13. Record the time.	HOUR AND MINUTES : ..			
HH14. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH 1 SAMOAN 2			
HH15. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH 1 SAMOAN 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6			
HH16. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH 1 SAMOAN 2 CHINESE 3 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			
HH17A. Household Phone Number	PH# :-			
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.

RANK NUMBER _

LINE NUMBER..... _ _

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.

NAME

AGE..... _ _

HH28. Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.

HH29. Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?

YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49..... 1
NO 2

2 ⇒ HH34

HH30. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.

HH31. Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?

YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 1
NO 2

2 ⇒ HH34

HH32. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?

YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 1
NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17..... 2

2 ⇒ HH34

HH33. As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews.

For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview *(name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17)* later?

- 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH34.
- 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.
- 'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.

HH34. CHECK HH8 IN THE HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: IS THE HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN?	YES, HH8=1 1 NO, HH8=2 2	2 ⇒ HH40
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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
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HH36. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN for each man age 15-49 years.

HH37. Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HH40
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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
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HH39. As part of the survey we are also interviewing men age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A male interviewer conducts these interviews.

For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview *(name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17)* later?

- 'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH40.
- 'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in 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
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HH41. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.

HH42. Check HH9 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire?	YES, HH9=1 1 NO, HH9=2 2	2 ⇒ HH45
HH43. Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE for this household		
HH44. As part of the survey we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test? <i>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.</i>	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2	2 ⇒ Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE
HH45. Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <i>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.</i>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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: _____ / _____ / <u>20</u> <u>1</u>		
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. <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED 01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN 02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 OTHER (specify) _____ 96
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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? <i>Faamolemole, pe mafai ona aumai se ipuvai i le suavai lea e masani ona feinu ai le tou aiga?</i>	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).		

<p>WQ14. Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?</p> <p>Na e fa'atinoaina poo se isi tagata o le tou aiga se galuega mo le fa'amamaina o le suavai lea ina ia mautinoa le malu puipuia mo le fofoga taumafa?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ17 8 ⇒ WQ17</p>
<p>WQ15. What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink?</p> <p>O le a le galuega sa fa'atinoaina mo le malu puipuia o le suavai mo le fofoga taumafa?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else?</p> <p><i>Record all items mentioned.</i></p>	<p>BOILED IT.....A STRAINED IT THROUGH A CLOTH..... C USED A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.)..... D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LET IT STAND AND SETTLEF OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X DK Z</p>	

<p>WQ17. What source was this water collected from?</p> <p>le a le auala autu lea e aumai ai le vai lea?</p>	<p>PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE..... 14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32 SPRING PROTECTED SPRING..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPNG 42 RAINWATER..... 51 TANKER-TRUCK..... 61 WATER KIOSK..... 72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)..... 81 BOTTLED WATER..... 91 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>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?</p> <p>Faamolemole e mafai ona faailoa mai poo fea na aumai ai le ipuvai lea, sei aumai ai se sample?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?</i></p>	<p>YES, SHOWN..... 1 NO WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL2 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE.....4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED.....5 OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ20 3 ⇒ WQ20 4 ⇒ WQ20 5 ⇒ WQ20 6 ⇒ WQ20</p>

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:	_____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1</u> _____	
WQ25. Record the time:	HOUR AND MINUTES :	
WQ26. <u>Household</u> 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. <u>Source</u> 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. <u>Blank</u> water test (100ml):	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES _____	⇒ WQ31

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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: _____ / _____ / 20__	
<p>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.</p>		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
<p>WM9A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from Samoa Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey to better understand the health, well-being, and overall situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 60 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?</p> <p>Talofa o lo'u igoa o (<i>your name</i>). Matou te omai i le Ofisa o Fuainumera Fa'amauina. O loo faatinoina le matou suesuega ina ia maua se malamalamaaga tele i le tulaga o le soifua maloloina o tamaiti ma aiga faapea mataupu lautele o le soifuga nei o loo aafia ai aiga o le tatou atunuu. E fia faatalanoaina lau susuga i nei mataupu. E na o le 60 minute le umi o le faatalatalanoaga ae o faamatalaga fo'i o le a tuuina mai o le a malu puipuia i le tulafono a le Ofisa o Fuainumera Faamauina ma e le mafai ona faailoa atu i se tasi. Afai e iai se fesili ete le fia taliina, ona faailoa mai lea. E te finagalo o le a amata loa le ta faatalatalanoaga?</p>	<p>WM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 60 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?</p> <p>Ia o lea ou te fia talanoa atu i nisi o mataupu tau soifua maloloina ma isi mataupu lautele. E na o le 60 minute le umi o le faatalatalanoaga. O faamatalaga fo'i o le a tuuina mai o le a malu puipuia i le tulafono a le Ofisa o Fuainumera Faamauina. Afai e iai se fesili e te fia fesiligia ai au ona faailoa mai lea. E te finagalo o le a amata loa le ta faatalatalanoaga?</p>	
YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED.....2	1 ⇒WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒WM17	

WM17. Result of woman's interview. <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED.....	01
	NOT AT HOME.....	02
	REFUSED.....	03
	PARTLY COMPLETED.....	04
	INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>).....	05
	NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17.....	06
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....	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): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH47..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, 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 4..... 1 ED5=0, 1, 5, 8 OR BLANK..... 2	1 ⇒WB15 2 ⇒WB14
WB3. In what month and year were you born? <i>O le a le masina ma le tausaga na e fanau ai?</i>	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH..... __ __ DK MONTH..... 98 YEAR..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR..... 9998	
WB4. How old are you? <i>Ua fia nei ou tausaga?</i> <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>Ua fia nei ou tausaga talu mai lou aso fanau mulimuli?</i> <i>If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... __ __	
WB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme? <i>Sa e alu i le aoga i lou olaga atoa poo se aoga faata'ita'i?</i>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒WB14
WB6. What is the highest level and year of school you have attended? <i>O le a le maualuga o le aoga ma le vasega poo le tausaga na e ausia?</i>	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION..... 000 PRIMARY..... 1 __ __ SECONDARY..... 2 __ __ HIGHER..... 4 __ __ SPECIAL NEEDS EDUCATION..... 5 __ __	000 ⇒WB14
WB7. Did you complete that year? <i>Na maea lelei lau vasega/tausaga lea?</i>	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 2019 school year did you attend school? <i>Sa iai se taimi o lenei tausaga 2019 sa e alu ai i le aoga?</i>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒WB11

<p>WB10. During the 2019 school year, which level and year are you <u>attending</u>?</p> <p>O le a le maualuga o le aoga ma le vasega/tausaga (sa/oloo) e <u>ia</u>i i lenei tausaga 2019?</p>	<p>PRIMARY 1 ___</p> <p>SECONDARY 2 ___</p> <p>HIGHER 4 ___</p> <p>SPECIAL NEEDS EDUCATION 5 ___</p>	
<p>WB11. At any time during the 2018 school year did you attend school?</p> <p>Sa iai se taimi o le tausaga 2018 sa e alu ai i le aoga?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒WB13
<p>WB12. During that 2018 school year, which level and year did you <u>attend</u>?</p> <p>O le a le maualuga o le aoga ma le vasega/tausaga sa e <u>ia</u>i i le tausaga ua tuanai 2018?</p>	<p>PRIMARY 1 ___</p> <p>SECONDARY 2 ___</p> <p>HIGHER 4 ___</p> <p>SPECIAL NEEDS EDUCATION 5 ___</p>	
<p>WB13. Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:</p>	<p>WB6=2 OR 4 1</p> <p>WB6=1 OR 5 2</p>	1 ⇒WB15
<p>WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.</p> <p>Sei e faitauina mai ia te a'u le fuaiupu lea.</p> <p>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</p> <p>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</p> <p>E mafai ona e faitauina mai ia te au se vaega o le fuaiupu?</p>	<p>CANNOT READ AT ALL 1</p> <p>ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE 2</p> <p>ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3</p> <p>NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language) 4</p>	
<p>WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (name of current village of residence)?</p> <p>O le a le umi talu ona e nofo ma aumau ai i (name of current village of residence)?</p> <p>If less than one year, record '00' years.</p>	<p>YEARS ___</p> <p>ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95</p>	95 ⇒WB18
<p>WB17A. Before you moved here, in which region did you live in?</p> <p>Ae ete lei siitia mai i inei, o fea le vaega o le atunuu sa e faamautu muamua ai?</p> <p>If unable to determine the region, write the name of the village and the district and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of Village)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of District)</p>	<p>APIA URBAN AREA 1</p> <p>NORTH WEST UPOLU 2</p> <p>REST OF UPOLU 3</p> <p>SAVAII 4</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY/SAMOA (specify) 6</p> <p>UNABLE TO DETERMINE THE REGION 5</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	
<p>WB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?</p> <p>O iai sau inisiaua o le soifua maloloina?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒WB20

<p>WB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by? O le a le ituaiga inisiua o le soifua maloloina o loo e faaaogaina?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER..... B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	
<p>WB20. What is your religion? O le a lau Ekalesia/tapuaga?</p>	CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH / EFKS..... 1 ROMAN CATHOLIC 2 LATER DAY SAINTS / MAMONA 3 METHODIST 4 ASSEMBLY OF GOD 5 OTHERS (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6 NO RELIGION 7	
<p>WB21. What is your mother tongue (language)? O lea lau gagana tautala?</p>	SAMOAN..... 1 ENGLISH..... 2 CHINESE 3 TOKELAUAN 4 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	
<p>WB22. To what ethnic group do you belong to? O lea lou tupuaga/tagatanuu?</p>	SAMOAN..... 1 SAMOAN/ CHINESE..... 2 SAMOAN/GERMAN 3 SAMOAN/TOKELAUAN..... 4 SAMOAN MIX 5 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	
<p>WB23. During the last seven days, what was your <u>main activity</u>? I le 7 aso talu ai, o le a lau <u>galuega masani</u> sa faatinoaina?</p> <p><i>If the respondent was absent from work in the last seven days: Probe:</i> Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?</p> <p>Talu ai ona o lena e te le i auai i se galuega i le fitu aso talu ai, ae e iai sau galuega masani ona faatino o loo e malolo mai ai ona o loo ave ni ou livi, pe sa ma'i, pe alu foi sau tafaoga, pe ave foi livi mo tina failelei poo nisi lava mafuaaga faapena?</p>	EMPLOYER..... 01 EMPLOYEE..... 02 SELF EMPLOYED 03 SUBSISTENCE MAINLY FOR SALE..... 04 SUBSISTENCE MAINLY FOR FAMILY USE.. 05 LOOKING FOR A JOB 06 DOMESTIC DUTIES 07 ATTEND SCHOOL 08 INCAPABLE..... 09 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	 06 ⇒End 07 ⇒End 08 ⇒End 09 ⇒End

<p>WB24. What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do? O le a lau galuega faatino o loo e faigaluega ai?</p> <p><i>If unable to determine the level of occupation, write the name of the occupation title in the space provided to determine the correct level of occupation.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Occupation title)</p>	LEGISLATIVE & MANAGERS 01 PROFESSIONALS..... 02 TECHNICIANS & ASSOCIATES PROFESSIONALS..... 03 CLERICAL..... 04 SERVICE & SALES 05 SKILLED AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & FORESTRY & FISHERY 06 CRAFT & RELATED TRADE WORKERS & FOOD..... 07 PLANT, MICHERY & ASSEMBLES..... 08 ELEMANTRY OCCUPATION..... 09 ARMPFORCES 10 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
<p>WB25. Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all? E totogi tupe lau galuega pe totogi i nisi ituaiga faamanuiaga (meaai), pe leai foi se totogi?</p>	CASH ONLY 1 CASH AND KIND..... 2 IN KIND ONLY 3 NOT PAID..... 4	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MT
<p>MT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? E te faitau nusipepa poo tusiata i aso uma, pe faa-tasi i le vaiaso, seasea faitau tusi i le vaiaso, pe e te le faitau lava ini tusitusiga?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> Faamata e toetiti lava aso uma e tupu ai lea tulaga?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	
<p>MT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? E te faalogologo i le leitio i aso uma, pe faa-tasi i le vaiaso, pe seasea faalogologo i le vaiaso, pe ete le faalogologo lava i se leitio?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> Faamata e toetiti lava aso uma e tupu ai lea tulaga?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2</i></p>	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	

<p>MT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? E te matamata i le TV i aso uma, pe faa-tasi i le vaiaso, pe seasea e matamata i le vaiaso, pe ete le matamata lava i se TV?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> Faamata e toetiti lava aso uma e tupu ai lea tulaga?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3</p>																						
<p>MT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location? Sa e faaaogaina se komipiuta poo se tablet mai soo se nofoaga?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒MT9</p>																					
<p>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? I le 3 masina talu ai, sa e faaaogaina se komipiuta poo se tablet pe faatasi i le vaiaso, pe seasea e faaaogaina, pe ete lei faaaogaina lava?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happened almost every day?</i> Faamata e toetiti lava aso uma e tupu ai lea tulaga?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3</p>	<p>0 ⇒MT9</p>																					
<p>MT6. During the last 3 months, did you: I le 3 masina talu ai sa e faatinoina vaega nei:</p> <p>[A] Copy or move a file or folder? Kopi pe aveese mai se faila mai luga o le Komipiuta?</p> <p>[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document? Faaaoga le 'copy and paste' e kopi pe aveese ai faamaumauga i luga o se faila?</p> <p>[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video? Lafo se imeli o loo faapipii ai se ripoti poo se ata?</p> <p>[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet? Faaaogaina le polokalame o le ' excel' e fai ai ni vaevaega/faatelega ma nisi tulaga tau matematika?</p> <p>[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer? Faapipii pe koneti se masini fou i lau komipiuta pei o le printer, camera pe o le faapipii foi o le masini mo le initaneti?</p> <p>[F] Find, download, install and configure software? Taumafai e saili, sefe mai se polokalame mai le initaneti ma koneti ma faaoga i luga o le komipiuta?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>COPY/MOVE FILE.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CONNECT DEVICE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INSTALL SOFTWARE.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	COPY/MOVE FILE.....	1	2	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT.....	1	2	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT.....	1	2	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA	1	2	CONNECT DEVICE	1	2	INSTALL SOFTWARE.....	1	2	
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INSTALL SOFTWARE.....	1	2																					

<p>[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts? Tuufaatasia se folasaga faaaogaina ai le masini ma polokalame faa-komipiuta</p> <p>[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device? Aumai ni faila mai le komipiuta ma ave sefe i luga o se isi masini</p> <p>[I] Write a computer program in any programming language? Tusi se polokalame faa-komipiuta.</p>	<p>CREATE PRESENTATION..... 1 2</p> <p>TRANSFER FILE 1 2</p> <p>PROGRAMMING..... 1 2</p>	
<p>MT7. Check MT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?</p>	<p>YES, MT6[C]=1 1 NO, MT6[C]=2..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ MT10</p>
<p>MT8. Check MT6 [F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?</p>	<p>YES, MT6[F]=1 1 NO, MT6[F]=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ MT10</p>
<p>MT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device? Sa e faaaogaina le initaneti mai soo se nofoaga e faaaogaina ai soo se ituaiga auala o fesootaiga?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ MT11</p>
<p>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? I le 3 masina talu ai, sa e faaaogaina le initaneti pe faatasi i le vaiaso, seasea faaaoga, pe e te le faaaogaina lava?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe:</i> Would you say this happens almost every day? Faamata e toetiti lava aso uma e tupu ai lea tulaga?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3</p>	
<p>MT11. Do you own a mobile phone? E iai sau telefoni feavea'i?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	
<p>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? I le 3 masina talu ai, sa e faaaogaina se telefoni feavea'i pe faatasi i le vaiaso, seasea faaaoga, pe e te le faaaogaina lava?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. Sa e faaaogaina se telefoni feavea'i e feso'otai ai ma se isi tagata.</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe:</i> Would you say this happens almost every day? Faamata e toetiti lava aso uma e tupu ai lea tulaga?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3</p>	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
<p>CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? Ou te fia fesili atu i le tulaga i lou soifuaga fanau. Ua e fanauina se pepe i lou olaga atoa?</p> <p><i>This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i></p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM8
<p>CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you? O tou nonofo faatasi ma lau oe lava fanau moni (tama/teine) i le taimi nei?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM5
<p>CM3. How many sons live with you? E toafia lau fanau tama o tou nonofo faatasi?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS AT HOME..... _ _	
<p>CM4. How many daughters live with you? E toafia lau fanau teine o tou nonofo faatasi?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME..... _ _	
<p>CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you? E iai nisi o ou alo o soifua pea tou te le'o nonofo faatasi?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM8
<p>CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? E toa fia lau fanau tama o soifua pea tou te le o nonofo faatasi?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS ELSEWHERE _ _	
<p>CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? E toa fia lau fanau teine o soifua pea tou te le o nonofo faatasi?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE _ _	
<p>CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? Na iai sou alo na fanau mai, ua maliliu?</p> <p><i>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?</i></p> <p>O le uiga o la'u tala, e aofia ai pepe sa tagi pe sa lagona le leo, minoi, manava, pe sa iloa foi foligaola tusa lava pe na o sina taimi puupuu na iloa ai?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM11
<p>CM9. How many boys have died? E toa fia lau fanau tama ua maliliu?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	BOYS DEAD _ _	

<p>CM10. How many girls have died? E toa fia lau fanau teine ua maliliu?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>GIRLS DEAD __ __</p>	
<p>CM11. Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.</p>	<p>SUM __ __</p>	
<p>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? Na ona toe fia faamautinoa lava, e (total number in CM11) le aofaiga o lau fanau i lou olaga atoa.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ CM14</p>
<p>CM13. Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.</p>		
<p>CM14. Check CM11: How many live births?</p>	<p>NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE..... 1</p>	<p>⇒ End</p>

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. / *Ou te fia faamauina suafa uma o lau fanau moni, tusa lava poo soifua pea poo ua maliliu foi amata mai le ulumatua.*

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? O ai le igoa o lau pepe/lou alo (muamua/e sosoo ai)?	BH2. Were any of these births twins? Se masaga le tamaititi i lea?	BH3. Is (name of birth) a boy or a girl? O (name of birth) o se tama poo se teine?	BH4. In what month and year was (name of birth) born? O le a le masina ma le tausaga a fanau ai (name of birth)? Probe: What is (his/her) birthday? O lea lona aso fanau?			BH5. Is (name of birth) still alive? O soifua pea ia (name of birth)?	BH6. How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) last birthday? Ua fia nei tausaga o (name of birth) talu mai lona aso fanau mulimuli? Record age in completed years.	BH7. Is (name of birth) living with you? O nofo (name of birth) ia te oe?	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? O le a le matua o (name of birth) ae maliu loa? If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)? E fia masina le matua o (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? E iai se isi tamaititi sa fanau e i le va o (name of previous birth) ma (name of birth) e aofia ai ma tamaiti sa fanau, ola ae toe maliu mulimuli ai.		
				Day	Month	Year						Y	N	Age
01		S M 1 2	B G 1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	⇒ Next Birth	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS3	___		
02		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
03		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
04		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
05		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
06		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
07		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
08		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
09		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth

BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby? O ai le igoa o lau pepe/lou alo (muamua/e sosoo ai)?	BH2. Were any of these births twins? Se masaga tamaitai ia?	BH3. Is (name of birth) a boy or a girl? O (name of birth) o se tama poo se teine?	BH4. In what month and year was (name of birth) born? O le a le masina ma le tausaga a fanau ai (name of birth)? Probe: What is (his/her) birthday? O lea lona aso fanau?			BH5. Is (name of birth) still alive? O soifua pea ia (name of birth)?	BH6. How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) last birthday? Ua fia nei tausaga o (name of birth) talu mai lona aso fanau mulimuli? Record age in completed years.	BH7. Is (name of birth) living with you? O nofo (name of birth) ia te oe?	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HLI) Record '00' if child is not listed.	BH9. How old was (name of birth) when (he/she) died? O le a le matua o (name of birth) ae maliu loa? If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)? E fia masina le matua o (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? E iai se isi tamaititi sa fanau e i le va o (name of previous birth) ma (name of birth) e aofia ai ma tamaiti sa faau, ola ae toe maliu mulimuli ai.	
		S M	B G	Day	Month	Year	Y N	Age	Y N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y N	
10		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH 9	___	1 2	⇒BH10	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS 3	___	1 2 Add Birth	
11		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH 9	___	1 2	⇒BH10	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS 3	___	1 2 Add Birth	
12		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH 9	___	1 2	⇒BH10	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS 3	___	1 2 Add Birth	
13		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH 9	___	1 2	⇒BH10	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS 3	___	1 2 Add Birth	
14		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH 9	___	1 2	⇒BH10	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS 3	___	1 2 Add Birth	
BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (name of last birth listed)? E iai se isi tamaititi sa e fanauina talu mai le fanauga o (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? I le taimi na e ai ia (name), sa e manao ete to i le taimi lea?	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? Sa e manao e maua sau pepe i se isi taimi tua mai pe e te le'i manao i ni tamaiti? DB4B. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children? Sa e manao e maua sau pepe i se isi taimi tua mai pe e te le'i toe manao i nisi tamaiti?	LATER 1 NO MORE / NONE..... 2	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
<p>MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=1.....1</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>I le taimi na e to ai ia (<i>name</i>) na e alu e fai ni au siaki?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	2 ⇒ MN8
<p>MN3. Whom did you see?</p> <p>O ai na e alu e vaai?</p> <p>Probe: Anyone else?</p> <p>E iai se isi tagata</p> <p>Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTORA</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFEB</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT..... F</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____</p> <p>X</p>	
<p>MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p> <p>O lona fia o vaiaso poo masina o lou ma'itaga, na fai ai lau siaki muamua?</p> <p>Record the answer as stated by respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 9.</p>	<p>WEEKS1 ___</p> <p>MONTHS2 <u>0</u> ___</p> <p>DK998</p>	
<p>MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?</p> <p>E faa-fia ona fai au siaki i lou ma'itaga lea?</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES ___</p> <p>DK98</p>	

<p>MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once:</p> <p>I le taimi o au siaki, sa faatino nisi o vaega e pei ona taua i lalo?</p> <p>[A] Was your blood pressure measured? Sa siaki le maualuga o lou toto?</p> <p>[B] Did you give a urine sample? Sa ave ni au feau vai?</p> <p>[C] Did you give a blood sample? Sa tui lou toto mo suesuega?</p> <p>[D] Was your height measured? Sa fua lou umi/ maualuga?</p> <p>[E] Were you weighed? Sa fua lou mamafa?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>BLOOD PRESSURE 1 2</p> <p>URINE SAMPLE..... 1 2</p> <p>BLOOD SAMPLE 1 2</p> <p>HEIGHT..... 1 2</p> <p>WEIGHT 1 2</p>	
<p>MN8. When you were pregnant with (<i>name</i>), did you receive any injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?</p> <p>I le taimi o lou ma'itaga ia (<i>name</i>) sa fai sou tui i lou tauau e puipuia mai ai le pepe mai le 'ona (tetanus) poo le maua foi i le mai lili (convulsions) i le taimi e fanau ai?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN11</p> <p>8 ⇒MN11</p>
<p>MN9. How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>E faa-fia ona fai lou tui 'ona (tetanus) i le taimi o lou ma'itaga ia (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES__</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>8 ⇒MN11</p>
<p>MN10. Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?</p>	<p>ONLY 1 INJECTION1</p> <p>2 OR MORE INJECTIONS2</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN14C</p>
<p>MN11. At any time before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby?</p> <p>Ae e te'i to ia (<i>name</i>), sa iai se taimi sa fai ai sou tui 'ona muamua mo lou lava soifua maloloina, pe mo le puipuiga o se isi au pepe?</p> <p><i>Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i></p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN14C</p> <p>8 ⇒MN14C</p>
<p>MN12. Before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), how many times did you receive a tetanus injection?</p> <p>E faafia ona fai lou tui 'ona (tetanus) ae e te'i to ia (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p> <p><i>Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES__</p> <p>DK8</p>	

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? Ua fia nei tausaga talu ona fai lou tui 'ona (tetanus) lena? MN14B. How many years ago did you receive the last of those tetanus injections? Ua fia nei tausaga talu ona fai lou tui 'ona (tetanus) mulimuli? <i>The reference is to the last injection received prior to this pregnancy, as recorded in MN12. If less than 1 year, record '00'.</i>	YEARS AGO..... ____ DK.....98	
MN14C. During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets? I lau to lea, sa tuuina atu ia te oe pe sa e faatauina ni fualaau faatupu toto (iron tablets)? <i>Show the tablets Iron Tablets: Pregamol and Fesolate</i>	YES 1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇒MN14E 8 ⇒MN14E
MN14D. During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets? E fia ni aso sa e inuina ai fualaau faatupu toto? <i>Record '95' for more than 90 days.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS..... ____ DK.....98	
MN14E. During this pregnancy, did you take any drug for intestinal worms? I lau to lea, sa e inuina ni fualaau/vai mo anufe i le manava?	YES 1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
MN14F. During this pregnancy, did you have difficulty with your vision during day light? I lau to lea, sa iai se faafaigata o lau vaai i le taimi o le ao/malamalama?	YES 1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
MN14G. During this pregnancy, did you suffer from night blindness? I lau to lea, sa iai se faafaigata o lau vaai pe a oo i le taimi o le po (pogisa)?	YES 1 NO.....2 DK.....8	

<p>MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (<i>name</i>)? O ai sa fesoasoani i le faa-fanauina o (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anyone else? E iai se isi tagata</p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTORA NURSE / MIDWIFE B</p> <p>OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT..... F RELATIVE / FRIEND.....H</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X NO ONE..... Y</p>	
<p>MN20. Where did you give birth to (<i>name</i>)? O fea sa fanau ai (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p>	<p>HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME.....11 OTHER HOME/TBA HOME.....12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.....21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... 22</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY/SAMOA HEALTH FACILITY41 HOME42 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 46</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 96</p>	<p>11 ⇔MN23 12 ⇔MN23</p> <p>42 ⇔MN23 46 ⇔MN23 96 ⇔MN23</p>
<p>MN21. Was (<i>name</i>) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out? I le faafanauina o (<i>name</i>), sa faatino sou taotoga poo le sisa? O le taotoga lea o tina to e tipi ai le manava e aumai i fafo le pepe?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇔MN23</p>
<p>MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? O le a le taimi na fai ai le faaiuga e faatino se taotoga poo le sisa?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> Was it before or after your labour pains started? Pe sa fai le faaiuga e faatio lou taotoga/sisa i le taimi a o lei oso ou figā fanau pe o le taimi ina ua uma ou figā fanau?</p>	<p>BEFORE LABOUR PAINS1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS2</p>	

<p>MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (name) put directly on the bare skin of your chest? I le taimi faatoa uma ai ona e fanau, sa faataoto (name) i lou fatafata?</p> <p><i>If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.</i></p>  <p><small>Photo Credit: Joyce Godwin</small></p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN25 8 ⇒ MN25</p>
<p>MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up? Ao le'i faataoto pepe i lou fatafata sa afifi/taai pepe i se ie?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	
<p>MN25. Was (name) dried or wiped soon after birth? Sa solo (name) i le taimi faatoa fanau mai ai?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	
<p>MN26. How long after the birth was (name) bathed for the first time? O le a le umi talu ona fanau (name) ae faataele mo le taimi muamua?</p> <p><i>If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'. If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If "1 day" or "next day", probe: About how many hours after the delivery?</i> Pe tusa ma le fia itula talu ona uma ona e fanau?</p> <p><i>If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day. If 24 hours or more, record days.</i></p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR.....000 HOURS1 __ __ DAYS.....2 __ __ NEVER BATHED997 DK / DON'T REMEMBER998</p>	
<p>MN27. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-22 OR 41.....1 NO, MN20=11-12, 42, 46 OR 962</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MN30</p>
<p>MN28. What was used to cut the cord? O le a meafaigaluega sa faaaogaina e oti/tipi ai le pute o le pepe?</p>	<p>NEW BLADE1 BLADE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES2 SCISSORS3 OTHER (specify)6 DK8</p>	

<p>MN29. Was the instrument used to cut the cord boiled or sterilised prior to use? Sa faavaivela ma fufulu mama meafaigaluega (ma'ai) sa faaogaina e oti/tipi ai le pute o pepe?</p>	YES1 NO2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8	
<p>MN30. After the cord was cut and until it fell off, was anything applied to the cord? Mai le taimi na maea ai ona oti/tipi le pute se'ia oo ina ua pa'u, sa iai se mea na u'u ai?</p>	YES1 NO2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8	2 ⇒ MN32 8 ⇒ MN32
<p>MN31. What was applied to the cord? O le a le mea sa u'u ai le pute o le pepe?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else? E iai se isi mea?</p>	CHLORHEXIDINEA OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET).....B SAMOAN OIL F OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... Z	
<p>MN32. When (<i>name</i>) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small? Ina ua fanau (<i>name</i>), o se pepe lapoa tele, lapoa feololo, lapoa, tino laititi, pe tino laititi tele?</p>	VERY LARGE.....1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE.....2 AVERAGE.....3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE.....4 VERY SMALL5 DK8	
<p>MN33. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at birth? Sa fuaina le mamafa o (<i>name</i>) i le faatoa fanau mai?</p>	YES1 NO2 DK8	2 ⇒ MN35 8 ⇒ MN35
<p>MN34. How much did (<i>name</i>) weigh? E fia le mamafa o (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>If the child health book is available, record weight from the book.</i></p>	KILOGRAMS FROM BOOK 1 (KG) __. ____ FROM RECALL 2 (KG) __. ____ POUNDS FROM RECALL 3 (LB) __ __ DK99998	
<p>MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (<i>name</i>)? Na toe alu lou palapala masina talu ona fanau mai (<i>name</i>)?</p>	YES1 NO2	
<p>MN36. Did you ever breastfeed (<i>name</i>)? Sa faasusuina ia te oe (<i>name</i>)?</p>	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ MN39B
<p>MN37. How long after birth did you first put (<i>name</i>) to the breast? O le a le umi talu na fanau (<i>name</i>) ae amata ona e faasusuina?</p> <p><i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours. If less than 24 hours, record hours. Otherwise, record days.</i></p>	IMMEDIATELY.....000 HOURS 1 __ __ DAYS..... 2 __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER998	

<p>MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (<i>name</i>) given anything to drink other than breast milk? I le uluai tolu aso talu ona fanau mai (<i>name</i>), sa faainuina i nisi vai e ese mai lou suasusu?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒MN39A 2 ⇒End</p>
<p>MN39A. What was (<i>name</i>) given to drink? O le a le vai sa faainu ai (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else? E iai se isi mea?</p> <p><i>'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.</i></p> <p>MN39B. In the first three days after delivery, what was (<i>name</i>) given to drink? I le uluai tolu aso talu ona fanau mai (<i>name</i>) o le a le vai sa faainu ai?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else? E iai se isi mea?</p> <p><i>'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.</i></p>	<p>MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK).....A PLAIN WATER.....B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER.....C GRIPE WATER.....D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTIONE FRUIT JUICE F INFANT FORMULAG TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONSH HONEY..... I PRESCRIBED MEDICINE.....J MAGNESIA.....K</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)_____ X</p> <p>NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK.....Y</p>	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
<p>PN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=11</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>PN2. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-22 OR 411</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-12, 42, 46 OR 962</p>	2 ⇒ PN7
<p>PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (<i>name</i>).</p> <p>Ou te fia fesili atu i nisi o mataupu e faatatau i le maea ai o le fanau mai o (<i>name</i>).</p> <p>You have said that you gave birth in (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>). How long did you stay there after the delivery?</p> <p>O lea sa e taua, sa e fanau i (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>). O le a le umi na e iai i le falemai ina ua uma ona e fanau?</p> <p>If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</p>	<p>HOURS1 ___</p> <p>DAYS.....2 ___</p> <p>WEEKS.....3 ___</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....998</p>	
<p>PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on (<i>name</i>)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (<i>name</i>), checking the cord, or seeing if (<i>name</i>) is ok.</p> <p>Ou te fia fesili atu i siaki sa faatinoina i le soifua maloloina o (<i>name</i>) ina ua uma ona fanau - faataitaiga siaki le pute o (<i>name</i>), siaki poo lelei mea uma i le soifua maloloina o (<i>name</i>).</p> <p>Before you left the (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>), did anyone check on (<i>name</i>)'s health?</p> <p>Ae ete le'i te'a i tua mai le (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>) sa iai se isi sa siakiina le soifua maloloina o (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	

<p>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? Ae a oe, sa iai se isi sa siakiina le tulaga o <u>lou</u> soifua maloloina – o le uiga o lau tala, pe sa iai se isi sa sutesueina oe i le tulaga o lou soifua maloloina, faataitaiga pe sa fesiligia oe i le tulaga o lou soifua maloloina ia pe siaki foi oe?</p> <p>Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>)? Sa i ai se isi sa siakiina <u>lou</u> soifua maloloina ae e te le i te'a i tua mai le (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	
<p>PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>). Ou te fia talanoa atu ia te oe i nisi o mea na tutupu ina ua e te'a i tua ma le (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>).</p> <p>Did anyone check on (<i>name</i>)'s health after you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>)? Sa i ai se isi sa siakiina le soifua maloloina o (<i>name</i>) ina ua e te'a i tua ma le (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇨PN12</p> <p>2 ⇨PN17</p>
<p>PN7. Check MN19: Did a health professional or traditional birth attendant assist with the delivery?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A, B & F RECORDED 1</p> <p>NO, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES H, X & Y RECORDED 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨PN11</p>
<p>PN8. You have already said that (<i>person or persons in MN 19</i>) assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (<i>name</i>)'s health after delivery, for example examining (<i>name</i>), checking the cord, or seeing if (<i>name</i>) is ok. O lea sa e ta'ua o (<i>person or persons in MN 19</i>) sa fesoasoani i le faafanauina o pepe. Ou te fia fesiligia oe i siaki sa fai mo le soifua maloloina o (<i>name</i>) ina ua maea ona fanau, faataitaiga siaki le pute o (<i>name</i>), siaki poo lelei mea uma ma le soifua maloloina o (<i>name</i>).</p> <p>After the delivery was over and before (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left you, did (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) check on (<i>name</i>)'s health? Ao lei tu'ua e (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) oe ina ua uma ona e fanau, sa siaki e (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) le soifua maloloina o (<i>name</i>).</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	

<p>PN9. And did (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) check on <u>your</u> health before leaving, for example asking questions about your health or examining you? Aea oe, sa siaki e le (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) <u>lou</u> soifua maloloina, faataitaiga fesiliga le tulaga o lou soifua maloloina pe siaki foi oe?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO.....2</p>	
<p>PN10. After the (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left you, did anyone check on the health of (<i>name</i>)? Ina ua tu'ua e le (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) oe, sa iai se isi na toe siakiina le soifua maloloina o (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN12 2 ⇒PN19</p>
<p>PN11. I would like to talk to you about checks on (<i>name</i>)’s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (<i>name</i>), checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok. Ou te fia talanoa atu ia te oe i siaki sa faatino mo le soifua maloloina o (<i>name</i>) ina ua uma ona fanau – faataitaiga, pe sa iai se tasi sa vaaiia (<i>name</i>) ma siaki le pute pe siaki foi poo lelei mea uma i lona soifua maloloina. After (<i>name</i>) was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health? Ina ua uma ona fanau (<i>name</i>) sa iai se isi sa siakiina lona soifua maloloina?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN20</p>
<p>PN12. Did such a check happen only once or more than once? Pe faatasi pe sili atu i le tasi ona faia ia siaki?</p>	<p>ONCE..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN13A 2 ⇒PN13B</p>
<p>PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen? O le a le umi talu ona fanau ae fai loa le siaki lea?</p> <p>PN13B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? O le a le umi talu ona fanau ae fai loa le siaki muamua?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>HOURS..... 1 __ __ DAYS..... 2 __ __ WEEKS..... 3 __ __ DK / DON’T REMEMBER.....998</p>	
<p>PN14. Who checked on (<i>name</i>)’s health at that time? O ai sa siakiina (<i>name</i>) i lea taimi? <i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTORA NURSE / MIDWIFEB</p> <p>OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F RELATIVE / FRIEND.....H</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	

<p>PN15. Where did this check take place? O fea sa faatino ai lea siaki? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p>	<p>HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME11 OTHER HOME.....12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE22</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE CLINIC32</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY/SAMOA HEALTH FACILITY41 HOME.....42 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 46</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p>PN16. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-22 OR 411 NO, MN20=11-12, 42, 46 OR 962</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN18</p>
<p>PN17. After you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health? Ina ua e te'a i tua ma le (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>), sa iai se tasi sa siakiina <u>lou</u> soifua maloloina?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN21 2 ⇒PN25</p>
<p>PN18. Check MN19: Did a health professional or traditional birth attendant assist with the delivery?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A, B & F RECORDED1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A, B & F RECORDED2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN20</p>
<p>PN19. After the delivery was over and (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left, did anyone check on <u>your</u> health? Ina ua mae'a ona fanau pepe ma tu'ua e le (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) oe, sa iai se isi na toe siakiina <u>lou</u> soifua maloloina?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN21 2 ⇒PN25</p>
<p>PN20. After the birth of (<i>name</i>), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you? Ina ua mae'a ona fanau (<i>name</i>), sa iai se isi na siakiina <u>lou</u> soifua maloloina, faataitaiga toe siaki lou soifua maloloina poo lelei atoa?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN25</p>
<p>PN21. Did such a check happen only once or more than once? Pe faatasi pe sili atu i le tasi ona faia ia siaki?</p>	<p>ONCE.....1 MORE THAN ONCE2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN22A 2 ⇒PN22B</p>

<p>PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen? O le a le umi talu ona e fanau ae fai loa lea siaki?</p> <p>PN22B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? O le a le umi talu ona fanau ae fai loa le siaki muamua?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>HOURS1 ___</p> <p>DAYS.....2 ___</p> <p>WEEKS.....3 ___</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER998</p>	
<p>PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time? O ai na siakiina <u>lou</u> soifua maloloina i lena taimi?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTORA</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFEB</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND.....H</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>PN24. Where did this check take place? O fea sa faatino ai lea siaki?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME11</p> <p>OTHER HOME.....12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL21</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE22</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC32</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY/SAMOA</p> <p>HEALTH FACILITY41</p> <p>HOME.....42</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 46</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	

<p>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: I le ulua'i 2 aso talu ona fanau pepe, sa faatinoina e se fomaini poo se tausi soifua vaega nei i lou aiga poo se falemai foi: [A] Examine (<i>name</i>)'s cord? Siaki le pute o (<i>name</i>)? [B] Take the temperature of (<i>name</i>)? Fua le vevela o (<i>name</i>)? [C] Counsel you on breastfeeding? Tuuina atu fautuaga mo le faasusuina o pepe i lou suasusu?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>EXAMINE THE CORD 1 2 8</p> <p>TAKE TEMPERATURE..... 1 2 8</p> <p>COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PN26. Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?</p>	<p>YES, MN36=11 NO, MN36=22</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN28</p>
<p>PN27. Observe (<i>name</i>)'s breastfeeding? Vaai poo faasusu (<i>name</i>) i lona tina?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PN28. Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?</p>	<p>YES, MN33=11 NO, MN33=22 DK, MN33=83</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN29A 2 ⇒PN29B 3 ⇒PN29C</p>
<p>PN29A. You mentioned that (<i>name</i>) was weighed at birth. After that, was (<i>name</i>) weighed again by a health care provider within two days? O lea sa e taua sa fua (<i>name</i>) ina ua uma ona fanau. Sa toe fua le mamafa o (<i>name</i>) i totonu o le 2 aso talu ona uma ona fanau?</p> <p>PN29B. You mentioned that (<i>name</i>) was not weighed at birth. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth? O lea sa e ta'ua e le'i fuaina (<i>name</i>) i le taimi na faatoa fanau ai. Sa fuaina ese fomaini poo se tausi soifua (<i>name</i>) i totonu o le 2 aso talu ona uma ona fanau?</p> <p>PN29C. You mentioned that you do not know if (<i>name</i>) was weighed at birth. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth? O lea sa e ta'ua e te le o iloa pe sa fua (<i>name</i>) i le taimi na faatoa fanau ai. Sa fuaina ese fomaini poo se tausi soifua (<i>name</i>) i totonu o le 2 aso talu ona uma ona fanau?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p>	

<p>PN30. During the first two days after (<i>name</i>)’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?</p> <p>I le ulua’i 2 aso talu ona fanau (<i>name</i>), sa tuuina atu e se fomai po o se tausi soifua ni faamatalaga o ni āuga poo ni foliga vaai o ni ma’i e ono aafia ai pepe e ono tatau ai ia te oe ona ave lau tama ma’i i le falemai mo togafitiga?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	
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CONTRACEPTION

CP

CP0. Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid pregnancy.
 O le a ou talanoa atu i le tulaga tau aiga fuafuaina - i metotia poo auala eseese e mafai ona faaogaina e ulugalii e vasa'i pe puipuia mai ai tamaitai ma tina mai to.

Have you ever heard of (*name of method*)?
 Sa e faalogo i le metotia lea o le (*name of method*)?

	YES	NO
<p>[A] FEMALE STERILIZATION (Ligation) – Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children. TAOTOGA MO TAMAITAI – E mafai ona fai le taotoga e faamuta ai le toe fanau o se tamaitai</p>	FEMALE STERILIZATION..... 1	2
<p>[B] MALE STERILIZATION (Vasectomy) – Men can have an operation to avoid having more children TAOTOGA MO ALII – E mafai ona fai le taotoga e faamuta ai le toe maua o se fanau a le alii</p>	MALE STERILIZATION 1	2
<p>[C] IUCD – Women can have a loop or coil placed into uterine cavity by a doctor or nurse. LUPO - E mafai ona tuuina le lupu i totonu o le itutino sã o le tamaitai/tina e se fomai e taofi ai le to.</p>	IUCD..... 1	2
<p>[D] INJECTABLES – Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months. TUI - E mafai ona fai le tui o le tamaitai/tina ese tausifua e taofia ai le to mo le tasi le masina pe sili atu foi.</p>	INJECTABLES 1	2
<p>[E] IMPLANT – Women can have several small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years. FASILAAU SULU - O fasilaau e suluina i le pito i luga o le ogalima agai i le tauau o tamaitai e puipuia mai ai i le to.</p>	IMPLANT..... 1	2
<p>[F] ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE PILL – Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant. FUALAAU - E mafai ona inuina e tamaitai/tina fualaa e puipuia mai ai i le to.</p>	ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE PILL 1	2
<p>G] MALE CONDOM – Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse. PA'U MO ALII - O pa'u fai usuga mo alii e mafai ona faamouluina e alii i lona itutino sã a'o lei faia se feusuaiga, e puipuia ai le tina mai le to</p>	MALE CONDOM 1	2

<p>[H] FEMALE CONDOM – Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse. PA’U MO TAMAITAI - O pa’u fai usuga mo tamaitai e mafai ona tuu i totonnu i lona itutino sā a’o lei faia se feusuaiga, e puipuia ai le tina mai le to</p>	<p>FEMALE CONDOM..... 1 2</p>	
<p>[K] LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD (LAM) - Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night. FAASUSUINA O LE PEPE - E aoga le metotia le pe afai e faasusu le pepe mo le ono masina nao le suasusu o le tina i le ao ma le po ao le i toe alu le palapala masina</p>	<p>LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA..... 1 2</p>	
<p>[L] RHYTHM/ CALENDAR METHOD/OVULATION – Every month that a woman is sexually active she can avoid pregnancy by not having sexual intercourse on the days of the month she is most likely to get preganant. KALENA - E mafai ona fuaina i le kalena aso e ono to ai le tina, ona taumafai lea e aua nei faia se feusuaiga i aso ia, e ono maua ai le to.</p>	<p>RHYTHM/CALENDAR (OVULATION.....) 1 2</p>	
<p>[M] WITHDRAWAL – Men can be careful and pull out before climax. TUUESE FAAMALOSI ALII - E mafai e alii ona tuuese faamalosi ona sua ola pea lata ina pa/lelei i le taimi o le feusuaiga ina ia aua ai nei to le tina.</p>	<p>WITHDRAWAL 1 2</p>	
<p>[N] EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION – As an emergency measure after unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills at any time within 5 days to prevent pregnancy. FUALAAU MO PUIPUIGA FAAVAVEVAVE - E iai fualaa e vave puipuia mai ai le tamaitai/tina mai se to i totonu o le 5 aso i se feusuaiga e le manaomia.</p>	<p>EMERGENCY CONTRACEPRION.... 1 2</p>	
<p>[X] Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy? O e silafiaina nisi auala poo metotia e mafai ona faaaogaina e tamaitai/alii e puipuia mai ai se to.</p>	<p>YES, MODERN METHOD <i>(specify)</i> _____ A YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD <i>(specify)</i> _____ B NO.....Z</p>	
<p>CP1. Are you pregnant now? O e to i le taimi nei?</p>	<p>YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒CP3</p>

<p>CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant. E iai ulugalii o loo faaaogaina metotia eseese e vasa'i pe puipuia ai le tina mai le to.</p> <p>Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? O e faaaogaina se metotia i le taimi nei e puipuia ai oe mai le maua i le to?</p>	YES 1 NO..... 2	1 ⇒CP4
<p>CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? E iai seisi auala poo se metotia sa e faaaogaina e vasa'i ai pe puipuia ai oe mai le maua i se to?</p>	YES 1 NO..... 2	1 ⇒End 2 ⇒End
<p>CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? O a ni metotia o loo e faaaogaina e vasa'i pe puipuia ai oe mai le maua i se to?</p> <p><i>Do not prompt. If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.</i></p>	FEMALE STERILIZATION..... A MALE STERILIZATIONB IUDC INJECTABLES D IMPLANTSE ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE PILL F MALE CONDOM G FEMALE CONDOM..... H LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM)..... K PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM.....L WITHDRAWALM EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION N OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	
<p>CP9. Check CP4: Sterilization (Female/Male) mentioned?</p>	YES, CP4=A OR B..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ CP13
<p>CP10. In what month and year was the sterilization performed. O le a le masina ma le tausaga na faia ai le taotoga faamuta fanau?</p>	MONTH..... __ __ DK MONTH 98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR..... 9998	
<p>CP11. In what facility did the sterilization take place? O fea le nofoaga sa faatino ai le taotoga faamuta fanau?</p>	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR MAIN HOSPITAL..... 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE22 OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY/SAMOA HEALTH FACILITY 41 HOME.....42 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 46 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	
<p>CP12. How much did you (your husband/partner) pay in total for the sterilization, including any consultation you (he) may have had? E fia le aofaiga atoa na e totogia (lou toalua/paaga) mo le taotoga faamuta fanau e aofia ai le tau o le faatalalanoaga ma feutagaina ma le fomai?</p>	COSTS..... _____ FREE..... 99997 DK COST 99998	

CP13. Check CP4: C or D or E or K-M mentioned?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
CP14. Since what month and year have you been using your current method continuously? O le a le masina ma le tausaga na e amata faaaogaina ai lea metotia se ia oo mai le taimi nei? <i>Probe:</i> For how long have you been using (current method(s) in CP4) now without stopping? O le a le umi talu ona e faaaogaina le (current method(s) in CP4) e aunoa ma le toe aveeseina pe taofia?	MONTH..... __ __ DK MONTH..... 98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR..... 9998	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married? Ua e faaipoipo poo lua nonofo ma lau paaga ile taimi nei?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	3 ⇒ MA5
MA2. How old is your (husband/partner)? E fia tausaga o lou toalua/paaga? <i>Probe:</i> How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday? Ua fia nei tausaga o lou/lau (toalua/paaga) talu mai lona aso fanau mulimuli.	AGE IN YEARS..... __ __ DK 98	⇒ MA7 98 ⇒ MA7
MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married? Sa fai muamua sou toalua faaipoipo pe sa lua nonofo faatasi ma seisi e pei o se ulugalii faaipoipo?	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? O le a le tulaga tau faaipoipoga o loo e iai i le taimi nei: maliu le toalua, tete'a faale-tulafono poo le nonofo eseese?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED..... 2 SEPARATED 3	
MA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once? E faafia ona e faaipoipo pe nonofo ma se isi paaga i lou olaga atoa?	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)? O le a le masina ma le tausaga sa lua nonofo ai ma lou toalua/paaga? MA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)? O le a le masina ma le tausaga sa lua nonofo ai ma lou/lau (toalua/paaga) <u>muamua</u> ?	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)? O le fia o ou tausaga sa lua nonofo ai ma lou toalua? MA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)? O le fia o ou tausaga sa lua nonofo ai ma lou/lau (toalua/paaga) <u>muamua</u> ?	AGE IN YEARS..... __ __	

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? <i>Ou te fia talanoa atu i lau to oloo iai le taimi nei. I le taimi na e ma'itaga ai, sa e mana'o ai i lea taimi?</i>	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? <i>Sa e manao e maua sau pepe i se isi taimi pe e te le'i manao lava i se pepe?</i>	LATER 1 NONE / NO MORE..... 2	
UN4B. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? <i>Sa e manao e maua se isi pepe i se isi taimi pe e te le'i toe manao e maua se isi pepe?</i>		
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? <i>I le aga'i atu i le lumana'i, a mae'a lau to lea, o e mafaufau e toe fai se isi tamaititi pe ua lava tamaiti ua i ai?</i>	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? <i>I le aga'i atu i le lumana'i, o e mafaufau e maua/fai sau pepe/se isi pepe, pe e te le'i manao lava i se pepe/se isi pepe?</i>	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE / NONE..... 2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED / DK..... 8	2 ⇨ UN10 3 ⇨ UN12 8 ⇨ UN10

<p>UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? <i>O le a se umi ete mana'o e te faatali ai se ia maua/fai ai (se/se isi) pepe?</i></p> <p><i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i></p>	<p>MONTHS 1 ___</p> <p>YEARS 2 ___</p> <p>DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) 993</p> <p>SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 994</p> <p>AFTER MARRIAGE 995</p> <p>OTHER 996</p> <p>DK 998</p>	<p>994 ⇒ UN12</p>
<p>UN8A. Check CP2: Currently using a contraceptive method?</p>	<p>YES, CP2=1 1</p> <p>NO, CP2=2 2</p> <p>CP2 WAS NOT ASKED 3</p>	<p>1 ⇒ UN8F</p>
<p>UN8B. Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future? <i>I sou manatu, ete ono faaaoga se metotia e puipuia mai ai oe pe vasa'i ai se to i le lumanai?</i></p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ UN8D</p> <p>8 ⇒ UN8F</p>
<p>UN8C. Which contraceptive method would you prefer to use? <i>O le a se metotia ete filifiliina?</i></p> <p><i>PROBE: ANYTHING ELSE?</i> <i>E IAI SE ISI MEA?</i></p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION A</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION B</p> <p>IUD C</p> <p>INJECTABLES D</p> <p>IMPLANTS E</p> <p>ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE PILL F</p> <p>MALE CONDOM G</p> <p>FEMALE CONDOM H</p> <p>LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM) K</p> <p>PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM L</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL M</p> <p>EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION N</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p> <p>UNSURE Z</p>	<p>A ⇒ UN8F</p> <p>B ⇒ UN8F</p> <p>C ⇒ UN8F</p> <p>D ⇒ UN8F</p> <p>E ⇒ UN8F</p> <p>F ⇒ UN8F</p> <p>G ⇒ UN8F</p> <p>H ⇒ UN8F</p> <p>K ⇒ UN8F</p> <p>L ⇒ UN8F</p> <p>M ⇒ UN8F</p> <p>N ⇒ UN8F</p> <p>X ⇒ UN8F</p> <p>Z ⇒ UN8F</p>

<p>UN8D. What is the main reason that you think you will not use a contraceptive method at any time in the future? O le a se mafuaaga taua, ua e mafaufau ai e te le faaaogaina se metotia i se taimi i le lumanai?</p>	<p>NOT MARRIED 11</p> <p>FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>INFREQUENT SEX/NO SEX 21 21 ⇨UN8F</p> <p>MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERCTOMY 22 22 ⇨UN8F</p> <p>SUBFECUND/INFECUND 23 23 ⇨UN8F</p> <p>WANTS AS MANY CHILDREN AS POSSIBLE..... 24 24 ⇨UN8F</p> <p>OPPOSITE TO USE</p> <p>RESPONDENT OPPOSED 31 31 ⇨UN8F</p> <p>HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED32 32 ⇨UN8F</p> <p>OTHERS OPPOSED 33 33 ⇨UN8F</p> <p>RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION.....34 34 ⇨UN8F</p> <p>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>KNOWS NO METHOD..... 41 41 ⇨UN8F</p> <p>KNOWS NO SOURCE 42 42 ⇨UN8F</p> <p>METHOD-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>HEALTH CONCERNS 51 51 ⇨UN8F</p> <p>FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS 52 52 ⇨UN8F</p> <p>LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR 53 53 ⇨UN8F</p> <p>COSTS TOO MUCH..... 54 54 ⇨UN8F</p> <p>INCONVINENT TO USE..... 55 55 ⇨UN8F</p> <p>INTERFERES WITH BODY’S NORMAL PROCESS 56 56 ⇨UN8F</p> <p>OTHER(<i>specify</i>) _____ 96 96 ⇨UN8F</p> <p>DK.....98 98 ⇨UN8F</p>	
<p>UN8E. Would you ever use a contraceptive method if you were married? Ana faapea e fai sou toalua pe ua e faaipoipo foi, faamata e te faaaogaina se metotia?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	
<p>UN8F. Check CM11: How many live births?</p>	<p>NO LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=00.....0</p> <p>ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS.....1</p>	<p>0 ⇨UN8G</p> <p>1 ⇨UN8H</p>

<p>UN8G. If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? A faapea e te filifiliina se aofaiga o lau fanau i lou olaga atoa, faamata e toafia se numera o tamaiti e te manao ai?</p> <p>UN8H. If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? Ana mafai ona e toe fo'i i tua i le taimi lea e le'i iai sau fanau ma toe filifili le aofai o lau fanau e te manao iai, faamata e toafia se numera o tamaiti o le a e filifiliina?</p> <p><i>Probe for a numeric response</i></p>	<p>NONE.....00</p> <p>NUMBER.....__ __</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....96</p>	<p>00 ⇒UN8J</p> <p>96 ⇒UN8J</p>
<p>UN8I. How many of these would you like to be boys, how many you like to be girls and for how many would the sex not matter? Faamata e toafia tama, toafia teine, pe toafia foi e soo se ituaiga (tama/teine)?</p> <p><i>If responses to UN8G/UN8H and UN8I are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF BOYS.....__ __</p> <p>NUMBER OF GIRLS.....__ __</p> <p>EITHER.....__ __</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....96</p>	
<p>UN8J. In the last 3 months, have you heard or read about family planning: I le 3 masina taluai, sa e faalogo/(faitau) ini polokalame o le aiga fuafuaina:</p> <p>[A] On the radio /Luga o le leitio</p> <p>[B] On the television/ Luga o le TV</p> <p>[C] In a newspaper or magazine/I totonu o nusipepa poo mekasini?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>RADIO 1 2</p> <p>TELEVISION..... 1 2</p> <p>NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2</p>	
<p>UN8K. Check MA1: Currently married?</p>	<p>YES, MA1= 1 OR 2 1</p> <p>NO, MA1 ≠ 1 OR 2 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒UN9</p>
<p>UN8L Check CP4: Method currently using?</p>	<p>CODE B, G, OR M RECORDED..... 1</p> <p>NO CODE RECORDED OR BLANK..... 2</p> <p>OTHER CODES..... 3</p>	<p>1 ⇒UN8N</p> <p>2 ⇒UN8P</p>
<p>UN8M. Does your husband/partner know that you are using a method of family planning? O iloa e lou toalua/paaga o loo e faaogaina le metotia o aiga fuafuaina?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	

<p>UN8N. Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decisions, mainly your husband's/partner's decision, or did you both decide together?</p> <p>I sou lagona, o le faaaogaina o aiga fuafuaina o lau oe lea faaiuga, pe e fai e lou toalua/paaga le faaiuga poo oulua uma e faia le faaiuga?</p>	<p>MAINLY RESPONDENT 1</p> <p>MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER 2</p> <p>JOINT DECISION 3</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	
<p>UN8O. Check CP4: Method currently using: Female or Male Sterilization mentioned?</p>	<p>YES, CP4=A OR B 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	1 ⇨ UN9
<p>UN8P. Does your husband/partner want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer that you want?</p> <p>E tutusa le aofaiga o tamaiti na e manao ai ma le aofaiga o tamaiti na e manao ai lou toalua/paaga, pe e manao lou toalua/paaga ia sili atu pe laiti foi le aofaiga o tamaitai na i lo oe?</p>	<p>SAME 1</p> <p>MORE..... 2</p> <p>FEWER..... 3</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>UN9. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?</p>	<p>YES, CP1=1 1</p> <p>NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8..... 2</p>	1 ⇨ UN14
<p>UN10. Check CP2: Currently using a method?</p>	<p>YES, CP2=1 1</p> <p>NO, CP2=2 2</p>	1 ⇨ UN14
<p>UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?</p> <p>E te manatu o loo malosi atoatoa lou tino e mafai ai ona e maua i se to i le taimi nei?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	1 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14
<p>UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?</p> <p>Aisea ua e manatu ai e le o atoatoa le malosi o lou tino ma lou soifua maloloina e mafai ai ona e to i le taimi nei?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX A</p> <p>MENOPAUSAL B</p> <p>NEVER MENSTRUATED C</p> <p>HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) D</p> <p>HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT E</p> <p>POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC F</p> <p>BREASTFEEDING..... G</p> <p>TOO OLD..... H</p> <p>FATALISTIC I</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>DK Z</p>	
<p>UN13. Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?</p>	<p>MENTIONED, UN12=C..... 1</p> <p>NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C..... 2</p>	1 ⇨ UN20

<p>UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? O anafea na amata alu ai lou palapala masina mulimuli?</p> <p><i>Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If '1 year', probe: How many months ago? E fia masina talu ai?</i></p>	<p>DAYS AGO..... 1 ___</p> <p>WEEKS AGO..... 2 ___</p> <p>MONTHS AGO..... 3 ___</p> <p>YEARS AGO 4 ___</p> <p>IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 993</p> <p>BEFORE LAST BIRTH..... 994</p> <p>NEVER MENSTRUATED 995</p>	<p>993 ⇒ UN20</p> <p>994 ⇒ UN20</p> <p>995 ⇒ UN20</p>
<p>UN15. Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?</p>	<p>YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR 1</p> <p>NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ UN20</p>
<p>UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend? Sa iai se taimi sa e le auai ai i le aoga, galuega ma nisi faatasiga ona o le alu o lou palapala masina mulimuli?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY 8</p>	
<p>UN17. During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home? I le taimi o alu lou palapala masina mulimuli na mafai ona e taele ma sui ou lavalava faalilolilo i le fale?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth? Sa e faaaogaina se pads poo se tampons poo se fasi ieie e tali ai lou palapala masina?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ UN20</p> <p>8 ⇒ UN20</p>
<p>UN19. Were the materials reusable? Sa mafai ona toe faaaoga pepa tali ma'i poo ieie sa faaaogaina muamua i lou palapala masina?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>UN20. Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. Oute fia fesiligia oe i sou malamalamaaga i aafiaga ole tamaitai/tina i se to.</p> <p>From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual relation? Mai i le isi palapala masina i le isi palapala masina, e i ai se vaiami o le taamilosaga lea e ono maua ai le tina/tamaitai i se to pe a fai se feusuaiga?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p> <p>8 ⇒ End</p>

<p>UN21. Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods? Faamata o le taimi la e ono to ai le tamaitai, o le taimi o le a alu ai le palapala masina/ o le taimi o loo faia ai le palapala masina, taimi faatoa uma ai le palapala masina, poo le ogatotonu o palapala masina e lua?</p>	<p>JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS..... 1 DURING HER PERIOD 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS 4 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 6 DK.....8</p>	
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ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		DV
<p>DV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: E iai nisi taimi e le fiafia/ita ai le tamaloa i mea e fai e lona toalua. I sou lava lagona, o se tulaga talafeagai le sauaina e le tamaloa o lona toalua ona o mafuaaga nei:</p> <p>[A] If she goes out without telling him? Alu le fafine i se mea ae le logoina?</p> <p>[B] If she neglects the children? Tuulafoai ma leaga le vaaiga e le fafine o le fanau?</p> <p>[C] If she argues with him? Pe a finau ma lona toalua?</p> <p>[D] If she refuses to have sex with him? Pe a musu le fafine e fai se feusuaiga?</p> <p>[E] If she burns the food? Pe a mu le kukaina o meaai?</p> <p>[F] Comes home late? Pe a tuai mai i le fale?</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING 1 2 8</p> <p>NEGLECTS CHILDREN 1 2 8</p> <p>ARGUES WITH HIM..... 1 2 8</p> <p>REFUSES SEX 1 2 8</p> <p>BURNS FOOD 1 2 8</p> <p>COMES HOME LATE.....1 2 8</p>	

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.

Ou te fia fesiligia oe i ni faafitauli ma ni soligatulafono sa aafia ai lou tagata pe na e lavea ai foi.

Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.

Ou te fia faailoa atu o faamaumauga o le a e tuuina mai o le a malu puipuia ma e le faailoa i se isi.

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?

I totonu le 3 tausaga talu ai, amata mai ia (month of interview) (year of interview minus 3), sa taumafai se tasi e aveese faamalosi sau mea totino ma tau faamata'u ia te oe?

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.

Ou te talitonu e faigata ona toe to manatu i faafitauli faapenei na tutupu ia te oe, ae tuu atu pea le taimi e te mafaufau ai i lau tali.

YES..... 1
 NO..... 2 2 ⇒VT9B
 DK..... 8 8 ⇒VT9B

VT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (*month of interview*) (*year of interview minus 1*)?

Sa tupu lenei soligatulafono i totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, amata mai ia (month of interview) (year of interview minus 1)?

YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 1 2 ⇒VT5B
 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2 8 ⇒VT5B
 DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8

VT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?

E faafia ona tupu lea faafitauli totonu o le 12 masina talu ai?

If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?

Pe na faatasi ona tupu lea faafitauli, faalua pe faatolu pe sili atu?

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? Ina ua tupu lea faafitauli ia te oe, sa iai sau meatotino sa gaoia? VT5B. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you? I le taimi mulimuli sa tupu ai lea faafitauli ia te oe, sa iai sau meatotino sa gaoia?	YES 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	
VT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon? Sa faauepegaina le tagata lea sa faia lea tulaga ia te oe?	YES 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	2 ⇒VT8 8 ⇒VT8
VT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? O se agaese, laau malosi poo se isi aupega sa faaaoga? <i>Record all that apply.</i>	YES, A KNIFE A YES, A GUN B YES, SOMETHING ELSE..... X	
VT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? Sa e ripotia pe sa ripoti e se isi lea mataupu i le Ofisa o Leoleo? <i>If 'Yes', probe:</i> Was the incident reported by you or someone else? Sa e ripotia le mataupu pe na ripoti e se isi tagata?	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

<p>VT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), been physically attacked?</p> <p>Ese mai i le mataupu sa taua muamua, i le 3 tausaga talu ai, amata mai ia (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), sa iai se taimi sa osofa'i/faaoolima ai se tasi ia te oe?</p> <p>VT9B. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), have you been physically attacked?</p> <p>I le 3 tausaga talu ai, amata mai ia (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), sa osofai /faaoolima se tasi ia te oe?</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p>Osofai poo le faaoolima e mafai ona tupu i totonu o le aiga poo se isi nofoaga e pei o fale o isi aiga/tuaoi, luga o le auuala, totonu o le aoga, nofoaga faitele pei o totonu o pasi, totonu o faleaiga poo fale faigaluega.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒VT20</p> <p>8 ⇒VT20</p>
<p>VT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?</p> <p>Sa tupu lea faafitauli i totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, amata mai ia (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?</p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 1</p> <p>NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒VT12B</p> <p>8 ⇒VT12B</p>
<p>VT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p>E faafia ona tupu lea faafitauli i le 12 masina talu ai?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i></p> <p>Pe na tupu faatasi, faalua pe faatolu pe sili aku?</p>	<p>ONE TIME 1</p> <p>TWO TIMES 2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE TIMES 3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒VT12A</p> <p>2 ⇒VT12B</p> <p>3 ⇒VT12B</p> <p>8 ⇒VT12B</p>

<p>VT12A. Where did this happen? O fea le nofoaga sa tupu ai lea faafitauli?</p> <p>VT12B. Where did this happen the last time? O fea sa tupu ai lea faafitauli i le taimi mulimuli?</p>	<p>AT HOME 11 IN ANOTHER HOME 12</p> <p>IN THE STREET 21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT 22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR 23 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>AT SCHOOL 31 AT WORKPLACE 32</p> <p>OTHER PLACE (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>VT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence? E toafia tagata sa faia lea soligatulafono?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:</i> Was it one, two, or at least three people? Pe toatasi, toalua pe toatolu pe sili aku?</p>	<p>ONE PERSON 1 TWO PEOPLE 2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE 3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	<p>1 ⇨ VT14A 2 ⇨ VT14B 3 ⇨ VT14B</p> <p>8 ⇨ VT14B</p>
<p>VT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person? I le taimi sa tupu ai lea soligatulafono, sa e iloa foliga o le tagata sa faia lea soligatulafono?</p> <p>VT14B. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons? I le taimi sa tupu ai lea soligatulafono, sa e iloa foliga o se tasi o i latou sa faia lea soligatulafono?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	
<p>VT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon? Sa faaupegaina (le) tagata sa faia lea soligatulafono?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ VT19 8 ⇨ VT19</p>
<p>VT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? O se agaese, laau malosi poo se isi aupega sa faaoga?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFE A YES, A GUN B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X</p>	
<p>VT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? Sa e ripotia pe sa ripotia e se isi lea mataupu ile Ofisa o Leoleo?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe:</i> Was the incident reported by you or someone else? Sa e ripotia le mataupu pe na ripoti e se isi tagata?</p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2 NO, NOT REPORTED 3</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE 8</p>	

<p>VT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark? E te lagona lou saogalemu pe a e savali i le po i totonu o lou nuu?</p>	<p>VERY SAFE..... 1 SAFE..... 2 UNSAFE..... 3 VERY UNSAFE..... 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK..... 7</p>	
<p>VT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark? E te lagonaina lou saogalemu pe a e nofo na o oe i le fale i le po?</p>	<p>VERY SAFE..... 1 SAFE..... 2 UNSAFE..... 3 VERY UNSAFE..... 4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK..... 7</p>	
<p>VT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds? I le 12 masina talu ai, sa e lagona se faasinosino lima/uiga faailoga tagata a isi tagata ia te oe ona o mafuaaga nei?</p> <p>[A] Ethnic or immigration origin? Atunuu/Nuu sa soifua mai ai/ Tupuaga</p> <p>[B] Sex? Ituaiga</p> <p>[C] Sexual orientation? Ituaiga tagata</p> <p>[D] Age? Tausaga</p> <p>[E] Religion or belief? Talitonuga faa-le-lotu</p> <p>[F] Disability? Aafiaga tumau o le soifua</p> <p>[X] For any other reason? Isi mafuaaga</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">YES NO DK</p> <p>ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION..... 1 2 8</p> <p>SEX..... 1 2 8</p> <p>SEXUAL ORIENTATION..... 1 2 8</p> <p>AGE 1 2 8</p> <p>RELIGION / BELIEF 1 2 8</p> <p>DISABILITY 1 2 8</p> <p>OTHER REASON 1 2 8</p>	

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? O e faaaogaina se vaaiga poo contact lenses? <i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	
AF3. Do you use a hearing aid? O e faaaogaina se mea faalogo?	YES 1 NO 2	
<p>AF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. 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.</p> <p>Ou te fia fesiligia oe i le tulaga i le faafaigata ona e faatinoina o nisi o vaega/gaioiga. Ma o vaega/gaioiga taitasi nei, ma e mafai ona e tali ma: 1) Leai se faigata, 2) E iai nai faigata laiti, 3) Faigata tele, 4) Matua le mafai ona faatino.</p> <p><i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Manatua, o tali nei e fa e tatau ona e tali mai ai: 1) Leai se faigata, 2) E iai nai faigata laiti, 3) Faigata tele, 4) Matua le mafai ona faatino</p>		
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? E iai se faafaigata i lau vaai tusa lava pe faaoga se vaaiga/mata faitautusi poo contact lenses? AF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing? E iai se faafaigata i lau vaai?	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? E iai se faafaigata i lau faalogo poo le lagonaina o ni leo tusa lava pe a fai lau mea faalogo? AF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing? E iai se faafaigata i lau faalogo poo le lagonaina o ni leo?	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? E iai se faafaigata i lau savali pe a'e foi i se faasitepu?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4	

<p>AF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating? E iai se faafaigata i lou manatuaina o mea na tutupu poo le mafau fau totoa foi i se mea?</p>	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
<p>AF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? E iai se faafaigata ia te oe ona tausii lou lava tagata, faaitaiga: faigata ona fai lava e oe ou laei, taele?</p>	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
<p>AF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? E iai se faafaigata ona e fesoota'i i isi tagata, faaitaiga ole malamalama o tagata i au tala pe a e tautala?</p>	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT COMMUNICATE AT ALL 4	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

SB

<p>SB1. <i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.</i> Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.</p> <p><i>Ou te fia fesiligia oe i ni fesili e faataui i feusuaiga ina ia mafai ona maua se malamalama atili i nisi o faafitauli taua o le olaga</i></p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.</p> <p><i>Ou te fia faailoa atu o faamaumauga uma o le a e tuina mai o le a malu puipua ma e le faailoa i se isi. Afai e iai se fesili o le a ta fasolo atu ai e te le fia taliina, ona faailoa mai lea ae ta faasolo i le isi fesili e sosoo ai.</i></p> <p>How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time? <i>O le fia o ou tausaga sa e faia ai se feusuaiga mo le taimi muamua?</i></p>	<p>NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE.....00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS..... __ __</p> <p>FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND / PARTNER.....95</p>	<p>00 ⇒End</p>
<p>SB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity.</p> <p><i>Ou te fia fesiligia le taimi lata mai sa e faia ai se feusuaiga.</i></p> <p>When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? <i>O le a le taimi mulimuli sa e faia ai se feusuaiga?</i></p> <p><i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i></p>	<p>DAYS AGO..... 1 __ __</p> <p>WEEKS AGO..... 2 __ __</p> <p>MONTHS AGO..... 3 __ __</p> <p>YEARS AGO 4 __ __</p>	<p>4 ⇒End</p>
<p>SB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used? <i>I le taimi mulimuli sa faia ai le feusuaiga, sa e faaogaina se pa'u fai usuga?</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

<p>SB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse? O le a lau faiā i le tagata lea sa lua feusua'i mulimuli?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Boyfriend', then ask: Were you living together as if married? Sa lua nonofo faatasi e pei o se ulugalii faaipoipo?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	HUSBAND..... 1 COHABITING PARTNER..... 2 BOYFRIEND 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER..... 5 OTHER (specify) _____ 6	3 ⇒SB6 4 ⇒SB6 5 ⇒SB66 ⇒SB6
<p>SB5. Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MA1=3..... 2	1 ⇒SB7
<p>SB6. How old is this person? E fia tausaga o lea tagata?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe: About how old is this person? / Faamata e fia tausaga o lea tagata?</i></p>	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER..... _ _ DK 98	
<p>SB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months Ese mai le tagata lea, e iai se isi tagata sa faia se lua feusuaiga i le 12 masina talu ai?</p>	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒End
<p>SB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used? I le taimi mulimuli sa lua feusua'i ai ma le tagata lea, sa e faaogaina se pa'u fai usuga?</p>	YES..... 1 NO 2	
<p>SB9. What was your relationship to this person? O le a lau faiā ma lea tagata?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Boyfriend' then ask: Were you living together as if married? Sa lua nonofo faatasi e pei o se ulugalii faaipoipo?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	HUSBAND..... 1 COHABITING PARTNER..... 2 BOYFRIEND 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER..... 5 OTHER (specify) 6	3 ⇒SB12 4 ⇒SB125 ⇒SB12 6 ⇒SB12
<p>SB10. Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MA1=3..... 2	2 ⇒SB12
<p>SB11. Check MA7: Married or living with a partner only once?</p>	YES, MA7=1 1 NO, MA7≠1 2	1 ⇒End

<p>SB12. How old is this person? O le a le matua o lea tagata?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe:</i> About how old is this person? Faamata e fia tausaga o lea tagata?</p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER..... _ _</p> <p>DK98</p>	
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HIV/AIDS		HA																
<p>HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Ou te fia talanoa atu ia te oe i se isi mataupu.</p> <p>Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS? Sa e faalogo muamua i le fa'ama'i lea o le HIV poo le AIDS?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	2 ⇒ End																
<p>HA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. O le siama o le HIV e mafua ai le faamai oti o le AIDS</p> <p>Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners? E mafai ona faaitiitia le aafia o tagata ile siama ole HIV pe a tausisi i lana paaga e tasi?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																	
<p>HA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites? E mafai ona maua se tasi i le HIV pe a u e le namu?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																	
<p>HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex? E mafai ona faaitiitia le avanoa e maua ai se isi i le HIV pe a faaoga pa'u fai usuga i taimi uma e faia ai ni feusuaiga?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																	
<p>HA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV? E mafai ona maua tagata i le HIV pe a aai faatasi ma se isi o loo maua i le HIV?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																	
<p>HA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means? E mafai ona maua se tasi i le HIV mai vai faataulaitu/ faalauatau?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																	
<p>HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV? Faamata e mafai ona maua i le siama o le HIV se tagata o loo vaaia foliga soifua maloloina lelei?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																	
<p>HA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: Afai o loo maua le tina i le siama o le HIV, e mafai ona pipisi atu i le pepe i le:</p> <p>[A] During pregnancy? Taimi o to [B] During delivery? Taimi e fanau ai [C] By breastfeeding? Faasusuina o pepe i le susu o tina</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DURING PREGNANCY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING DELIVERY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY BREASTFEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8	DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8	BY BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK															
DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8															
DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8															
BY BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8															
<p>HA9. Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	2 ⇒ HA11																

<p>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? E te silafia e iai ni fualaau faapitoa e ave e se fomai i se tina o loo aafia i le HIV ina ia aua ne'i aafia lana pepe?</p>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
<p>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 _____</p>	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2	2 ⇒HA24
<p>HA12. Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?</p>	YES, MN2=1 1 NO, MN2=2..... 2	2 ⇒HA17
<p>HA13. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), were you given any information about: I le taimi sa fai ai au siaki i lau to ia (NAME) sa faailoa atu ia te oe faamatalaga nei: [A] Babies getting HIV from their mother? E aafia le pepe i le siana o le HIV pe afai o maua ai lona tina? [B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? Auala e mafai ona e faia e puipuia ai lou aafia i le HIV? [C] Getting tested for HIV? Faia o suesuega o le toto mo le HIV? Were you: [D] Offered a test for HIV? Sa ofoina atu ia te oe se suesuega mo le siana o le HIV?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> HIV FROM MOTHER..... 1 2 8 THINGS TO DO..... 1 2 8 TESTED FOR HIV..... 1 2 8 OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV 1 2 8	
<p>HA14. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care? Ou te le o fia iloa le iuga o lau siaki, ae na fai sau siaki o le HIV i le taimi na fai ai siaki o lau to?</p>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒HA17 8 ⇒HA17
<p>HA15. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test? Ou te le o fia iloa le iuga o lau siaki, ae na maua se tali o lau siaki lea na fai?</p>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒HA17 8 ⇒HA17
<p>HA16. After you received the result, were you given any health information or counselling related to HIV? Ina ua maua le tali o lau siaki sa fai, sa tuuina atu ia te oe ni fautuaga ma ni pepa o faamatalaga tau soifua maloloina e faatatau lea i le HIV?</p>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
<p>HA17. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	YES, MN20=21-22 OR 41 1 NO, MN20=11-12, 42, 46 OR 96..... 2	2 ⇒HA21

<p>HA18. Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born were you offered an HIV test? I le taimi na ave ai oe i le falemai e te fanau, sa ofoina atu sau siaki o le HIV ae le'i fanau pepe?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	
<p>HA19. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time? Ou te le o fia iloa le i'uga o lau siaki, ae sa fai la sau siaki o le HIV i lea taimi?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	2 ⇨ HA21
<p>HA20. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test? Ou te le o fia iloa le i'uga o lau siaki, ae na maua se i'uga o lau siaki lea na fai?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	1 ⇨ HA22 2 ⇨ HA22
<p>HA21. Check HA14: Was the respondent tested for HIV as part of antenatal care?</p>	<p>YES, HA14=1 1 NO OR NO ANSWER, HA14≠1 2</p>	2 ⇨ HA24
<p>HA22. Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy? Sa toe faia se isi au siaki o le HIV talu mai lau siaki lea sa faia i le taimi na e to ai?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	1 ⇨ HA25
<p>HA23. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test? Ua fia nei masina talu ona fai lau siaki mulimuli o le HIV?</p>	<p>LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3</p>	1 ⇨ HA28 2 ⇨ HA28 3 ⇨ HA28
<p>HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV? Ou te le o fia iloa le i'uga o lau siaki, ae na iai se taimi sa fai ai sau siaki o le HIV?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	2 ⇨ HA27
<p>HA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test? Ua fia nei masina talu ona fai lau siaki mulimuli o le HIV?</p>	<p>LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3</p>	
<p>HA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test? Ou te le o fia iloa le i'uga o lau siaki, na maua se tali o lau siaki lea?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	1 ⇨ HA28 2 ⇨ HA28 8 ⇨ HA28
<p>HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test? E te silafia se nofoaga e o ai tagata e fai ni a latou siaki mo le HIV?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	
<p>HA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV? Sa e faalogo muamua i meafaigaluega faapitoa o le HIV e mafai ona faatino ai lava e le tagata lana ia siaki o le HIV?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	2 ⇨ HA30
<p>HA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit? Sa e faia muamua sau siaki mo le HIV e faaoga ai meafaigaluega faapitoa lea (self test kit)?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	

<p>HA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? Faamata e te faatauina ni fualaau aina mai se tagata faatauolooa o e silafia o loo aafia i le HIV?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p>	
<p>HA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV? O le a sou manatu, e tatau ona faatagaina tamaiti o loo aafia i le HIV ona aooga faatasi ma isi tamaiti e le o aafia?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p>	
<p>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? E te manatu o le mafuaaga ua ala ai ona tau le o tagata e faia a latou siaki o le HIV, ona o le fefefe i faamatalaga ma foliga vaaia o isi tagata pe a maua mai le tali o le siaki ua aafia?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p>	
<p>HA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV? Faamata o loo faifai ma fa'aamuamu tagata e lē o a'afia i ē o loo aafia po ua masalomia ua maua i le HIV?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p>	
<p>HA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people? Faamata e le o toe faaloaloga e tagata i latou ua aafia po ua masalomia ua maua i le HIV?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p>	
<p>HA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? E te lagolagoina pe e te le lagolagoina le faaupuga lea? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV. Ou te lagona lo'u maasiasi pe a aafia se tasi o lo'u aiga i le HIV</p>	<p>AGREE..... 1 DISAGREE..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p>	
<p>HA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV? Faamata e te maua le lagona o le fefe ina nei e aafia mai le tagata o loo maua i le HIV e ala i faua?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p>	

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION (STI)		ST
ST1: Check HA1: Heard about HIV or AIDS?	YES, HA1=1..... 1 NO, HA1=2 2	1 ⇒ST2A 2 ⇒ST2B
<p><i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.</i></p> <p><i>Ou te fia fesiligia oe i ni fesili e faatatau i feusuaiga ina ia mafai ona maua se malamalamaga atili i nisi o faafitauli taua o le olaga</i></p> <p>ST2A. Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? <i>Ese mai le HIV, sa e faalogo muamua i isi faamai/siama e mafai ona pipisi ona o feusuaiga?</i></p> <p>ST2B. Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? <i>Sa e faalogo muamua i faamai/siama e mafai ona pipisi ona o feusuaiga?</i></p>	YES..... 1 NO 2	
ST3: Check SB1: Ever had sexual intercourse?	SB1 = NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE..... 1 SB1 ≠ NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE..... 2	1 ⇒ST11
ST4: Check ST2A/ST2B: Heard about (other) infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES, ST2A/ST2B = 1 1 NO, ST2A/ST2B = 2 2	2 ⇒ST6
ST5. Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact? <i>Ou te fia fesiligia oe i nisi o fesili e faatatau i lou soifua maloloina i le 12 masina taluai. I totonu o le 12 masina taluai, sa iai se taimi na maua ai oe i se faamai mafua mai i feusuaiga?</i>	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
ST6. Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge? <i>E iai nisi o taimi, ua filogia ai le sua, e sau i totonu o totoga sa o tamaitai ma e manogi leaga tele (elo), e ese mai tulaga masani. Sa tupu se mea faapena ia te oe i le 12 masina ua tuanai?</i>	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
ST7. Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer? <i>E iai nisi o taimi e tutupu ai ni po'u mageso poo lafitoga i totoga sa o tamaitai. Sa tupu se mea faapena ia te oe i le 12 masina ua tuanai atu?</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
ST8. Check ST5, ST6 and ST7: Is at least one 'YES' recorded?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ ST11

<p>ST9. The last time you had (<i>problem from ST5/ST6/ST7</i>) did you seek any kind of advice or treatment? I le taimi mulimuli na maua ai oe i (<i>problem from ST5/ST6/ST7</i>) sa e saili fesoasoani mo se togafitiga?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p>	<p>2⇒ ST11</p>
<p>ST10. From where did you seek advice or treatment? O fea le nofoaga sa e saili togafiti ai?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anywhere else? E iai se isi nofoaga?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITALA GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PRIVATE PHARMACYK</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIENDP SHOPQ TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONERR</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK / DON'T REMEMBERZ</p>	
<p>ST11 In your opinion, if a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex? I sou manatu, afai o lo o iloa e le tina o lo o maua lona toalua i se gasegase e mafai ona aafia ai o ia i taimi o feusuaiga, o se tulaga talafeagai le fai iai o le tina e faaoga se pau fai usuga i taimi e feusuai ai?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>ST12. In your opinion, is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women? I sou manatu, se tulaga talafeagai le musu o le tina e faatino se feusuaiga ma lona toalua, pe afai o lo o iloa e le tina sa feusuai lona toalua ma isi tamaitai/tina?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>ST13. <i>Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</i></p>	<p>YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MA1=3 2</p>	<p>2⇒End</p>
<p>ST14. Can you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse? E mafai ona e fai i lou (toalua/paaga) leai, pe a e le mana'o e fai se feusuaiga?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p>	
<p>ST15. Could you ask your (husband/partner) to use a condom if you wanted him to? Afai ete mana'o e faaoga e lou (toalua/paaga) le pa'u fai usuga i taimi o lua feusuaiga, e mafai ona e fai iai e faaoga?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p>	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
<p>TA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs? Sa iai se taimi o lou olaga sa e faataitai ona e ulaina ai se sikaleki, e tusa lava pe tasi pe lua mimiti?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ TA6
<p>TA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time? O le fia o ou tausaga sa e ulaina ai se sikaleti atoa mo le taimi muamua?</p>	<p>NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE 00 AGE..... ____</p>	00 ⇒ TA6
<p>TA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes? O e ulaula i le taimi nei?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ TA6
<p>TA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke? I le 24 itula talu ai, e fia sikareti sa e ulaina?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF CIGARETTES ____</p>	
<p>TA5. During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? I le masina talu ai, e fia aso sa e ulaula ai? <i>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'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	
<p>TA5A. What is the main brand of cigarettes do you usually smoke? O le a le ituaiga sikareti e masani lava ona e ulaina?</p>	<p>PALL MALL FILTER (RED) 01 PALL MALL MENTHOL (GREEN) 02 ROTHMANS..... 03 COCOMA (RED)..... 04 COCOMA MENTHOL (GREEN)..... 05 MISADA 06 AMMEI 07 CIDA 08 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p>TA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, tapaa samoa, windfield or pipe? Sa e ulaina nisi ituaiga tapaa e pei sikā, pepa taai mumu, paipa poo tapaa samoa (tipi)?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ TA14
<p>TA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products? I totonu o le masina taluai, sa e ulaina se tapaa?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ TA14
<p>TA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? O le a le ituaiga tapaa sa e ulaina i le masina talu ai? <i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>CIGARS A PIPE..... D WINFIELD.....E TAPAA SAMOA F OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>TA8AA. In the last 24 hours, how many tobacco stick did you smoke? I le 24 itula talu ai, e fia le aofai o tapaa/tipi ua uma ona tā'ai sa e ulaina?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TOBACCO STICK ____</p>	

<p>TA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in TA8</i>)? <i>I le masina talu ai, e fia aso sa e ulaina ai (names of products mentioned in TA8)?</i></p> <p><i>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'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____</p> <p>10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10</p> <p>EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	
<p>TA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. <i>O le a faasolo atu i fesili i tulaga tau ava malosi.</i></p> <p>Have you ever drunk alcohol? <i>Sa e taumafaina se ava malosi?</i></p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>TA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer or one cup of draft beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum. <i>E faitauina le tasi le ipu pia i le 1 apa pia, fagu pia, ipu uaina, 1 measui ma nisi.</i></p> <p>How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips? <i>I le fia o ou tausaga sa e inuina ai se ava malosi i le taimi muamua, e ese mai ile taimi na e tofoina ai?</i></p>	<p>NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL 00</p> <p>AGE ____ ____</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>TA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? <i>I le masina talu ai e fia aso sa e inuina ai sau ipu avamalosi/ fagu pia/ ipu uaina?</i></p> <p><i>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'.</i></p>	<p>DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH 00</p> <p>NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____</p> <p>10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10</p> <p>EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>TA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day? <i>I le masina talu ai, faamata e fia le aofaiga o ni au ipu avamalosi/ fagu pia/ ipu uaina, e masani ona e inuina i le aso?</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DRINKS ____ ____</p>	

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT
WE

WE0. Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman in life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women's empowerment in Samoa. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions.

Ou te fia fesiligia oe i nisi o matupu taua i le olaga o soo se tamaitai. Ma e iai fesili o le a fesiligia ai oe i se tulaga maaleale ae peitai, e taua lou faasoa mai i nei fesili ina ia mafai ona maua ai se malamalamaaga atili i le tulaga o le faataua ma le una'ia o le itupa o tamaitai e ala i faaiuga fai i totonu o aiga taitasi. O faaumauga uma o le a e tuuina mai o le malu puipuia ma e le faailoaina i se tasi poo se isi foi o lou aiga.

WE1. Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MA1=3 2	2 ⇒ End
WE2. Check WB25: Paid in Cash Only or Cash & In Kind.	YES, WB25=1 OR 2 1 NO, WB25=3 OR 4 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ WE5
WE3. Who usually decides how the money that you earn will be used: you, your husband/partner, or you and your husband/partner jointly? O ai e masani ona faasoaina lau tupe maua, o oe, poo lou toalua/ paaga, poo oulua uma, poo se isi tagata?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT & HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER (specify) _____ 6	
WE4. Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your husband/partner earns less than what he earns, or about the same? E mafai ona e faapea mai, e tele atu lau tupe maua nai lo le tupe maua a lou toalua/paaga, tutusa lava lua tupe maua, sili atu tupe maua a lou toalua/paaga nai lo o oe pe matua leai lava se tupe maua mai e lou toalua?	MORE THAN HIM 1 LESS THAN HIM 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DOESN'T BRING IN ANY MONEY 4 DK 8	
WE5. Who usually decides how your husband's/partner's earnings will be used: you, your husband/partner, or you and your husband/partner jointly? O ai e masani ona faasoaina le tupe maua a lou toalua/paaga, o oe, poo lou toalua/ paaga, poo oulua uma poo se isi tagata?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT & HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 NO EARNINGS 4 OTHER (specify) _____ 6	
WE6. Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your husband/partner, you and your husband/partner jointly, or someone else? O ai e faia faaiuga mo lou ola soifua maloloina: o oe lava, toalua/paaga, oulua uma poo nisi?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT & HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER (specify) _____ 6	
WE7. Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases? O ai e faia faaiuga o faatauga lapopoa (moega, nofoa, taavale) mo le aiga: o oe lava, toalua/paaga, oulua uma poo nisi?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT & HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4	

	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	
<p>WE8. Who usually makes decisions about making purchases for daily household needs? <i>O ai e faia faaiuga o faatauga masani o aso uma (fasimoli, suka, masima ma isi) mo le aiga: o oe lava, toalua/paaga, oulua uma poo nisi?</i></p>	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER..... 2 RESPONDENT & HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	
<p>WE9. Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives? <i>O ai e faia faaiuga mo le asiasiga i ou aiga: o oe lava, toalua/paaga, oulua uma poo nisi?</i></p>	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER..... 2 RESPONDENT & HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	
<p>WE10. Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband/partner’s decision, you and your husband/partner jointly, or someone else? <i>E mafai ona e faapea mai, ole faaaogaina o aiga fuafuaina e fai lava e oe le faaiuga, poo o lou toalua/paaga, oulua uma, poo se isi tagata?</i></p>	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER..... 2 RESPONDENT & HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	

TUBERCULOSIS		
TB1. Have you ever heard of an illness called Tuberculosis or TB? Ua e faalogo i le gasegase lea o le TB poo le fatafata vaivai?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2⇒End
TB2. How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another? E faapefea ona pipisi le faama'i lea ole TB/fatafata vaivai mai le isi tagata i leisi tagata? <i>Probe: Any other ways?</i> E iai se isi auala? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING..... A THROUGH SHARING UTENSILB THROUGH TOUCHING APERSON WITH TB.....C THROUGH FOOD..... D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT.E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES..... F THROUGH SALIVA G THROUGH SMOKING H OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X DK.....Z	
TB3. Can tuberculosis be cured? E mafai ona togafitia le TB/fatafata vaivai?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
TB4. If a member of your family got tuberculosis, would you want it to remain a secret or not? Afai ae maua se tasi o lou aiga ile TB/fatafata vaivai, ete mana'o e nanā lea faamatalaga pe leai?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET 1 NO..... 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY		PA
PA1. Are you involved in a physical activity? E masani ona e auai i ni faamalosi tino poo toleniga? <i>For health benefits, physical activity should be moderate or vigorous intensity. It includes aerobics, zumba, power walking and jogging, and playing game (eg. Rugby, soccer etc) and other form of physical exercises.</i>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2⇒End
PA2. Which type of physical activity you are involved in? O le a le polokalame faamalositino o loo e auai ai? <i>Record all mentioned</i>	VILLAGE A MINISTRY OF HEALTH.....B PRIVATE CLASS/GYM.....C PERSONAL EXERCISE..... D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	

NUTRITION

NT

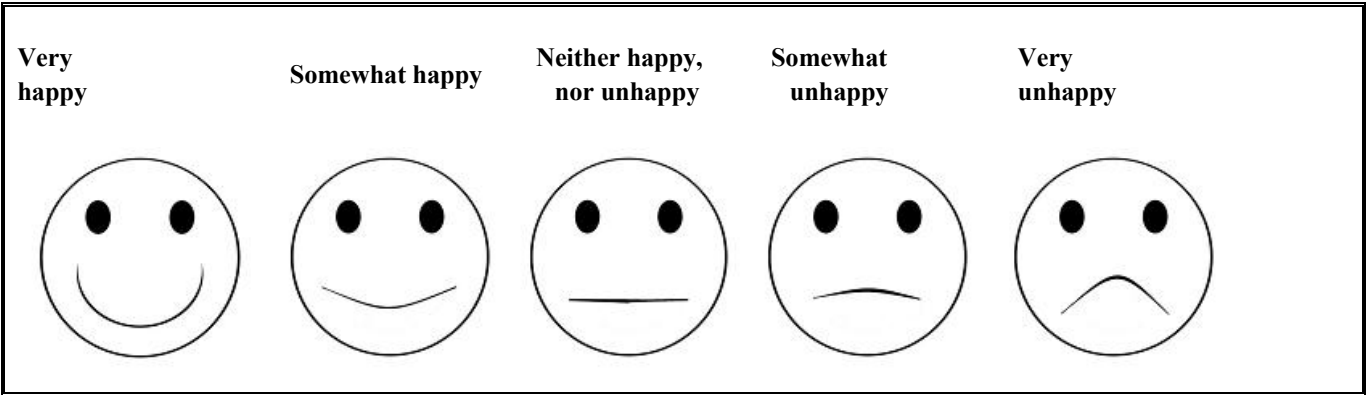
<p>NT1. How many servings of fruits do you usually have in a week? <i>E fia ni ipu fualaa-aina (fruits) e masani ona e tausamiina i le vaiaso?</i></p> <p><i>'1' serving is equivalent to the respondent's fist.</i></p> <p><i>Record '00' if no serving of fruits in a week.</i></p>	<p>NO SERVING OF FRUITS.....00</p> <p>NUMBER OF SERVINGS..... ____</p>	
<p>NT2. How many servings of vegetables do you usually have in a week? <i>E fia ni ipu fualaa-faisua (vegetables) e masani ona e tausamiina i le vaiaso?</i></p> <p><i>I' serving is equivalent to the respondent's fist.</i></p> <p><i>Record '00' if no serving of vegetables in a week.</i></p>	<p>NO SERVINGS OF VEGETABLES.....00</p> <p>NUMBER OF SERVINGS..... ____</p>	
<p>NT3. How often do you eat the following foods in a week? <i>E faafia ona e tausami i meaai nei i le vaiaso?</i></p>		
<p>[A] Fish, crab, octopus, seacucumber, lobster, eel and other sea foods <i>Ia, pa'a, loli, ula, pusi sami maisi meaai sami</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL 0 ONCE A WEEK 1 TWICE A WEEK 2 THREE OR MORE A WEEK 3</p>	
<p>[B] Fried chicken/fish, turkey tails, pancakes, mutton, corned beef, coconut cream and other fatty foods <i>Meaai falai, suisui pipi, panikeke mamoe pisupo, pe'epe'e ma isi meaai e ova le gaao</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL 0 ONCE A WEEK 1 TWICE A WEEK 2 THREE OR MORE A WEEK 3</p>	
<p>[C] Lollies, cakes, ice cream, cookies, coconut jam and other sugary foods <i>Lole, keke, aisakulimi, kuki ma isi meaai suamalie</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL 0 ONCE A WEEK 1 TWICE A WEEK 2 THREE OR MORE A WEEK 3</p>	
<p>[D] Noodles, corned beef, sausages, meat pie, tin fish, twistises, soy sauce, tomato sauce and other salty foods <i>Saimini, pisupo, apa eleni, sosi, ma isi meaai oona pe tele ai le masima</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL 0 ONCE A WEEK 1 TWICE A WEEK 2 THREE OR MORE A WEEK 3</p>	
<p>[E] Taro, giant taro, yam, breadfruit, potatoes and other starchy foods <i>Talo, taamu, ufi, ulu, pateta ma isi meaai masoa</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL 0 ONCE A WEEK 1 TWICE A WEEK 2 THREE OR MORE A WEEK 3</p>	

CLIMATE CHANGE		CC
<p>CC1. How well are you informed on the effects of climate change, would you say very well informed, moderately, somewhat or not at all?</p> <p>O le a le tulaga o loo iai lou malamalama i a'afiga mai le suiga o le tau, e matua lelei tele, lelei feololo, lelei pe matua leai lava sou malamalama?</p>	<p>VERY WELL..... 1 MODERATELY 2 SOMEWHAT..... 3 NOT AT ALL 4</p>	4 ⇒ End
<p>CC2. What sources of information have helped you understand climate change?</p> <p>Oa auala o faamatalaga sa mafai ona fesoasoani ia te oe e faalauaitele ai lou malamalama i mataupu e faatatau i suiga o le tau.</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else? E iai se isi mea?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>LOCAL NEWSPAPERS A LOCAL TELEVISION B LOCAL RADIO..... C FACEBOOK D INTERNET E SCHOOL..... G ACADEMIC SOURCES (RESEARCH)..... H</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE Z</p>	
<p>CC3. What climate change pressures do you think will affect your family?</p> <p>Oa suiga o le tau e te manatu e ono aafia ai lou aiga i le lumanai?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else? E iai se isi mea?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>SEA LEVEL RISE..... A OCEAN TEMPERATURE..... B OCEAN CURRENT CHANGES C SURFACE WATER FLOODING D CHANGES TO FRESHWATER QUALITY E DECREASED ACCESS TO FRESHWATER..... F DROUGHT G CHANGES TO RAINFALL PATTERNS..... H INCREASED POLLUTION IN WATER AND AIR..... I CHANGES IN TEMPERATURE..... J INCREASED COST OF LIVING L ADVERSE IMPACT ON HUMAN HEALTH M</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE Z</p>	
<p>CC4. What climate change pressures do you think is affecting your family?</p> <p>Oa suiga o le tau e te manatu o loo aafia ai lou aiga i le taimi nei?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else? E iai se isi mea?</p>	<p>SEA LEVEL RISE..... A OCEAN TEMPERATURE..... B OCEAN CURRENT CHANGES C SURFACE WATER FLOODING D CHANGES TO FRESHWATER QUALITY E DECREASED ACCESS TO FRESHWATER..... F DROUGHT G CHANGES TO RAINFALL PATTERNS..... H INCREASED POLLUTION IN WATER AND AIR..... I CHANGES IN TEMPERATURE..... J INCREASED COST OF LIVING L</p>	

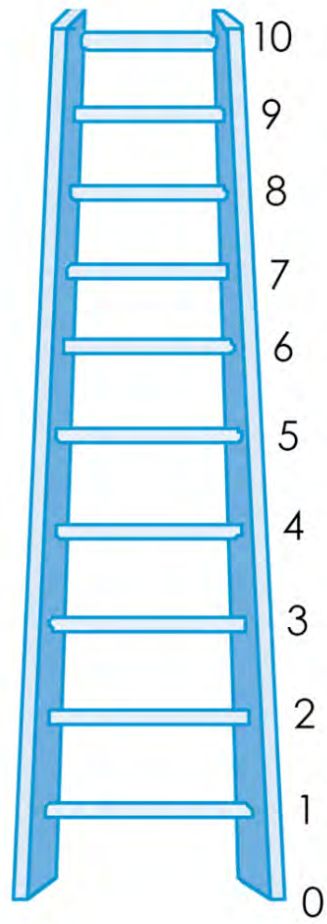
Record all mentioned.	ADVERSE IMPACT ON HUMAN HEALTHM	
	OTHER (specify) _____ X	
	DK / NOT SUREZ	

LIFE SATISFACTION		LS
<p>LS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction.</p> <p>Ou te fia fesiligia oe i nisi o fesili e faatatau i lou ola fiafia faapea le faamalieina foi o oe i lou olaga atoa.</p> <p>First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy?</p> <p>I le aotelega o mea sa tutupu i lou olaga, e mafai ona e tau maia poo le a le tulaga o lou fiafia pe faamata o e matua fiafia tele, fiafia, e le o fiafia ma e le o ita foi, le fiafia pe matua le fiafia tele?</p> <p>I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response.</p> <p>O lea o le a faaali atu ata e fesoasoani i lau tali.</p> <p><i>Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.</i></p>	<p>VERY HAPPY 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT HAPPY 2</p> <p>NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY 3</p> <p>SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY 4</p> <p>VERY UNHAPPY 5</p>	
<p>LS2. Show the picture of the ladder.</p> <p>Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top.</p> <p>Se'i e tagai i le ata o le apefa'i lea. O lea o loo faanumera mai le numera 0 i le pito i lalo agai le numera 10 i le pito i luga.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>O le pito i luga o le apefa'i oloo faailoa mai ai o loo matua sologa lelei lava lou olaga ae o le pito i lalo o loo faailoa mai ai le tele o le faaletonu o loo iai lou olaga.</p> <p>On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time?</p> <p>E mafai ona e faailoa mai poo gafea o sitepu o le apefa'i o loo e iai le taimi nei?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> Which step comes closest to the way you feel?</p> <p>O fea le faasitepu e tau latalata i le tulaga na ete iloa o loo e iai?</p>	<p>LADDER STEP..... _____</p>	

<p>LS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?</p> <p>A faatusatusa i le taimi faapenei i le tausaga ua te'a (2018) i sou manatu ua iai se suiga lelei o lou olaga, leai se suiga o loo tumau pea pe ua matua faaletonu lava?</p>	<p>IMPROVED 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME..... 2 WORSENERD 3</p>	
<p>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?</p> <p>I lau tilotilo i le tasi tausaga i le lumanai, e te talitonu o le a iai se suiga lelei tele, tutusa lava, pe o le a sili atu le faaletonu?</p>	<p>BETTER 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME..... 2 WORSE 3</p>	



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 SAMOAN 2	
WM13. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH 1 SAMOAN 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
WM14. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH 1 SAMOAN 2 CHINESE 3 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	
<p>WM16. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</p>		

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 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: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i> <i>If the woman's weight is more than or equal to 145kg, record 145.0 in the space provided.</i>	KILOGRAMS (KG) _____ WOMAN NOT PRESENT999.3 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: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM) _____ WOMAN NOT PRESENT999.3 WOMAN REFUSED.....999.4 MOTHER/CARE TAKER REFUSED.....999.5 OTHER (specify) _____ 999.6	
WAN10. Today's date: Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1</u> _____		
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.		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	WM
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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: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u>

	WM7. Record the time: HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____
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WM9A. Hello, my name is (*your name*). We are from Samoa Bureau of Statistics and we are conducting a survey on some of the issues which affect women and girls nowadays. Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in Samoa. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.

May I start now?

Talofa o lo'u igoa o (*your name*). Matou te omai i le Ofisa o Fuainumera Fa'amauiina. O loo faatinoina le matou suesuega ina ia maua se malamalamaaga tele i nisi o mataupu ma faafitauli oloo tele ina aafia ai tina ma tamaitai i lenei vaiatau. Mo lou silafia e iai nisi o fesili e fai si ma'aleale ae talosagaina lau fesoasoani ina ia mafai ona maua ni faamaumauga tonu ma sao mo le fesoasoani ai i le tulaga o loo iai tina ma tamaitai i Samoa. Mo lou silafia o fa'amaumauga uma o lea tuuina mai o lea malu puipuia ma e le faailoaina i se tasi. A iai se fesili e te le o fia taliina ona faailoa mai lea ae ta faasolo.

A ta amata loa?

YES.....1	1 ⇒DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE
NO / NOT ASKED.....2	2 ⇒WM17

WM17. Result of woman's interview. <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME..... 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED..... 04 INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17..... 06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96
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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		DVD
DVD1. Check for presence of others: Do not continue until privacy is ensured.	PRIVACY OBTAINED1 PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE.....2	2 ⇒DVD32
DVD2. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married, formerly married or never married? Ua e faaiipoipo poo lua nonofo ma lau paaga i le taimi nei, pe sa fai muamua sou toalua, pe e te lei faiaiga lava?	CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN,1 FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN,2 NEVER MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN,3	3 ⇒DVD16B
DVD3. First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (current/last) (husband/partner)? Ou te fia fesili atu i le tulaga o loo aafia ai nisi o fafine. Faamolemole pe mafai ona e faailoa mai pe o e aafia ai i nei vaega e tusa ai ma le lua va ma lou toalua/paaga (o loo lua nonofo nei) poo lou (toalua talu ai). A. He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men? E fua ma ita lou toalua pea e talanoa i isi tamaloloa?	YES.....1 NO2 DK8 DO NOT WANT TO ANSWER.....9	
B. He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? E masani ona ia tu'uaia oe i lou le faamaoni i le lua va fa'a-le-ulugalii?	YES.....1 NO2 DK8	
C. He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends? E faasa ona e feiloai pe mafuta atu i nisi au uo teine?	YES.....1 NO2 DK8	
D. He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family? E taumafai e faasa oe mai lou fesootai i lou aiga?	YES.....1 NO2 DK8	
E. He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times? E manao e tataua lava ona e faailoa atu ia te ia soo se mea ete alu ai?	YES.....1 NO2 DK8	
F. He (does/did) not allow you to join any social functions? E le fa'atagaina oe ona e auai i ni mafutaga/feiloaiga toatele pei o le bingo ma fale lalaga?	YES.....1 NO2 DK8	

<p>DVD4. Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner). Ou te fia fesili atu i nisi o fesili e uiga i le lua mafutaga ma lou toalua/paaga (talua ai)?</p> <p>Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever: Sa faatinoina e lou toalua/paaga (talua ai) nisi o vaega nei ia te oe?</p> <p>A. say or do something to humiliate you in front of others? Faia ni upu matuia pe faia se mea e fa'alumaluma ai oe i luma o tagata?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇨DVD4B</p>
<p>A1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i le 12 masina talua ai?</p>	<p>OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3</p>	
<p>B. threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about? fa'afefe oe e na te faia se mea leaga pe fasi ia te oe poo se tagata e pele ia te oe?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇨DVD4C</p>
<p>B1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i le 12 masina talua ai?</p>	<p>OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3</p>	
<p>C. insult you or make you feel bad about yourself? tau leagaina ma faamaina lou tagata ina ia e lagona ai lou faatauvaa?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇨DVD5</p>
<p>C1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i le 12 masina talua ai?</p>	<p>OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3</p>	
<p>DVD5. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever do any of the following things to you: Sa faatinoina e lou toalua/paaga (talua ai) nisi o vaega nei ia te oe?</p> <p>A. push you, shake you, or throw something at you? Tulei oe, lulu oe, pe tauai/togi foi oe i se mea faitino?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇨DVD5B</p>
<p>A1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i le 12 masina talua ai?</p>	<p>OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3</p>	
<p>B. slap you? po oe?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇨DVD5C</p>
<p>B1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i le 12 masina talua ai?</p>	<p>OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3</p>	
<p>C. twist your arm or pull your hair? gagau ou lima ma futi lou lauao?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇨DVD5D</p>

C1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i le 12 masina talu ai?	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3	
D. punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you? tu'i/moto oe i ona lima poo se isi mea faitino e te ono afaina/manu'a ai?	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒DVD5E
D1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i le 12 masina talu ai?	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3	
E. kick you, drag you, or beat you up? kiki oe, toso fa'atata oe, pe fasi foi oe?	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒DVD5F
E1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i le 12 masina talu ai?	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3	
F. try to choke you or burn you on purpose? taumafai e titina oe pe susunu foi oe?	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒DVD5G
F1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i le 12 masina talu ai?	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3	
G. threaten or attack you with a knife, something sharp or other weapon? taumafai e fa'afefe pe osofai oe i se naifi poo se isi mea ma'ai?	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒DVD5H
G1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E faafia ona tupu lea tulaga i le 12 masina talu ai?	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3	
H. physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to? faamalosi oe ina ia faia ni feusuaiga ae e te le o manao ai?	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒DVD5I
H1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E faafia ona tupu lea tulaga i le 12 masina talu ai?	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3	
I. physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to? faamalosi oe e faatino nisi ituaiga fesuaiga e te le'i manao ai?	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒DVD5J
I1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E faafia ona tupu lea tulaga le 12 masina talu ai?	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3	
J. force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to? taumafai e faamalosi e ala i le taufaamata'u ma faafefe o oe e fai se feusuaiga e te le o manao ai?	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒DVD6
J1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E faafia ona tupu lea tulaga le 12 masina talu ai?	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3	

DVD6. Check DVD5 (A-J)	AT LEAST ONE YES.....1 NO SINGLE YES.....2	2 ⇒DVD9
DVD7. How long after you first (got married/started living together) with your (last) (husband/partner) did (this/any of these things) first happen? O lea le umi talu ona lua faaiipoipo/nonofo ma lou toalua/paaga (talua ai) ae ali'ae/tupu mai loa vaega nei i le taimi muamua? <i>If less than one year, record '00'</i>	NUMBER OF YEARS.....__ __ BEFORE MARRIAGE/BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER.....95	
DVD8. Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/partner) did to you: Sa iai ni ou aafiaga ona o mea sa faia e lou toalua/paaga (talua ai) ia te oe e pei ona taua i lalo? A. You had cuts, puncture, bites, scratch, abrasions, bruises, or aches? I ai ni ou manu'aga mitimiti poo ni lavea, pu, maosia unuoa poo ni vaega tiga foi o lou tino? B. You had eye injuries, broken eardrum, sprains, dislocations, or burns? I ai ni ou manuaga i ou mata, taliga, se'e se ponaiivi o lou tino poo ni ou mu foi. C. You had deep wounds, fractures, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury? I ai ni ou manuaga tuga pei o le gau o se ponaiivi o lou tino, gau/pau ou nifo poo nisi lava manuaga tuga?	<p style="text-align: right;">YES</p> NO CUTS, PUNCTURE, BITES SCRATCH, ABRASIONS, BRUISES OR ACHES.....1 2 EYE INJURIES, BROKEN EARDRUM, SPRAINS, DISLOCATION, OR BURNS.....1 2 DEEP WOUNDS, FRACTURES, BROKEN BONES, BROKEN TEETH, OR ANY OTHER SENARIOS INJURY.....1.. 2	
DVD9. Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you? Sa iai se taimi sa e tu'ia, po, kiki poo le faatino foi o nisi sauaga e faamanu'alia ai lou lou toalua/paaga (talua ai) i taimi na te le o sauaina/fasi ai oe?	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒DVD11
DVD10. In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all? E faafia ona tupu lea tulaga le 12 masina taluai?	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT AT ALL.....3	
DVD11. Does (did) your (last) (husband/partner) drink alcohol? E inu pia lou toalua/paaga (talua ai)?	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒DVD13

<p>DVD12. How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never? E faafia ona 'onā lou toalua/paaga, tele o taimi, seasea pe e le inupia lava?</p>	<p>OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NEVER 3</p>	
<p>DVD13. Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) (husband/partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never? E te lagona lou fefe i lou toalua/paaga (talua ai) i le tele o taimi, nisi taimi pe e te le fefe lava?</p>	<p>MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID 2 NEVER AFRAID 3</p>	
<p>DVD14. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once? E faafia ona e faaipoipo pe nonofo ma se isi paaga i lou olaga atoa?</p>	<p>ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2</p>	1 ⇨ DVD16
<p>DVD15. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) (husband/partner). Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous (husband/partner). O lea ua maea ona ta talanoa i uiga ma amioga a lou (toalua/paaga) (o loo lua nonofo nei/sa lua nonofo talua ai). Oute fia fesiligia oe i uiga ma amioga a nisi o ou toalua/paaga sa oulua nonofo muamua?</p> <p>A. Did any of your previous (husband/partner) ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically? Sa iai se taimi sa fasi, po, kiki pe faatino foi o se isi gaioiga e faamanu'alia au oe e se tasi o ou toalua/paaga muamua?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	2 ⇨ DVD15B
<p>A1) How long ago did this last happen? O le a le umi talu ona tupu lea tulaga?</p>	<p>0-11 MONTHS AGO 1 12+ MONTHS AGO 2 DON'T REMEMBER 3</p>	
<p>B. Did any of your previous (husband/partner) physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will? Sa iai se taimi sa faamalosi ai oe e se tasi o ou toalua/paaga muamua e faatino se feusuaiga pe nisi ituaiga feusuaiga e te le i manao ai?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	2 ⇨ DVD15C
<p>B1) How long ago did this last happen? O le a le umi talu ona tupu lea tulaga?</p>	<p>0-11 MONTHS AGO 1 12+ MONTHS AGO 2 DON'T REMEMBER 3</p>	
<p>C. Did any previous (husband/partner) humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself? Sa iai se taimi sa faatino ai e se tasi o ou toalua/paaga muamua tulaga nei o le fa'amaasiasi lea o oe i luma o tagata, faamata'u oe poo se isi e pele ia te oe, pe ta'u leagaina ma faamaina lou tagata ina ia e lagona ai lou faatauva?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	2 ⇨ DVD16A
<p>C1) How long ago did this last happen? O le a le umi talu ona tupu lea tulaga?</p>	<p>0-11 MONTHS AGO 1 12+ MONTHS AGO 2 DON'T REMEMBER 3</p>	

<p>DVD16. Check DVD2: Is she ever married?</p>	<p>EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN, DVD2 = 1 OR 2 1 NEVER MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN, DVD2 = 3 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ DVD16A 2 ⇨ DVD16B</p>
<p>DVD16A. From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? Mai le taimi na 15 ai o ou tausaga sa iai se isi tagata e ese mai lou toalua/paaga sa faatinoina tulaga nei e pei o le fasi o oe, poo e, kiki oe poo le faatino foi o nisi tulaga e faamanu'alia ai oe?</p> <p>DVD16B. From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? Mai le taimi na 15 ai o ou tausaga sa iai se tagata sa fasia oe, poo e, kiki oe poo le faatino foi o nisi tulaga e faamanu'alia ai oe?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO ANSWER 3</p>	<p>2 ⇨ DVD19 3 ⇨ DVD19</p>
<p>DVD17. Who has hurt you in this way? O ai sa ia faia nei sauaga ia te oe? Anyone else? E iai se isi? <i>Record all mentioned</i></p>	<p>MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER..... A FATHER/STEP-FATHER B SISTER/BROTHER C DAUGHTER/SON D OTHER RELATIVES E CURRENT BOYFRIEND..... F FORMER BOYFRIEND..... G MOTHER-IN-LAW H FATHER-IN-LAW..... I OTHER IN-LAW J TEACHER..... K EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK..... L POLICE/SOLDIER M OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	
<p>DVD18. In the last 12 months, how often has (this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all? I le 12 masina talu ai, e faafia ona faamanu'alia oe e i latou sa e taua i luga: tele o taimi, nisi o taimi pe le i tupu lea tulaga?</p>	<p>OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL..... 3</p>	
<p>DVD19A. Have you ever given birth? Including 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? Ua e fanauina se pepe i lou olaga atoa? E aofia ai ma pepe sa e fanauina, sa vaaia foliga o le ola, e pei o le tagi, minoi, mānava poo nisi ma faailoa o loo ola ae na toe maliu mulimuli ane ai?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ DVD20</p>
<p>DVD19B. Are you pregnant now? O e to i le taimi nei?</p>	<p>YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT 1 NO 2 DK OR NOT SURE 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ DVD22 3 ⇨ DVD22</p>

<p>DVD20. Has anyone ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant? <i>Sa iai se tagata na ia fasi, po, kiki poo le faatino foi o nisi e faamanu'alia au oe ao e to?</i></p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ DVD22</p>
<p>DVD21. Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? <i>O ai sa ia faia nei sauaga ia te oe ao e to?</i></p> <p>Anyone else? <i>E iai se isi?</i></p> <p><i>Record all mentioned</i></p>	<p>CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER.....A MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER.....B FATHER/STEP-FATHERC SISTER/BROTHERD DAUGHTER/SONE OTHER RELATIVEF FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER.....G CURRENT BOYFRIEND.....H FORMER BOYFRIEND.....I MOTHER IN-LAW.....J FATHER-IN-LAW.....K OTHER IN-LAWL TEACHER.....M EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK.....N POLICE/SOLDIERO</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....X</p>	
<p>DVD22. <i>Check DVD2: Is she ever married?</i></p>	<p>EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN, DVD2 = 1 OR 21 NEVER MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN, DVD2 = 32</p>	<p>2 ⇨ DVD22B</p>
<p>DVD22A. Now I want to ask you about things that may have been done to you by someone other than (your/any) (husband/partner). <i>Ou te fia fesiligia oe i nisi o sauaga na faia e se isi tagata ia te oe e ese mai lou toalua/paaga (isi ou toalua/paaga).</i></p> <p>At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to? <i>Sa iai se taimi o lou olaga, ao e laititi pe ua e tagata matua foi, sa taumafai ai se tagata e faamalosi oe e faatino se feusuaiga poo nisi lava ituaiga feusuaiga e te lei mana'o ai?</i></p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO ANSWER3</p>	<p>1 ⇨ DVD23 2 ⇨ DVD24 C 3 ⇨ DVD24 C</p>
<p>DVD22B. At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to? <i>Sa iai se taimi o lou olaga ao e laititi pe ua e tagata matua foi, sa taumafai ai se tagata e fa'amalosi oe e faatino se feusuaiga poo nisi lava ituaiga feusuaiga e te lei mana'o ai?</i></p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO ANSWER3</p>	<p>2 ⇨ DVD26 3 ⇨ DVD26</p>

<p>DVD23. Who was the person who was forcing you the very first time this happened? <i>O ai le tagata muamua lava sa ia faamalosia oe e faatino feusaiga le manaomia?</i></p>	<p>CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER.....01 FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER02 CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND03 FATHER/STEP-FATHER04 BROTHER/STEP-BROTHER05 OTHER RELATIVE06 IN-LAW07 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE08 FAMILY FRIEND09 TEACHER.....10 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK.....11 POLICE/SOLDIER12 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER.....13 STRANGER14 OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....96</p>	
<p>DVD24. <i>Check DVD2: Is she ever married?</i></p>	<p>EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN, DVD2 = 1 OR 21 NEVER MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN, DVD2 = 32</p>	<p>1 ⇒DVD24A 2 ⇒DVD24B</p>
<p>DVD24A. In the last 12 months, has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to? <i>I le 12 masina talu ai, sa iai se isi tagata e ese mai lou toalua/paaga (isi ou toalua/paaga) sa faamalosia oe e faatino se feusuaiga e te lei mana’o ai?</i></p> <p>DVD24B. In the last 12 months has anyone physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to? <i>I le 12 masina talu ai, sa iai se tagata sa faamalosia oe e faatino se feusuaiga e te lei mana’o ai?</i></p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2</p>	<p>1 ⇒DVD25 2 ⇒DVD25</p>
<p>DVD24C.<i>Check DVD5(H-J) and DVD15B</i></p>	<p>AT LEAST ONE ‘YES’1 NOT A SINGLE ‘YES’2</p>	<p>2 ⇒DVD26</p>
<p>DVD24D. <i>Check DVD2: Is she ever married?</i></p>	<p>EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN, DVD2 = 1 OR 21 NEVER MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN, DVD2 = 32</p>	<p>1 ⇒DVD25A 2 ⇒DVD25B</p>

<p>DVD25A. How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts by anyone, including (your/any) husband/partner? O le fia o ou tausaga na faamalosia ai oe e se tagata e aofia ai ma lou toalua/paaga (isi ou toalua/paaga muamua) e faatino se feusuaiga poo nisi lava ituaiga feusuaiga?</p> <p>DVD25B. How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts? O le fia o ou tausaga na faamalosia ai oe e se tagata e faatino se feusuaiga poo nisi lava ituaiga feusuaiga?</p>	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ____ DK98	
<p>DVD26. Check DVD5 (A-J), DVD15 (A,B), DVD16, DVD20, DVD22A, and DVD22B:</p>	AT LEAST ONE 'YES'1 NOT A SINGLE 'YES'2	2 ⇨DVD30
<p>DVD27. Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help? A e toe to manatu i mea na tutupu i lou olaga ma mataupu uma ia na ta talanoa ai ma le tulaga sa e oo iai, sa e taumafai e saili se fesoasoani?</p>	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇨DVD29
<p>DVD28. From whom have you sought help? O ai sa e saili fesoasoani iai?</p> <p>Anyone else? E iai se isi?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	OWN FAMILYA HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILYB CURRENT/FORMER/HUSBAND/ PARTNER.....C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND.....D FRIEND.....E NEIGHBORF RELIGIOUS LEADERG DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNELH POLICEI LAWYER.....J SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION.....K OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....X	A ⇨DVD30 B ⇨DVD30 C ⇨DVD30 D ⇨DVD30 E ⇨DVD30 F ⇨DVD30 G ⇨DVD30 H ⇨DVD30 I ⇨DVD30 J ⇨DVD30 K ⇨DVD30 L ⇨DVD30
<p>DVD29. Have you ever told anyone about this? Sa e tauina/faamatalaina nei mea i se isi tagata?</p>	YES.....1 NO2	
<p>DVD30. As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother? I lou iloa na e ia, e/sa fasi e lou tama lou tina?</p>	YES.....1 NO2 DK8	
<p><i>Thank the respondent for her cooperation and reassure her about the confidentiality of her answers. Fill out the questions below and make sure you record the result of your interview in WM17.</i></p>		

<p>DVD31. <i>Did you have to interrupt the interview because some adult was trying to listen, or came into the room, or interfered in any other way?</i></p> <p>A. <i>Husband</i></p> <p>B. <i>Other male adult</i></p> <p>C. <i>Female adult</i></p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">YES, ONCE</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">YES, MORE THAN</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>HUSBAND.....1</td> <td></td> <td>ONCE 2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALE ADULT1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEMALE1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table>		YES, ONCE	YES, MORE THAN		NO				HUSBAND.....1		ONCE 2		3				OTHER MALE ADULT1		2	3	FEMALE1		2	3	
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OTHER MALE ADULT1		2	3																							
FEMALE1		2	3																							
<p>DVD32. <i>Interviewer's general comments</i></p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>																									

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		MWM
MWM1. Cluster number: _____	MWM2. Household number: _____	
MWM3. Man's name and line number: NAME _____	MWM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
MWM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	MWM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 0 1 9	
<p>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.</p>		<p>MWM7. Record the time: HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____</p>
MWM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	<p>YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MWM9B 2 ⇒ MWM9A</p>
<p>MWM9A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from SAMOA BUREAU OF STATISTICS. We are conducting a survey to better understand the health, well-being, and overall situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 55 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?</p> <p>Talofa o lo'u igoa o (<i>your name</i>). Matou te omai i le Ofisa o Fuainumera Fa'amauina. O loo faatinoina le matou suesuega ina ia maua se malamalamaaga tele i le tulaga o le soifua maloloina o tamaiti ma aiga faapea mataupu lautele o le soifuaga nei o loo aafia ai aiga o le tatou atunuu. E fia faatalanoaina lau susuga i nei mataupu. O loo faatalatalanoa foi tina i nisi o mataupu faatatau i tinama fanau. E na o le 55 minute le umi o le faatalatalanoaga ae o faamatalaga fo'i o le a tuuina mai e malu puipuia i le tulafono a le Ofisa o Fuainumera Faamauina ma e le mafai ona faailoa atu i se tasi. Afai e iai se fesili e fia fesiligia ai le faifesili ona faailoa mai lea. E te finagalo o le a amata loa le ta faatalatalanoaga?</p>	<p>MWM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 55 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?</p> <p>Ia o lea oute fia talanoa atu i nisi o mataupu tau soifua maloloina ia ma isi mataupu lautele. E na o le 55 minute le umi o le faatalatalanoaga. O faamatalaga fo'i o le a tuuina mai o le a malu puipuia i le tulafono a le Ofisa o Fuainumera Faamauina. Afai e iai se fesili e te fia fesiligia ai au ona faailoa mai lea. E te finagalo o le a amata loa le ta faatalatalanoaga?</p>	
<p>YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒ MWM17</p>	
<p>MWM17. Result of man's interview. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</p>	<p>COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED(<i>specify</i>) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	

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 4 1 ED5=0, 1, 5, 8 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇒ MWB15 2 ⇒ MWB14
MWB3. In what month and year were you born? O le a le masina ma le tausaga na e fanau ai?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH..... ____ DK MONTH..... 98 YEAR ____ DK YEAR..... 9998	
MWB4. How old are you? Ua fia nei ou tausaga? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> Ua fia nei ou tausaga talu mai lou aso fanau mulimuli? <i>If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... ____	
MWB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme? Sa e alu i le aoga i lou olaga atoa poo se aoga faata'itai?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MWB14
MWB6. What is the highest level and year of school you have attended? O le a le maualuga o le aoga ma le vasega poo le tausaga na e ausia?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION..... 000 PRIMARY 1 ____ SECONDARY 2 ____ HIGHER 4 ____ SPECIAL NEED EDUCATION 5 ____	000 ⇒ MWB14
MWB7. Did you complete that year? Na maea lelei lau vasega/tausaga lea?	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 2019 school year did you attend school? Sa iai se taimi o lenei tausaga 2019 sa e alu ai i le aoga?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MWB11

<p>MWB10. During the 2019 school year, which level and year are you <u>attending</u>? O le a le maualuga o le aoga ma le vasega/tausaga (sa/oloo) e <u>iai</u> i lenei tausaga 2019?</p>	PRIMARY 1 ___ SECONDARY 2 ___ HIGHER 4 ___ SPECIAL NEED EDUCATION 5 ___	
<p>MWB11. At any time during the 2018 school year did you attend school? Sa iai se taimi o le tausaga 2018 sa e alu ai i le aoga?</p>	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒MWB13
<p>MWB12. During that 2018 school year, which level and year did you <u>attend</u>? O le a le maualuga o le aoga ma le vasega/tausaga sa e <u>iai</u> i le tausaga ua tuanai 2018?</p>	PRIMARY 1 ___ SECONDARY 2 ___ HIGHER 4 ___ SPECIAL NEED EDUCATION 5 ___	
<p>MWB13. Check MWB6: Highest level of school attended:</p>	MWB6=2 OR 41 MWB6=1 OR 52	1 ⇒MWB15
<p>MWB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. Sei e faitauina mai ia te a'u le fuaiupu lea. Show sentence on the card to the respondent. If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me? E mafai ona e faitauina mai ia te au se vaega o le fuaiupu?</p>	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	
<p>MWB15. How long have you been continuously living in (<i>name of current village of residence</i>)? O le a le umi talu ona e nofo ma aumau ai i (<i>name of current village of residence</i>)? If less than one year, record '00' years.</p>	YEARS ___ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH95	95 ⇒MWB18
<p>MWB17A. Before you moved here, in which region did you live in? Ae ete lei siitia mai i inei, o fea le vaega o le atunuu sa e faamautu muamua ai? If unable to determine the region, write the name of the village and the district and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response. _____ (Name of Village) _____ (Name of District)</p>	APIA URBAN AREA1 NOTH WEST UPOLU2 REST OF UPOLU3 SAVAII.....4 OUTSIDE OF SAMOA (specify) 6 UNABLE TO DETERMINE THE REGION.....5 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
<p>MWB18. Are you covered by any health insurance? O iai sau inisiaua o le soifua maloloina?</p>	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒MWB20

<p>MWB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by? O le a le ituaiga inisiua o le soifua maloloina o loo e faaaogaina?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER.....B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIALHEALTH INSURANCED OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	
<p>MWB20. What is your religion? O le a lau Ekalesia/tapuaiga?</p>	CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH / EFKS.....1 ROMAN CATHOLIC2 LATER DAY SAINTS / MAMONA.....3 METHODIST4 ASSEMBLY OF GOD5 OTHERS (<i>SPECIFY</i>) _____ 6 NO RELIGION.....7	
<p>MWB21. What is your mother tongue (language)? O le a lau gagana tautala?</p>	SAMOAN.....1 ENGLISH2 CHINESE3 TOKELAUAN.....4 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	
<p>MWB22. To what ethnic group do you belong to? O le a lou tupuaga/tagatanuu?</p>	SAMOAN.....1 SAMOAN/ CHINESE2 SAMOAN/GERMAN3 SAMOAN/TOKELAUAN4 SAMOAN MIX5 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	
<p>MWB23. During the last seven days, what was your <u>main activity</u>? I le 7 aso talu ai, o le a lau <u>galuega masani</u> sa faatinoina?</p> <p><i>If the respondent was absent from work in the last seven days: Probe:</i> Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason? Talu ai ona o lena e te le i auai i se galuega ile fitu aso talu ai, ae e iai sau galuega masani ona faatino oloo e malolo mai ai ona oloo ave ni ou livi, pe ma'i, pe alu foi sau tafaoga, pe ave foi livi mo tina failele poo nisi lava mafuaaga faapena?</p>	EMPLOYER.....01 EMPLOYEE.....02 SELF EMPLOYED03 SUBSISTENCE MAINLY FOR SALE.....04 SUBSISTENCE MAINLY FOR FAMILY USE..05 LOOKING FOR A JOB06 DOMESTIC DUTIES.....07 ATTEND SCHOOL08 INCAPABLE.....09 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	06 ⇨End 07 ⇨End 08 ⇨End 09 ⇨End

<p>MWB24. What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do? O le a lau galuega faatino o loo e faigaluega ai?</p> <p><i>If unable to determine the level of occupation, write the name of the occupation title in the space provided to determine the correct level of occupation.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Occupation title)</i></p>	LAGISLATIVE & MANAGERS01 PROFESSIONALS.....02 TECHNICIANS & ASSOCIATES PROFESSIONALS.....03 CLERICAL.....04 SERVICE & SALES05 SKILLED AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & FORESTRY & FISHERY06 CRAFT & RELATED TRADE WORKERS & FOOD.....07 PLANT, MICHERY & ASSEMBLES.....08 ELEMANTRY OCCUPATION.....09 ARMFORCES 10 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	
<p>MWB25. Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all? E totogi tupe lau galuega pe totogi i nisi ituaiga faamanuiaga (meaai), pe leai foi se totogi?</p>	CASH ONLY1 CASH AND KIND2 IN KIND ONLY3 NOT PAID.....4	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MMT
<p>MMT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? E te faitau nusipepa poo tusiata i aso uma, pe faa-tasi i le vaiaso, seasea faitau tusi i le vaiaso, pe e te le faitau lava ini tusitusiga?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> Faamata e toetiti lava aso uma e tupu ai lea tulaga?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
<p>MMT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? E te faalogologo i le leitio i aso uma, pe faa-tasi i le vaiaso, pe seasea faalogologo i le vaiaso, pe ete le faalogologo lava i se leitio?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> Faamata e toetiti lava aso uma e tupu ai lea tulaga?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	

<p>MMT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? E te matamata i le TV i aso uma, pe faa-tasi i le vaiaso, pe seasea e matamata i le vaiaso, pe ete le matamata lava i se TV?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> Faamata e toetiti lava aso uma e tupu ai lea tulaga?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3</p>	
<p>MMT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location? Sa e faaaogaina se komipiuta poo se tablet mai soo se nofoaga?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MMT9</p>
<p>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? I le 3 masina talu ai, sa e faaaogaina se komipiuta poo se tablet pe faatasi i le vaiaso, pe seasea e faaaogaina, pe ete lei faaaogaina lava?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happened almost every day?</i> Faamata e toetiti lava aso uma e tupu ai lea tulaga?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3</p>	<p>0 ⇒ MMT9</p>

	YES	NO	
MMT6. During the last 3 months, did you: I le 3 masina talu ai sa e faatinoina vaega nei: [A] Copy or move a files or folder? Kopi pe aveese mai se faila mai luga o le Komipiuta? [B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document? Faaaoga le 'copy and paste' e kopi pe aveese ai faamaumauga i luga o se faila? [C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as adocument, picture or video? Lafo se imeli o loo faapipii ai se ripoti poo se ata? [D] Usea basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet? Faaogaina le polokalame o le' excel' e fai ai ni vaevaega/faatelega ma nisi tulaga tau matematika? [E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer? Faapipii pe koneti se masini fou i lau komipiuta pei o le printer, camera pe o le faapipii foi o le masini mo le initaneti? [F] Find, download, install and configure software? Taumafai e saili, sefe mai se polokalame mai le initaneti ma koneti ma faaoga i luga o le komipiuta? [G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts? Tuufaatasia se folasaga faaogaina ai le masini ma polokalame faa-komipiuta? [H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device? Aumai ni faila mai le komipiuta ma ave sefe i luga o se isi masini [I] Write a computer program in any programming language? Tusi se polokalame faa-komipiuta			
	COPY/MOVE FILE.....	1 2	
	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT	1 2	
	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT	1 2	
	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA .	1 2	
	CONNECT DEVICE	1 2	
	INSTALL SOFTWARE	1 2	
	CREATE PRESENTATION	1 2	
	TRANSFER FILE.....	1 2	
	PROGRAMMING	1 2	
MMT7. Check MMT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MMT6[C]=1	1	1 ⇨ MMT10
	NO, MMT6[C]=2.....	2	
MMT8. Check MMT6 [F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MMT6[F]=1	1	1 ⇨ MMT10
	NO, MMT6[F]=2	2	

<p>MMT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device? Sa e faaaogaina le initaneti mai soo se nofoaga e faaaogaina ai soo se ituaiga auala o fesootaiga?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒MMT11</p>
<p>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? I le 3 masina talu ai, sa e faaaogaina le initaneti pe faatasi i le vaiaso, seasea faaaoga, pe e te le faaaogaina lava?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> Faamata e toetiti lava aso uma e tupu ai lea tulaga?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3</p>	
<p>MMT11. Do you own a mobile phone? E iai sau telefoni feavea'i?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO.....2</p>	
<p>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? I le 3 masina talu ai, sa e faaaogaina se telefoni feavea'i pe faatasi i le vaiaso, seasea faaaoga, pe e te le faaaogaina lava?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary: I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone.</i> Sa e faaaogaina se telefoni feavea'i e feso'otai ai ma se isi tagata.</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> Faamata e toetiti lava aso uma e tupu ai lea tulaga?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3</p>	

FERTILITY		MCM
<p>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.</p> <p><i>Ou te fia fesili atu ia te oe i tamaiti sa e fanauina i lou olaga atoa ma e na o tamaiti lava o oe o le tama moni e aofia ai ma lau fanau moni ua uma ona vaetama faa-le-tulafono ma e le o toe faaiu foi tamaiti ia te oe.</i></p> <p>Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?</p> <p><i>Ua iai sau oe lava fanau moni?</i></p> <p><i>This module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i></p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2⇒MCM8</p> <p>8⇒MCM8</p>
<p>MCM2. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who is now living with you?</p> <p><i>O tou nonofo faatasi ma lau oe lava fanau moni i le taimi nei?</i></p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	<p>2⇒MCM5</p>
<p>MCM3. How many sons live with you?</p> <p><i>E toafia lau fanau tama o tou nonofo faatasi?</i></p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>SONS AT HOME __ __</p>	
<p>MCM4. How many daughters live with you?</p> <p><i>E toafia lau fanau teine o tou nonofo faatasi?</i></p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>DAUGHTERS AT HOME __ __</p>	
<p>MCM5. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>E iai nisi o ou alo o soifua pea tou te le'o nonofo faatasi?</i></p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	<p>2⇒MCM8</p>
<p>MCM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>E toa fia lau fanau tama o soifua pea tou te le o nonofo faatasi?</i></p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>SONS ELSEWHERE..... __ __</p>	
<p>MCM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>E toa fia lau fanau teine o soifua pea tou te le o nonofo faatasi?</i></p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE..... __ __</p>	

<p>MCM8. Have you ever fathered a son or daughter who was born alive but later died? <i>Na i ai sou alo na fanau ua maliu?</i></p> <p><i>If 'No' probe by asking:</i> 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? <i>O le uiga o lau tala, e aofia ai pepe sa tagi pe sa lagona le leo, minoi, manava, pe sa iloa foi foliga ola tusa lava pe na o sina taimi puupuu na iloa ai?</i></p>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MCM11 8 ⇒ MCM11
<p>MCM9. How many boys have died? <i>E toa fia lau fanau tama ua maliliu?</i></p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	BOYS DEAD ____	
<p>MCM10. How many girls have died? <i>E toa fia lau fanau teine ua maliliu?</i></p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	GIRLS DEAD ____	
<p>MCM11. Sum answers to MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 and MCM10.</p>	SUM ____	
<p>MCM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have fathered (<i>total number in MCM11</i>) live births during your life. Is this correct? <i>Na ona fia faamautinoa lava, e to'a (total number in MCM11) le aofaiga o lau fanau.</i></p>	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ MCM14
<p>MCM13. Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in MCM12 is 'Yes'.</p>		
<p>MCM14. Check MCM11: How many live births fathered?</p>	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
<p>MCM15. Did all the children you have fathered have the same biological mother? <i>Mai lau fanau uma lava, e tasi lava le latou tina?</i></p>	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ MCM17
<p>MCM16. In all, how many women have you fathered children with? <i>I lau fanau atoa, e toafia tina/tamaitai sa maua ai?</i></p>	NUMBER OF WOMEN ____	
<p>MCM17. How old were you when your first child was born? <i>O le fia o ou tausaga sa fanau ai lau pepe muamua/ulu matua?</i></p>	AGE IN YEARS ____	⇒ MCM18B
<p>MCM18A. In what month and year was the child you have fathered born? <i>O le a le masina ma le tausaga na fanau ai lou alo lea?</i></p>	DATE OF LAST BIRTH MONTH ____ YEAR ____	

<p>MCM18B. In what month and year was the last of these (<i>total number in MCM11</i>) children you have fathered born even if he or she has died?</p> <p>O le a le masina ma le tausaga na fanau ai lou alo mulimuli/uii o le (<i>total number in MCM11</i>), tusa pe ua maliu?</p> <p><i>Month and year must be recorded.</i></p>		
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CONTRACEPTION

MCP

MCP0. Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid pregnancy.

O le a ou talanoa atu i le tulaga tau aiga fuafuaina - i metotia poo auala eseese e mafai ona faaaogaina e ulugalii e vasa'i pe puipuia mai ai tamaitai ma tina mai maitaga.

Have you ever heard of (*name of method*)?

Sa e faalogo i le metotia lea o le (*name of method*)?

	YES	NO
[A] FEMALE STERILIZATION (Ligation) – Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children. TAOTOGA MO TAMAITAI - E mafai ona fai le taotoga e faamuta ai le toe fanau o se tamaitai	FEMALE STERILIZATION 1	2
[B] MALE STERILIZATION (Vasectomy) – Men can have an operation to avoid having more children. TAOTOGA MO ALII – E mafai ona fai le taotoga e faamuta ai le toe maua o se fanau a le alii	MALE STERILIZATION..... 1	2
[C] IUCD – Women can have a loop or coil placed into uterine cavity by a doctor or nurse. LUPU - E mafai ona tuuina le lupu i totonu o le itutino sã o le tamaitai/tina e se fomai e taofi ai le maitaga.	IUCD 1	2
[D] INJECTABLES – Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months. TUI - E mafai ona fai le tui o le tamaitai/tina ese tausifoifua e taofia ai le maitaga mo le tasi le masina pe sili atu foi.	INJECTABLES 1	2
[E] IMPLANT - Women can have several small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years. FASILAAU SULU - O fasilaau e suluina i le pito i luga o le ogalima agai i le tauau o tamaitai e puipuia mai ai i le maitaga.	IMPLANT 1	2
[F] ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE PILL – Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant. FUALAAU - E mafai ona inuina e tamaitai/tina fualaaau e puipuia mai ai i le maitaga.	ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE PILL..... 1	2
[G] MALE CONDOM – Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse. PA'U MO ALII - O pa'u fai usuga mo alii e mafai ona faamouluina e alii i lona itutino sã a'o lei faia se feusuaiga, e puipuia ai le tina mai le maitaga	CONDOM 1	2
[H] FEMALE CONDOM – Women can place sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse. PA'U MO TAMAITAI – O pa'u fai usuga mo tamaitai e mafai ona tuu i totonu i lona itutino sã a'o lei faia se feusuaiga, e puipuia ai le tina mai le maitaga	FEMALE CONDOM 1	2

<p>[K] LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD (LAM) - Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.</p> <p>FAASUSUINA O LE PEPE - E aoga le metotia le pe afai e faasusu le pepe mo le ono masina nao le suasusu o le tina i le ao ma le po ao le i toe alu le palapala masina</p> <p>[L] RHYTHM/ CALENDAR METHOD/OVULATION – Every month that a woman is sexually active she can avoid pregnancy by not having sexual intercourse on the days of the month she is most likely to get pregnant.</p> <p>KALENA - E mafai ona fuaina i le kalena aso e ono to ai le tina, ona taumafai lea e aua nei faia se feusuaiga i aso ia, e ono maua ai le maitaga.</p> <p>[M] WITHDRAWAL – Men can be careful and pull out before climax.</p> <p>TUUESE FAAMALOSI ALII - E mafai e alii ona tuuese faamalosi ona sua ola pea lata ina pa/lelei i le taimi o le feusuaiga ina ia aua ai nei maitaga le tina.</p> <p>[N] EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION – As an emergency measure after unprotected sexual intercourse; women can take special pills at any time within 5 days to prevent pregnancy.</p> <p>FUALAAU MO PUIPUIGA FAAVAVEVAVE -- E iai fualaa e vave puipuia mai ai le tamaitai/tina mai se maitaga i totonu o le 5 aso i se feusuaiga e le manaomia.</p> <p>[X] Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy? O e silafiaina nisi auala poo metotia e mafai ona faaaogaina e tamaitai/alii e puipuia mai ai se maitaga.</p>	<p>LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA..... 1 2</p> <p>RHYTHM/CALENDAR (OVULATION)..... 1 2</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL 1 2</p> <p>EMERGENCY CONTRACEPRION.... 1 2</p> <p>YES, MODERN METHOD (specify) _____ A</p> <p>YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD (specify) _____ B</p> <p>NO Z</p>	
<p>MCPI1. In the last 3 months, have you heard or read about family planning: I le 3 masina ua te'a atu, sa e faalogo/faitau ini polokalame o le aiga fuafuaina i luga o le:</p> <p>[A] On the radio / Luga le leitia</p> <p>[B] On the television / Luga o le Televisi/TV</p>	<p>YES NO</p> <p>RADIO 1 2</p> <p>TELEVISION..... 1 2</p> <p>NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2</p>	

[C] In a newspaper or magazine / Totonu o nusipepa poo mekasini		
MCP2. In the last 3 months, have you discussed the practice of family planning with the health worker or health professional? I le 3 masina talu ai, sa e talatalanoa i metotia o le aiga fuafuaina i se tagata o loo galue i lea matafaioi?	YES 1 NO 2	
MCP3. Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. Oute fia fesiligia oe i sou malamalamaaga i aafiaga ole tamaitai/tina i se maitaga. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual relation? Mai i le isi palapala masina i le isi palapala masina, e i ai se vaitami o le taamilosaga lea e ono maua ai le tina/tamaitai i se maitaga pe a fai se feusuaiga?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MCP6 8 ⇒ MCP6
MCP4. Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods? Faamata o le taimi la e ono maitaga ai le tamaitai, o le taimi o le a alu/faia ai le palapala masina, taimi o loo fai/alu ai le palapala masina, taimi faatoa uma ai le palapala masina poo le ogatotonu o palapala masina e lua?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS..... 1 DURING HER PERIOD 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS 4 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 8	
MCP6. Do you think that a woman who is breastfeeding her baby can become pregnant? I sou manatu, e ono maitaga se tina o loo faasusu lana pepe i ona suasusu?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPNDS 8	
MCP7. I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree O le a sou lagona i fuaitau nei? E te lagolagoina pe leai, pe ete le mautinoa foi? [A] Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. O metotia o le aiga fuafuaina, o le tiute patino lava lena o le tina ma e le popole fua i ai tama. [B] Women who use contraception may become promiscuous. O tina/tamaitai e faaaogaina nei metotia e ono aveva i latou ma fafine talitane.	DK AGREE DISAGREE Contraception woman's business..... 1 2 8 Woman may become Promiscuous..... 1 2 8	
MCP8. Check MCP0[G]: Male condom mentioned	YES, MCP0[G]=1..... 1 NO, MCP0[G]=2..... 2	2 ⇒ MCP12
MCP9. Do you know of a place where a person can get male condoms?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MCP12

<p>O e silafia se nofoaga e maua ai pau-faiusuga mo alii?</p>		
<p>MCP10. Where is that place? O fea lena nofoaga?</p> <p>Anywhere else? E iai e isi ofo nofoaga?</p> <p>Probe to identify each type of source and record the appropriate code.</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.....A HEALTH CENTRE..... B</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE CLINIC (SFHA)..... C PHARMACIES D PEER TRAINER E</p> <p>OTHER SOURCES HOTELS/NIGHT CLUB..... F FRIEND/RELATIVE G</p> <p>OVERSEAS H</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p>	
<p>mcp11. If you wanted to, could you yourself get a male condom? E mafai ona e alu lava oe e aumai se pau-faiusuga pe afai e te manao iai?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	
<p>MCP12. Check MCP0[h]: Female condom mentioned</p>	<p>YES, MCP0[H]=1 1 NO, MCP0[H]=2 2</p>	<p>2⇒End</p>
<p>MCP13. Do you know of a place where a person can get female condoms? O e silafia se nofoaga e maua ai pau-faiusuga mo tamaitai?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2⇒End</p>
<p>MCP14. Where is that place? O fea lena nofoaga?</p> <p>Probe: Anywhere else? E iai e isi ofo nofoaga?</p> <p>Probe to identify each type of source and record the appropriate code.</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.....A HEALTH CENTRE..... B</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE CLINIC (SFHA)..... C PHARMACIES D PEER TRAINER E</p> <p>OTHER SOURCES HOTELS/NIGHT CLUB..... F FRIEND/RELATIVE G</p> <p>OVERSEAS H</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p>	
<p>MCP15. If you wanted to, could you yourself get a female condom? E mafai ona e alu lava oe e aumai se pau-faiusuga mo tamaitai pe afai e te manao iai?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
MDV

MDV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:

E i ai nisi taimi e le fiafia ma ita ai le tamaloa i mea e fai e lona toalua. I sou lagona, o se tulaga talafeagai le sauaina e le tamaloa o lona toalua ona o mafuaaga nei?

YES NO DK

[A] If she goes out without telling him?
Alu le fafine i se mea ae le logoina?

GOES OUT WITHOUT
TELLING1 2 8

[B] If she neglects the children?
Tuulafoai ma leaga le vaaiga e le fafine o le fanau?

NEGLECTS CHILDREN1 2 8

[C] If she argues with him?
Pe a faafinai le fafine i le tamaloa?

ARGUES WITH HIM.....1 2 8

[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?
Pe a musu le fafine e fai se feusuaiga?

REFUSES SEX1 2 8

[E] If she burns the food?
Pe a mu le kukaina o meaai?

BURNS FOOD1 2 8

[F] Comes home late?
Pe a tuai mai i le fale?

COMES HOME LATE1 2 8

VICTIMISATION

MVT

MVT1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you personally were the victim.
Ou te fia fesiligia oe i ni faafitauli ma ni soligatulafono sa aafia ai lou tagata pe na e lavea ai foi.

Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.
Ou te fia faailoa atu o faamaumauga o le a e tuuina mai o le a malu puipuia ma e le faailoa i se isi.

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?
I totonu le 3 tausaga talu ai, amata mai ia (month of interview) (year of interview minus 3), sa taumafai se tasi e aveese faamalosi sau mea totino ma tau faamata'u ia te oe?

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.
Ou te talitonu e faigata ona toe to manatu i faafitauli faapenei na tutupu ia te oe, ae tuu atu pea le taimi e te mafaufau ai i lau tali.

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*)?
Sa tupu lenei soligatulafono i totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, amata mai ia (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?
E faafia ona tupu lea faafitauli totonu o le 12 masina talu ai?

If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?
Pe sa faatasi ona tupu lea faafitauli, faalua pe faatolu pe sili atu?

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	1 ⇒ MVT5A
	MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, MVT3=2, 3 OR 8 2	2 ⇒ MVT5B
MVT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you? <i>Ina ua tupu lea faafitauli ia te oe, sa iai sau meatotino sa gaoia?</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	
MVT5B. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you? <i>I le taimi mulimuli sa tupu ai lea faafitauli ia te oe, sa iai sau meatotino sa gaoia?</i>		
MVT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon? <i>Sa faauegaina (le) tagata lea sa faia lea tulaga ia te oe?</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	2 ⇒ MVT8 8 ⇒ MVT8
MVT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? <i>O se agaese, laau malosi poo se isi aupega sa faaaoaga?</i> <i>Record all that apply.</i>	YES, A KNIFE A YES, A GUN B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
MVT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? <i>Sa e ripotia pe sa ripoti e se isi lea mataupu i le Ofisa o Leoleo?</i> <i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i> <i>Sa e ripotia le mataupu pe na ripoti e se isi tagata?</i>	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 (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), been physically attacked? <i>Ese mai i le mataupu sa taua muamua, i le 3 tausaga talu ai, amata mai ia (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), sa iai se taimi sa osofa'i/faaoolima ai se tasi ia te oe?</i>		
MVT9B. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), have you been physically attacked? <i>I le 3 tausaga talu ai, amata mai ia (<i>masina o le faatalatalanoaga</i>) (<i>tausaga o le faatalatalanoaga toese le 3</i>) sa osofai /faaoolima se tasi ia te oe?</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Osofai poo le faaoolima e mafai ona tupu i totonu o le aiga poo se isi nofoaga e pei o fale o isi aiga/tuaoi, luga o le auala, totonu o le aoga, nofoaga faitele pei o totonu o pasi, totonu o faleaiga poo fale faigaluega.</i> <i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MVT20 8 ⇒ MVT20

<p><i>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.</i></p>		
<p>MVT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)? <i>Sa tupu lea faafitauli i totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, amata mai ia (month of interview) (year of interview minus 1)?</i></p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT12B 8 ⇨MVT12B</p>
<p>MVT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? <i>E faafia ona tupu lea faafitauli i le 12 masina talu ai?</i> <i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i> <i>Pe na tupu faatasi, faalua pe faatolu pe sili aku?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME1 TWO TIMES2 THREE OR MORE TIMES3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>1 ⇨MVT12A 2 ⇨MVT12B 3 ⇨MVT12B 8 ⇨MVT12B</p>
<p>MVT12A. Where did this happen? <i>O fea le nofoaga sa tupu ai lea faafitauli?</i> MVT12B. Where did this happen the last time? <i>O fea sa tupu ai lea faafitauli i le taimi mulimuli?</i></p>	<p>AT HOME11 IN ANOTHER HOME12 IN THE STREET21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR23 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>)26 AT SCHOOL31 AT WORKPLACE32 OTHER PLACE (<i>specify</i>)96</p>	
<p>MVT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence? <i>E toafia tagata sa faia lea soligatulafono?</i> <i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Was it one, two, or at least three people?</i> <i>Pe toatasi, toalua pe toatolu pe sili aku?</i></p>	<p>ONE PERSON1 TWO PEOPLE2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>1 ⇨MVT14A 2 ⇨MVT14B 3 ⇨MVT14B 8 ⇨MVT14B</p>
<p>MVT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person? <i>I le taimi sa tupu ai lea soligatulafono, sa e iloa foliga o le tagata sa faia lea soligatulafono?</i> MVT14B. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons? <i>I le taimi sa tupu ai lea soligatulafono, sa e iloa foliga o se tasi o i latou sa faia lea soligatulafono?</i></p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	

<p>MVT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon? <i>Sa faauepegaina (le) tagata sa faia lea soligatulafono?</i></p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒MVT19 8 ⇒MVT19</p>																												
<p>MVT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? <i>O se agaese, laau malosi poo se isi aupega sa faaaoga?</i></p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFE..... A YES, A GUN..... B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X</p>																													
<p>MVT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? <i>Sa e ripotia pe sa ripotia e se isi lea mataupu ile Ofisa o Leoleo?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i> <i>Sa e ripotia le mataupu pe na ripoti e se isi tagata?</i></p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2 NO, NOT REPORTED 3 DK / NOT SURE..... 8</p>																													
<p>MVT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark? <i>E te lagona lou saogalemu pe a e savali i le po i totonu o lou nuu?</i></p>	<p>VERY SAFE 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE 3 VERY UNSAFE..... 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7</p>																													
<p>MVT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark? <i>E te lagonaina lou saogalemu pe a e nofo na o oe i le fale i le po?</i></p>	<p>VERY SAFE 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE 3 VERY UNSAFE..... 4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7</p>																													
<p>MVT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds? <i>I le 12 masina talu ai, sa e lagona se faasinosino lima/ uiga faailoga tagata a isi tagata ia te oe ona o mafuaaga nei?</i></p> <p>[A] Ethnic or immigration origin? <i>Atunuu/Nuu sa soifua mai ai/ Tupuaga?</i></p> <p>[B] Sex? <i>Ituaiga?</i></p> <p>[C] Sexual orientation? <i>Ituaiga tagata?</i></p> <p>[D] Age? <i>Tausaga?</i></p> <p>[E] Religion or belief? <i>Talitonuga faa-le-lotu?</i></p> <p>[F] Disability?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEX 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEXUAL ORIENTATION 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>AGE..... 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>RELIGION / BELIEF 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DISABILITY..... 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		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		
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<p>Aafiaga tumau o le soifua</p> <p>[X] For any other reason? Isi mafuaaga?</p>	<p>OTHER REASON..... 1 2 8</p>	
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MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married? Ua e faaiipoipo poo lua nonofo ma lau paaga ile taimi nei?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER..... 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	3 ⇒MMA5
MMA2. How old is your (wife/partner)? E fia tausaga o lou toalua/paaga? Probe: How old was your (wife/partner) on her last birthday? Ua fia nei tausaga o lou/lau (toalua/paaga) talu mai lona aso fanau mulimuli.	AGE IN YEARS __ __ DK..... 98	⇒MMA7 98 ⇒MMA7
MMA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married? Sa fai muamua sou toalua faaiipoipo pe sa lua nonofo faatasi ma seisi e pei o se ulugalii faaiipoipo?	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? O le a le tulaga tau faaiipoipoga o loo e iai i le taimi nei: maliu le toalua, tete'a faale-tulafono poo le nonofo eseese?	WIDOWED..... 1 DIVORCED..... 2 SEPARATED 3	
MMA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once? E faafia ona e faaiipoipo pe nonofo ma se isi paaga i lou olaga atoa?	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)? O le a le masina ma le tausaga sa lua nonofo ai ma lou toalua/paaga? MMA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)? O le a le masina ma le tausaga sa lua nonofo ai ma lou (toalua/paaga) <u>muamua</u> ?	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)? O le fia o ou tausaga sa lua nonofo ai ma lou (toalua/paaga)? MMA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)? O le fia o ou tausaga sa lua nonofo ai ma lou/lau (toalua/paaga) <u>muamua</u> ?	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? O e faaogaina se vaaiga poo contact lenses? <i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	
MAF3. Do you use a hearing aid? O e faaogaina se mea faalogo?	YES 1 NO 2	
MAF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. 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. Ou te fia fesiligia oe i le tulaga i le faafaigata ona e faatinoina o nisi o vaega/gaioiga. Ma o vaega/gaioiga taitasi nei, ma e mafai ona e tali ma: 1) Leai se faigata, 2) E iai nai faigata laiti, 3) Faigata tele, 4) Matua le mafai ona faatino <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> 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. Manatua, o tali nei e fa e tatau ona e tali mai ai: 1) Leai se faigata, 2) E iai nai faigata laiti, 3) Faigata tele, 4) Matua le mafai ona faatino.		
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? E iai se faafaigata i lau vaai tusa lava pe faaoga se vaaiga/mata faitautusi poo contact lenses? MAF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing? E iai se faafaigata i lau vaai?	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? E iai se faafaigata i lau faalogo poo le lagonaina o ni leo tusa lava pe fai lau mea faalogo? MAF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing? E iai se faafaigata i lau faalogo poo le lagonaina o ni leo?	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? E iai se faafaigata i lau savali pe a'e foi i se faasitepu?	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? E iai se faafaigata i lou manatuaina o mea na tutupu ma mafaufau totoa foi i se mea?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	

<p>MAF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? E iai se faafaigata ia te oe ona tausilou lava tagata, faataitaiga: faigata ona fai lava e oe ou laei, taele?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>MAF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? E iai se faafaigata ona e fesoota'i i isi tagata, faataitaiga ole malamalama o tagata i au tala pe a e tautala?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT COMMUNICATE AT ALL 4</p>	

FERTILITY PREFERENCES		MFP
MFP1. Check MMA1: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER?	YES, MMA1 = 1 OR 2 1 NO, MMA1 ≠ 1 OR 2 2	2 ⇨ MFP6
MFP2. Is your wife / partner currently pregnant? O ma'itaga lou toalua/paaga?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 ⇨ MFP3A 2 ⇨ MFP3B 8 ⇨ MFP3B
MFP3A. Now I have some questions about the future. After the child (ren) you and your (wife/partner) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? A mae'a le maitaga lea a lou toalua, o e mafaufau e toe fai se isi tamaititi pe ua lava lau fanau ua iai?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 COUPLE INFECUND 3 WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED 4 UNDECIDED 5 OTHER (specify) 6 DON'T KNOW 8	2 ⇨ MFP6 3 ⇨ MFP6 4 ⇨ MFP6 5 ⇨ MFP6 6 ⇨ MFP6 8 ⇨ MFP6
MFP3B. Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children? O e mafaufau e (fai se/toe fai se isi) tamaititi, pe e te leo manao i (se/se isi) tamaititi?		
MFP4. Check MFP2: Is wife/partner currently pregnant?	YES, MFP2 = 1 1 NO, MFP2 ≠ 1 2	1 ⇨ MFP5A 2 ⇨ MFP5B
MFP5A. After the birth of the child, you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child? Pea maea le fanauina o le pepe oloo tauaveina e (lou / lau) toalua/paaga i le taimi nei, o le a le umi ete mana'o ai e te faatali i se tamaititi/e vasa'i le fanauga mai o se isi tamaititi?	MONTHS 1 ____ YEARS 2 ____ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) 993 COUPLE INFECUND 994 OTHER (specify) 996 DK 998	
MFP5B. How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? O le a le umi ete mana'o ai e te faatali ai i le taimi nei seia fanau ai (se/ se isi) tamaititi?		
MFP6. Check MCM11: How many live births fathered?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=00 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS 1	0 ⇨ MFP7A 1 ⇨ MFP7B

<p>MFP7A. If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? A faapea e te filifiliina se aofaiga o lau fanau i lou olaga atoa, faamata e toafia se numera o tamaiti e te manao ai?</p> <p>MFP7B. If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? Ana mafai ona e toe fo'i i tua i le taimi lea e lei i ai sau fanau ma toe filifili le aofai o lau fanau e te manao iai, faamata e toafia se numera o tamaiti o le a e filifiliina?</p> <p><i>Probe for a numeric response</i></p>	<p>NONE.....00</p> <p>NUMBER..... _____</p> <p>OTHER(<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p> <p>96 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MFP8. How many of these would you like to be boys, how many you like to be girls and for how many would the sex not matter? Faamata e toafia tama, toafia teine, pe toafia foi e soo se ituaiga (tama/teine)?</p> <p><i>If responses to MFP7A/MFP7B and MFP8 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF BOYS..... _____</p> <p>NUMBER OF GIRLS..... _____</p> <p>EITHER..... _____</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

MSB

<p>MSB1. <i>Check for the presence of others.</i> <i>Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.</i> Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.</p> <p><i>Ou te fia fesiligia oe i ni fesili e faatatau i feusuaiga ina ia mafai ona maua se malamalamaga atili i nisi o faafitauli taua o le olaga</i></p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.</p> <p><i>Ou te fia faailoa atu o faamaumauga uma o le a e tuuina mai o le a malu pui puia ma e le faailoa i se isi. Afai e iai se fesili o le a ta fasolo atu ai e te le fia taliina, ona faailoa mai lea ae ta faasolo i le isi fesili e sosoo ai.</i></p> <p>How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time? <i>O le fia o ou tausaga na e faatinoina ai se feusuaiga mo le taimi muamua?</i></p>	<p>NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS__ __</p> <p>FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER.....95</p>	<p>00 ⇒End</p>
<p>MSB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. <i>Ou te fia fesiligia le taimi lata mai sa e faia ai se feusuaiga?</i></p> <p>When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? <i>O le a le taimi mulimuli sa e faia ai se feusuaiga?</i> <i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year).</i> <i>If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i></p>	<p>DAYS AGO 1 __ __</p> <p>WEEKS AGO 2 __ __</p> <p>MONTHS AGO 3 __ __</p> <p>YEARS AGO 4 __ __</p>	<p>4 ⇒End</p>
<p>MSB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used? <i>I le taimi mulimuli sa faia ai feusuaiga sa e faaaogaina se pa'u fai usuga?</i></p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

<p>MSB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse? <i>O le a lou faiā i le tagata lea sa lua feusua'i mulimuli?</i></p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Girlfriend', then ask: Were you living together as if married? Sa lua nonofo faatasi e pei o se ulugalii faaipoipo?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>WIFE..... 1 COHABITING PARTNER2 GIRLFRIEND.....3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE.....4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p>	<p>3 ⇒MSB6 4 ⇒MSB6 5 ⇒MSB66 ⇒MSB6</p>
<p>MSB5. Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	<p>YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MMA1=3.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒MSB7</p>
<p>MSB6. How old is this person? <i>E fia tausaga o le tagata lea?</i></p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe: About how old is this person? Faamata e fia tausaga o lea tagata?</i></p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER _ _</p> <p>DK.....98</p>	
<p>MSB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months? <i>E ese mai le tagata lea, e iai se isi tagata sa faia se lua feusuaiga i le 12 masina talu ai?</i></p>	<p>YES 1 NO.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>MSB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used? <i>I le taimi mulimuli sa lua feusua'i ai ma le tagata lea, sa e faaaogaina se pa'u fai usuga?</i></p>	<p>YES 1 NO.....2</p>	
<p>MSB9. What was your relationship to this person? <i>O le a lou faiā ma lea tagata?</i></p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Girlfriend' then ask: Were you living together as if married? Sa lua nonofo faatasi e pei o se ulugalii faaipoipo?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>WIFE..... 1 COHABITING PARTNER2 GIRLFRIEND.....3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE.....4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>3 ⇒MSB12 4 ⇒MSB125 ⇒MSB12 6 ⇒MSB12</p>
<p>MSB10. Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	<p>YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MMA1=3.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒MSB12</p>

MSB11. Check MMA7: Married or living with a partner only once?	YES, MMA7=1 1 NO, MMA7≠1 2	1 ⇒ End
MSB12. How old is this person? O le a le matua o lea tagata? <i>If response is 'DK', probe:</i> About how old is this person? Faamata e fia tausaga o lea tagata?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER __ __ DK 98	

HIV/AIDS				MHA														
<p>MHA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Ou te fia fesili atu ia te oe pe sa e faalogo muamua i le faama'i lea o le HIV/ AIDS.</p> <p>Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS? Sa e faalogo muamua i le faama'i lea o le HIV/AIDS</p>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ End																
<p>MHA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. O le siama o le HIV e mafua ai le faamai oti o le AIDS</p> <p>Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners? E mafai ona faaititia le aafia o tagata ile siama ole HIV pe a tausisi i lana paaga e tasi?</p>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8																	
<p>MHA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites? E mafai ona maua se tasi i le HIV pe a ū e le namu?</p>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8																	
<p>MHA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex? E mafai ona faaititia le avanoa e maua ai se isi i le HIV pe a faaoga pa'u fai usuga i taimi uma e faia ai ni feusuaiga?</p>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8																	
<p>MHA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV? E mafai ona maua tagata i le HIV pe a aai faatasi ma se isi o loo maua i le HIV?</p>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8																	
<p>MHA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means? E mafai ona maua se tasi i le HIV mai vai faataulaitu/faalauatau?</p>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8																	
<p>MHA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV? Faamata e mafai ona maua le siama o le HIV i se tagata o loo vaaia foliga soifua-maloloina lelei?</p>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8																	
<p>MHA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: Afai o loo maua le tina i le siama o le HIV, e mafai ona pipisi atu i le pepe i le:</p> <p>[A] During pregnancy?/ Taimi o maitaga? [B] During delivery?/ Taimi e fanau ai? [C] By breastfeeding?/Faasusuina o pepe i le susu o tina?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DURING PREGNANCY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING DELIVERY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY BREASTFEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8	DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8	BY BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK															
DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8															
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BY BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8															
<p>MHA9. Check MHA8 [A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?</p>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ MHA24																

<p>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? E te silafia e iai ni fualaau faapitoa e ave e se fomaini i se tina oloo aafia i le HIV ina ia faaitiitia ai le avanoa e aafia ai le pepe?</p>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
<p>MHA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV? Ou te leo fia iloa le iuga o lau siaki ae sa iai se taimi sa fai ai sau siaki o le HIV?</p>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ MHA27
<p>MHA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test? Ua fia nei masina talu ona fai lou siaki mulimuli o le HIV?</p>	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
<p>MHA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test? Ou te le fia iloa le iuga o lau siaki, na maua se tali o lau siaki lea?</p>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	1 ⇒ MHA28 2 ⇒ MHA28 8 ⇒ MHA28
<p>MHA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test? E te silafia se nofoaga e o ai tagata e fai ni a latou siaki mo le HIV?</p>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
<p>MHA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV? Sa e faalogo muamua i meafaigaluega faapitoa o le HIV e mafai ona faatino ai lava e le tagata lana ia siaki o le HIV?</p>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ MHA30
<p>MHA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-testkit? Sa e faia muamua sau siaki mo le HIV e faaoga ai meafaigaluega faapitoa nei?</p>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
<p>MHA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? Faamata e te faatauina ni fualaau aina mai se tagata faatauoloa o e silafia o loo aafia i le HIV?</p>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
<p>MHA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV? O le a sou manatu, e tataua ona faatagaina tamaiti o loo aafia i le HIV ona aoga faatasi ma isi tamaiti e le o aafia?</p>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
<p>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? E te manatu o le mafuaaga ua ala ai ona tau le o tagata e faia a latou siaki o le HIV, ona e fefefe i faamatalaga ma foliga vaaia o isi tagata pe a maua mai le tali o le siaki ua aafia.</p>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

<p>MHA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV? Faamata o loo faifai ma fa'aamuamu tagata e lē o a'afia i ē o loo aafia po ua masalomia ua maua i le HIV?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p>	
<p>MHA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people? Faamata e le o toe faaloaloga e tagata i latou ua aafia po ua masalomia ua maua I le HIV?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p>	
<p>MHA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? E te lagolagoina pe e te lagolagoina le faaupuga lea? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV. Ou te lagona lo'u māasiasi pe a aafia se tasi o lo'u aiga i le HIV?</p>	<p>AGREE 1 DISAGREE..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p>	
<p>MHA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV? Faamata e te maua le lagona o le fefe ina nei e aafia mai le tagata o loo maua i le HIV e ala i faua?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2 SAYS HE HAS HIV 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p>	

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION (STI)	MST	
MST1: Check MHA1: Heard about HIV or AIDS?	YES, MHA1=1 1 NO, MHA1=2 2	1 ⇒MST2A 2 ⇒MST2B
<p>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.</p> <p>Ou te fia fesiligia oe i ni fesili e faatataui i feusuaiga ina ia mafai ona maua se malamalamaga atili i nisi o faafitauli taua o le olaga</p> <p>MST2A. Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? Ese mai le HIV, sa e faalogo muamua i isi faamai/siama e mafai oa pipisi ona o feusuaiga?</p> <p>MST2B. Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? Sa e faalogo muamua i faama'i/siama e mafai ona pipisi ona o feusuaiga?</p>	YES..... 1 NO 2	
MST3: Check MSB1: Ever had sexual intercourse?	MSB1 = NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE 1 MSB1 ≠ NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE 2	1 ⇒MST11
MST4: Check MST2A/MST2B: Heard about (other) infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES, MST2A/MST2B = 1 1 NO, MST2A/MST2B = 2 2	2 ⇒MST6
<p>MST5. Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?</p> <p>Ou te fia fesiligia oe i nisi o fesili e faatatau i lou soifua maloloina i le 12 masina talu ai. I totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, sa iai se taimi na maua ai oe i se faama'i mafua mai i feusuaiga?</p>	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
<p>MST6. Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis? E iai nisi o taimi, ua filogia ai le sua, e sau i totonu o totoga sa o alii (alou) e ese mai i tulaga masani ai. Sa tupu se mea faapea ia te oe i le 12 masina talu ai?</p>	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
<p>MST7. Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer near your penis? E iai nisi o taimi e tutupu ai ni po'u mageso poo lafitoga i totoga sa o alii. Sa tupu se mea faapena ia te oe i le 12 masina ua tuanai atu?</p>	YES1 NO2 DK8	
MST8. Check MST5, MST6 and MST7: Is at least one 'YES' recorded?	YES.....1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ MST11
<p>MST9. The last time you had (<i>problem from MST5/MST6/MST7</i>) did you seek any kind of advice or treatment? I le taimi mulimuli na maua ai oe i (<i>problem from MST5/MST6/MST7</i>) sa e saili fesoasoani mo se togafitiga?</p>	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ MST11

<p>MST10. From where did you seek advice or treatment? O fea le nofoaga sa e saili togafiti ai?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anywhere else? E iai se isi nofoaga?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE.....B</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE PHYSICIANJ PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOP Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONERR</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK / DON'T REMEMBERZ</p>	
<p>MST11. In your opinion, if a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex? I sou manatu, afai o lo o iloa e le tina o lo o maua lona toalua i se gasegase e mafai ona aafia ai o ia i taimi o feusuaiga, o se tulaga talafeagai le fai iai o le tina e faaoga se pau fai usuga i taimi e feusuai ai?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>MST12. In your opinion, is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women? I sou manatu, se tulaga talafeagai le musu o le tina e faatino se feusuaiga ma lona toalua, pe afai o lo o iloa e le tina sa feusuai lona toalua ma isi tamaitai/tina?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	

CIRCUMCISION		MMC
MMC1. Some men are circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis. Are you circumcised? <i>Ua e tipi/peritomeina?</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 98	2 ⇒ End
MMC2. How old were you when you got circumcised? <i>O le fia ou tausaga sa tipi/peritomeina ai oe?</i>	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS __ __ DK 98	
MMC3. Who did the circumcision? <i>O ai sa faatinoina le tipiga /peritomeina?</i>	TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER/FAMILY/FRIEND 1 HEALTH WORKER/PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR..... 2 NURSE 3 DK 8	
MMC4. Where was it done? <i>O fea sa faatinoina ai?</i>	HEALTH FACILITY 1 HOME OF A HEALTH WORKER/PROFESSIONAL 2 AT HOME 3 RITUAL SITE 4 OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY/SAMOA 5 OTHER HOME/PLACE <i>(specify)</i> _____ 6 DK 8	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs? Sa iai se taimi o lou olaga sa e faataitai ona e ulaina ai se sikaleki, e tusa lava pe tasi pe lua mimiti?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA6
MTA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time? O le fia o ou tausaga sa e ulaina ai se sikareti atoa mo le taimi muamua?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE 00 AGE ____ ____	00 ⇒ MTA6
MTA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes? O e ulaula i le taimi nei?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA6
MTA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke? I le 24 itula talu ai, e fia sikareti sa e ulaina?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES ____ ____	
MTA5. During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? I le masina talu ai, e fia aso sa e ulaula ai? <i>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'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
MTA5A. What is the main brand of cigarettes do you usually smoke? O le a le ituaiga sikareti e masani lava ona e ulaina?	PALL MALL FILTER (RED) 01 PALL MALL MENTHOL (GREEN) 02 ROTHMANS 03 COCOMA (RED) 04 COCOMA MENTHOL (GREEN) 05 MISADA 06 AMMEI 07 CIDA 08 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
MTA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, windfield, pipe or tapaa samoa (tipi)? Sa e ulaina nisi ituaiga tapaa e pei sikā, pepa taai mumu, paipa, tapaa samoa (tipi)?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA14
MTA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products? I le masina talu ai, sa e ulaina nisi ituaiga tapaa e pei o le sikā, pepa taai mumu, paipa, tapaa Samoa (tipi)?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA14
MTA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? O le a le ituaiga tapaa sa e ulaina i le masina talu ai? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CIGARS A PIPE D WINFIELD E TAPAA SAMOA F OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	

<p>MTA8AA. In the last 24 hours, how many tobacco stick did you smoke? I le 24 itula talu ai, e fia le aofai o tapaa/tipi ua uma ona tā'ai sa e ulaina?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TOBACCO STICK..... ____</p>	
<p>MTA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in MTA8</i>)? I le masina talu ai, e fia aso sa e ulaina ai (<i>names of products mentioned in TA8</i>)? <i>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'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH.....10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	
<p>MTA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. O le a faasolo atu i fesili i tulaga tau ava malosi. Have you ever drunk alcohol? Sa e taumafaina se ava malosi?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>MTA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer or oe cup of draft beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum. E faitauina le tasi le ipu pia i le 1 apa pia, fagu pia, ipu uaina, 1 measui ma nisi. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips? O le fia ou tausaga sa e inuina ai se ava malosi mo le taimi muamua?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL..... 00 AGE ____</p>	<p>00 ⇒End</p>
<p>MTA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? I le tasi le masina talu ai, e fia ni aso sa e inuina ai se ava malosi? <i>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'.</i></p>	<p>DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH..... 00 NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	<p>00 ⇒End</p>
<p>MTA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day? I le masina talu ai, faamata e fia le aofaiga o ni au ipu avamalosi/ fagu pia/ ipu uaina, e masani ona e inuina i le aso?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DRINKS..... ____</p>	

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

MWE

MWE0. Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman in life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women's empowerment in Samoa. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions.

Ou te fia fesiligia oe i nisi o matupu taua i le olaga o soo se tamaitai. Ma e iai fesili o le a fesiligia ai oe i se tulaga maaleale ae peitai, e taua lou faasoa mai i nei fesili ina ia mafai ona maua ai se malamalamaaga atili i le tulaga o le faataua ma le una'ia o le itupa o tamaitai e ala i faaiuga fai i totonu o aiga taitasi. O faamauga uma o le a e tuuina mai o le malu puipua ma e le faailoaina i se tasi poo se isi foi o lou aiga.

<p>MWE1. Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	<p>YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MA1=3..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MWE2. Check MWB25: Paid Cash Only and Cash and Kind.</p>	<p>YES, MWB25=1 OR 2..... 1 NO, MWB25=3 OR 4 OR BLANK 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MWE5</p>
<p>MWE3. Who usually decides how the money that you earn will be used: you, your wife/partner, or you and your wife/partner jointly? O ai e masani ona faasoaina lau tupe maua, o oe, poo lou toalua/ paaga, poo oulua uma poo se isi tagata?</p>	<p>RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT & WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER (specify) 6</p>	
<p>MWE4. Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your wife/partner earns less than what she earns, or about the same? E mafai ona e faapea mai, e tele atu lau tupe maua nai lo le tupe maua a lou toalua/paaga, tutusa lava lua tupe maua, sili atu tupe maua a lou toalua/paaga nai lo o oe pe matua leai lava se tupe maua mai e lou toalua?</p>	<p>MORE THAN HER 1 LESS THAN HER..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 WIFE/PARTNER DOESN'T BRING IN ANY MONEY 4 DK 8</p>	
<p>MWE5. Who usually decides how your wife's/partner's earnings will be used: you, your wife/partner, or you and your wife/partner jointly? O ai e masani ona faasoaina le tupe maua a lou toalua/paaga, o oe, poo lou toalua/ paaga, poo oulua uma poo se isi tagata?</p>	<p>RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT & WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 NO EARNINGS 4 OTHER (specify) 6</p>	
<p>MWE6. Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your wife/partner, you and your wife/partner jointly, or someone else? O ai e faia faaiuga mo lou ola soifua maloloina: o oe lava, toalua/paaga, oulua uma poo nisi?</p>	<p>RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT & WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER (specify) 6</p>	

<p>MWE7. Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases? O ai e faia faaiuga o faatauga lapopoa (moega, nofoa, taavale) mo le aiga: o oe lava, toalua/paaga, oulua uma poo nisi?</p>	RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT & WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER <i>(specify)</i> 6													
<p>MWE8. Who usually makes decisions about making purchases for daily household needs? O ai e faia faaiuga o faatauga masani o aso uma (fasimoli, suka, masima ma isi) mo le aiga: o oe lava, toalua/paaga, oulua uma poo nisi?</p>	RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT & WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER <i>(specify)</i> 6													
<p>MWE9. Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives? O ai e faia faaiuga mo le asiasi atu i ou aiga: o oe lava, toalua/paaga, oulua uma poo nisi?</p>	RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT & WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER <i>(specify)</i> 6													
<p>MWE10. I will now read you some statements about pregnancy. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with them. O lea faitua atu manatu nei i mataupu tau maitaga. Faamolemole faailoa mai pe e te lagolagoina manatu nei pe leai?</p> <p>[A] Childbearing is a woman concern and there is no need for the father to get involved O le fanauina ma le fuafuaina o tamaiti o le mataifaioi lena o tina, e le popole fua iai le tama.</p> <p>[B] It is crucial for the mothers and child's health that a woman has assistance from a doctor or nurse during delivery. Ina ia saogalemu ma soifua maloloina lelei le tina ma le pepe fou i le taimi faatoa fanau ai, e tatau lava ona iai se fomai poo se tausi soifua e faa-fanauina.</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">AGREE</th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">DISAGREE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DK</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHILDBEARING.....1 WOMAN'S CONCERN</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DOCTOR / NURSES.....1 ASSISTANT CRUCIAL</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		AGREE	DISAGREE	DK			CHILDBEARING.....1 WOMAN'S CONCERN	2	8	DOCTOR / NURSES.....1 ASSISTANT CRUCIAL	2	8	
	AGREE	DISAGREE												
DK														
CHILDBEARING.....1 WOMAN'S CONCERN	2	8												
DOCTOR / NURSES.....1 ASSISTANT CRUCIAL	2	8												

MWE11. Do you think that if a woman refuses to have sex with her husband when he wants her to, he has the right to:					
I le va o se ulugalii, afai ua i ai ni lagona o le alii e fai se feusuaiga ae le'o tutusa ma lagona o le tina, i sou manatu e talafeagai i le tama ona:		YES	NO	DK	
[A] Get angry and reprimand her Ita ma tau faamata'u le tina?	[A]	1	2	8	
[B] Refuse to give her money or other means of support Musu e ave se tupe i le fafine poo se isi lava fesoasoani?	[B]	1	2	8	
[C] Use force and have sex with her even if she does not want to? Fai faamalosi le feusuaiga ma le tina tusa lava pe musu?	[C]	1	2	8	
[D] Go ahead and have sex with another woman Alu e faatino se feusuaiga i se isi fafine?	[D]	1	2	8	

TUBERCULOSIS		MTB
MTB1. Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB? Ua e faalogo i le gasegase lea o le TB poo le fatafata vaivai?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒End
MTB2. How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another? E faapefea ona pipisi le faama'i lea o le TB/fatafata vaivai mai le isi tagata i le isi tagata? <i>Probe: Any other ways?</i> E iai se isi auala? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING..... A THROUGH SHARING UTENSIL B THROUGH TOUCHING APERSON WITH TB..... C THROUGH FOOD..... D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT..... E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES F THROUGH SALIVA G THROUGH SMOKING H OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X DK..... Z	
MTB3. Can tuberculosis be cured? E mafai ona togafitia le TB/fatafata vaivai?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
MTB4. If a member of your family got tuberculosis, would you want it to remain a secret or not? Afai ae maua se tasi o lou aiga i le TB/fatafata vaivai, e te manao e nanā lea faamatalaga pe leai?	YES REMAIN A SECRET 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE/ DEPENDS 8	

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY		MPA
MPA1. Are you involved in a physical activity? E masani ona e auai i ni faamalosi tino poo toleniga? <i>For health benefits, physical activity should be moderate or vigorous intensity. It includes aerobics, zumba, power walking and jogging, and playing game (eg. Rugby, soccer etc) and other form of physical exercises.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒End
MPA2. Which type of physical activity you are involved in? O le a le polokalame faamalositino o loo e auai ai? <i>Record all mentioned</i>	VILLAGE A MINISTRY OF HEALTH B PRIVATE CLASS/GYM..... C PERSONAL EXERCISE D OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X	

NUTRITION

MNT

<p>MNT1. How many servings of fruits do you usually have in a week? <i>E fia ni ipu fualaaui-aina (fruits) e masani ona e tausamiina i le vaiaso?</i></p> <p><i>'1' serving is equivalent to the respondent's fist.</i></p> <p><i>Record '00' if no serving of fruits in a week</i></p>	<p>NO SERVING OF FRUITS.....00</p> <p>NUMBER OF SERVINGS.....__</p> <p>__</p>	
<p>MNT2. How many servings of vegetables do you usually have in a week? <i>E fia ni ipu fualaaui-faisua (vegetables) e masani ona e tausamiina i le vaiaso?</i></p> <p><i>'1' serving is equivalent to the respondent's fist.</i></p> <p><i>Record '00' if no serving of vegetable in a week</i></p>	<p>NO SERVING OF VEGETABLES.....00</p> <p>NUMBER OF SERVINGS.....__</p> <p>__</p>	
<p>MNT3. How often do you eat the following foods in a week? <i>E masani ona e tausami i meeai nei i le vaiaso?</i></p>		
<p>[A] Fish, crab, octopus, seacucumber, lobster, eel and other sea foods <i>Ia, pa'a, loli, ula, pusi sami maisi meaai sami</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL0</p> <p>ONCE A WEEK1</p> <p>TWICE A WEEK.....2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE A WEEK3</p>	
<p>[B] Fried chicken/fish, turkey tails, pancakes, mutton, corned beef, coconut cream and other fatty foods <i>Meaai falai, suisui pipi, panikeke mamoe pisupo, pe'epe'e ma isi meaai e ova le gaoa</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL0</p> <p>ONCE A WEEK1</p> <p>TWICE A WEEK.....2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE A WEEK3</p>	
<p>[C] Lollies, cakes, ice cream, cookies, coconut jam and other sugary foods <i>Lole, keke, aisakulimi, kuki, siamu popo ma isi meaai suamalie</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL0</p> <p>ONCE A WEEK1</p> <p>TWICE A WEEK.....2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE A WEEK3</p>	
<p>[D] Noodles, corned beef, sausages, meat pie, tin fish, twistises, soy sauce, tomato sauce and other salty foods <i>Saimini, pisupo, apa eleni, sosi, ma isi meaai oona</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL0</p> <p>ONCE A WEEK1</p> <p>TWICE A WEEK.....2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE A WEEK3</p>	
<p>[E] Taro, giant taro, yam, breadfruit, potatoes and other starchy foods <i>Talo, taamu, ufi, ulu, pateta ma isi meaai masoa</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL0</p> <p>ONCE A WEEK1</p> <p>TWICE A WEEK.....2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE A WEEK3</p>	

CLIMATE CHANGE		MCC
<p>MCC1. How well are you informed on the effects of climate change, would you say very well informed, moderately, somewhat or not at all? O le a le tulaga o loo iai lou malamalama i a’afiga mai le suiga o le tau, e matua lelei tele, lelei feololo, lelei pe matua leai lava sou malamalama?</p>	<p>VERY WELL 1 MODERATELY 2 SOMEWHAT 3 NOT AT ALL 4</p>	<p>4 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MCC2. What sources of information have helped you understand climate change? O a auala o faamatalaga sa mafai ona fesoasoani ia te oe e faalauaitale ai lou malamalama i mataupu e faatatau i suiga o le tau.</p> <p>Probe: Anything else? E iai se isi mea?</p> <p>Record all metioned</p>	<p>LOCAL NEWSPAPERS A LOCAL TELEVISION B LOCAL RADIO C FACEBOOK D INTERNET E SCHOOL F ACADEMIC SOURCES (RESEARCH) G</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE Z</p>	
<p>MCC3. What climate change pressures do you think will affect your family? O a suiga o le tau e te manatu e ono aafia ai lou aiga i le lumanai?</p> <p>Probe: Anything else? E iai se isi mea?</p> <p>Record all metioned</p>	<p>SEE LEVEL RISE A OCEAN TEMPERATURE B OCEAN CURRENT CHANGES C SURFACE WATER FLOODING D CHANGES TO FRESHWATER QUALITY E DECREASED ACCESS TO FRESHWATER F DROUGHT G CHANGES TO RAINFALL PATTERNS H INCREASED POLLUTION IN WATER AND AIR I CHANGES IN TEMPERATURE J INCREASED COST OF LIVING L ADVERSE IMPACT ON HUMAN HEALTH M</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE Z</p>	
<p>MCC4. What climate change pressures do you think is affecting your family? O a suiga o le tau e te manatu o loo aafia ai lou aiga i le taimi nei?</p> <p>Probe: Anything else? E iai se isi mea?</p> <p>Record all metioned</p>	<p>SEE LEVEL RISE A OCEAN TEMPERATURE B OCEAN CURRENT CHANGES C SURFACE WATER FLOODING D CHANGES TO FRESHWATER QUALITY E DECREASED ACCESS TO FRESHWATER F DROUGHT G CHANGES TO RAINFALL PATTERNS H INCREASED POLLUTION IN WATER AND AIR I CHANGES IN TEMPERATURE J INCREASED COST OF LIVING L ADVERSE IMPACT ON HUMAN HEALTH M</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE Z</p>	

LIFE SATISFACTION

MLS

MLS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction.

Ou te fia fesiligia oe i nisi o fesili e faataata i lou ola fiafia faapea le faamalieina foi o oe i lou olaga atoa.

First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy?

I le aotelega o mea sa tutupu i lou olaga, e mafai ona e tau maia poo le a le tulaga o lou fiafia pe faamata o e matua fiafia tele, fiafia, e le o fiafia ma e le o ita foi, le fiafia pe matua le fiafia tele?

I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response.

O lea o le a faaali atu ata e fesoasoani i lau tali.

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.

Se'i e tagai i le ata o le apefa'i lea. O lea o loo faanumera mai le numera 0 i le pito i lalo agai le numera 10 i le pito i luga.

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.

O le pito i luga o le apefa'i oloo faailoa mai ai o loo matua sologa lelei lava lou olaga ae o le pito i lalo o loo faailoa mai ai le tele o le faaletonu o loo iai lou olaga.

On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time?

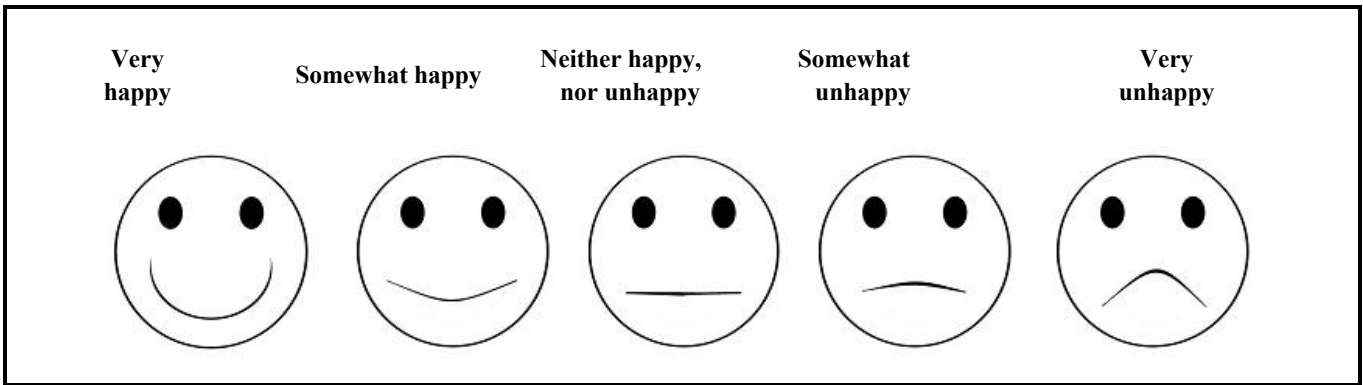
E mafai ona e faailoa mai poo gafea o sitepu o le apefa'i o loo e iai le taimi nei?

Probe if necessary: Which step comes closest to the way you feel?

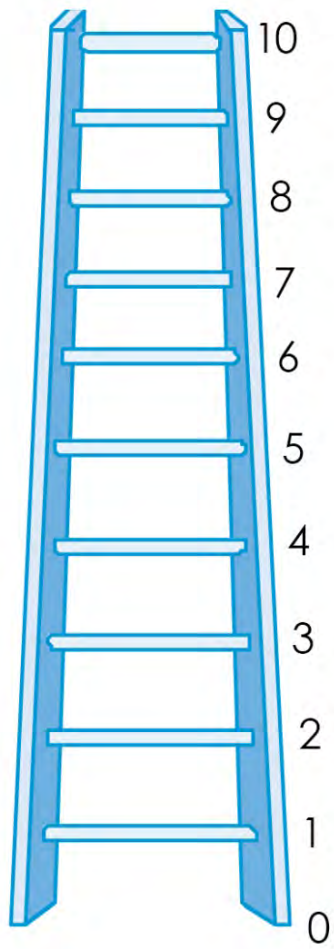
O fea le faasitepu e tau latalata i le tulaga na ete iloa o loo e iai?

LADDER STEP ____

<p>MLS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall? A faatusatusa i le taimi faapenei i le tausaga ua te'a (2018) i sou manatu ua iai se suiga lelei o lou olaga, leai se suiga o loo tumau pea pe ua matua faaletonu lava?</p>	IMPROVED..... 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSENERD 3	
<p>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? I lau tilotilo i le tasi tausaga i le lumanai, e te talitonu o le a iai se suiga lelei tele, tutusa lava, pe o le a sili atu le faaletonu?</p>	BETTER 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSE..... 3	



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 SAMOAN 2	
MWM13. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH 1 SAMOAN 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
MWM14. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH 1 SAMOAN 2 CHINESE 3 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	
<p>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?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</p>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL **UF**

UF1. Cluster number: _____	UF2. Household number: _____
UF3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	UF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____
UF5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	UF6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____
UF7. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / 2 0 1 9	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	1 ⇨ UF10B NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2
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<p>UF10A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from Samoa Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey to better understand the health, well-being, and overall situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 30 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p> <p>Talofa, o lo'u igoa o (<i>your name</i>). Matou te omai i le Ofisa o Fuainumera Fa'amauina. O loo faatinoina le matou suesuega ina ia maua se malamalamaaga tele i le tulaga o le soifua maloloina o tamaiti ma aiga faapea mataupu lautele o le soifuaga nei o loo aafia ai aiga o le tatou atunuu. E fia faatalanoaina lau susuga i le soifua maloloina ma le ola tuputupu a'e o (<i>child's name from UF3</i>). E na o le 30 minute le umi o le faatalatalanoaga ae o faamatalaga fo'i o le a tuuina mai e malu puipuia i le tulafono a le Ofisa o Fuainumera Faamauina. Afai e iai se fesili ete le fia taliina, ona faailoa mai lea. E te finagalo o le a amata loa le ta faatalatalanoaga?</p>	<p>UF10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 30 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p> <p>Ia o lea oute fia talanoa atu i le soifua maloloina o (<i>child's name from UF3</i>) ia ma isi mataupu. E na o le 30 minute le umi o le faatalatalanoaga. O faamatalaga fo'i o le a tuuina mai e malu puipuia i le tulafono a le Ofisa o Fuainumera Faamauina. Afai e iai se fesili ete le fia taliina, ona faailoa mai lea. E te malie o le a amata loa le ta faatalatalanoaga?</p>
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YES..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED..... 2	1 ⇨ UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ UF17
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<p>UF17. Result of interview for children under 5</p> <p>Codes refer to mother/caretaker. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</p>	COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME02 REFUSED03 PARTLY COMPLETED04 INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>)05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-1706 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96
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UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
<p>UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (<i>name</i>)'s Birth Certificate, Child Health Book, and any immunisation record from any health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.</p> <p>A'o lei amataina le ta faatalalanoaga, pe mafai ona aumai le Pepa Fanau ma le Pepa Tui a (<i>name</i>) faatasi ai ma nisi faamauga mai nisi o Foma'i sa ave iai? Ona e tatāu ona fai ma vaai ai i faamatalaga nei.</p>		
<p>UB1. On what day, month and year was (<i>name</i>) born? O le a le Aso, masina ma le tausaga sa fanau ai (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday? <i>Toe fesili:</i> O le a lona aso fanau?</p> <p><i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.</i></p> <p><i>Month and year must be recorded.</i></p>	<p>DATE OF BIRTH</p> <p>DAY__ __</p> <p>DK DAY98</p> <p>MONTH__ __</p> <p>YEAR..... <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> __</p>	
<p>UB2. How old is (<i>name</i>)? Ua fia nei tausaga o (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> How old was (<i>name</i>) at (his/her) last birthday? Ua fia nei tausaga o (<i>name</i>) i lona aso fanau mulimuli?</p> <p><i>Record age in completed years.</i></p> <p><i>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</i></p> <p><i>If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i></p>	<p>AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)__</p>	
<p>UB3. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0, 1, OR 21</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 42</p>	1 ⇒UB9
<p>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?</p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH471</p> <p>NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47.....2</p>	2 ⇒UB6
<p>UB5. Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?</p>	<p>YES, ED10=01</p> <p>NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK2</p>	1 ⇒UB8B 2 ⇒UB9
<p>UB6. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended any early childhood education (ECE)? Sa auai (<i>name</i>) i se aoga amata poo aoga faata'ita'i?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	2 ⇒UB9
<p>UB7. At any time since February 2019, did (he/she) attend early childhood education (ECE)? Mai ia Fepuari 2019, sa iai se taimi sa ave ai o (ia) i se aoga amata poo aoga faata'ita'i?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	1 ⇒UB8A 2 ⇒UB9

<p>UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend (<i>programmes mentioned in UB6</i>)? <i>O ave i le (programmes mentioned in UB6) i le taimi nei?</i></p> <p>UB8B. You have mentioned that (<i>name</i>) has attended an early childhood education programme this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme? <i>O lea sa e taua sa alu ia (name) i le Aoga Amata poo se aoga faataitai i le tausaga nei. O alu a la (name) le aoga i le taimi nei?</i></p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	
<p>UB9. Is (<i>name</i>) covered by any health insurance? <i>O iai se inisiua o le soifua maloloina a (name)?</i></p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>UB10. What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by? <i>O le a le ituaiga inisiua o le soifua maloloina o lo'o faaaogaina e (name)?</i></p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE..... D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
<p>BR1. Does (<i>name</i>) have a birth certificate? <i>E iai se Pepa Fanau a (name)?</i></p> <p><i>If yes, ask:</i> May I see it? <i>E mafai na ou vaai i le pepa fanau?</i></p>	<p>YES, SEEN 1 YES, NOT SEEN 2 NO 3 DK 8</p>	1 ⇒ End 2 ⇒ End
<p>BR2. Has (<i>name</i>)'s birth been registered with <i>the Birth, Death and Marriages Office (BDM)</i>? <i>Ua uma ona resitara (name) i le Ofisa fai pepa fanau?</i></p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	1 ⇒ End
<p>BR3. Do you know how to register (<i>name</i>)'s birth? <i>O e silafia pe faapefea ona resitara (name)?</i></p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
<p>EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (<i>name</i>)? E fia ni tusi faitau po'o ni tusi ata mo tamaiti o loo iai mo (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>NONE00</p> <p>NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS..... <u>0</u> __</p> <p>TEN OR MORE BOOKS10</p>	
<p>EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (<i>name</i>) plays with when (he/she) is at home. Ou te fia iloa poo a meataalo o lo'o ta'alo ai (<i>name</i>) i le fale</p> <p>Does (he/she) play with: E ta'alo ia (<i>name</i>) i mea nei:</p> <p>[A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home? Mea taalo e fau/gaosia i le fale e pei o le, taavale atigiapa, va'a laau, ma isi?</p> <p>[B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys? Mea ta'alo e faatau mai i le faleoloa?</p> <p>[C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves? Mea fale e pei o, tipoti, faapea ma'a, la'au, atigi popo/figota po'o lau laau?</p>	<p>Y N DK</p> <p>HOMEMADE TOYS1 2 8</p> <p>TOYS FROM A SHOP1 2 8</p> <p>HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS1 2 8</p>	
<p>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. E iai taimi e tuua ai e tagata matutua poo tagata o loo vaaia tamaiti aua le faia o se faatauga, tagamea, alu i le bingo poo nisi foi mafuaaga ae tuu ai na o tamaiti i le fale</p> <p>On how many days in the past week was (<i>name</i>): E fia aso o le vaiaso lea na te'a nei sa :</p> <p>[A] Left alone for more than an hour? Tuu ai na o (<i>name</i>) i le fale e sili atu ma le itula?</p> <p>[B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? Sa tuua ai (<i>name</i>) e vaai e se isi tamaititi e lalo ifo o le 10 tausaga e sili atu ma le itula?</p> <p><i>If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR __</p> <p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR __</p>	
<p>EC4. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0 OR 11</p> <p>AGE 2, 3 OR 42</p>	<p>1 ⇒ End</p>

<p>EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with <i>(name)</i>:</p> <p>I le 3 aso ua tuanai sa faatinoina e oe poo se isi tagata o le tou aiga e 15 tausaga ma luga atu vaega nei ma (name)? If 'Yes', ask: Who engaged in this activity with <i>(name)</i>? O ai sa faatinoina ma <i>(name)</i> ia vaega nei?</p> <p><i>A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.</i></p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p> <p><i>'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.</i></p> <p>[A] Read books or looked at picture books with <i>(name)</i>? Faitau tusi ma matamata i tusi ata ma <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[B] Told stories to <i>(name)</i>? Faamatala tala/fagogo ia <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[C] Sang songs to or with <i>(name)</i>, including lullabies? Ususu pese ma <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[D] Took <i>(name)</i> outside the home? Sa ave <i>(name)</i> i fafo ma le fale (ave faatafao i fafo ma le fale)?</p> <p>[E] Played with <i>(name)</i>? Ta'aalo ma <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with <i>(name)</i>? Faaigoa ata, faitau le aofa'i/fuainumera, tusi ata pe tusi mata'itusi ma <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MOTH ER</th> <th>FATH ER</th> <th>OTH ER</th> <th>NO ON E</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>READ BOOKS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOLD STORIES</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SANG SONGS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOOK OUTSIDE</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLAYED WITH</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NAMED</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		MOTH ER	FATH ER	OTH ER	NO ON E	READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y	TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y	SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y	TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y	PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y	NAMED	A	B	X	Y	
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<p>EC5G. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 21 AGE 3 OR 42</p>	<p>1 ⇒End</p>																																			
<p>EC6. I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of <i>(name)</i>. Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects of <i>(name)</i>'s development.</p> <p>Ou te fia fesili atu i le tulaga o loo iai le soifua maloloina ma le ola tuputupu a'e o <i>(name)</i>. E le tutusa uma tamaiti i le ola a'oa'oina ma le tuputupu a'e. Faataitaiga, e iai le tamaititi e mafai ona vave savali nai lo isi tamaiti. O fesili nei e fesoota'i i nisi vaega mo le ola tuputupu a'e o <i>(name)</i>.</p> <p>Can <i>(name)</i> identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet? E mafai e <i>(name)</i> ona faailoa pe faitau ni mata'itusi se 10 o le Pi faitau?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2 DK8</p>																																				

<p>EC7. Can (<i>name</i>) read at least four simple, popular words? E mafai e (<i>name</i>) ona faitau ni upu faigofie se 4?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2 DK8</p>	
<p>EC8. Does (<i>name</i>) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10? E iloa e (<i>name</i>) faailoga\foliga ma maitau numera mai le 1-10?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2 DK8</p>	
<p>EC9. Can (<i>name</i>) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground? E mafai e (<i>name</i>) ona piki i luga ni mea faitino laiti i ona tamatama'i lima e lua, pei o fasilaau poo se maa mai le foloa?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2 DK8</p>	
<p>EC10. Is (<i>name</i>) sometimes too sick to play? E iai se taimi e le fia ta'alo ai (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2 DK8</p>	
<p>EC11. Does (<i>name</i>) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly? E faigofie ona mulimulita'i (<i>name</i>) ini faatonuga faigofie ma sa'o lona faatinoga?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2 DK8</p>	
<p>EC12. When given something to do, is (<i>name</i>) able to do it independently? E mafai e (<i>name</i>) ona faatino ni faatonuga na o ia?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2 DK8</p>	
<p>EC13. Does (<i>name</i>) get along well with other children? E faigofie ia (<i>name</i>) ona faa masani atu i nisi tamaiti?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2 DK8</p>	
<p>EC14. Does (<i>name</i>) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults? Faamata e kiki, u pe fasi e (<i>name</i>) isi tamaiti poo tagata matutua?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2 DK8</p>	
<p>EC15. Does (<i>name</i>) get distracted easily? E iai se taimi e faigofie ai ona le alu le mafaufau o (<i>name</i>) mai le faatinoina o se faatonuga?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2 DK8</p>	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0..... 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒End
<p>UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with <u>(name) in the past month</u>.</p> <p>E eseese auala e a'oa'oina ai e matua/tagata matutua a latou fanau i amioga e tatau ona fai, ma auala e faatalatalanoa ai le faafitauli pe a alia'e mai. O lea o le a ou tolaulauina atu metotia eseese e masani ona faaogaa ae faailoa mai pe na e faaogaina poo se isi tagata o le tou aiga metotia nei mo <u>(name)</u> i le <u>masina talu ai</u>?</p>		
		YES NO
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something <u>(name)</u> liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. Faasāina pe taofia mai mea o loo (ia) fiafia ai pe faasā ona alu ese ma le fale.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES..... 1	2
[B] Explained why <u>(name)</u> 's behavior was wrong. Faamatala le sese o le amioga na fai e (name).	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR..... 1	2
[C] Shook (him/her). U'u ma lūlū o ia.	SHOOK HIM/HER 1	2
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her). E'ē ma otegia o ia	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1	2
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do. Tuu iai se isi mea/galuega e fai	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1	2
[F] Spanked hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. Po pe sasa lona noo\nofoaga.	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. Sasaina ia te (ia) i se fusipa'u, selu, salu, laau poo se isi mea malō.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1	2
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that. Faaigoa ia te (ia) i isi igoa/upu e pei o le valea, paiē poo le augata	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1	2
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1	2

Po pe tu'i (ona) foliga, ulu poo taliga		
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. Po, tu'i pe kiki (ona) lima, tauau poo vae.	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. Fasi pe fue ia te (ia) i le mea e gata ai	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? I lou talitonuga mo le a'oa'oina o le ola tuputupua'e o le tamaititi, e tatau ona sasa?	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 (<i>name</i>) may have. Oute fia fesili atu ia te oe i se faafaigata o feagai ma (<i>name</i>) i le faatinoga o nisi o tulaga nei: Does (<i>name</i>) wear glasses? E fai se vaaiga a (<i>name</i>)?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
UCF3. Does (<i>name</i>) use a hearing aid? E faaoga e (<i>name</i>) se mea faalogo?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
UCF4. Does (<i>name</i>) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking? E faaoga e (<i>name</i>) se tootoo/walker pe fesoasoani foi se isi ia te ia pe a savali?	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 (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. I fesili o le a ta faasolo atu i ai, e manaomia ai lou tali mai i se tasi o tali nei e fa. Mo fesili taitasi, e mafai ona e faapea mai o (<i>name</i>) e: 1) E leai se faigata, 2) E i ai nai faigata laiti, 3) Faigata tele, 4) Matuā le mafai ona faatino. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all? Manatua, o tali nei e fa e tatau ona e tali mai ai: 1) Leai se faigata, 2) E iai nai faigata laiti, 3) Faigata tele, 4) Matuā le mafai ona faatino.		
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 (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing? Pe a fai le vaaiga a (<i>name</i>), e iai se faafaigata i lana vaai? UCF7B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing? E iai se faafaigata i le vaai a (<i>name</i>)?	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 (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? Pe a faaoga lana mea faalogo, e iai se faafaigata i le faalogo a (<i>name</i>), pei o le lagonaina o leo o tagata ma musika? UCF9B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? E i ai se faafaigata i le faalogo a (<i>name</i>), pei o le lagonaina o leo o tagata poo musika?	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 (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking? E iai se faafaigata ia (<i>name</i>) ona savali e aunoa ma le faaaogaina o lana walker poo se isi e fesoasoani ia te ia?	SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL..... 4	
UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking? E iai se faafaigata ia (<i>name</i>) ona savali tusa lava pe a faaoga lana walker pe fesoasoani ai foi se isi?	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 (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking? Pe a faatusatusa (<i>name</i>) i tamaiti o le vaitausaga lava lea, e i ai se faafaigata o lana savali?	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 (<i>name</i>) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand? Pe a faatusatusa (<i>name</i>) i tamaiti o le vaitausaga lava lea, e iai se faafaigata i le taumafai lea e piki i luga ni meafaitino laiti i lona lima?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL 4	
UCF15. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty understanding you? E faafaigata ia (<i>name</i>) ona malamalama ia te oe?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL..... 4	
UCF16. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)? A tautala (<i>name</i>), e faafaigata ia te oe ona e malamalama ai?	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 (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things? Pe a faatusatusa (<i>name</i>) i tamaiti o le vaitausaga lava lea, e faafaigata ia te ia ona iloa/aoaoina ni upu?	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 (<i>name</i>) have difficulty playing? Pe a faatusatusa (<i>name</i>) i tamaiti o le vaitausaga lava lea, e faafaigata ia te ia ona ta'alo?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL 4	

<p>UCF19. The next question has five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after the question.</p> <p>I fesili o le a ta faasolo atu i ai, e lima ituaiga tali e tataū ona e tali mai ai. O le a tolauluina atu tali nei pe a maca ona lauina atu le fesili.</p> <p>Compared with children of the same age, how much does (<i>name</i>) kick, bite or hit other children or adults?</p> <p>Pe a faatusatusa (<i>name</i>) i tamaiti o le vaitausaga lava, e iai ni ona uiga e pei o le taufeū, kiki o isi tamaiti poo le fasiina o isi tamaiti/tagata?</p> <p>Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more or a lot more?</p> <p>Faamata, e leai ni ona uiga faapea, e itiiti ifo, e tutusa, sili atu pe matua sili atu?</p>	<p>NOT AT ALL 1</p> <p>LESS 2</p> <p>THE SAME..... 3</p> <p>MORE 4</p> <p>A LOT MORE 5</p>	
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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 (<i>name</i>) ever been breastfed? Sa faasusuina (<i>name</i>) ia te oe?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ BD3A 8 ⇒ BD3A
BD3. Is (<i>name</i>) still being breastfed? O faasusuina pea (<i>name</i>) ia te oe?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
BD3A. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2 2	2 ⇒ End
BD4A. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink anything from a bottle or cup with a nipple, spout, or reusable straw?</u> Sa faaaoga e (<i>name</i>) se fagu poo se ipu e iai se gutu poo se straw foi e inu ai ananafi i le ao poo le po?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
BD4B. Specifically, did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?</u> Sa faaaoga e (<i>name</i>) se fagu e iai se matāsusu (fagususu) e inu ai ananafi i le ao poo le po?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
BD5. Did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) yesterday, during the day or night?</u> Sa faainu (<i>name</i>) ise vai pauta (ORS) ananafi i le ao poo le po?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
BD6. Did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines yesterday, during the day or night?</u> Sa faainu (<i>name</i>) ise vai e aofia ai ma vai mai le falemai pe fafaga foi i ni meaai e maua ai le vaiitami ma le minerale ananafi i le ao poo le po?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

<p>BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (<i>name</i>) may have had yesterday during the day or the night. Ou te fia fesili atu i isi ituaiga vaiinu na ave ia (<i>name</i>) ananafi i le taimi o le aso ma anapo.</p> <p>Please include liquids consumed outside of your home. Faamolemole faailoa uma mai vaiinu sa faainu ai (<i>name</i>) i fafo atu ma le fale.</p> <p>Did (<i>name</i>) drink (<i>name of item</i>) yesterday during the day or the night: Sa faainu (<i>name</i>) i se (<i>name of item</i>) ananafi i le taimi o le ao poo le po:</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p>			
<p>[A] Plain water? <i>Vaiauli/Vaipuna?</i></p>	PLAIN WATER	1	2	8
<p>[B] Juice or juice drinks? <i>Vai suamalie mai fualaau aina?</i></p>	JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS	1	2	8
<p>[C] Clear broth (suavai supu)/clear soup? <i>Suavai supo?</i></p>	CLEAR BROTH	1	2	8
<p>[D] Infant formula, such as Golden, S26 or Enfamil? <i>Susu fua e pei o le Apa Susu pauta o le Golden, S26 poo le Enfamil?</i></p>	INFANT FORMULA	1	2 [⚡]	8 [⚡] <i>BD7[E] BD7[E]</i>
<p>[D1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink infant formula? <i>E faafia ona faainu/faasusu (<i>name</i>) i le apa susu? If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA.....__</p> <p>DK8</p>			
<p>[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk? <i>Susu mai manu (povi), e pei o susu felesi, apa susu poo isi susu pauta?</i></p>	MILK	1	2 [⚡]	8 [⚡] <i>BD7[X] BD7[X]</i>
<p>[E1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink milk? <i>E faafia ona faainu (<i>name</i>) i susu mai manu (povi), apa susu poo isi susu pauta? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK.....__</p>			
<p>[X] Any other liquids? <i>E iai nisi vaiinu?</i></p>	OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2 [⚡]	8 [⚡] <i>BD8 BD8</i>
<p>[X1] <i>Record all other liquids mentioned. Faamau uma vaiinu o loo taua.</i></p>	<p>(Specify) _____</p>			

BD8. Now I would like to ask you about everything that (*name*) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home

Ou te fia fesili atu i isi ituaiga meaai na ai ai e (*name*) ananafi i le taimi o le ao ma le po. Faamolemole faailoa uma mai meaai e aofia ai ma meaai na ai i isi nofoaga e ese mai ma le aiga.

- Think about when (*name*) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?
- Mafaufau i le taimi na ala mai ai (*name*) ananafi. Sa ai sana meaai i lea taimi?

If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (*name*) ate at that time. Probe: Anything else? Faailoa uma mai poo a uma meaai sa ai/fafaga ai (*name*) i lea taimi.

Record answers using the food groups below

What did (*name*) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?
O le a le mea a (*name*) na fai ina ua uma ona fafaga? Sa toe fafaga i se isi meaai?

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
Na ona toe fia faamautu lava pe sa ai (*name*) i (*food group items*) ananafi i le taimi o le ao poo le po

YES NO DK

[A] Yogurt made from animal milk?
Yogurt gaosia mai susu o manu?

Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7 [E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.

YOGURT

1 2 8
BD8[B] BD8[B]

[A1] How many times did (*name*) eat yogurt?
E faafia ona fafaga (*name*) i le yogurt?

If 7 or more times, record '7'.

NUMBER OF TIMES ATE
YOGURT
DK 8

[B] Any baby food, such as Cerelac, Gerber, Hero or Nestum?
Ae a ni meaai faapitoa mo pepe pei o le fagu ai, sirio ma isi.

FORTIFIED BABY FOOD

1 2 8

[C] Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?
Falaoa, araisa, saimini, polesi poo nisi meaai e gaosi mai le saito?

FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS

1 2 8

[D] Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?
Maukeni, karoti, umala (samasama pe lanumoli totonu)?

PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.

1 2 8

[E] White potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?
Pateta paepae, taamu, manioka, talo, ufi poo nisi meaai e maua mai i a'a o laau?

FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS

1 2 8

[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as laupele, kapisi saina, pumpkin baby leaves, lau polo, kang kong? Nisi lau laau faisua pei o le laupele, kapisi saina, tumutumu maukeni, laupolo, kang kong.	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[G] Ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, guava, or passion fruit? Mago pula poo esi pula, fa'i pula, guava ma isi?	RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA	1	2	8
[H] Any other fruits or vegetables, such as vi, sasalapa, apiu, cucumber, tomatos, soko, egg plant and long and short beans? Isi fualaau aina poo ni fualaau faisua e pei o le vi, sasalapa, apiu, kukama, tamato, soko, isaraelu, pi uumi ma pi pupu'u ?	OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[I] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats? Totoga o manu pei o fatu moa, ma isi	ORGAN MEATS	1	2	8
[J] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck or sausages made from these meats? Aano o manu fasi e pei o povi, puaa, mamoe, oti, moa, pato poo sosisi?	OTHER MEATS	1	2	8
[K] Eggs? Fuamoa	EGGS	1	2	8
[L] Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried? I'a poo ni faisua fou pe faamago?	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2	8
[M] Beans, peas, lentils or nuts, including any foods made from these? Meaai e maua mai fatu laau, pi, lopa, pinati ma isi?	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2	8
[N] Cheese or other food made from animal milk? Sisi poo nisi meaai e gaosi mai le susu?	CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK	1	2	8
[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food? Nisi lava meaai malo pe palu?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2 \surd	8 \surd
[X1] Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.	(Specify) _____			
BD9. How many times did (<i>name</i>) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night? E faafia ona fafaga (<i>name</i>) i meaai malo, po ni meaai palu i le aso ananafi i le taeao ma le po? <i>If BD8 [A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8 [A1].</i> <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES.....__ DK8			

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 Book, immunisation records from any health provider or any other document where (<i>name</i>)'s vaccinations are written down? O ia te oe se pepa mo tuiga o (<i>name</i>) o loo faamauina ai ona tui puipui?		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 Book or immunisation records from a any health provider for (<i>name</i>)? Sa iai muamua se Pepa Tui a (<i>name</i>) poo ni faamaumauga o tuiga mai se auunaga faasoifua maloloiga tumaoti?		YES.....1 NO2								
IM4. Check IM2:		HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=21 HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4.....2						2 ⇨ IM11		
IM5. May I see the card(s) (and/or) other document? E mafai ona ou vaai i le Pepa Tui (ma/poo) isi faamaumauga?		YES, ONLY CARD(S) SEEN.....1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN.....2 YES, CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN3 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 (at birth)	BCG					2	0	1		
HepB (at birth)	HepB0					2	0	1		
Pentavalent 1 (DTPHepBHib1) (6weeks)	Penta1					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 1 (6weeks)	OPV1					2	0	1		
Pentavalent 2 (DPTHepBHib2) (10 weeks)	Penta2					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 2 (10 weeks)	OPV2					2	0	1		
Pentavalent 3 (DPTHepBHib3) (14 weeks)	Penta3					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 3 (14 weeks)	OPV3					2	0	1		
Polio (IPV) (14 weeks)	IPV					2	0	1		
MMR 1 (12 months)	MMR 1					2	0	1		

MMR 2 (15 months)	MMR 2					2	0	1		
IM7. Check IM6: Are all vaccines (BCG to MMR2) recorded?	YES.....1 NO2									1 ⇒End
IM8. Did (<i>name</i>) participate in the Measles Mass Campaign in October 2017? Sa auai (<i>name</i>) i le polokalame faalauiloa mo tuiga o le Misela lea sa faatinoina ia Oketopa 2017?	YES.....1 NO2 DK8									1 ⇒IM9A 2 ⇒IM9B 8 ⇒IM9B
IM9A. In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did (<i>name</i>) receive any other vaccinations including vaccinations received during the Measles Mass Campaign in October 2017 just mentioned? Ese mai tuiga o loo faamauina i totonu o le pepa tui, e iai nisi tuiga sa faatinoina mo (<i>name</i>) e aofia ai ma tui sa fai i le taimi o le polokalame o lo'o taua i luga?	YES.....1 NO2 DK8									2 ⇒End 8 ⇒End
IM9B. In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did (<i>name</i>) receive any other vaccinations? Ese mai tuiga o loo faamauina i totonu o le pepa tui, e iai nisi tuiga sa faatinoina mo (<i>name</i>)?										
IM10. Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations. Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received. For each vaccination <u>not</u> received record '00' in day column. When <u>finished</u> , go to End of module.										⇒End
IM11. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received any vaccinations to prevent (him/her) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in the Measles Mass Campaign in October 2017? Sa faia ni tui puipui o (<i>name</i>) e puipuia mai ai i faamai e aofia ai ma ni tui puipui sa faia i taimi o polokalame faalauiloa faa-le-soifua maloloina?	YES.....1 NO2 DK8									
IM12. Did (<i>name</i>) participate in the Measles Mass Campaign in October 2017? Sa auai (<i>name</i>) i le polokalame faalauiloa mo tuiga o le Misela lea sa faatinoina ia Oketopa 2017?	YES.....1 NO2 DK.....8									
IM13. Check IM11 and IM12:	ALL NO OR DK1 AT LEAST ONE YES.....2									1 ⇒End
IM14. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis – that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES.....1 NO2 DK8									

Sa fai se tui puipui o le BCG a (<i>name</i>) mo le fatafata vaivai - o le tui lea e masani ona ta'ua o le tui faagata lea e i ai le maila i le tauau.		
IM15. Did (<i>name</i>) 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? Sa fai se tui puipui o le ma'i ate o (<i>name</i>), lea e fai i le ogave poo le ogalima i totonu o le 24 itula talu ona uma na fanau?	YES, WITHIN 24 HOURS 1 YES, BUT NOT WITHIN 24 HOURS 2 NO 3 DK 8	
IM16. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received any vaccination drops in the mouth to protect (him/her) from polio? Sa iai se taimi na faatulutulu ai se vai polio i le gutu o (<i>name</i>) e puipui mai ai o ia mai le faama'i pipili? <i>Probe by indicating that the first drop is usually given later at the same time as injections to prevent other diseases.</i>	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒IM20 8 ⇒IM20
IM17. Were the first polio drops received in the first six weeks after birth? O le vai polio lea, sa faatulutulu i le ono vaiaso muamua talu ona fanau mai?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
IM18. How many times were the polio drops received? Na faafia ona faainu le vai polio?	NUMBER OF TIMES __ DK 8	
IM20. Has (<i>name</i>) 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? Sa fai se tui puipui o (<i>name</i>) i le ogavae e puipui mai faama'i nei, 'ona, tale vivini, lipi, ma'i ate, Haemophilus influenza type b (HIB) – tua'ula, nimonia, fiva faiai ma tiga soona o ponaivi? <i>Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is given at the same time as the polio drops.</i>	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒IM26 8 ⇒IM26
IM21. How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine received? Na faafia ona fai le tuiga lea o le Pentavalent?	NUMBER OF TIMES __ DK 8	
IM26. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a MMR vaccine – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 12 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles, mumps and rubella? Sa fai ni tui ma e puipui mai le mami, misela ma le rupela pe'a atoa le 12 masina po'o le 15 masina o le pepe.	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒End 8 ⇒End
IM26A. How many times was the MMR vaccine received? Na faafia ona faia tui o le MMR?	NUMBER OF TIMES __ DK 8	

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
<p>CA1. In the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea? Sa aafia (<i>name</i>) i le manava tatā i le lua vaiaso talu ai?</p>	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14
<p>CA2. Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?</p>	YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK 1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8..... 2	1⇒CA3A 2⇒CA3B
<p>CA3A. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes breastmilk, Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. Ou te fia fesili atu pe o le a le tele o le vaiinu na faainu ai (<i>name</i>) i le taimi na maua ai i le manava tatā e aafia ai le suasusu, vaipauta (ORS) ma nisi vai mo le manava tatā.</p> <p>During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? Ina ua manava tatā (<i>name</i>) o le a le tele o le vaiinu/suasusu sa faainu ai: sa faaitiitia tele, faaitiitia feololo, tele masani, faateleina pe e le'i toe aveia ai se vaiinu/suasusu?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less? A faaititia: fesilisili pe na faaitiitia tele pe na faaitiitia feololo?</p>	MUCH LESS..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE..... 4 NOTHING TO DRINK..... 5 DK 8	
<p>CA3B. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. Ou te fia fesili atu pe o le a le tele o le vaiinu e aafia ai le vaipauta (ORS) ma nisi vai mo le manava tatā na faainu ai (<i>name</i>) ile taimi na aafia ai.</p> <p>During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? Ina ua manava tatā (<i>name</i>) o le a le tele o le vaiinu sa faainu ai: sa faaitiitia tele, faaitiitia feololo, tele masani, faateleina pe e le'i toe aveia ai se vaiinu?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less? A faaititia: fesilisili pe na faaitiitia tele pe na faaitiitia feololo?</p>		

<p>CA4. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? <i>Ina ua manava tatā (name) o le a le tele o le meaai sa fafaga ai: sa faaitiitia tele, faaitiitia feololo, tele masani, faateleina pe e le'i toe aveia ai se mea e ai?</i> If 'less', probe: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less? <i>A faaititia: fesilisili pe na faaitiitia tele pe na faaitiitia feololo tele o le meaai sa fafaga ai (name)?</i></p>	<p>MUCH LESS..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE..... 4 STOPPED FOOD..... 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD..... 7 DK 8</p>	
<p>CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source? <i>Sa saili se fautuaga/togafitiga o le manava tatā?</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA7 8 ⇒ CA7</p>
<p>CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment? <i>O fea sa e saili fautuaga/togafiti iai?</i></p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anywhere else? <i>Toe fesili:</i> E iai se isi nofoaga?</p> <p>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</p> <p>Probe to identify each type of provider.</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOP Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>CA7. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given: <i>I le taimi na manava tatā ai (name) sa ave iai:</i> [A] A fluid made from a special packet called ORS? <i>Vai e fai mai i le pepa pauta o le ORS?</i> [B] A pre-packaged ORS fluid called for pre-packaged ORS fluid? <i>Vai ua maea ona sui i le pauta o le ORS.</i> [C] Zinc tablets or syrup? <i>Fualaau ma vai mo le manava tatā.</i> [D] The hospital recommended home-made sugar and salt are solution. <i>Vai e faatonu mai le falemai: vaimasima ma le suka e mafai ona fai i le fale.</i> [E] Coconut Juice <i>Sua o le niu</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>FLUID FROM ORS PACKET..... 1 2 8 PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID 1 2 8 ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP..... 1 2 8 SALT AND SUGAR SOLUTION..... 1 2 8 COCONUT JUICE..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p>CA8. Check CA7 [A] and CA7 [B]: Was child given any ORS?</p>	<p>YES, YES IN CA7[A] OR CA7[B] 1 NO, 'NO' OR 'DK' IN BOTH CA7[A] AND CA7[B] 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA10</p>

<p>CA9. Where did you get the (ORS mentioned in CA7 [A] and/or CA7 [B])? <i>Fea sa aumai ai le (ORS mentioned in CA7 [A] and/or CA7 [B])?</i> <i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOP Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>CA10. Check CA7[C]: Was child given any zinc?</p>	<p>YES, CA7[C]=1 1 NO, CA7[C] ≠1 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA12</p>
<p>CA11. Where did you get the zinc? <i>O fea sa aumai ai le fualaaui ma mai lea e faapēpē ai le siama o le manava?</i></p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOP Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>CA12. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea? <i>E iai se isi mea na faia e foia ai le manava tatā?</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA14 8 ⇒ CA14</p>

<p>CA13. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea? O le a le isi mea na fai e foia ai le manava tatā? Probe: Anything else? E iai se isi mea?</p> <p>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of brand)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of brand)</p>	<p>PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC A ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA) B OTHER PILL OR SYRUP G UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP H</p> <p>INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC L NON-ANTIBIOTIC M UNKNOWN INJECTION..... N</p> <p>INTRAVENOUS (IV)..... O</p> <p>HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE..... Q</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p>	
<p>CA14. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) been ill with a fever? Sa maua ia (<i>name</i>) i se fiva i se taimi o le lua vaiaso ua te'a?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>CA16. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had an illness with a cough? Sa maua (<i>name</i>) i se ma'i e aofia ai ma le tale i se taimi o le lua vaiaso ua te'a?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>CA17. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing? Sa faatopetope ma pupuu le manava/ga'e pe faa faigata foi ona manava ia (<i>name</i>) i se taimi o le lua vaiaso ua te'a?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒CA19 8 ⇒CA19</p>
<p>CA18. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose? Sa faa faigata ona manava ona o le faafitauli i lona fatafata pe o le mamafa fo'i o le isu?</p>	<p>PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY 1 BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER (specify) _____ 6 DK 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒CA20 2 ⇒CA20 3 ⇒CA20 6 ⇒CA20 8 ⇒CA20</p>
<p>CA19. Check CA14: Did child have fever?</p>	<p>YES, CA14=1..... 1 NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 8..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒CA30</p>
<p>CA20. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source? Sa e saili ni fautuaga poo ni togafitiga o le ma'i fiva?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒CA22 8 ⇒CA22</p>

<p>CA21. From where did you seek advice or treatment? O fea sa e saili fautuaga/togafiti iai? Probe: Anywhere else? E iai se isi nofoaga?</p> <p>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</p> <p>Probe to identify each type of provider.</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOP Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>CA22. At any time during the illness, was (<i>name</i>) given any medicine for the illness? I le taimi ao ma'i fiva (<i>name</i>), sa faainu ni vai poo ni fualaau?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA30 8 ⇒ CA30</p>
<p>CA23. What medicine was (<i>name</i>) given? O a vai/fualaau na ave ia (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>Probe: Any other medicine? E iai se isi vai/fualaau</p> <p>Record all medicines given.</p> <p><u>If unable to determine type of medicine</u>, write the brand name and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of brand)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of brand)</p>	<p>ANTIBIOTICS AMOXICILLIN..... L COTRIMOXAZOLE..... M OTHER ANTIBIOTIC PILL/SYRUP N OTHER ANTIBIOTIC INJECTION/IV..... O</p> <p>OTHER MEDICATIONS PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN R ASPIRIN..... S IBUPROFEN T</p> <p>ONLY BRAND NAME RECORDED..... W</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>CA24. Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?</p>	<p>YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L-O..... 1 NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA30</p>

<p>CA25. Where did you get the (<i>name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O</i>)? <i>O fea sa aumai ai (name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O)?</i></p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOP Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>CA30. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0, 1 OR 2 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>CA31. The last time (<i>name</i>) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools? <i>I le taimi mulimuli lava na fai ai le feau mamao a (name) na faapefea ona lafoa'i le otaota (feau mamao)?</i></p>	<p>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</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96 DK 98</p>	

UF11. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES ____ : ____	
UF12. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH 1 SAMOAN 2	
UF13. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH 1 SAMOAN 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
UF14. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH 1 SAMOAN 2 CHINESE 3 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	
<p>UF18. Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this child and complete the Information Panel on that Form.</p> <p>Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of <u>another</u> child age 0-4 living in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</p>		

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: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	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 UNDRRESSED 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: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM) ____ . ____ CHILD REFUSED 999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED..... 999.5 OTHER (specify) 999.6	999.4 ⇨ AN13 999.5 ⇨ AN13 999.6 ⇨ AN13
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: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>		
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: ____ / ____ / 20__		
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

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: ____ / ____ / <u>20</u> <u>1</u> ____	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 Samoa 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 45 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? Talofa o lo'u igoa o (your name). Matou te omai i le Ofisa o Fuainumera Fa'amauina. O loo faatinoina le matou sutesuega ina ia maua se malamalamaaga tele i le tulaga o le soifua maloloina o tamaiti ma aiga faapea mataupu lautele o le soifuaga nei o loo aafia ai aiga o le tatou atunuu. E fia faatalanoaina lau susuga i le soifua maloloina ma le ola tuputupu a'e o (child's name from FS3). E na o le 45 minute le umi o le faatalalanoaga ae o faamatalaga fo'i o le a tuuina mai e malu puipuia i le tulafono a le Ofisa o Fuainumera Faamauina. Afai e iai se fesili ete le fia taliina, ona faailoa mai lea. E te finagalo o le a amata loa le ta faatalalanoaga?	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 45 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? Ia o lea ou te fia talanoa atu i le soifua maloloina o (child's name from FS3) ia ma isi mataupu. E na o le 45 minute le umi o le faatalalanoaga. O faamatalaga fo'i o le a tuuina mai e malu puipuia i le tulafono a le Ofisa o Fuainumera Faamauina. Afai e iai se fesili ete le fia taliina, ona faailoa mai lea. E te malie o le a amata loa le ta faatalalanoaga?	
YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED.....2	1 ⇨CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨FS17	
FS17. Result of interview for child age 5-17 years <i>Codes refer to the respondent.</i> <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	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 ⇒CB11
CB2. In what month and year was (<i>name</i>) born? O le a le masina ma le tausaga na fanau ai (<i>name</i>)? <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH..... __ __ YEAR..... __ __ __ __	
CB3. How old is (<i>name</i>)? Ua fia nei tausaga o (<i>name</i>)? <i>Probe: How old was (<i>name</i>) at (his/her) last birthday?</i> Ua fia nei tausaga o (<i>name</i>) i lona aso fanau mulimuli? <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __ __	
CB4. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended school or any early childhood education programme? Na auai (<i>name</i>) i se aoga po'o le aoga fa'ata'ita'i?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒CB11
CB5. What is the highest level and year of school (<i>name</i>) has ever attended? O le a le maualuga o le aoga ma le vasega na ausia e (<i>name</i>)?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ SECONDARY 2 __ __ HIGHER 4 __ __ SPECIAL NEEDS EDUCATION 5 __ __	000 ⇒CB7
CB6. Did (he/she) ever complete that year? Na ma'ea le vasega a (<i>name</i>) e pei ona ta'ua i luga?	YES 1 NO 2	
CB7. At any time during the 2019 school year did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any early childhood education programme? Sa/O aoga (<i>name</i>) i lenei tausaga 2019?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒CB9
CB8. During the 2019 school year, which level and year is (<i>name</i>) attending? O le a le maualuga o le aoga ma le vasega o loo auai ai (<i>name</i>) i lenei tausaga?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ SECONDARY 2 __ __ HIGHER 4 __ __ SPECIAL NEEDS EDUCATION 5 __ __	
CB9. At any time during the 2018 school year did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any early childhood education programme? Sa auai (<i>name</i>) i se aoga poo se aoga faata'ita'i i le tausaga ua tuana'i 2018?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒CB11

<p>CB10. During the 2018 school year, which level and year did <i>(name)</i> attend? O le a le maualuga o le aoga ma le vasega na <u>auai</u> ai <i>(name)</i> i le tausaga ua tuana'i 2018?</p>	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 ___ SECONDARY 2 ___ HIGHER 4 ___ SPECIAL NEEDS EDUCATION 5 ___	
<p>CB11. Is <i>(name)</i> covered by any health insurance? O i ai se inisiua o le soifua maloloina a <i>(name)</i>?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
<p>CB12. What type of health insurance is <i>(name)</i> covered by? O a ituaiga inisiua o loo fa'aaogaina e <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	

CHILD LABOUR

CL

CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (*name*) may do.
 Ou te fia fesiligia ni galuega o loo faatinoina e (*name*).

Since last (*day of the week*), did (*name*) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?
 Talu mai le aso (*day of the week*) o le vaiaso lea, na faatinoina e (*name*) nisi o galuega nei, tusa lava pe na o le 1 le itula sa faatino ai?

[A] Did (*name*) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household’s plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals?
 Na faatino pe na fesoasoani (*name*) i le faatoaga a le aiga e pei o le totoina o soo se ituaiga togalaau aina/faatoaga, poo le fafai ina o fua o faaeleeleaga faapea le fafagaina o lafumanu e pei o puaa, moa ma isi?

[B] Did (*name*) help in a family business or a relative’s business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business?
 Na fesoasoani (*name*) i se pisinisia le aiga mo se totogi pe le totogia foi pe faatinoina foi sana ia pisinisi.

[C] Did (*name*) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products?
 Na gaosia pe na faatauina e (*name*) ni mea taulima, fua o faaeleeleaga poo meaai, faataitaiga vaisalo, kokoesi ma isi?

[X] Since last (*day of the week*), did (*name*) engage in any other activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?
 Talu mai le aso (*day of the week*) o le vaiaso lea, na faatino e (*name*) se isi lava galuega e totogi i tupe po’o oloa e maua faameaalofa tusa pe na o le tasi le itula sa faatino ai?

YES NO

WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS.....1 2

HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE’S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS 1 2

PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS..... 1 2

ANY OTHER ACTIVITY 1 2

CL2. Check CL1, [A]-[X]:

AT LEAST ONE ‘YES’ 1
 ALL ANSWERS ARE ‘NO’ 2

2 ⇨CL7

<p>CL3. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>) about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? <i>Talu mai le aso (day of the week) o le vaiaso lea, e fia le aofaiga atoa o itula na faatino ai e (name) ia galuega?</i></p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS _ _</p>	
<p>CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads? <i>I le faatinoina o (lencei/nei) galuega, e moomia le alu e la'u ni uta mamafa?</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p>	
<p>CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery? <i>I le faatinoina o (lencei/nei) galuega, e moomia le faaaogaina o ni mea faigaluega e ono lamatia ai le soifua e pei o mea faigaluega maai e aofia ai naifi, to'i, ili ma isi faapea le faatautaia o masini tetele?</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p>	

<p>CL6. How would you describe the work environment of <i>(name)</i>? E faapefea ona e faamatalaina le siosiomaga faigaluega o <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas? I le siosiomaga o loo faigaluega ai <i>(name)</i> e pefua, asu ma manogi kesi?</p> <p>[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity? I le siosiomaga o loo faigaluega ai <i>(name)</i>, e malulu, sūsū pe vevela tele?</p> <p>[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration? I le siosiomaga o loo faigaluega ai <i>(name)</i>, e ova le paō?</p> <p>[D]Is (he/she) required to work at heights? I le siosiomaga o loo faigaluega ai <i>(name)</i> e manaomia le faigaluega i vaega mauululuga?</p> <p>[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives? I le siosiomaga o loo faigaluega ai <i>(name)</i> e tagofia ai ni vailaau oona e pei o vailaau fagavao ma isi ituaiga vailaau oona poo mea faapapa?</p> <p>[X] Is <i>(name)</i> exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety? I le siosiomaga faigaluega o loo faigaluega ai <i>(name)</i>, o iai nisi vaega e ono lamatia ai lona soifua maloloina ma lona saogalemu?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p>	
<p>CL7. Since last <i>(day of the week)</i>, did <i>(name)</i> fetch water for household use? Talu mai le aso <i>(day of the week)</i> o le vaiaso lea, na alu <i>(name)</i> e la'u vai mo le faaaogaina e le aiga?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p>	2 ⇒CL9
<p>CL8. In total, how many hours did <i>(name)</i> spend on fetching water for household use, since last <i>(day of the week)</i>? Talu mai le aso <i>(day of the week)</i> o le vaiaso lea, e fia le aofaiga atoa o itula na alu ai <i>(name)</i> e la'u vai mo le faaaogaina e le aiga?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS _ _</p>	

<p>CL9. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) collect firewood for household use? Talu mai le aso (<i>day of the week</i>) o le vaiaso lea, na alu (<i>name</i>) e fai fafie/alala mo le faaaogaina e le aiga?</p>	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒CL11																								
<p>CL10. In total, how many hours did (<i>name</i>) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)? Talu mai le aso (<i>day of the week</i>) o le vaiaso lea, e fia le aofaiga atoa o itula na alu ai (<i>name</i>) e fai fafie/alala mo le faaaogaina e le aiga?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	NUMBER OF HOURS __ __																									
<p>CL11. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following for this household? Talu mai le aso (<i>day of the week</i>) o le vaiaso lea, na faatinoina e (<i>name</i>) nisi o galuega nei mo le tou aiga?</p> <p>[A] Shopping for the household? / Faatauga mo le aiga</p> <p>[B] Cooking? / Kuka/saka/umu</p> <p>[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house? / Fufulu ipu ma tapena le fale</p> <p>[D] Washing clothes? / Fai tagamea</p> <p>[E] Caring for children? / Vaaiga o tamaiti</p> <p>[F] Caring for someone old or sick? / Vaai matua tausima le au mama'i</p> <p>[X] Other household tasks? / Isi matafaioi o le aiga?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COOKING.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WASHING CLOTHES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARING FOR CHILDREN</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARING FOR OLD / SICK</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD	1	2	COOKING.....	1	2	WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE.....	1	2	WASHING CLOTHES	1	2	CARING FOR CHILDREN	1	2	CARING FOR OLD / SICK	1	2	OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS	1	2	
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CHILD DISCIPLINE	FCD	
FCD1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-14 YEARS..... 1	
	AGE 15-17 YEARS..... 2	2 ⇒ End
<p>FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else.</p> <p>Ou te fia talanoa atu i se isi mataupu.</p> <p>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 <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with <i>(name)</i> <u>in the past month</u>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>[A] Took away privileges, forbade something <i>(name)</i> liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. / <i>Faasāina pe taofia mai (name) o loo (ia) fiafia ai pe faasā ona alu ese ma le fale.</i></p> <p>[B] Explained why <i>(name)</i>'s behaviour was wrong. / <i>Faamatala le sese o le amioga na faie (name).</i></p> <p>[C] Shook (him/her). / <i>U'u ma lūlū (o ia)</i></p> <p>[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her). / <i>E'ē ma otiega (o ia).</i></p> <p>[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do. / <i>Tuu iai se isi mea/galuega e fai</i></p> <p>[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. / <i>Po pe sasa lona nofoaga/no'o</i></p> <p>[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object. / <i>Sasa ia te (ia) i se fusipa'u, selu, salu, laau poo se isi mea malō.</i></p> <p>[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that. / <i>Faaigoa ia te (ia) i isi igoa/upu e pei o le valea, paiē poo le augata.</i></p> <p>[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears. / <i>Po pe tu'i (ona) foliga, ulu poo taliga</i></p> <p>[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. / <i>Po, tu'i pe kiki (ona) lima, tauau poo vae.</i></p>	<p>E eseese auala e a'oa'oina ai e matua/tagata matutua a latou fanau i amioga e tatau ona fai ma auala e faatalatalanoa ai le faafitauli pe a alia'e mai.</p> <p>Faamolemole faailoa mai, <u>pe na e faaaogaina poo se isi lava tagata matua metotia nei mo (name) i le masina talu ai?</u></p> <p>TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2</p> <p>EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR..... 1 2</p> <p>SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2</p> <p>SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2</p> <p>GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2</p> <p>SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2</p> <p>HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2</p> <p>CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2</p> <p>BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER</p>	

<p>[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could. / Fasi pe fue ia te (ia) i le mea e gata ai</p>	<p>AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2</p>	
<p>FCD3. Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ FCD5</p>
<p>FCD4. Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ End</p>
<p>FCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished? I lou talitonuga mo le a'oa'oina o le ola tuputupua'e o le tamaititi, e tatau ona sasa?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK / NO OPINION 8</p>	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (<i>name</i>) may have. Does (<i>name</i>) wear glasses or contact lenses? E fai se vaaiga poo ni contact lenses a (<i>name</i>)?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
FCF2. Does (<i>name</i>) use a hearing aid? E faaaoga e (<i>name</i>) se mea faalogo?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
FCF3. Does (<i>name</i>) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking? E faaaoga e (<i>name</i>) se tootoo/walker pe fesoasoani foi se isi ia te ia pe a savali?	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 (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. I fesili o le a ta faasolo atu i ai, e manaomia lou tali mai i se tasi o tali nei e fa. Mo fesili taitasi, e mafai ona e tali mai o (<i>name</i>) e: 1) Leai se faigata, 2) E i ai nai faigata laiti, 3) Faigata tele, 4) Matuā le mafai ona faatino. 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 (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot do at all? / Manatua, o tali nei e fa e tataua ona e tali mai ai: 1) Leai se faigata, 2) E iai nai faigata laiti, 3) Faigata tele, 4) Matuā le mafai ona faatino		
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 (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing? Pe a fai le vaaiga a (<i>name</i>), e iai se faafaigata i lana vaai?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL..... 4	
FCF6B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing? E i ai se faafaigata i le vaai a (<i>name</i>)?		
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 (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? Pe a faaaoga (ana) mea faalogo, e iai se faafaigata i le faalogo a (<i>name</i>), pei o le lagonaina o leo o tagata ma musika?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL..... 4	
FCF8B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? E iai se faafaigata i le faalogo a (<i>name</i>), pei o le lagonaina o leo o tagata poo musika?		
FCF9. Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, FCF3=1..... 1 NO, FCF3=2 2	2 ⇒FCF14

<p>FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? E iai se faafaigata ia (name) ona savali mo le 100 mita le mamao i le laugatasi e aunoa ma le faaaogaina o lona tootoo/walker pe aunoa foi ma se isi e fesoasoani ia te ia?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field. 100 mita pe tusa lea ma le umi o le malaelakapi e 1.</p> <p><i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i></p>	<p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒FCF12 4 ⇒FCF12</p>
<p>FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? E iai se faafaigata ia (name) ona savali mo le 500 mita le mamao i le laugatasi e aunoa ma le faaaogaina o lona tootoo/walker pe aunoa foi ma se isi e fesoasoani ia te ia?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields. 500 mita pe tusa lea ma le 5 malaelakapi.</p> <p><i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i></p>	<p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? E iai se faafaigata ia (name) ona savali mo le 100 mita le mamao i le laugatasi tusa lava pe a faaaogaina lona tootoo/walker pe fesoasoani ai foi se isi?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field. 100 mita pe tusa lea ma le umi o le malaelakapi e 1</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 AT ALL..... 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? E iai se faafaigata ia (name) ona savali mo le 500 mita le mamao i le laugatasi tusa lava pe a faaaogaina lona tootoo/walker pe fesoasoani ai foi se isi?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields. 500 mita pe tusa lea ma le 5 malae lakapi</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4</p>	<p>1 ⇒FCF16</p>

<p>FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? Pe a faatusatusa (<i>name</i>) i isi tamaiti o le vaitausaga lava lea, e i ai se faafaigata o lana savali i le 100 mita?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field. 100 mita pe tusa lea ma le umi o le malaalakapi e 1</p>	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16
<p>FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? Pe a faatusatusa (<i>name</i>) i isi tamaiti o le vaitausaga lava lea, e i ai se faafaigata o lana savali i le 500 mita?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields. 500 mita pe tusa lea ma le umi o malaalakapi e 5</p>	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	
<p>FCF16. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)? E faafaigata ia (<i>name</i>) ona faatinoina mea nei e pei o le ai lava o ia poo le faiga/faamouluina e ia o ona lava ofu?</p>	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
<p>FCF17. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household? A tautala ia (<i>name</i>), e faafaigata i tagata o le tou aiga ona malamalama ia ana tala?</p>	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
<p>FCF18. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household? A tautala ia (<i>name</i>), e faafaigata i nisi tagata ese ona malamalama i a na tala?</p>	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
<p>FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things? Pe a faatusatusa (<i>name</i>) i isi tamaiti o le vaitausaga lava lea, e faafaigata ia te ia ona iloa/aoaoina o ni mea e pei o le a’oina o fuainumera, upu, mataitusi, isi?</p>	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4	
<p>FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty remembering things? Pe a faatusatusa (<i>name</i>) i isi tamaiti o le vaitausaga lava lea, e faigata ia te ia ona manatua ni mea e pei o faatonuga ma isi?</p>	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL 4	

<p>FCF21. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing? E faafaigata ia (<i>name</i>) ona mafaufau loloto i galuega faatino ua ia fiafia i ai?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF22. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine? E faafaigata ia (<i>name</i>) ona talia ni suiga i mea ua masani ai pei o le matamata tv pe a tuua le aoga ma isi?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour? Pe a faatusatusa (<i>name</i>) i isi tamaiti o le vaitausaga lava lea, e faafaigata ia te ia ona ia pulea lana amio?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF24. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty making friends? E faigata ia (<i>name</i>) ona faamasani/faauo atu i isi tamaiti?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question.</p> <p>I would like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very anxious, nervous or worried. Ou te fia iloa pe masani ona maua ia (<i>name</i>) i le lagona popole poo le le maunonu.</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never? Faamata e maua o ia i nei lagona i aso uma, ta'i vaiaso, ta'i masina, e le tele i le tausaga pe le masani ona tupu?</p>	<p>DAILY 1 WEEKLY..... 2 MONTHLY..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5</p>	
<p>FCF26. I would also like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very sad or depressed. Ou te fia iloa pe masani ona maua ia (<i>name</i>) i le lagona faanoanoa pe mafatia.</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never? Faamata e maua o ia i nei lagona i aso uma, ta'i vaiaso, ta'i masina, e le tele i le tausaga pe le masani ona tupu?</p>	<p>DAILY 1 WEEKLY..... 2 MONTHLY..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5</p>	

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. E mafai ona ou talanoa i a (name) pe a ma'ea le ta faatalatalanoaga. Afai o loo i le fale i le taimi o le faatalatalanoaga, e mafai ona faailoa iai e faatali mai e fia faatalanoa i le vaega mulimuli o le pepa fesili. A leai, e mafai ona iai se isi taimi talafeagai e faatalatalanoa ai ia (name).		
PR3. Excluding school text books and holy books, how many books do you have for (name) to read at home? E ese mai i tusi aoga ma Tusi Pa'ia, e fia ni tusi faitau o loo i le fale mo (name) e faitauina?	NONE..... 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS <u>0</u> ____ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
PR4. Check CB7: Did the child attend any school? Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.	YES, CB7/ED9=1 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨ End
PR5. Does (name) ever have homework? E iai ni meaaoga e aumai e fai i le fale a (name)?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ PR7 8 ⇨ PR7
PR6. Does anyone help (name) with homework? E iai se isi e fesoasoani i meaaoga a (name) lea e aumai e fai i le fale?	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 (PTA)? E i ai se komiti a le aoga a (name) e pei o le PTA (Parent Teacher Association) ma isi ituaiga komiti e mafai e matua ona auai ai?	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? I le 12 masina talu ai, na e auai atu poo se isi tagata matua o le aiga i fonotaga a komiti nei a le aoga (PTA)?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ PR10 8 ⇨ PR10

<p>PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed: I le taimi o lea fonotaga, na faatalanoaina nisi o mataupu nei:</p> <p>[A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by <i>(name)</i>'s school? / Fuafuaga alualu mamao a le aoga a <i>(name)</i> o loo faaleoina mai ai i totonu faafitauli i tulaga tau a'oa'oga o loo feagai ma le aoga?</p> <p>[B] School budget or use of funds received by <i>(name)</i>'s school? / Tala o le tupe mo le faaogaina/faaluina o tupe maua a le aoga a <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES..... 1 2 8</p> <p>SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a school or student report card for <i>(name)</i>? I le 12 masina talu ai, na e taulimaina pe na maua e se isi o le tou aiga se ripoti a <i>(name)</i> mai le aoga?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8</p>	
<p>PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to <i>(name)</i>'s school for any of the following reasons? I le 12 masina talu ai, na e auai atu pe na auai se isi tagata matua o le tou aiga i le aoga a <i>(name)</i> ona o mafuaaga nei?</p> <p>[A] A school celebration or a sport event? / Aso faamanatu poo ni taaloga a le aoga?</p> <p>[B] To discuss <i>(name)</i>'s progress with (his/her) teachers? / E faatalatalanoa le tulaga o loo iai le taumafai a <i>(name)</i> i le aoga?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">..... YES NO DK</p> <p>CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT 1 2 8</p> <p>TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR12. In the last 12 months, has <i>(name)</i>'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons: I le 12 masina talu ai, sa iai se taimi na tapunia ai le aoga a <i>(name)</i> ona o mafuaaga nei:</p> <p>[A] Natural disasters, such as flood, cyclone, epidemics or similar? / Faalavelave faalenatura e pei o lologa, afā, faama'i pipisi ma isi?</p> <p>[B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots or similar? / Faalavelave tutupu faafuase'i e pei o mu ma fale pau'ū poo ni solotete/osofaiga</p> <p>[C] Teacher strike? / Solo tete'e a faiaoga</p> <p>[X] Other? / Isi</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>NATURAL DISASTERS 1 2 8</p> <p>MAN-MADE DISASTERS 1 2 8</p> <p>TEACHER STRIKE 1 2 8</p> <p>OTHER 1 2 8</p>	

<p>PR13. In the last 12 months, was (<i>name</i>) unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent? I le 12 masina talu ai, na iai se taimi na le aoga ai (<i>name</i>) ona ua le faigaluega le faiaoga?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8</p>	
<p>PR14. Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any 'Yes' recorded?</p>	<p>YES, PR12[C]=1 OR PR13=1 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>PR15. When (<i>teacher strike / teacher absence</i>) happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives? Ina ua (<i>teacher strike / teacher absence</i>), sa e faafesootaia pe na fesootai e se tagata matua o le tou aiga se sui o le komiti o le aoga poo soo se sui ofisa o le aoga?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8</p>	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL
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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
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FL1. Now I would like to talk to (*name*). I will ask (him/her) a few questions about (himself/herself) and about reading, and then ask (him/her) to complete a few reading and number activities.

These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school.

You will not benefit directly from participating and I am not trained to tell you how well (*name*) has performed.

The activities are to help us find out how well children in Samoa are learning to read and to use numbers so that improvements can be made.

This will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

Ou te fia talanoa ia (*name*). E iai nai fesili e fia fesilgia ai o ia e faataata i le tulaga o le faitau tusi faapea le faatinonia o galuega faa-fuainumera. O nei fesili e le o ni su'ega a le aoga, ae o tali o le a tuuina mai o le a lē faailoaina atu i nisi tagata. Ou te fia faailoa atu o nei fesili e le mafai ona iloa ai poo le a le lelei o le tulaga o loo iai (*name*). O nei suesuega o le a fesoasoani tele lea ia i matou e iloa ai le tulaga o loo iai le faitautusi ma le numera a tamaiti o le tatou atunuu e iloa lelei ai vaega e moomia lona faaleleia. O faamatalaga uma o le a tuuina mai o le a malu puipuia i lalo o le Tulafono a le Ofisa o Fuainumera Faamauina 2015, ma e na o le 20 minute e faatino ai lenei vaega

May I talk to (<i>name</i>)? E mafai ona ou talanoa ia (<i>name</i>)?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	2 ⇒FL28
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FL2. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES __ : __	
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FL3. My name is (*your name*). I would like to tell you a bit about myself.
O lo'u igoa o (*your name*). Ou te fia faailoa atu lo'u nei tagata

Could you tell me a little bit about yourself?
E mafai ona e faamatala mai ia te a'u sina tala e uiga e ia te oe.

When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent:

Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from Samoa 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.

Ou te sau mai i le Ofisa o Fuainumera Faamauina. O loo faatino le matou galuega e mafai ai ona iloa pe o faapefea le faitau tusi ma fuainumera o tamaiti. Ua uma ona matou faatalanoaina isi tamaiti i nei foi fesili ma o le a ou tuuina atu ma faamatala atu i a te oe lea vaega. Ua tuuina mai le faatagana i lou (Your mother/*Name of caretaker*) e te filifili ai e te fesoasoani mai ai i a'i matou i lenei suesuega.

Are you ready to get started? Ua e sauni ta te amata?	YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	2 ⇒FL28
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- FL4.** Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that:
- You are not alone with the child unless they are at least visible to an adult known to the child.
 - You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an Icebreaker.
 - The child is sat comfortably, able to use the **READING & NUMBERS BOOK** without difficulty while you can see which page is open.

<p>FL5. Remember you can ask me a question at any time if there is something you do not understand. You can ask me to stop at any time. Manatua e mafai lava ona e fesili mai i soo se taimi i se mea e te le o malamalama ai.</p>		
<p>FL6. First we are going to talk about reading. O le a ta talanoa muamua i le faitau tusi</p> <p>[A] Do you read books at home? E te faitau tusi i le fale?</p> <p>[B] Does someone read to you at home? E faitau atu e se tasi se tusi ia te oe i le fale?</p>	<p>YES NO</p> <p>READS BOOKS AT HOME..... 1 2</p> <p>READ TO AT HOME 1 2</p>	
<p>FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home? O le a le gagana e masani ona e tautala ai i le fale?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.</i></p>	<p>ENGLISH 1</p> <p>SAMOAN 2</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>FL8. Check CB7: In the 2019 school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?</p> <p><i>Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.</i></p>	<p>YES, CB7/ED9=1 1</p> <p>NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2</p>	1 ⇒FL9A
<p>FL8A. Check CB4: Did the child ever attend school or any early childhood education programmes?</p> <p><i>Check ED4 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB4 was not asked.</i></p>	<p>YES, CB4/ED4=1 1</p> <p>NO, CB4/ED4=2 OR BLANK 2</p>	1 ⇒FL9B 2 ⇒FL9C
<p>FL9A. What language do your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? O le a le gagana e masani ona faaogaina e lou faiaoga e aoaoina ai oe i le aoga?</p> <p>FL9B. When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? I le taimi a'o e aoga, o le a le gagana e masani lava ona faaoga e lou faiaoga e aoao ai oe i le aoga?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary and name the listed languages.</i></p>	<p>ENGLISH 1</p> <p>SAMOAN 2</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p> <p>DK 8</p>	1 ⇒FL10A 2 ⇒FL10A
<p>FL9C. Check FL7: Is READING & NUMBERS BOOK available in the language spoken at home?</p>	<p>YES, FL7=1, 2 1</p> <p>NO, FL7=6 OR 8 2</p>	1 ⇒FL10B 2 ⇒FL10C

<p>FL10A. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (<i>Language recorded in FL9A/B</i>). Would you like to start reading the story? <i>O le a ou tuuina atu ia te oe le tala pu'upu'u e faitau mai (Language recorded in FL9A/B). E te manao e faitauina le tala pu'upu'u lea?</i></p> <p>FL10B. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (<i>Language recorded in FL7</i>). Would you like to start reading the story? <i>O le a ou tuuina atu ia te oe le tala pu'upu'u e faitau mai (Language recorded in FL7). E te manao e faitauina le tala pu'upu'u lea?</i></p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL11</p>
<p>FL10C. I have short stories in English and Samoan. The stories are almost the same. Would you like to try one of them? <i>O loo i ai tala pupu'u i le Gagana Faaperetania ma le Faasamoa. E tai tutusa uma ia tala pupu'u. E te mana'o e faitau se tasi o nei tala pupu'u?</i></p>	<p>ENGLISH 11 SAMOAN 12 DOES NOT WANT TO TRY 95</p>	<p>95 ⇒FL23</p>
<p>FL11. Check CB3: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 7-9 YEARS 1 AGE 10-14 YEARS 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL13</p>
<p>FL12. Check CB7: In the 2019 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.</p>	<p>YES, CB7/ED9=1 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL18B</p>
<p>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.</p> <p><i>Open the page showing the reading practice item and say:</i></p> <p>Now we are going to do some reading. <i>Point to the sentence.</i> I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question. <i>O le a faia le ta faitauga tusi (Tusi le lima i le fuaiupu). Ou te mana'o e te faitau leotele, ma e i ai a'u fesili o le a fesiligia ai oe.</i></p> <p>English: <i>Sam is a boy. Sina is a girl. Sam is 5. Sina is 6.</i> Samoan: <i>O Samu o le tama. O Sina o le teine. O Samu ua 5. O Sina ua 6.</i></p>		
<p>FL14. Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL21D</p>
<p>FL15. Once the reading is done, ask: How old is Sam? <i>O le a le matua o Samu?</i></p>	<p>CORRECT (SAM IS 5 YEARS OLD / <i>SAMU UA 5 TASUAGA LE MATUA</i>) 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL17</p>

<p>FL16. Say: Sam is 5 years old. Samu ua 5 tausaga le matua and go to FL21D.</p>		⇒FL21D
<p>FL17. Here is another question: Who is older: Sam or Sina? O ai e matua: Samu poo Sina?</p>	<p>CORRECT (SINA IS OLDER (THAN SAM) / E MATUA SINA IA SAMU) 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3</p>	1 ⇒FL18A
<p>FL18. Say: Sina is older than Sam. Sina is 6 and Sam is 5. Sina e matua ia Samu. Sina ua 6 ma Samu ua 5. and go to FL21D.</p>		⇒FL21D
<p>FL18A. Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say: Thank you. Now I want you to try this. and go to FL19. Faafetai. Ia ou te manao ete faataitai i le isi tala pupu'u lea.</p>		⇒FL19
<p>FL18B. Give the child the <i>READING & NUMBERS BOOK</i> 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.</p>		

<p>FL19. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.</p> <p>O le tala lea.Ou te manao ia te oe ete faitauina le tala pu'upu'u lea ma faitau leotele ma manino.</p> <p>You will start here (<i>point to the first word on the first line</i>) and you will read line by line (<i>point to the direction for reading each line</i>). / Ta te amata i i (<i>faasino i ai le upu muamua o looi le laina muamua</i>) ma ia e faitau le laina lea sosoo atu ai ma le isi laina (<i>faasino le laina o loo aga'i i ai le faitau</i>)</p> <p>When you finish I will ask you some questions about what you have read. / A ma'ea, o le a ou fesiligia oe i ni fesili faatatau i le tala pu'upu'u sa e faitauina.</p> <p>If you come to a word you do not know, go onto the next word. / A i ai se upu e te leiloa, ona faasolo lea i le isi upu.</p> <p>Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin. / Tusi lou lima i le upu muamua. Ua e sauni? Faitau loa</p>	Paul	is	in	Year	two.	One	day,
	E	vasega	lua	Paulo.	I	sē	tasi
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Paul	was	going	home	from	school.	He
	aso,	na	aga'i	Paulo	i	le	fale
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	saw	some	red	flowers	on	the	way.
	mai	le	ā'oga.	Na	ia	va'aia	ni
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	The	flowers	were	near	a	tomato	farm.
	fugalaau	mūmū.	Na	mana'o	Paulo	e	ave
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Paul	wanted	to	get	some	flowers	for
	ni	fugalaau	mo	lona	tinā.	Na	tamo'e
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	his	mother.	Paul	ran	fast	across	the
	saoasaoa	Paulo	i	le	fa'atoaga	e	aumai
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	farm	to	get	the	flowers.	He	fell
	ni	fugalaau.	Sa	ia	paū	latalata	i
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
down	near	a	banana	tree.	Paul	started	
le	fa'i.	Sa	vaaia	e	le	faifa'atoaga	
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	
crying.	The	farmer	saw	him	and	came.	
Paulo	ua	tagi.	ona	ia	savali	lea	
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	
He	gave	Paul	many	flowers.	Paul	was	
i	ai,	ma	avatu	ia	te	ia	
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	
very	happy.						
fugalaau	e	tele.	Sa	fiafia	Paulo.		
71	72	73	74	75	76		

<p>FL20. Results of the child's reading.</p> <p><i>Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (E:72; S:76) and the last word attempted (A).</i></p>	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED (A)..... NUMBER ___
	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED (B) NUMBER ___

<p>FL21. How well did the child read the story?</p>	<p>THE CHILD READ AT LEAST ONE WORD CORRECTLY 1 THE CHILD DID NOT READ ANY WORD CORRECTLY 2 THE CHILD DID NOT TRY TO READ THE STORY 3</p>	<p>2 ⇒ FL21D 3 ⇒ FL21D</p>
<p>FL21A. Check FL20 (B): Did the child incorrectly read or miss (E:7, S:8) or more words?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST (E:7;S:8) WORDS 1 NO, LESS THAN (E:7;S:8) WORDS 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ FL21D</p>
<p>FL21B. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read. O le a ou fesiligia oe i nai fesili e fa'ataatau i le tala pupu'u sa e faitauina.</p> <p><i>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:</i> Thank you. That is ok. We will move on. Faafetai lava. O le a ta fa'asolo pea.</p> <p><i>Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:</i></p> <p>[A] What class is Paul in? O le a le vasega o loo i ai Paulo?</p> <p>[B] What did Paul see on the way home? O le a le mea sa vaai ai Paulo ina ua aga'i i le fale?</p> <p>[C] Why did Paul start crying? Aisea na tagi ai Paulo?</p>	<p>CORRECT ((PAUL IS) IN YEAR TWO/ PAULO O LOO I LE VASEGA LUA) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p> <p>CORRECT ((HE SAW SOME FLOWERS/ NA VAAIA E PAULO IA NI FUGALAAU) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p> <p>CORRECT ((BECAUSE HE FELL/ INA UA PAŪ) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p>	
<p>[D] Check FL21B [A-C]: Did the child answer all three questions correctly?</p>	<p>YES, ALL FL21B[A-C] =1 1 NO, AT LEAST ONE RESPONSE = 2 OR 3 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ FL21D</p>
<p>[E] Where did Paul fall (down)? O fea na sulu/paū ai Paulo?</p>	<p>CORRECT ((PAUL FELL DOWN) NEAR A BANANA TREE/ NA PAŪ PAULO LATALATA I LE FA'I) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p>	

<p>[F] Why was Paul happy? Aisea na toe fiafia ai Paulo?</p>	<p>CORRECT (BECAUSE THE FARMER GAVE HIM MANY FLOWERS OR BECAUSE HE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER/ INA UA TUUINA ATU AI E LE FAIFAATOAGA FUGALAAU E TELE / INA UA MAUA FUGALAAU E AVE MO LONA TINA) 1 INCORRECT.....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3</p>	
<p>FL21C. Did the child answer all questions in FL21B correctly?</p>	<p>YES, ALL FL21B[A]-[F]=1..... 1 NO, AT LEAST ONE RESPONSE = 2 OR 3.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL23</p>
<p>FL21D. I have some other short stories in other languages. I have stories in (<i>list languages not yet attempted</i>). The stories are almost the same. Would you like to try one of them? O loo i ai tala pupu'u i isi gagana. O loo i ai le tala pupu'u i le (<i>list languages not yet attempted</i>). E te mana'o e faitau se tasi o nei tala pupu'u <i>The child cannot pick the same language as already attempted.</i></p>	<p>ENGLISH.....11 SAMOAN.....12 DOES NOT WANT TO TRY95</p>	<p>95 ⇒FL23</p>
<p>FL21E. Check CB3: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 7-9 YEARS1 AGE 10-14 YEARS2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL21G</p>
<p>FL21F. Check CB7: In the 2019 school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme? <i>Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.</i></p>	<p>YES, CB7/ED9=11 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL21N</p>
<p>FL21G. Give the child the <i>READING & NUMBERS BOOK</i> in the language recorded in FL21D. <i>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. O le a faia le ta faitauga tusi (Tusi le lima i le fuaiupu). Ou te mana'o e te faitau leotele, ma e i ai a'u fesili o le a fesiligia ai oe.</i> <i>English: John is a boy. Rose is a girl. John has 2 eggs. Rose has 3 eggs. Samoan: O Ioane o le tama. O Rosa o le teine. O Ioane e 2 ana fuamoa. O Rosa e 3 ana fuamoa.</i></p>		
<p>FL21H. Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL23</p>
<p>FL21I. Once the reading is done, ask: How many eggs does John have? E fia fuamoa a Ioane o loo i ai?</p>	<p>CORRECT (JOHN HAS 2 EGGS/ O IOANE E 2 ANA FUAMOA) 1 OTHER ANSWERS2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS..... 3</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL21K</p>

<p>FL21J. <i>Say:</i> John has 2 eggs. Ioane e 2 ana fuamoa. <i>and go to FL23.</i></p>		⇒FL23
<p>FL21K. Here is another question: Who has more eggs: John or Rose? O ai e tele ana fuamoa: Ioane poo Rosa?</p>	<p>CORRECT (ROSE HAS MORE EGGS (THAN JOHN)/ E TELE ATU FUAMOA A ROSA IA IOANE)..... 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS..... 3</p>	1 ⇒FL21M
<p>FL21L. <i>Say:</i> Rose has more eggs. John has 2 eggs Rose has 3 eggs. E tele atu fuamoa a Rosa. O Ioane e 2 ana fuamoa. Rosa e 3 ana fuamoa. <i>and go to FL23.</i></p>		⇒FL23
<p>FL21M. <i>Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say:</i> Thank you. Now I want you to try this. <i>and go to FL21O.</i> Faafetai. Ia ou te manao ete faataitai i le isi tala pupu'u lea.</p>		⇒FL21O
<p>FL21N. <i>Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded in FL21D.</i> <i>Open the book on the page of the reading passage.</i></p>		

<p>FL210. . Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.</p> <p>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). / Ta te amata i i (faasino i ai le upu muamua o looi le laina muamua) ma ia e faitau le laina lea sosoo atu ai ma le isi laina (faasino le laina o loo aga'i i ai le faitau)</p> <p>When you finish I will ask you some questions about what you have read. / A ma'ea, o le a ou fesiligia oe i ni fesili faatatau i le tala pu'upu'u sa e faitauina.</p> <p>Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin. / Tusi lou lima i le upu muamua. Ua e sauni? Faitau loa.</p>	Jane	is	seven	years	old.	One	morning,
	E	fitu	tausaga	o	Sieni.	I	le
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	her	grandmother	sent	her	to	the	market
	tasi	tacao,	na	tuli	o	ia	e
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	to	buy	some	tomatoes.	She	gave	Jane
	le	tinā	o	lona	tinā	e	faatau
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	some	money.	Jane	put	it	in	her
	mai	ni	tamato.	Na	tuu	e	Sieni
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	bag.	The	bag	had	a	big	hole.
	le	tupe	i	lana	ato	o	lo'o
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	On	the	way,	Jane	lost	her	money.
	i	ai	le	pu.	Na	leiloa	le
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	Mary	saw	the	money	and	gave	it
	tupe	a'o	alu	e	faatau.	Sa	iloa
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	
to	Jane.	She	was	happy.	Jane	thanked	
e	Maria	le	tupe	ma	ia	toe	
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	
Mary	and	walked	to	the	market.		
avatu	ia	Sieni.	Sa	fiafia	Sieni	ma	
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	
faafetai	ia	Maria.					
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	

<p>FL21P. Results of the child's reading.</p> <p>Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (E:62; S:66) and the last word attempted (A).</p>	<p>LAST WORD ATTEMPTED (A)NUMBER ___</p> <p>TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED (B).....NUMBER ___</p>	
	<p>FL21Q. How well did the child read the story?</p> <p>THE CHILD READ AT LEAST ONE WORD CORRECTLY 1</p> <p>THE CHILD DID NOT READ ANY WORD CORRECTLY 2</p> <p>THE CHILD DID NOT TRY TO READ THE STORY 3</p>	<p>2 ⇨ FL23</p> <p>3 ⇨ FL23</p>

FL21R. Check FL21P: Did the child incorrectly read or miss (E:6; S:7) or more words (B)?	YES, AT LEAST (E:6;S:7) WORDS 1 NO, LESS THAN (E:6;S:7) WORDS 2	1 ⇒FL23
<p>FL22. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:</i></p> <p>[A] How old is Jane? O le a le matua o Sieni?</p> <p>[B] Who sent Jane to the shop? O ai na tulia Sieni i le faleoloa?</p> <p>[C] What was Jane asked to buy? O le a le faatau na alu Sieni e fai?</p>	CORRECT (JANE IS SEVEN/ E FITU TAUSAGA O SIENI) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3 CORRECT (HER GRANDMOTHER/ O LE TINĀ O LONA TINĀ / TINĀ O LONA TAMA) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3 CORRECT (TOMATOES OR SHE WAS SENT TO BUY SOME TOMATOES TAMATO OR SA TULI E FAATAU MAI NI TAMATO) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[D] Check FL22 [A-C]: Did the child answer all three questions correctly?	YES, ALL FL22[A-C] =1 1 NO, AT LEAST ONE RESPONSE = 2 OR 3 2	2 ⇒FL23
<p>[E] How did Jane lose the money? Na faapefea ona leiloa le tupe a Sieni?</p> <p>[F] Why was Jane happy? Aisea na fiafia ai Sieni?</p>	CORRECT (BECAUSE IT FELL THROUGH THE HOLE IN THE BAG OR BECAUSE THE BAG HAD A HOLE/ NA PAU I LE PU O LANA ATO OR NA PAU ONA O LE PU O LANA ATO) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3 CORRECT (BECAUSE MARY GAVE HER THE MONEY/ INA UA TUUINA ATU AI E MARY LE TUPE) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	

<p>FL23. Turn the page in the <i>READING & NUMBERS BOOK</i> so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page.</p> <p>Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is. <i>O fuainumera ia. Ou te manao e faasino lou lima i le fuainumera ma ta'u mai ia te a'u poo le a lea fuainumera</i></p> <p>Point to the first number and say:</p> <p>Start here. <i>Amata i i</i></p> <p>If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, mark the number as 'No Attempt', point to the next number and say:</p> <p>What is this number? <i>O le a le fuainumera lea?</i></p> <p>STOP RULE If the child does not attempt to read 2 consecutive numbers, say:</p> <p>Thank you. That is ok.</p>	<p>9 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>12 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>30 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>48 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>74 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>731 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p>	
<p>FL23A. Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT 1 NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ FL28</p>
<p>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:</p> <p>Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger. <i>Vaai mai i fuainumera nei. Ta'u mai poo le a le fuainumera e sili atu.</i></p> <p>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, record '3', no attempt, for remaining pairs and say:</p> <p>Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</p>	<p>7 & 5 CORRECT (7) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>11 & 24 CORRECT (24) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>58 & 49 CORRECT (58) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>65 & 67 CORRECT (67) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>146 & 154 CORRECT (154) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p>	

<p>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:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Vaai mai i le faaopoopoga lea. E fia le tali pe a faaopopo le (number plus number)? E mafai ona e faaaogaina le peni ma le pepa e fai ai lau faaopopo.</p> <p>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive sums, record '3', no attempt, for remaining sums and say:</p> <p>Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</p>	<p>3 + 2 CORRECT (5) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>8 + 6 CORRECT (14) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>7 + 3 CORRECT (10) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>13 + 6 CORRECT (19) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>12 + 24 CORRECT (36) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p>	
<p>FL26. Turn the page to the practice sheet for missing numbers. Say: Susu'e le itulau mo fuainumera o loo misi ma faitau:</p> <p>Here are some numbers. 1, 2 and 4. What number goes here? / O fuainumera nei 1, 2, ma le 4. O le a le numera e tu'u i le va o le 2 ma le 4?</p>	<p>CORRECT (3) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL26B 3 ⇒FL26B</p>
<p>FL26A. That's correct, 3. Let's do another one. Sa'o lelei, o le 3. O le a ta faasolo atu i le isi fuainumera.</p>		<p>⇒FL26C</p>
<p>FL26B. Do not explain the child how to get the correct answer. Just say:</p> <p>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. O le numera 3 e tuu i i. Ia ta faitauina faatasi fuainumera ia. (Faasino i le fuainumera) 1, 2, 3, 4. O le 3 le fuainumera o loo misi i i. O le a ta faasolo atu i le isi fuainumera.</p>		
<p>FL26C. Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and _____. What number goes here? O fuainumera nei 5, 10, 15 ma le _____. O le a le numera e tu'u i le avanoa/vase lea?</p>	<p>CORRECT (20) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL26E 3 ⇒FL26E</p>
<p>FL26D. That's correct, 20. / Sa'o lelei, o le 20</p>		<p>⇒FL27</p>

<p>FL26E. The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. <i>(Point to each number)</i> 5, 10, 15, 20. 20 goes here. O le numera 20 e tuu i le vase lea. Ta'u le fuainumera o loo ou faitauina. <i>(Faasino i le fuainumera)</i> 5, 10, 15, 20, o le 20 le fuainumera o loo misi i i. Ou te mana'o la ete faia le ta galuega.</p>		
<p>FL26F. Check FL26 and FL26C: Did the child answer at least one question correctly?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE CORRECT 1 NO, BOTH INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL28</p>
<p>FL26G. Now I want you to try this on your own. Ou te mana'o e te faitauina mai fuainumera nei.</p>		
<p>FL27. Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here <i>(pointing to the missing number)</i>. O fuainumera nei. Ta'u mai ia te a'u poo a numera o loo misia tu i i <i>(faasino i le numera o loo misi)</i></p> <p><i>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.</i></p> <p><i>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 booklet page and show the child the next question.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive questions, record '3', no attempt, for remaining questions and say:</i></p> <p>Thank you. That is ok.</p>	<p>5-6-7-? CORRECT (8) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>14-15-?-17 CORRECT (16) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>20-?-40-50 CORRECT (30) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>2-4-6-? CORRECT (8) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>5-8-11-? CORRECT (14) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p>	

<p>FL28. Result of interview with child.</p> <p><i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i></p>	<p>COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED..... 03 CHILD REFUSED 04 PARTLY COMPLETED 05 INCAPACITATED 06 OTHER <i>(specify)</i> 96</p>	
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FS11. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES..... ____ : ____	
FS12. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH 1 SAMOAN 2	
FS13. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH 1 SAMOAN 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
FS14. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH 1 SAMOAN 2 CHINESE..... 3 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	

FS16. Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation.

Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

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