



VANUATU

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2023

Survey Findings Report

July 2024

The Vanuatu Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2023 by Vanuatu Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with other government ministries and/or departments, 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 funding of Vanuatu Government, Government of New Zealand and financial support of UNICEF.

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

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

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

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SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey sample and implementation			
Sample frame - Updated	2020 Vanuatu Population Census and 2022 Vanuatu Agricultural Census (VNAC)	Questionnaires	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing
Interviewer training	June - July, 2023	Fieldwork	July– October, 2023
Survey sample			
Households - Sampled - Occupied - Interviewed - Response rate (Per cent)	5,112 4,522 4,327 95.7	Water Quality Testing - Sampled ¹ - Occupied - Response rate (Per cent) - Household - Source	1,278 1,120 95.9 93.4
Women (age 15-49) - Eligible for interviews - Interviewed - Response rate (Per cent)	3,583 3,412 95.2	Children under five - Eligible - Mothers/caretakers interviewed - Response rate (Per cent)	2,082 2,043 98.1
Men (age 15-49) - Number in interviewed households - Eligible for interviews ² - Interviewed - Response rate (Per cent)	3,208 1,520 1,389 91.4	Children age 5-17 - Number in interviewed households - Eligible ³ - Mothers/caretakers interviewed - Response rate (Per cent)	5,060 2,508 2,466 98.3
Survey population			
Average household size	3.8	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under: - Age 5 - Age 18	12.6 43.1	- Urban areas - Rural areas	22.6 77.4
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	21.6	- Torba - Sanma - Penama - Malampa - Shefa - Tafea	2.9 19.5 13.1 13.3 35.9 15.3

1 The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 5 or 6 randomly selected households in each cluster.

2 The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years in every second household.

3 The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary table of survey implementation and the survey population	ii
List of abbreviations	xii
Foreword	xiv
1 Introduction.....	1
2 Survey organisation and methodology	5
2.1 Survey organisation.....	6
2.2 Sample design.....	6
2.3 Questionnaires	6
2.4 Ethical protocol	8
2.5 Data collection method	8
2.6 Training	8
2.7 Fieldwork	8
2.8 Fieldwork quality control measures.....	8
2.9 Data management and editing	9
2.10 Analysis and reporting.....	9
2.11 Data sharing	9
3 Indicators and definitions	11
4 Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents	31
4.1 Results of interviews	32
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	33
4.2 Housing and household characteristics.....	34
Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics	35
Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets	36
Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles	37
4.3 Household composition	37
Table SR.3.1: Household composition.....	38
4.4 Age structure of household population.....	39
Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex	39
4.5 Respondents' background characteristics.....	39
Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics	41
Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics.....	42
Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics	43
Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17 years' background characteristics	44
4.6 Literacy.....	45
Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)	45
Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men)	46
4.7 Migratory status.....	46
Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (women).....	47
Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status (men).....	49

4.8 Adult functioning	51
Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years)	52
Table SR.8.1M: Adult functioning (men age 18-49 years)	53
4.9 Mass media and ICT.....	54
Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media (women)	55
Table SR.9.1M: Exposure to mass media (men)	56
Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet	57
Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women).....	58
Table SR.9.3M: Use of ICT (men).....	59
Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women).....	60
Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men).....	61
4.10 Tobacco, alcohol and kava use	62
Table SR.10.1W: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)	63
Table SR.10.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men).....	64
Table SR.10.2W: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women).....	65
Table SR.10.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men).....	66
Table SR.10.3W: Use of alcohol (women)	67
Table SR.10.3M: Use of alcohol (men)	68
Table SR.10.4W: Use of kava (women)	69
Table SR.10.4M: Use of kava (men)	70
4.11 Children's living arrangements	71
Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood.....	72
Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents	73
Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care	74
Table SR.11.4: Parents working abroad seasonally or long term.....	75
4.12 Post emergency – Cyclones Judy and Kevin	76
Table SR.12.1: Demographic changes due to the emergency of the cyclones Judy and Kevin	77
Table SR.12.2: Health effects of the emergency.....	78
Table SR.12.3: Economic loss due to the emergency	79
Table SR.12.4: Reasons for loss of income	79
Table SR.12.5: Loss of essential services due to the emergency	80
Table SR.12.6: Households affected by the emergency of the cyclones Judy and Kevin	81
5 Survive.....	83
Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates	85
Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics	85
Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics.....	86
6 Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health.....	87
6.1 Fertility.....	88
Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates	88
6.2 Early childbearing	89
Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate	90
Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)	91
Table TM.2.2M: Early fatherhood (young men)	92
Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women).....	93
Table TM.2.3M: Trends in early fatherhood (men).....	93

6.3 Contraception	94
Table TM.3.0W: Knowledge of contraceptive methods (women)	97
Table TM.3.0M: Knowledge of contraceptive methods (men)	99
Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)	101
Table TM.3.1.1: Use of contraception (all women)	103
Table TM.3.2: Use of contraception (currently unmarried/not in union)	105
Table TM.3.2.1W: Knowledge of fertile period (women)	105
Table TM.3.2.1M: Knowledge of fertile period (men)	106
Table TM.3.2.2: Future use of contraception	107
Table TM.3.2.3: Reason for not intending to use contraception in the future	108
Table TM.3.2.4: Preferred method of contraception for future use	109
Table TM.3.2.5W: Exposure to family planning messages (women)	110
Table TM.3.2.5M: Exposure to family planning messages (men)	111
Table TM.3.2.6 Mean ideal number of children	112
Table TM.3.2.7: Male attitudes towards contraception	113
Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)	114
Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/not in union)	115
Table TM.3.4.1: Need and demand for family planning (all sexually active women)	116
Table TM.3.4B: Need and demand for family planning (all women)	117
Table TM.3.4.2: Choice not to use contraception	118
Table TM.3.5: Sexual relations, contraception use and reproductive health	119
Table TM.3.5.1: Women's empowerment - Health care	120
Table TM.3.5.2: Women's empowerment - Use of contraception	121
Table TM.3.5.3: Women's empowerment - Saying no to sex	122
Table TM.3.6: Decision on sexual relations and contraceptive use	123
6.4 Antenatal care	124
Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage	125
Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit	126
Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care	127
6.5 Neonatal tetanus	128
Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection	129
6.6 Delivery care	130
Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery	131
Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section	132
6.7 Birthweight	133
Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth	134
6.8 Post-natal care	135
Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility	137
Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns	138
Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth	139
Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns	140
Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care	141
Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns	142
Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers	143
Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth	144
Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns	145
6.9 Sexual behaviour	146
Table TM.10.1W: Sex with multiple partners (women)	147
Table TM.10.1M: Sex with multiple partners (men)	148
Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)	149
Table TM.10.2M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)	151

6.10 HIV	152
Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)	153
Table TM.11.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)	155
Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)	157
Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)	158
Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)	159
Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)	160
Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)	161
Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)	163
Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care	165
Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)	166
Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)	167
6.11 Male circumcision	168
Table TM.12.1: Male circumcision	169
Table TM.12.2: Provider and location of circumcision	170
6.12 Cervical cancer screening and human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination	171
Table TM.13.1: Knowledge and screening of cervical cancer	172
Table TM.13.2: Cervical cancer test result and treatment	173
Table TM.13.3: Knowledge of human papillomavirus (HPV) and HPV vaccination	174
Table TM.13.4: Reason for not wanting HPV vaccine (women)	175
6.13 Women's nutrition	176
Table TM. 14.1: Nutritional status of women	177
Table TM.14.2: Dietary diversity among women	178
7 Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development	179
7.1 Immunisation	180
Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life	181
Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics	182
7.2 Disease episodes	184
Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes	185
7.3 Diarrhoea	185
Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea	186
Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea	187
Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid and zinc	188
Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments	188
Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc	188
7.4 Household energy use	189
Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	190
Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	191
Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking	192
Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	193
Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	194
7.5 Symptoms of acute respiratory infection	195
Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	195

7.6 Malaria	196
Table TC.6.1: Household possession of mosquito nets	198
Table TC.6.2: Source of mosquito nets	199
Table TC.6.3: Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) - number of household members ..	200
Table TC.6.4: Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) - background characteristics	201
Table TC.6.5: Use of mosquito nets by the household population	202
Table TC.6.6: Use of existing ITNs	203
Table TC.6.7: Use of mosquito nets by children	204
Table TC.6.8: Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women	205
Table TC.6.9: Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria (IPTp) by women during pregnancy	206
Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever	207
Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever	208
Table TC.6.12: Diagnostics and anti-malarial treatment of children	209
7.7 Infant and young child feeding	210
Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding	213
Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding other than breast milk	214
Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status	215
Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding	216
Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding	217
Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods	217
Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices	218
Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding	219
7.8 Malnutrition	220
Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children	222
7.9 Salt iodisation	224
Table TC.9.1: Iodised salt consumption	224
7.10 Early childhood development	225
Table TC.10.1: Support for learning	226
Table TC.10.2: Learning materials	228
Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision	229
7.11 Early child development index	230
Table TC.11.1: Early childhood development index (ECDI2030)	231
8 Learn	233
8.1 Early childhood education	234
Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education	235
Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	236
8.2 Attendance	237
Table LN.2.1: School readiness	239
Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry	240
Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age	241
Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of junior secondary school age	243
Table LN.2.5: Age for grade	245
Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of senior secondary school age	247
Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates	248
Table LN.2.8: Parity indices	249

8.3 Parental involvement.....	251
Table LN.3.1: Parental involvement in school.....	252
Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class	254
Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home	256
8.4 Foundational learning skills	258
Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills.....	260
Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills	262
8.5 Linking with education management information system	264
Table LN.5.1: Children's school/institution.....	265
Table LN.5.2: Children's school and location of household	266
9 Protected from violence and exploitation.....	267
9.1 Birth registration	268
Table PR.1.1: Birth registration	269
9.2 Child discipline	270
Table PR.2.1: Child discipline.....	271
Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment	272
9.3 Child labour	273
Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities.....	275
Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores	276
Table PR.3.3: Child labour.....	277
Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work.....	278
9.4 Child marriage	280
Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage (women).....	281
Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage (men).....	282
Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)	283
Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)	283
Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference	284
9.5 Victimization.....	285
Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women).....	286
Table PR.6.1M: Victims of robbery and assault (men).....	287
Table PR.6.2W: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (women)	288
Table PR.6.2M: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (men)	288
Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women)	289
Table PR.6.3M: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (men)	289
Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women)	290
Table PR.6.4M: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (men).....	290
9.6 Feelings of safety	291
Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)	292
Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)	293
9.7 Attitudes towards domestic violence	294
Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)	295
Table PR.8.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)	296

10 Live in a safe and clean environment	297
10.1 Drinking water.....	298
Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources	299
Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services	300
Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water	301
Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water	302
Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed.....	303
Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water	304
Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water	305
Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services.....	306
Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment	307
10.2 Handwashing.....	308
Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises	309
10.3 Sanitation	310
Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities.....	311
Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services	312
Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities.....	313
Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities	314
Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces	315
Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders	316
10.4 Menstrual hygiene	317
Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management	318
Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation	319
11 Equitable chance in life	321
11.1 Child functioning.....	322
Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)	323
Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)	324
Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years).....	325
Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)	326
11.2 Social transfers.....	327
Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women).....	327
Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)	328
Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years).....	328
Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)	329
Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households	330
Table EQ.S1: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households	331
Table EQ.S2: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in households in the two lowest quintiles	331
Table EQ.S3: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-17 in all households	332
11.3 Discrimination and harassment.....	332
Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)	333
Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)	334
11.4 Subjective well-being	335
Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)	336
Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)	337
Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women).....	338
Table EQ.4.2M: Perception of a better life (men)	339

Appendix A: Sample design 341

A1. Sample size and sample allocation	342
Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame	342
Table SD.2: Sample allocation	344
A2. Selection of enumeration areas (clusters)	344
A3. Listing activities	344
A4. Selection of households	344
A5. Calculation of sample weights	345

Appendix B: List of personnel involved in the survey 349

Appendix C: Estimates of sampling errors 353

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample.....	356
Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban	358
Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural	360
Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Torba	362
Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Sanma.....	364
Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Penama.....	366
Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Malampa.....	368
Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Shefa	370
Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Tafea	372

Appendix D: Data quality..... 375

D.1 Age distribution	376
Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population	376
Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women.....	377
Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men	377
Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires	378
Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires	378
D.2 Birth date reporting	379
Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population).....	379
Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)	379
Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men).....	380
Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)	380
Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)	381
Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years).....	381
D.3 Completeness and measurements	382
Table DQ.3.1: Completeness of salt iodisation testing	382
Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing	382
Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (women)	383
Table DQ.3.3M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (men)	383
Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight	383
Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting.....	384
Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight	384
Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements	384
Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators	385

D.4 Observations	386
Table DQ.4.1: Observation of bednets	386
Table DQ.4.2: Observation of handwashing facility	386
Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates	387
Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records	387
D.5 School attendance	388
Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age	388
D.6 Birth history	389
Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living	389
Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey	390
Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days	391
Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months	392
Appendix E: Vanuatu MICS, 2023 questionnaires	393
Household questionnaire	395
Water quality testing questionnaire	424
Questionnaire for individual women	429
Questionnaire for individual men	485
Questionnaire for children under five	515
Form for vaccination records at health facility	546
Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years	549
Reading and Numbers Booklet	577

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANAR	Adjusted Net Attendance Rate
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
BMI	Body Mass Index
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CONFEMEN	Conference of the Ministers of Education of French speaking countries (Conférence des ministres de l'Éducation des Etats et gouvernements de la Francophonie)
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DIRC	Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (Workshop)
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
<i>E. coli</i>	Escherichia coli
ECDI	Early Childhood 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
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education

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

FOREWORD

Built upon the solid technical framework of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey programme (specifically MICS 6), the Vanuatu MICS provides timely and comprehensive information. More than a mere source of data, this survey holds strategic importance as a baseline for shaping the trajectory of Vanuatu's development. Vanuatu is one of the most vulnerable nations to climate change in the world. Only a few months prior to data collection the twin cyclones of Judy and Kevin swept through the country on 28th of February and 3rd March 2023. Results from Vanuatu MICS show that nine out of ten households were affected by this event. Data is a fundamental part of supporting Vanuatu's development path. Investing in data systems and making that data usable for the public and those that represent them is an investment in governance, which in turn contributes to a more inclusive society, better public services and more sustainable development.

The Survey Findings Report is presented to all stakeholders as a roadmap for decision-making, offering valuable insights to guide strategic interventions and enhance the well-being of the people of Vanuatu. I extend sincere appreciation to our dedicated partners, including the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, other key government stakeholders and esteemed development partners such as UNICEF, UNFPA, and SPC for their technical support. Additionally, I wish to acknowledge the funding from the Government of Vanuatu, the Government of New Zealand and financial support from UNICEF and UNFPA.

My gratitude also extends to the households, respondents, and diligent survey fieldworkers who played a pivotal role in the success of the Vanuatu MICS

On behalf of the Vanuatu Bureau of Statistics and the Technical Committee of the Vanuatu MICS, thank you for your support and commitment to advancing the well-being of the people of Vanuatu.



KAP CALO Andy

Chief Statistician

1 INTRODUCTION



Phills Liu (8 yrs) says that he loves to learn how to write. Here he is using stationaries that came with the UNICEF backpacks. He is in class 3 at École Publique Centre Ville.

Photo credit: © UNICEF/UN0820670/Shing

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

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Vanuatu 2030 The Peoples Plan (The Plan) is the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) for the period 2016 to 2030 and serves as the country’s highest-level policy framework. The Vanuatu MICS 2023 results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on 33 global SDG indicators and 6 SDG indicators adopted by the National Sustainable Development Plan 2016-2030 (Vanuatu 2030 The People’s plan), either in their entirety or partially.

The Vanuatu MICS 2023 has as its primary objectives:

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

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

Chapter 5, “Survive”, includes findings on under-5 mortality.

This is followed by Chapter 6, “Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health”, which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraception, unmet need, antenatal care, neonatal tetanus, delivery care, birthweight, and post-natal care, HIV, cervical cancer prevention, male circumcision and ends with minimum dietary diversity for women and nutritional status.

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

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

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

2

SURVEY ORGANISATION AND METHODOLOGY



UNICEF WASH Officer explains Leika on the use of the reusable sanitary pads.

Photo credit: © UNICEF/UN0801268/Sharma

2.1 SURVEY ORGANISATION

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

2.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Vanuatu MICS 2023 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 six provinces: Torba, Sanma, Penama, Malampa, Shefa and Tafea. The sample of households was selected in two stages. For the first stage, 238 primary sampling units (PSUs)/enumeration areas from the 2020 Census were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. For the second stage sampling (selection of households), the original plan was to use the household lists prepared by the 2022 Vanuatu Agricultural Census (VNAC). However, the work with the household listing was prematurely terminated when the cyclones hit the country. The listing had at that time been completed only in 31 out of the 238 PSUs and thus the sample households in the remaining 207 PSUs were selected from the 2020 Census household list.

Within each of the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 20 households were selected in the sample PSUs in Torba, Sanma, Penama, and Malampa, and 24 households in sample PSUs in Shefa and Tafea. The purpose of the increase in sample size in Shefa and Tafea was to compensate for an anticipated higher nonresponse due to the disruption caused by the cyclones in these provinces. The total sample size was 238 EAs and 5,132 households.

One of the selected enumeration areas (Cluster 024 in Torba) was not visited because it was inaccessible due to bad weather at the time of the teams' visit. It was not possible for a boat to dock after several attempts during the fieldwork period. As a result of this the total sample size of 5,132 went down to 5,112 (as presented in SR 1.1 and other tables).

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.

2.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

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

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

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

Household Questionnaire	Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men	Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years
List of Household Members Education Household Characteristics Household Energy Use Insecticide Treated Nets Water and Sanitation Handwashing Post emergency Salt Iodisation	Woman's Background ^[MI] Mass Media and ICT ^[MI] Fertility ^[MI] /Birth History Marriage, Stillbirth and Abortion* Desire for Last Birth Maternal and Newborn Health Post-natal Health Checks Contraception ^[MI] Marriage/Union ^[MI] Unmet Need Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence ^[MI] Victimisation ^[MI] Adult Functioning ^[MI] Sexual Behaviour ^[MI] HIV/AIDS ^[MI] Cervical Cancer Prevention* Tobacco, Alcohol and Kava* use ^[MI] Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women* Life Satisfaction ^[MI] Anthropometry*	Child's Background Child Labour Child Discipline Child Functioning Parental Involvement Foundational Learning Skills
Water Quality Testing Questionnaire		Questionnaire for Children Under 5
		Under-Five's Background Birth Registration Early Childhood Development Child Discipline Child Functioning Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake Immunisation Care of Illness Anthropometry

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

* Survey specific modules and/or questions

The women's questionnaire also included survey specific questions on miscarriage, stillbirth and abortion. However, not enough cases were reported to warrant analysis.

In addition, for all children age 0-2 years with a completed Questionnaire for Children Under Five and only when the immunization cards were not available, a Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility was used to record vaccinations from the registers at health facilities.

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

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

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires.⁶ From the MICS6 model English, version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Bislama and French languages and were pre-tested in in both rural (Pango, Mele) and urban (Number 2 Wallis and Seven Star) locations around Port Vila during April -May 2023. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Vanuatu MICS 2023 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E in English.

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

2.4 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

The survey protocol was approved by the Vanuatu Health Research Ethics Committee in April, 2023. The protocol included a Protection Protocol which outlines the potential risks during the life cycle of the survey and management strategies to mitigate these.

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

2.5 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs⁷ developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Vanuatu MICS 2023 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in both rural (Pango, Mele) and urban (Number 2 Willis and Seven Star) locations during May 2023. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.6 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 4 weeks from 19 June to 19 July 2023. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent three days in field practice and one day on a full pilot survey in Pango, Erakor and Mele. The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda.⁸

Measurers received dedicated training on anthropometric measurements and water quality testing for a total of 11 days, including four days in field practice and pilot survey.

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

2.7 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by 10 teams; each was comprised of four interviewers, one driver, one measurer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in July 2023 and concluded in October 2023.

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

2.8 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.

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

7 <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>

8 <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>

9 <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection>

2.9 DATA MANAGEMENT AND EDITING

Data were received at the VBoS's 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 Data Editing Guidelines, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.¹⁰

2.10 ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

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

The Survey Findings Report and accompanying Statistical Snapshots were drafted based on the templates developed by the global MICS Programme¹². These were presented and reviewed by subject matter experts during the Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (DIRC) Workshop held at Port Vila, Vanuatu from 26 February – 1 March 2024. The finalisation of the Survey Findings Report and Statistical Snapshots was managed by the Survey Management Team with guidance from the Technical Committee and the participants in the DIRC Workshop.

2.11 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and personal details collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on www.vbos.gov.vu and on the MICS website¹³ and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

¹⁰ <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>

¹¹ <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis>

¹² <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#reporting>

¹³ <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>

3

INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS



Jerolein (1 yr) and her mother Nancy are finally getting her vaccines that she missed out on when COVID disrupted services last year 2022. The nearest clinic is 20 minutes by transport and costs 600vt for a return trip. Nancy sells produce at the market in town to earn cash that she can then use to pay for transport to access health services. Due to the cyclone however, they have lost most of their garden and will need 3 months at least before they can start selling produce again.

Photo credit: © UNICEF/UN0822219/Shing

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁴	Module ¹⁵	Definition ¹⁶	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS					
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	61.6
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	87.4
SR.3	Exposure to mass media		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	
				Women	4.3
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	21.2
				Men	19.2
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	83.4
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	18.4
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	59.6
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	
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	18.6
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	69.6
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	75.3
SR.11	Use of mobile phone		MT	Men	76.2

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

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

16 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 ¹⁴	Module ¹⁵	Definition ¹⁶	Value
SR.12a SR.12b	Use of internet	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used the internet	
				Women	
				(a) during the last 3 months	50.8
				(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	41.1
SR.13a SR.13b	ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Men	
				(a) during the last 3 months	55.7
				(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	37.5
				Percentage of women and men who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months	
SR.13a SR.13b	ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Women	
				(a) age 15-24	23.3
				(b) age 15-49	16.8
				Men	
SR.14a	Use of tobacco	3.a.1	TA	(a) age 15-24	20.6
				(b) age 15-49	17.5
				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	9.8
SR.14b	Non-smokers	3.8.1	TA	Men	43.3
				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	89.9
				Men	56.7
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	1.6
				Men	9.4
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	11.7
				Men	25.1
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	1.5
				Men	3.6
SR.S1	Use of kava		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one bowl/shell of kava at any time during the last one month	
				Women	13.6
				Men	49.1

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁴	Module ¹⁵	Definition ¹⁶	Value
SR.S2	Use of kava before age 15		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one bowl/shell of kava before age 15 Women Men	2.8 3.9
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	12.4
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	3.8
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	11.6
SR. S3	Households affected by emergency		PE	Percentage of households affected by emergency of the cyclones Judy and Kelvin	85.7

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁴	Module ¹⁵	Description ¹⁶	Value
SURVIVE¹⁷					
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	8
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	6
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	14
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	3
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	17

¹⁷ Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁴	Module ¹⁵	Description ¹⁶	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	46
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	9.7
TM.S1	Knowledge of Contraceptive Method		CP/MCP	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who knows any modern methods and traditional methods. Women (a) An Any Method (b) Modern Methods (c) Traditional Methods Men (d) Any Method (e) Modern Methods (f) Traditional Methods	87.0 85.4 64.0 93.8 93.0 71.0
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	29.2
TM.S2	Knowledge of fertile period		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period ¹⁸	26.8
TM.S3	Access to family planning messages on media source ¹⁹		UN/MCP	Percentage of all women and men age 15-49 who have heard of any family planning messages on: Women (a) Radio (b) Television (c) Newspaper or magazine (d) Any of these three Men (a) Radio (b) Television (c) Newspaper or magazine (d) Any of these three	13.5 10.9 10.2 20.0 35.4 16.9 17.1 42.5
TM.S4	Decision making on family planning		UN	Percentage of currently married women ²⁰ 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.	54.8
TM.S5	Mean ideal number of children		UN	Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15-49.	3.0
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception ²¹	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	45.6

18 Correct knowledge of the fertile period is defined as "halfway between 2 menstrual periods."

19 Media source includes radio, television and newspapers/magazines.

20 Excludes women who are currently pregnant.

21 See Table TM.3.3 for a detailed description.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁴	Module ¹⁵	Description ¹⁶	Value
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider	89.2 65.0 10.3
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	82.7
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 ²² prior to the most recent birth	51.4
TM.S6	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	81.1
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	90.6
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	90.9
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	6.1
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	92.1
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	93.6
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	91.5
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	87.9
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	29.0
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	63.2

22 See Table TM.5.1 for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁴	Module ¹⁵	Description ¹⁶	Value
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	23.5
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	83.6
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions ²³		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	80.7
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	88.2
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	1.5 5.5
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 31.9
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	2.8 5.5
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	72.4 45.0
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	11.4
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	42.3 82.1
TM.S7	Women's own informed decisions regarding sexual relations and contraceptive use		MA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married/ in union and ever used contraception methods who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations and contraceptive use	15.0

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁴	Module ¹⁵	Description ¹⁶	Value
TM.S8	Informed decision on reproductive health care	5.6.1	MA / SB	Proportion of women age 15-49 years (currently married or in union) who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	10.3
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-cohabiting partner who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex Women Men	(*) 31.7
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 ²⁴ , who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission Women Men	11.9 20.8
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 ²⁵ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV Women Men	28.5 39.6
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 ²⁶ toward people living with HIV Women Men	67.0 65.0
TM.32	People who know where to be tested for HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV Women Men	27.0 34.6
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	1.6 2.4
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	1.2 1.0

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

²⁴ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

²⁵ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding.

²⁶ Respondents who answered no to either of the following two questions: 1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? 2) Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁴	Module ¹⁵	Description ¹⁶	Value
TM.35a TM.35b	HIV counselling during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit received (a) counselling on HIV ²⁷ (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	21.6 8.2
TM.36	HIV testing during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit were offered and accepted an HIV test and received test results	9.5
TM.37	Male circumcision		MMC	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised	95.3
TM.S9	Cervical cancer screening		CCP	Percentage of women age 30-49 years who received cervical cancer screening	19.3
TM.S10	HPV vaccination		CCP	Percentage of women age 15-29 years who ever had HPV vaccination	0.5
TM.S11	Minimum dietary diversity for women		MD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who achieved minimum dietary diversity (≥ 5 food groups yesterday)	61.3
TM.S12	Nutritional status		WAN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are categorised as overweight or obese.	54.1

27 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 ¹⁴	Module ¹⁵	Description ¹⁶	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	84.9
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	58.5
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	57.9
TC.4	Hepatitis B immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	89.4
TC.6	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	41.3
TC.7	Rotavirus immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the second/third dose of Rotavirus vaccine (Rota2) at any time before the survey	46.0
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received a measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	50.6
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	33.8 33.1
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	35.1
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	27.5 9.2
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	34.5
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)	21.5
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	99.7

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.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁴	Module ¹⁵	Description ¹⁶	Value
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	21.5
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	75.9
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	56.0
TC.21a TC.21b	Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)		TN	Percentage of households with (a) at least one ITN (b) at least one ITN for every two people	59.4 51.1
TC.22	Population that slept under an ITN	3.8.1	TN	Percentage of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	35.2
TC.23	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN		TN	Percentage of children under age 5 who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	39.4
TC.24	Pregnant women who slept under an ITN		TN – CP	Percentage of pregnant women who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	36.2
TC.25	Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy		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 took three or more doses of SP/Fansidar to prevent malaria	54.6
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	45.8
TC.27	Malaria diagnostics usage		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing	20.0
TC.28	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial treatment	0.5
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	97.6
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	58.8
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ³⁰	77.1
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	78.5

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

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)

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁴	Module ¹⁵	Description ¹⁶	Value
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	68.2
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	30.8
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	18.9
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ³² during the previous day	60.5
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	68.7
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	8.9 8.8
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	17.3
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	25.2
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times ³⁴ or more during the previous day	22.8
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	24.3
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) (c) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	12.1 4.2
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	29.1 13.3
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	7.8 3.6

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

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 ¹⁴	Module ¹⁵	Description ¹⁶	Value
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	9.5 4.2
TC.48	Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	95.0
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	85.9 28.3 73.6
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	10.9
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	69.6
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	29.2
TC.53	Early child development index (ECDI2030)	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group	69.4

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁴	Module ¹⁵	Description ¹⁶	Value
LEARN					
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	39.3
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (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	87.4
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	92.0
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	77.3
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance rate (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary, lower or senior secondary school (b) junior secondary school age currently attending junior secondary school or higher (c) senior secondary school age currently attending senior secondary school or higher	90.7 51.5 25.8
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending any level of education (b) junior secondary school age who are not attending any level of education (c) senior secondary school age who are not attending any level of education	6.8 16.0 46.4
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake ratio to the last grade		ED	Ratio of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Primary school (b) Junior secondary school	128.2 58.3
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) Junior secondary school (c) Senior secondary school	81.4 44.8 13.7
LN.9	Effective transition rate to junior secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year and not repeating in the current school year who are attending the first grade of junior secondary school in the current school year	96.6
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of children attending school who are at least 2 years above the intended age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Junior secondary school	17.1 31.4

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁴	Module ¹⁵	Description ¹⁶	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 rate (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for boys (a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) Primary school (c) Junior secondary school (d) Senior secondary school	1.02 1.01 1.22 1.50
				Net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in the poorest wealth quintile divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in for the richest wealth quintile (a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) Primary school (c) Junior secondary school (d) Senior secondary school	0.88 0.87 0.34 0.07
				Net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in rural areas divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in urban areas (a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) Primary school (c) Junior secondary school (d) Senior secondary school	0.90 0.98 0.66 0.46
				Percentage of girls with foundational learning skills divided by percentage of boys with foundational learning skills (a) Reading, age 7-14 years (b) Numeracy, age 7-14 years (c) Reading, age for grade 2/3 (d) Numeracy, age for grade 2/3 (e) Reading, attending grade 2/3 (f) Numeracy, attending grade 2/3	1.01 1.13 1.45 1.26 1.20 1.36
				Percentage of children with foundational learning skills in the poorest wealth quintile divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills in the richest wealth quintile (a) Reading, age 7-14 years (b) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	0.44 0.57
				Percentage of children with foundational learning skills in rural areas divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills in urban areas (a) Reading, age 7-14 years (b) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	0.82 0.91
				Percentage of children with foundational learning skills among children with functional difficulties divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills among children without functional difficulties (a) Reading age, 7-14 years (b) Numeracy age, 7-14 years	0.74 0.83
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member received a report card for the child in the last year	90.1

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁴	Module ¹⁵	Description ¹⁶	Value
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom their school's governing body is open to parental participation	82.0
LN.14	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 the last year	74.2
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 the last year in which key education/financial issues were discussed	70.5
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 in the last year	83.7
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and unable to attend class due to teacher strike or absence at least once in the last year for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives for this reason	36.0
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	27.2
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	77.9
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who at home speak the language that teachers use at school	27.8
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework	91.3
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	Children with foundational reading and numeracy skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks (a) Age 7-14 years (b) Age for grade 2/3 (c) Attending grade 2/3 Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational numeracy tasks (a) Age 7-14 years (b) Age for grade 2/3 (c) Attending grade 2/3	46.8 23.1 23.1 38.0 19.7 18.9

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁴	Module ¹⁵	Description ¹⁶	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	76.7
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	88.7
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ³⁵	28.5
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	4.5 20.9 4.0 7.9
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	7.7 1.0
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	14.2
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	7.0 5.6
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	18.0 15.0
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	57.6 82.9

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 ¹⁴	Module ¹⁵	Description ¹⁶	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	55.9 59.5

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁴	Module ¹⁵	Description ¹⁶	Value
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT					
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	83.3
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	82.9
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	68.5
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in source water	80.5
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in household drinking water	84.4
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 <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed	12.8
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	34.6
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	69.1
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	51.4
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	90.8
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	6.1
WS.S1	Open defecation		WS	Percentage of households disposing of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces or with solid waste	4.4
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	94.7
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	39.5

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁴	Module ¹⁵	Description ¹⁶	Value
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE					
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	10.0
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 b) men age 15-49 c) children age 5-17 d) children under age 5	1.2 0.3 0.8 0.2
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	45.7
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	28.9 27.0
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	7.3 7.6 6.1 6.4
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	87.7 88.6 91.6 89.8
EQ.11a EQ.11b	Perception of a better life		LS	Percentage of women and men whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year Women (c) age 15-24 (d) age 15-49 Men (c) age 15-24 (d) age 15-49	68.8 70.0 75.2 78.0

4

SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS



ECCE teacher at Bangabulu School with parents and children during a Parent Support Programme activity. Red Cliff, South Ambae, PENAMA, Vanuatu

Photo credit: © UNICEF/UN0822219/Shing

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 5,112 households selected for the sample, 4,522 were found occupied. Of these, 4,327 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 95.7 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to five randomly selected households in each cluster in following provinces: Torba, Sanma, Penama, and Malampa. While in Shefa and Tafea provinces the Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to six randomly selected households in each cluster. A total of 1,120 occupied households were selected for the water quality testing. Of these, 1,074 were successfully tested for household drinking water yielding a response rate of 95.9 percent. Also, 1,046 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality, yielding a response rate of 93.4 percent.

In the interviewed households, 3,583 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 3,412 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 95.2 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 second household. 1,520 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 1,389 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 91.4 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 2,082 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 2,043 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 98.1 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 5,060 children age 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 2,508 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 2,466, which corresponds to a response rate of 98.3 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 91.1, 87.4, 93.9, 94.1 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 province, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Area			Province					
	Total	Urban	Rural	Torba	Sanma	Penama	Malampa	Shefa	Tafea
Households									
Sampled	5,112	1,284	3,828	480	1,160	620	620	1,488	744
Occupied	4,522	1,123	3,399	346	970	578	557	1,333	738
Interviewed	4,327	1,057	3,270	328	931	560	531	1,240	737
Household completion rate	84.6	82.3	85.4	68.3	80.3	90.3	85.6	83.3	99.1
Household response rate	95.7	94.1	96.2	94.8	96.0	96.9	95.3	93.0	99.9
Water quality testing^A									
Sampled	1,278	321	957	120	290	155	155	372	186
Occupied	1,120	273	847	79	237	146	143	330	185
Household water quality test									
Completed	1,074	254	820	78	228	139	136	309	184
Completion rate	84.0	79.1	85.7	65.0	78.6	89.7	87.7	83.1	98.9
Response rate	95.9	93.0	96.8	98.7	96.2	95.2	95.1	93.6	99.5
Source water quality test									
Completed	1,046	251	795	78	224	138	135	306	165
Completion rate	81.8	78.2	83.1	65.0	77.2	89.0	87.1	82.3	88.7
Response rate	93.4	91.9	93.9	98.7	94.5	94.5	94.4	92.7	89.2
Women age 15-49 years									
Eligible	3,583	1,004	2,579	231	811	416	359	1,189	577
Interviewed	3,412	934	2,478	229	786	399	349	1,078	571
Women's response rate	95.2	93.0	96.1	99.1	96.9	95.9	97.2	90.7	99.0
Women's overall response rate	91.1	87.6	92.4	94.0	93.0	92.9	92.7	84.3	98.8
Men age 15-49 years^B									
Number of men in interviewed households	3,208	943	2,265	207	748	365	303	1,092	493
Eligible	1,520	417	1,103	102	326	175	157	518	242
Interviewed	1,389	364	1,025	101	305	164	150	430	239
Men's response rate	91.4	87.3	92.9	99.0	93.6	93.7	95.5	83.0	98.8
Men's overall response rate	87.4	82.2	89.4	93.9	89.8	90.8	91.1	77.2	98.6
Children under 5 years									
Eligible	2,082	448	1,634	128	450	305	192	542	465
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2,043	428	1,615	125	446	305	192	511	464
Under-5's response rate	98.1	95.5	98.8	97.7	99.1	100.0	100.0	94.3	99.8
Under-5's overall response rate	93.9	89.9	95.1	92.6	95.1	96.9	95.3	87.7	99.6
Children age 5-17 years^C									
Number of children in interviewed households	5,060	1,154	3,906	354	1,087	781	573	1,322	943
Eligible	2,508	598	1,910	184	541	361	298	695	429
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2,466	583	1,883	183	537	357	295	666	428
Children age 5-17's response rate	98.3	97.5	98.6	99.5	99.3	98.9	99.0	95.8	99.8
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	94.1	91.8	94.8	94.3	95.3	95.8	94.4	89.1	99.6

^A The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 5 randomly selected households in each cluster in Torba, Sanma, Penama & Malampa, and 6 randomly selected households in each cluster in Shefa and Tafea. The response rate within completed households is presented in Table DQ.3.2.

^B The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years in every second 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 province, 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 provinces 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 province, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Area			Province					
	Total	Urban	Rural	Torba	Sanma	Penama	Malampa	Shefa	Tafea
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity									
Yes, interconnected grid	31.4	84.7	16.1	5.7	30.6	3.0	7.6	63.0	12.3
Yes, off-grid	28.9	3.5	36.2	26.1	32.1	27.8	51.0	21.3	21.4
No	39.6	11.7	47.7	67.9	37.3	69.2	41.4	15.6	66.1
Missing/DK	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Energy use for cooking^A									
Clean fuels and technologies	21.3	56.5	11.2	27.6	21.3	2.8	1.0	43.5	5.0
Other fuels	78.6	43.2	88.7	72.4	78.7	97.0	99.0	56.4	95.0
No cooking done in the household	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Internet access at home^B									
Yes	59.6	77.9	54.4	31.8	55.5	36.8	62.8	75.4	50.2
No	40.2	22.0	45.4	68.2	44.4	63.0	36.8	24.6	49.3
DK/Missing	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5
Main material of flooring^C									
Natural floor	8.9	2.2	10.8	23.8	3.4	25.2	2.3	4.3	16.5
Rudimentary floor	13.1	0.6	16.6	36.1	17.0	3.9	14.6	2.5	33.7
Finished floor	75.5	95.1	69.8	39.1	79.2	70.2	79.9	89.2	46.5
Other	2.6	2.1	2.7	1.0	0.4	0.7	3.2	4.0	3.4
Main material of roof^C									
Natural roofing	32.4	1.9	41.7	75.7	41.3	56.2	63.6	4.0	22.5
Rudimentary roofing	1.1	0.1	1.5	0.5	1.2	0.4	1.7	1.1	1.2
Finished roofing	65.8	98.0	56.0	19.7	57.5	43.4	33.9	94.4	74.3
Other	0.6	0.0	0.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	2.0
Main material of exterior walls^C									
Natural walls	33.1	0.4	40.6	81.9	25.9	69.2	39.5	2.1	43.1
Rudimentary walls	13.8	5.7	15.6	4.7	19.1	4.1	25.9	5.1	18.3
Finished walls	51.4	92.0	42.2	13.4	53.9	26.5	31.0	89.9	38.3
Other	1.7	2.0	1.7	0.0	1.1	0.2	3.6	2.9	0.4
Rooms used for sleeping									
1	27.4	27.9	27.2	29.8	24.9	26.5	31.1	23.9	35.1
2	41.5	40.3	41.8	50.9	41.9	40.6	44.9	41.9	35.3
3 or more	31.1	31.8	31.0	19.3	33.2	32.9	23.9	34.2	29.5
Number of households	4,327	966	3,361	134	846	542	653	1,502	649
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	1.97	1.96	1.98	1.99	1.93	2.15	1.82	1.93	2.14
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household¹	61.6	87.5	54.0	35.7	63.6	31.4	60.3	85.2	35.7
Number of household members	16,425	3,716	12,710	469	3,205	2,151	2,187	5,893	2,520

¹ MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1^A Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table TC.4.1^B See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households^C Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by area of residence and province, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Total	Area		Province					
		Urban	Rural	Torba	Sanma	Penama	Malampa	Shefa	Tafea
Percentage of households that own a									
Television ^A	19.2	47.6	11.0	1.7	12.5	1.6	6.5	41.0	8.3
Refrigerator	20.1	51.5	11.1	4.1	15.8	2.2	6.2	42.4	6.4
Washing Machine	6.9	21.4	2.8	0.9	2.5	0.5	0.6	17.5	0.9
Microwave Oven	3.6	11.3	1.4	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.6	9.1	0.3
Air Conditioner	0.9	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	2.1	0.0
VCR/ DVD Player	2.6	5.2	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.8	5.8	2.1
Electric Fan	13.5	38.4	6.3	1.9	11.0	0.2	2.8	30.3	2.1
Blender	11.8	32.7	5.9	0.7	6.8	0.0	4.3	27.2	2.7
Sewing Machine	12.8	27.3	8.7	1.2	9.0	2.9	8.7	25.8	2.7
Solar panel	29.7	24.5	31.2	27.5	22.8	16.1	43.3	38.9	15.4
Water pump	1.8	1.1	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.6	3.1	3.0
Grain grinder	2.8	2.4	2.8	0.7	2.9	0.7	2.1	4.7	0.8
Water heater	4.4	14.5	1.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	1.9	9.5	0.5
Generator	5.0	3.8	5.3	2.6	4.4	3.5	4.5	7.2	2.8
Cassette or CD Player	1.1	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.7	0.7
Percentage of households that own									
Agricultural land	69.8	33.5	80.2	73.6	65.3	96.4	80.8	52.3	82.0
Farm animals/Livestock	60.4	18.3	72.5	56.4	48.9	86.8	77.6	37.4	90.2
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a									
Wristwatch	35.0	58.1	28.4	11.1	38.2	21.5	16.4	56.4	16.4
Bicycle	18.0	24.7	16.1	5.4	15.4	8.1	15.8	28.5	10.3
Motorcycle or scooter	1.5	2.9	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.7	1.3	2.4	1.3
Car, truck, or van	10.8	20.8	7.9	3.0	13.2	4.6	4.8	16.9	6.2
Boat with a motor	3.2	2.3	3.5	4.2	2.5	2.9	5.0	2.6	3.8
Boat without the motor	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Canoe with motor	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.3	1.1	2.9	0.7	1.1
Canoe without motor	4.8	0.4	6.1	5.2	3.8	7.3	9.1	2.7	4.5
Fishing net	10.2	6.1	11.4	10.0	8.9	6.4	15.8	11.0	7.8
Chain saw	33.3	29.7	34.4	17.5	39.2	31.2	34.8	35.0	25.2
Grass Cutter	43.6	45.0	43.2	19.1	49.9	39.9	34.0	49.4	39.8
Computer or tablet ^A	18.4	34.1	13.9	2.5	12.7	7.6	13.2	31.7	12.7
Mobile telephone ^A	80.4	90.6	77.5	53.9	78.6	76.1	75.4	91.0	72.6
Bank account	59.5	86.0	51.9	32.9	58.9	36.9	51.8	79.3	46.7
Ownership of dwelling									
Owned by a household member	88.3	70.9	93.3	98.7	89.2	98.2	93.9	78.1	94.9
Not owned	11.6	29.1	6.6	1.3	10.5	1.8	6.1	21.9	5.1
Rented	7.2	25.0	2.1	0.9	4.6	0.0	2.0	16.4	2.0
Other	4.4	4.1	4.5	0.4	5.9	1.8	4.1	5.5	3.1
Missing/DK	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of households	4,327	966	3,361	134	846	542	653	1,502	649
^A See Table SR 9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households									

^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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	16,425
Area							
Urban	1.4	3.0	7.1	30.6	58.0	100.0	3,716
Rural	25.4	25.0	23.8	16.9	8.9	100.0	12,710
Province							
Torba	59.8	23.2	10.1	4.5	2.4	100.0	469
Sanma	14.4	21.7	24.5	24.5	15.0	100.0	3,205
Penama	42.4	30.1	21.0	6.3	0.1	100.0	2,151
Malampa	22.3	35.4	28.2	13.2	0.9	100.0	2,187
Shefa	3.0	6.1	15.5	30.4	45.0	100.0	5,893
Tafea	38.3	27.6	18.7	10.6	4.8	100.0	2,520

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Tables SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, province, area, number of household members, education of household head, and ethnic group of the household head. 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.³⁶

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.³⁶ The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

³⁶ See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition			
Percent and frequency distribution of households, Vanuatu MICS, 2023			
	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	4,327	4,327
Sex of household head			
Male	74.3	3,215	3,228
Female	25.7	1,112	1,099
Age of household head			
<18	0.2	9	8
18-34	21.7	939	938
35-64	63.0	2,728	2,731
65-84	13.9	602	599
85+	1.1	49	51
Area			
Urban	22.3	966	1,057
Rural	77.7	3,361	3,270
Province			
Torba	3.1	134	328
Sanma	19.5	846	931
Penama	12.5	542	560
Malampa	15.1	653	531
Shefa	34.7	1,502	1,240
Tafea	15.0	649	737
Education of household head			
None	7.8	339	361
Primary or lower	48.4	2,094	2,105
Junior secondary	24.7	1,067	1,050
Senior secondary	9.6	417	412
Post Secondary or tertiary	8.8	381	375
Don't know/missing	0.6	28	24
Number of household members			
1	12.6	547	547
2	18.7	809	805
3	17.2	744	740
4	17.3	749	751
5	15.2	658	656
6	9.5	409	414
7+	9.5	410	414
Religion of household head			
Anglican	10.2	443	595
Presbyterian	27.4	1,187	1,053
Catholic	12.1	522	504
Seventh-Day Adventist	14.5	629	637
Other	35.7	1,546	1,537
Don't know/missing	0.0	1	1
Ethnicity of household head			
Ni-Vanuatu	99.3	4297	4297
Part Ni-Vanuatu	0.2	11	11
Other Melanesian	0.1	5	4
Polynesian	0.1	4	3
Micronesian	0.0	2	2
European	0.0	1	1
Asian	0.1	4	5
Other	0.1	3	3
Don't know/missing	0.0	1	1
Households with^A			
At least one child under age 5 years	36.1	1,561	1,558
At least one child age 5-17 years	57.7	2,495	2,508
At least one child age <18 years	67.9	2,939	2,942
At least one woman age 15-49 years	65.2	2,822	2,818
At least one man age 15-49 years	57.9	2,506	2,501
No member age <50	18.8	815	822
No adult (18+) member	0.2	7	6
Mean household size	3.8	4,327	4,327

^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 16,425 household members were listed. Of these, 8,088 were males, and 8,337 were females.³⁷

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	8,088	100.0	8,337	100.0	16,425	100.0
Age						
0-4	1,074	13.3	992	11.9	2,065	12.6
5-9	1,134	14.0	1,169	14.0	2,304	14.0
10-14	997	12.3	930	11.2	1,927	11.7
15-19	611	7.6	629	7.6	1,240	7.6
15-17	402	5.0	385	4.6	787	4.8
18-19	208	2.6	245	2.9	453	2.8
20-24	456	5.6	501	6.0	957	5.8
25-29	447	5.5	596	7.1	1,043	6.3
30-34	469	5.8	563	6.8	1,032	6.3
35-39	465	5.7	561	6.7	1,025	6.2
40-44	434	5.4	464	5.6	898	5.5
45-49	345	4.3	293	3.5	638	3.9
50-54	465	5.7	526	6.3	991	6.0
55-59	352	4.4	341	4.1	692	4.2
60-64	301	3.7	319	3.8	620	3.8
65-69	192	2.4	161	1.9	353	2.2
70-74	150	1.9	148	1.8	298	1.8
75-79	81	1.0	65	0.8	146	0.9
80-84	59	0.7	34	0.4	93	0.6
85+	55	0.7	45	0.5	101	0.6
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	3,608	44.6	3,476	41.7	7,084	43.1
Adults age 18+ years	4,480	55.4	4,861	58.3	9,342	56.9

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

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).³⁶ 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.

³⁷ The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality.

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, province, age, education³⁸, marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 18-49), and wealth index quintiles.^{39, 40}

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, province, age in months, mother's (or caretaker's) education, respondent type, functional difficulties (for children under age 5 only for age 2-4 years), and wealth index quintiles.

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

39 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 Vanuatu MICS 2023, the following assets were used in these calculations: number of rooms, main material of the dwelling floor, main material of the roof, main material of the exterior wall, fixed telephone line, radio, dining table, sofa, gas stove, kerosene stove, water storage tank, whether household has electricity, television, refrigerator, washing machine, microwave oven, air-conditioner, VCR or DVD player, electric fan, blender, sewing machine, solar panel, water pump, grain grinder, water heater, generator, cassette or CD player, wristwatch, bicycle, motorcycle or scooter, car/ truck /van, boat with a motor, boat without a motor, canoe with a motor, canoe without a motor, fishing net, chain saw, grass cutter, 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 hectares of agricultural land, number of milk cows or bulls, other cattle, horses, 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 hand-washing, whether there has been time when the household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month prior to the survey, kind of toilet facility, location of toilet, whether the household share toilet facility with others who are not members of household or is open to general public use, households using facility, place of hand washing, presence of water at the place for handwashing, presence of soap 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>.

40 When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the highest 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	3,412	3,412
Area			
Urban	25.4	868	934
Rural	74.6	2,544	2,478
Province			
Torba	2.6	89	229
Sanma	19.6	670	786
Penama	11.3	384	399
Malampa	12.2	416	349
Shefa	40.3	1,374	1,078
Tafea	14.0	478	571
Age			
15-19	16.8	572	572
15-17	10.5	357	358
18-19	6.3	214	214
20-24	13.8	469	473
25-29	16.8	573	574
30-34	15.9	542	537
35-39	15.8	539	546
40-44	12.8	437	424
45-49	8.2	280	286
Education			
None	4.1	139	151
Primary or lower	31.9	1,088	1,104
Junior secondary	38.5	1,312	1,320
Senior secondary	17.8	608	599
Post Secondary or tertiary	7.8	265	238
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	70.7	2,411	2,408
Widowed	0.3	11	13
Divorced	0.1	2	2
Separated	1.9	66	71
Never married/in union	26.9	918	914
Don't know/missing	0.1	4	4
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	26.5	905	900
Ever gave birth	73.5	2,507	2,512
Gave birth in last two years	21.6	738	750
No birth in last two years	51.9	1,769	1,762
Health insurance			
Has coverage	1.2	41	37
Has no coverage	98.7	3,369	3,372
Don't know/missing	0.1	3	3
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	2.2	67	65
Has no functional difficulty	97.8	2,988	2,989
Women's Religion			
Anglican	10.9	373	492
Presbyterian	28.3	965	865
Catholic	11.9	407	392
Seventh Day Adventist	15.3	521	526
Other	33.5	1,145	1,136
Don't know/missing	0.0	1	1
Wealth index quintile			
Lowest	17.3	590	683
Second	19.0	648	661
Middle	19.4	661	632
Fourth	21.1	720	696
Highest	23.2	792	740

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics			
Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years, Vanuatu MICS, 2023			
	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1,389	1,389
Area			
Urban	26.7	371	364
Rural	73.3	1,018	1,025
Province			
Torba	2.7	37	101
Sanma	20.5	285	305
Penama	11.1	154	164
Malampa	11.5	159	150
Shefa	41.1	571	430
Tafea	13.1	183	239
Age			
15-19	18.2	253	265
15-17	12.5	174	182
18-19	5.7	79	83
20-24	14.3	199	192
25-29	13.4	187	187
30-34	14.3	198	192
35-39	15.1	209	208
40-44	13.2	184	189
45-49	11.4	159	156
Education			
None	4.2	58	67
Primary or lower	32.1	447	460
Junior secondary	36.7	510	515
Senior secondary	16.7	232	219
Post Secondary or tertiary	10.2	142	127
Don't know/missing	0.1	1	1
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	61.3	852	849
Widowed	0.1	1	1
Divorced	0.2	3	2
Separated	0.5	7	6
Never married/in union	37.8	525	530
Don't know/missing	0.1	1	1
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	59.5	826	827
Has no living children	40.5	563	562
Health insurance			
Has coverage	0.3	5	5
Has no coverage	99.5	1,382	1,381
Don't know/missing	0.2	3	3
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A			
Has functional difficulty	2.1	26	24
Has no functional difficulty	97.9	1,190	1,183
Men's Religion			
Anglican	10.4	144	204
Presbyterian	29.8	414	365
Catholic	11.3	157	150
Seventh-Day Adventist	14.5	202	208
Other	33.9	471	461
Don't know/missing	0.1	1	1
Wealth index quintile			
Lowest	17.8	248	299
Second	17.7	246	265
Middle	19.2	266	254
Fourth	21.7	301	275
Highest	23.6	327	296

^A This background characteristic is suppressed in tables due to fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

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

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	2,043	2,043
Sex			
Male	52.0	1,063	1,057
Female	48.0	980	986
Area			
Urban	18.8	384	428
Rural	81.2	1,659	1,615
Province			
Torba	2.6	53	125
Sanma	20.0	408	446
Penama	14.5	297	305
Malampa	11.5	234	192
Shefa	31.8	649	511
Tafea	19.7	402	464
Age in months			
0-5	10.0	204	205
6-11	8.2	168	174
12-23	19.0	388	387
24-35	19.2	392	387
36-47	21.8	444	447
48-59	21.9	447	443
Mother's education^A			
None	4.4	89	96
Primary or lower	35.2	719	730
Junior secondary	38.6	788	777
Senior secondary	15.3	312	316
Post Secondary or tertiary	6.3	129	119
Missing/ DK	0.3	6	5
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	91.6	1,872	1,870
Other primary caretaker	8.4	171	173
Health insurance			
Has coverage	0.2	4	3
Has no coverage	99.8	2,039	2,040
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^{B,C}			
Has functional difficulty	7.7	99	101
Has no functional difficulty	92.3	1,185	1,177
Mother's functional difficulties^D			
Has functional difficulty	1.6	32	31
Has no functional difficulty	91.4	1,867	1,870
No information	7.1	144	142
Religion of household head			
Anglican	10.9	223	287
Presbyterian	24.8	506	455
Catholic	11.5	235	226
Seventh-Day Adventist	11.5	316	325
Other	37.4	763	750
Wealth index quintile			
Lowest	23.2	473	528
Second	21.8	445	448
Middle	20.3	415	385
Fourth	20.2	412	404
Highest	14.6	297	278

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

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

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

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

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

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

	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	4,959	2,466	2,466
Sex				
Male	50.0	2,481	1,226	1,227
Female	50.0	2,479	1,240	1,239
Area				
Urban	20.3	1,008	527	583
Rural	79.7	3,951	1,939	1,883
Province				
Torba	2.8	139	72	183
Sanma	19.2	953	470	537
Penama	15.1	747	345	357
Malampa	14.0	697	362	295
Shefa	32.3	1,600	841	666
Tafea	16.6	825	376	428
Age				
5-9	46.0	2,283	1,175	1,174
10-14	38.2	1,893	906	909
15-17	15.8	783	385	383
Mother's education^B				
None	6.3	314	152	167
Primary or lower	45.3	2,247	1,099	1,106
Junior secondary	30.9	1,533	766	762
Senior secondary	10.0	494	249	244
Post secondary or tertiary	6.7	334	173	163
Don't know/missing	0.3	14	8	7
Emancipated ^C	0.5	23	19	17
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire				
Mother	80.7	4,002	1,942	1,942
Other primary caretaker	18.8	934	505	507
Emancipated ^C	0.5	23	19	17
Health insurance				
Has coverage	0.8	40	20	18
Has no coverage	99.1	4,916	2,444	2,446
Don't know/missing	0.1	4	2	2
Child's functional difficulties^D				
Has functional difficulty	10.6	527	266	255
Has no functional difficulty	89.4	4,432	2,200	2,211
Mother's functional difficulties^E				
Has functional difficulty	2.0	98	44	43
Has no functional difficulty	75.5	3,743	1,765	1,763
No information	22.5	1,118	657	660
Religion of household head				
Anglican	11.1	552	257	350
Presbyterian	25.5	1,266	649	574
Catholic	13.2	654	308	299
Seventh-Day Adventist	14.3	707	358	357
Other	35.9	1,781	894	886
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	20.8	1,033	493	561
Second	21.1	1,048	515	514
Middle	21.0	1,040	519	489
Fourth	19.4	960	480	464
Highest	17.7	879	459	438

^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 the respondent: Mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere). The category of "Emancipated" applies to children age 15-17 years as described in note C. This category is not presented in individual tables.

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

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

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

4.6 LITERACY

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

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

Note that those who have ever attended junior secondary or senior 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

WISS, 2020

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy							Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women
	None, primary or lower		Junior Secondary	Secondary or higher [A]	Post Secondary or		Don't know/missing			
					tertiary					
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Literate	Literate	Literate	Illiterate			
Total	16.2	19.7	38.5	17.8	7.8	0.7	3.4	100.0	80.3	3,412
Area										
Urban	11.9	7.8	35.0	27.4	18.0	0.5	0.9	100.0	92.2	868
Rural	17.7	23.8	39.6	14.6	4.3	0.7	4.2	100.0	76.2	2,544
Province										
Torba	28.6	25.6	38.9	5.9	0.9	2.2	6.2	100.0	74.4	89
Sanma	10.5	27.3	39.4	18.9	4.0	0.3	3.8	100.0	72.7	670
Penama	17.5	31.9	37.0	11.6	1.9	0.0	3.5	100.0	68.1	384
Malampa	31.7	9.7	44.4	11.6	2.6	0.3	1.7	100.0	90.3	416
Shefa	15.7	11.3	35.8	22.4	14.8	1.3	1.6	100.0	88.7	1,374
Tafea	9.1	30.9	40.7	15.8	3.4	0.0	8.9	100.0	69.1	478
Age										
15-24 ¹	6.3	12.6	48.8	23.6	8.6	0.6	2.7	100.0	87.4	1,041
15-19	5.6	12.8	55.7	22.8	3.1	0.4	3.5	100.0	87.2	572
15-17	5.8	12.5	66.1	14.9	0.7	0.1	4.1	100.0	87.5	357
18-19	5.3	13.1	38.2	36.1	7.2	0.8	2.5	100.0	86.9	214
20-24	7.2	12.5	40.5	24.5	15.3	0.9	1.7	100.0	87.5	469
25-34	12.9	18.1	40.8	20.0	8.1	0.5	2.7	100.0	81.9	1,115
35-49	27.4	27.0	27.8	11.1	6.7	0.9	4.6	100.0	73.0	1,256
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	20.1	36.1	25.1	16.9	1.8	0.0	9.6	100.0	63.9	67
Has no functional difficulty	17.4	20.2	35.5	18.2	8.7	0.8	3.2	100.0	79.8	2,988
Wealth index quintile										
Lowest	16.7	42.9	35.4	4.9	0.1	0.5	10.3	100.0	57.1	590
Second	20.9	28.4	38.7	9.9	2.0	0.2	4.2	100.0	71.6	648
Middle	20.6	18.4	43.7	14.5	2.8	0.2	2.3	100.0	81.6	661
Fourth	16.0	11.2	42.6	22.7	7.5	1.7	1.4	100.0	88.8	720
Highest	8.7	4.2	32.4	32.3	22.5	0.7	0.3	100.0	95.8	792

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

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

Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men)

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

2020

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy						Total	Total percent age literate ¹	Number of men
	None, primary or lower		Junior Secondary	Secondary or higher ^[A]	Post Secondary or tertiary	Don't know/missing			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Literate	Literate	Illiterate			
Total	16.6	19.8	36.7	16.7	10.2	0.1	100.0	80.2	1,389
Area									
Urban	11.1	8.5	34.8	26.8	18.8	0.0	100.0	91.5	371
Rural	18.6	23.9	37.4	13.0	7.0	0.1	100.0	76.0	1,018
Province									
Torba	48.8	0.6	35.8	10.1	4.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	37
Sanma	10.6	31.8	37.9	15.3	4.0	0.4	100.0	67.8	285
Penama	19.5	34.7	36.9	5.4	3.5	0.0	100.0	65.3	154
Malampa	26.5	16.8	41.3	13.4	2.0	0.0	100.0	83.2	159
Shefa	11.1	12.9	35.1	22.8	18.2	0.0	100.0	87.1	571
Tafea	25.4	16.3	35.8	13.7	8.6	0.0	100.0	83.7	183
Age									
15-24 ¹	7.6	15.5	53.2	18.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	84.5	452
15-19	6.6	15.8	62.5	12.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	84.2	253
15-17	6.1	15.4	67.2	9.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	84.6	174
18-19	7.6	16.5	52.3	19.7	3.9	0.0	100.0	83.5	79
20-24	9.0	15.2	41.4	24.5	9.9	0.0	100.0	84.8	199
25-34	11.9	16.5	36.5	20.2	14.5	0.3	100.0	83.2	385
35-49	27.1	25.5	23.3	13.2	10.9	0.0	100.0	74.5	552
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	25.9	37.3	32.6	3.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	62.7	248
Second	21.8	27.7	41.2	7.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	72.3	246
Middle	16.9	21.5	43.4	13.4	4.4	0.4	100.0	78.1	266
Fourth	13.4	12.7	39.5	22.6	11.8	0.0	100.0	87.3	301
Highest	8.2	5.6	28.4	31.0	26.6	0.0	100.0	94.4	327

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.

4.7 MIGRATORY STATUS

The Background module of the Vanuatu MICS 2023 asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women and Men how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in a city, town or rural area and the name of the province 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 (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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Years since most recent migration						Most recent migration was from:							Most recent migration was from:							Number of women who ever migrated	
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Missing	Total	Number of women	City	Town	Rural area	Missing	Total	Torba	Sanma	Penama	Malampa	Shefa	Tafea	Outside Vanuatu		Total
Total	29.5	6.5	12.8	16.0	35.2	0.0	100.0	3,412	0.7	19.6	79.3	0.5	100.0	3.4	19.6	7.8	16.9	37.1	14.9	0.2	100.0	2,406
Area																						
Urban	20.2	5.1	19.2	19.7	35.9	0.0	100.0	868	1.6	39.8	57.6	0.9	100.0	1.0	22.0	5.1	8.3	61.2	2.1	0.5	100.0	693
Rural	32.6	7.0	10.7	14.8	34.9	0.0	100.0	2,544	0.3	11.5	88.0	0.3	100.0	4.3	18.7	8.9	20.4	27.4	20.1	0.2	100.0	1,714
Province																						
Torba	28.3	35.4	3.7	4.2	28.4	0.0	100.0	89	0.0	4.4	95.6	0.0	100.0	93.3	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	64
Sanma	26.7	13.9	11.9	20.8	26.8	0.0	100.0	670	1.0	23.4	75.2	0.4	100.0	1.6	83.2	6.0	4.9	3.3	0.8	0.2	100.0	491
Penama	54.4	1.5	9.6	12.2	22.3	0.0	100.0	384	0.0	18.4	81.6	0.0	100.0	2.8	7.7	70.2	5.9	11.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	175
Malampa	18.3	0.9	9.8	12.3	58.5	0.3	100.0	416	0.4	2.9	96.0	0.7	100.0	0.3	1.4	1.4	91.4	3.2	1.8	0.4	100.0	340
Shefa	26.1	5.3	15.7	16.7	36.3	0.0	100.0	1,374	0.8	27.8	70.8	0.6	100.0	0.8	3.9	2.8	6.1	80.3	5.9	0.4	100.0	1,016
Tafea	33.1	2.9	13.0	15.9	35.1	0.0	100.0	478	0.3	9.3	90.2	0.3	100.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	9.3	89.6	0.0	100.0	320
Age																						
15-19	48.4	7.5	13.7	8.9	21.6	0.0	100.0	572	0.8	21.7	76.3	1.2	100.0	4.2	19.3	4.8	15.7	46.9	9.2	0.0	100.0	295
15-17	51.7	6.9	9.0	8.5	23.9	0.0	100.0	357	0.0	21.0	77.0	2.0	100.0	4.4	16.7	3.5	19.1	49.1	7.2	0.0	100.0	172
18-19	42.7	8.5	21.6	9.6	17.6	0.0	100.0	214	1.9	22.8	75.3	0.0	100.0	3.8	22.9	6.5	11.1	43.9	11.9	0.0	100.0	123
20-24	34.2	6.8	25.0	14.6	19.1	0.3	100.0	469	0.4	21.9	76.6	1.1	100.0	4.0	21.6	8.8	11.9	38.6	15.0	0.2	100.0	309
25-29	28.4	6.6	14.3	28.3	22.3	0.0	100.0	573	0.2	20.6	79.2	0.0	100.0	2.3	23.4	9.5	14.1	35.2	15.5	0.0	100.0	410
30-34	22.5	7.0	12.9	22.2	35.4	0.0	100.0	542	1.2	18.3	80.5	0.0	100.0	4.1	18.4	6.5	21.6	35.4	13.3	0.6	100.0	420
35-39	21.1	4.7	8.5	13.0	52.7	0.0	100.0	539	0.8	17.6	81.1	0.5	100.0	2.5	17.5	8.0	16.9	34.2	20.3	0.5	100.0	425
40-44	24.4	7.2	6.9	11.9	49.7	0.0	100.0	437	0.7	17.9	81.0	0.4	100.0	2.9	17.6	9.4	18.2	37.0	14.9	0.0	100.0	330
45-49	22.7	5.0	5.0	8.0	59.3	0.0	100.0	280	0.2	20.9	78.6	0.3	100.0	4.6	19.7	6.7	19.9	34.4	14.5	0.2	100.0	217
Education																						
None, primary or lower	30.6	7.0	8.1	13.9	40.3	0.1	100.0	1,227	0.3	11.4	88.0	0.3	100.0	5.1	19.8	9.9	18.5	27.2	19.1	0.4	100.0	851
Junior secondary	28.7	6.5	13.7	17.3	33.8	0.0	100.0	1,312	0.2	18.7	80.7	0.4	100.0	3.3	20.7	7.6	20.0	34.1	14.4	0.0	100.0	936
Senior secondary	32.2	5.3	16.7	17.2	28.6	0.0	100.0	608	1.4	30.7	67.1	0.9	100.0	1.3	20.8	4.9	10.7	49.8	12.5	0.1	100.0	412
Post secondary or tertiary	21.9	6.6	21.5	16.8	33.3	0.0	100.0	265	2.4	36.1	61.0	0.6	100.0	1.0	11.6	6.1	8.7	66.5	5.4	0.8	100.0	207

Continued

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Years since most recent migration						Total	Number of women	Most recent migration was from:					Most recent migration was from:										Number of women who ever migrated
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Missing			City	Town	Rural area	Missing	Total	Torba	Sanma	Penama	Malampa	Shefa	Tafea	Outside Vanuatu	Total			
Total	29.5	6.5	12.8	16.0	35.2	0.0	100.0	3,412	0.7	19.6	79.3	0.5	100.0	3.4	19.6	7.8	16.9	37.1	14.9	0.2	100.0	2,406		
Marital status																								
Ever married/in union	22.6	6.2	13.2	18.4	39.5	0.0	100.0	2492	0.5	18.6	80.7	0.2	100.0	3.1	20.0	8.4	17.1	34.1	17.0	0.3	100.0	1,928		
Never married/in union	48.0	7.2	11.8	9.4	23.5	0.1	100.0	918	1.2	24.0	73.3	1.5	100.0	4.4	18.3	5.2	16.0	49.5	6.6	0.0	100.0	478		
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																								
Has functional difficulty	20.9	4.7	10.5	8.1	55.7	0.0	100.0	67	2.2	8.4	89.4	0.0	100.0	2.8	23.4	6.4	4.5	44.8	18.1	0.0	100.0	53		
Has no functional difficulty	27.0	6.5	13.3	17.1	36.1	0.0	100.0	2,988	0.7	19.8	79.2	0.3	100.0	3.3	19.8	8.2	17.0	36.0	15.5	0.3	100.0	2,181		
Wealth index quintile																								
Lowest	35.7	4.5	9.0	14.1	36.5	0.2	100.0	590	0.3	5.2	94.5	0.0	100.0	8.3	18.1	14.9	18.2	8.8	31.3	0.3	100.0	379		
Second	33.4	7.6	11.4	14.2	33.3	0.0	100.0	648	0.0	8.4	91.4	0.2	100.0	4.1	20.9	10.3	28.1	14.7	21.9	0.0	100.0	431		
Middle	27.9	7.6	10.6	16.3	37.5	0.0	100.0	661	0.0	13.6	85.9	0.5	100.0	3.0	25.6	8.4	21.7	27.4	13.9	0.0	100.0	477		
Fourth	26.9	7.0	15.1	18.6	32.4	0.0	100.0	720	0.6	26.0	73.2	0.2	100.0	2.0	20.7	6.0	13.3	49.3	8.7	0.0	100.0	526		
Highest	25.2	5.6	16.6	16.3	36.3	0.0	100.0	792	1.9	36.3	60.7	1.1	100.0	1.2	13.9	2.5	7.4	68.4	5.8	0.8	100.0	593		

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status (men)

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

	Years since most recent migration						Most recent migration was from:						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	Total	Number of men	City	Town	Rural area	Missing	Total	Torba	Sanma	Penama	Malampa	Shefa	Tafea	Outside Vanuatu	Total			
Total	48.9	1.8	5.8	7.4	36.1	100.0	1,389	1.5	10.8	87.5	0.2	100.0	1.1	11.7	8.1	24.0	47.0	7.8	0.3	100.0	710		
Area																							
Urban	21.8	1.7	11.4	9.9	55.3	100.0	371	2.9	11.2	85.5	0.4	100.0	1.4	15.8	4.7	12.9	60.5	4.4	0.4	100.0	290		
Rural	58.7	1.8	3.8	6.5	29.2	100.0	1,018	0.5	10.6	88.9	0.0	100.0	0.9	8.9	10.4	31.7	37.6	10.3	0.2	100.0	420		
Province																							
Torba	93.1	2.4	0.0	0.6	3.8	100.0	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3		
Sanma	66.1	3.6	3.6	9.1	17.6	100.0	285	4.3	29.7	66.0	0.0	100.0	3.8	64.9	16.1	5.3	8.7	0.0	1.2	100.0	97		
Penama	76.8	0.0	2.3	4.7	16.2	100.0	154	(0.0)	(13.2)	(86.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(7.4)	(79.3)	(2.7)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	36		
Malampa	14.1	1.4	4.7	6.0	73.8	100.0	159	0.0	15.1	84.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	6.4	0.8	83.4	8.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	137		
Shefa	28.1	1.9	10.0	10.3	49.7	100.0	571	1.3	5.5	92.8	0.3	100.0	0.7	2.2	2.8	12.3	75.4	6.6	0.0	100.0	410		
Tafea	84.5	0.4	1.3	0.8	13.0	100.0	183	(2.8)	(0.0)	(97.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(97.2)	(2.8)	100.0	28		
Age																							
15-19	53.8	1.7	3.4	5.7	35.4	100.0	253	0.5	8.0	91.5	0.0	100.0	1.2	10.4	7.3	31.3	39.2	10.6	0.0	100.0	117		
15-17	52.2	1.4	2.0	6.1	38.3	100.0	174	0.7	8.2	91.1	0.0	100.0	1.4	9.7	8.9	34.7	37.6	7.7	0.0	100.0	83		
18-19	57.3	2.4	6.3	4.8	29.2	100.0	79	(0.0)	(7.5)	(92.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(.7)	(12.2)	(3.5)	(22.8)	(43.1)	(17.8)	(0.0)	100.0	34		
20-24	48.0	2.2	9.2	6.4	34.1	100.0	199	1.8	4.5	93.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	10.7	6.7	20.3	54.6	7.1	0.6	100.0	103		
25-29	54.2	1.6	4.1	8.5	31.5	100.0	187	1.4	9.0	89.6	0.0	100.0	0.9	10.1	7.6	17.0	52.4	11.2	0.7	100.0	85		
30-34	46.8	1.6	10.4	8.8	32.5	100.0	198	1.9	11.6	86.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	10.4	6.0	19.6	57.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	105		
35-39	46.8	2.6	7.8	8.6	34.2	100.0	209	1.8	14.8	83.4	0.0	100.0	1.6	11.7	10.5	31.3	41.0	3.2	0.7	100.0	111		
40-44	48.6	1.7	2.8	8.6	38.2	100.0	184	1.5	11.9	85.3	1.3	100.0	1.4	19.1	13.5	19.8	35.9	10.4	0.0	100.0	95		
45-49	41.2	0.8	2.7	5.4	49.9	100.0	159	1.5	16.4	82.2	0.0	100.0	2.7	10.1	4.8	26.2	49.2	6.9	0.0	100.0	93		
Education																							
None, primary or lower	59.7	2.3	3.0	6.4	28.7	100.0	505	0.7	8.7	90.0	0.6	100.0	1.8	13.0	13.3	33.1	32.1	6.8	0.0	100.0	204		
Junior secondary	51.7	1.4	5.4	5.2	36.3	100.0	510	0.5	10.3	89.2	0.0	100.0	1.1	12.1	7.3	27.4	42.9	9.1	0.0	100.0	246		
Senior secondary	36.4	2.0	6.1	10.0	45.5	100.0	232	1.7	15.7	82.6	0.0	100.0	0.9	13.9	4.2	16.9	60.2	3.5	0.4	100.0	148		
Post secondary or tertiary	20.3	1.0	17.0	14.9	46.9	100.0	142	4.8	9.5	85.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	5.7	5.3	9.6	65.3	12.9	1.2	100.0	113		

Continued

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status (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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Years since most recent migration					Total	Most recent migration was from:					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	City	Town	Rural area	Missing	Total	Torba	Sanma	Penama	Malampa	Shefa	Tafea	Outside Vanuatu	Total		
Total	48.9	1.8	5.8	7.4	36.1	100.0	1,389	1.5	10.8	87.5	0.2	100.0	1.1	11.7	8.1	24.0	47.0	7.8	0.3	100.0	710	
Marital status																						
Ever married/in union	49.6	2.1	5.7	8.3	34.3	100.0	864	1.7	12.1	85.9	0.3	100.0	0.9	12.7	8.7	24.1	46.3	7.1	0.3	100.0	435	
Never married/in union	47.6	1.3	6.0	6.0	39.1	100.0	525	1.1	8.8	90.1	0.0	100.0	1.5	10.2	7.1	23.9	48.0	9.0	0.2	100.0	275	
Wealth index quintile																						
Lowest	76.1	1.3	1.9	2.5	18.3	100.0	248	0.0	6.9	93.1	0.0	100.0	2.4	6.5	14.9	39.3	20.1	16.8	0.0	100.0	59	
Second	59.0	1.3	4.8	5.8	29.1	100.0	246	0.0	13.4	86.6	0.0	100.0	0.6	18.4	19.2	41.0	16.6	4.3	0.0	100.0	101	
Middle	55.4	1.4	2.7	5.3	35.2	100.0	266	0.0	10.6	89.4	0.0	100.0	1.1	14.2	9.9	32.9	30.6	11.3	0.0	100.0	119	
Fourth	36.0	1.8	6.5	11.9	43.7	100.0	301	1.3	12.3	86.3	0.0	100.0	0.9	10.6	5.8	18.7	57.2	6.9	0.0	100.0	193	
Highest	27.1	2.8	11.5	10.0	48.7	100.0	327	3.3	9.6	86.6	0.5	100.0	1.2	10.0	2.6	13.0	66.3	6.2	0.8	100.0	239	

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

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

4.8 ADULT FUNCTIONING

The Adult Functioning module is based on the “short set” of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) – a UN City Group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission. These questions reflect six domains for measuring disability: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care and communication. This module is recommended for disaggregation of SDG indicators for adults.⁴¹

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.⁴²

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.⁴³

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).

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

42 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.

43 “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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:							Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of women age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering							
Total	7.1	2.3	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.2	3,055	4.3	216	6.1	69	
Area															
Urban	8.1	2.5	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.3	2.9	771	7.6	62	(*)	19	
Rural	6.7	2.2	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.9	2,283	3.0	154	(8.4)	50	
Province															
Torba	3.7	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	80	(*)	3	(*)	0	
Sanma	5.8	2.3	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	2.6	610	(9.7)	35	(*)	14	
Penama	6.1	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	353	(*)	21	(*)	5	
Malampa	6.9	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	379	(*)	26	(*)	8	
Shefa	9.1	2.4	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	2.5	1,219	5.4	112	(*)	29	
Tafea	4.6	3.0	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.8	1.3	2.7	414	(*)	19	(*)	12	
Age															
18-19	4.1	3.4	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.9	214	(*)	9	(*)	7	
20-24	3.0	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.2	469	(*)	14	(*)	12	
25-29	5.3	3.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	573	(3.9)	30	(*)	19	
30-34	4.0	2.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.9	542	(*)	22	(*)	12	
35-39	5.2	0.9	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.9	539	(4.2)	28	(*)	5	
40-44	10.8	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.6	0.0	1.0	0.8	4.0	437	(7.5)	47	(*)	4	
45-49	23.3	3.3	2.1	0.3	2.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	4.1	280	1.7	65	(*)	9	
Education															
None, primary or lower	6.9	2.1	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	3.2	1,161	4.3	80	(*)	24	
Junior secondary	5.5	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.6	1,076	0.0	59	(*)	22	
Senior secondary	6.6	2.4	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	555	(13.1)	37	(*)	13	
Post secondary or tertiary	15.6	3.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	262	(2.9)	41	(*)	10	
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	3.1	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.6	534	(*)	16	(*)	7	
Second	5.3	2.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	2.2	583	(3.6)	31	(*)	12	
Middle	6.5	2.5	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	2.7	595	(5.9)	39	(*)	15	
Fourth	7.4	1.8	0.7	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	2.8	641	(7.7)	47	(*)	11	
Richest	11.8	3.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	702	2.8	83	(*)	23	

^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 6 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

() 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of men who:		Percentage of men age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of men age 18-49 years	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	3.6	1.8	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.1	1,215	(7.2)	44
Area												
Urban	5.7	3.7	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.5	327	(*)	19
Rural	2.8	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.3	888	(*)	25
Province												
Torba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32	-	
Sanma	4.2	2.9	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	252	(*)	11
Penama	4.3	2.1	6.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	9.8	132	(*)	6
Malampa	4.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	133	(*)	5
Shefa	3.8	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.6	511	(*)	20
Tafea	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	156	(*)	2
Age												
18-19	2.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	79	(*)	2
20-24	3.7	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	2.7	199	(*)	7
25-29	1.6	2.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.3	187	(*)	3
30-34	2.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	198	(*)	5
35-39	2.2	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	209	(*)	5
40-44	3.2	1.5	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	184	(*)	6
45-49	10.2	3.9	3.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	159	(*)	16
Education^B												
None, primary or lower	3.4	0.8	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.3	467	(*)	16
Junior secondary	2.5	2.2	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	2.6	393	(*)	10
Senior secondary	3.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	215	(*)	8
Post secondary or tertiary	7.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	139	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	2.7	0.9	3.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	222	(*)	6
Second	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.0	213	(*)	3
Middle	3.5	1.5	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.6	2.6	226	(*)	8
Fourth	3.9	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	268	(*)	11
Richest	5.6	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	287	(*)	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 6 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of men with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

^B The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Note: The results for the percentage of men with difficulties hearing when using a hearing aid has been suppressed from the table due to the small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

4.9 MASS MEDIA AND ICT

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

In Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone⁴⁴ 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.

44 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	13.2	17.3	20.6	4.3	32.9	3,412
Area						
Urban	20.8	25.7	41.6	7.6	55.7	868
Rural	10.6	14.4	13.4	3.1	25.1	2,544
Province						
Torba	5.0	3.1	1.2	0.3	7.7	89
Sanma	6.5	11.3	11.3	3.0	17.9	670
Penama	9.2	11.7	2.6	0.9	16.5	384
Malampa	5.5	7.3	3.2	1.4	10.5	416
Shefa	21.4	27.8	38.3	7.7	55.7	1,374
Tafea	10.6	11.2	15.6	2.2	25.8	478
Age						
15-19	12.4	17.8	24.0	4.4	34.9	572
15-17	10.5	16.9	21.8	3.8	32.7	357
18-19	15.4	19.3	27.5	5.4	38.7	214
20-24	14.9	17.7	25.2	4.6	36.1	469
25-29	11.2	15.1	17.0	3.5	28.8	573
30-34	12.2	14.4	19.7	2.3	31.9	542
35-39	13.6	19.6	17.9	5.2	32.8	539
40-44	16.3	19.1	21.0	5.3	35.3	437
45-49	12.2	18.4	19.2	5.2	30.1	280
Education						
None, primary or lower	6.8	11.6	9.6	2.0	18.9	1,227
Junior secondary	10.9	17.6	19.8	3.9	32.1	1,312
Senior secondary	21.7	24.0	32.0	6.5	48.1	608
Post secondary or tertiary	35.0	26.7	49.0	11.3	67.0	265
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	12.3	15.3	10.6	1.7	26.0	67
Has no functional difficulty	13.5	17.4	20.6	4.4	33.1	2,988
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	4.0	3.7	1.9	0.3	6.9	590
Second	5.7	6.6	3.7	0.8	11.3	648
Middle	11.1	18.3	9.9	3.2	25.5	661
Fourth	16.7	26.2	26.0	5.8	45.8	720
Highest	24.8	27.3	52.3	9.5	64.3	792
¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media						

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	10.4	20.0	19.1	4.2	31.6	1,389
Area						
Urban	18.5	37.0	47.7	10.6	62.1	371
Rural	7.4	13.8	8.8	1.9	20.6	1,018
Province						
Torba	3.0	1.1	3.0	0.0	4.1	37
Sanma	4.1	15.5	13.5	1.4	21.5	285
Penama	0.6	1.9	1.7	0.6	3.0	154
Malampa	4.1	11.3	1.3	0.0	15.4	159
Shefa	20.0	33.2	36.8	9.2	54.8	571
Tafea	5.4	12.6	6.3	0.4	18.8	183
Age						
15-19	6.3	15.0	23.1	3.1	29.9	253
15-17	5.6	11.8	18.5	2.2	23.6	174
18-19	7.9	22.1	33.2	5.3	43.7	79
20-24	8.5	22.8	21.8	2.6	33.9	199
25-29	12.0	16.9	18.7	2.7	31.6	187
30-34	13.2	20.8	20.8	5.6	34.7	198
35-39	9.4	20.7	16.9	5.2	29.0	209
40-44	10.4	21.8	12.8	3.4	28.5	184
45-49	15.2	24.2	18.3	7.6	34.9	159
Education ^A						
None, primary or lower	4.5	13.2	7.3	1.5	17.4	505
Junior secondary	8.8	19.3	17.6	2.7	31.1	510
Senior secondary	16.6	25.6	32.7	6.8	45.6	232
Post secondary or tertiary	27.2	37.7	44.7	15.1	61.8	142
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	248
Second	3.0	8.8	3.3	0.5	12.7	246
Middle	5.2	15.2	2.7	0.0	19.8	266
Fourth	17.7	28.1	24.6	5.5	43.5	301
Highest	21.2	38.5	53.9	12.4	66.8	327

¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

INCS, 2020

	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
	Telephone							
	Radio ¹	Television ²	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any ³	Computer ⁴		
Total	21.2	19.2	0.9	83.3	83.4	18.4	59.6	4,327
Area								
Urban	26.2	47.6	1.1	93.8	93.8	34.1	77.9	966
Rural	19.8	11.0	0.8	80.3	80.4	13.9	54.4	3,361
Province								
Torba	6.1	1.7	0.0	57.2	57.2	2.5	31.8	134
Sanma	21.7	12.5	1.3	83.8	84.1	12.7	55.5	846
Penama	14.3	1.6	0.1	78.7	78.7	7.6	36.8	542
Malampa	15.9	6.5	0.4	78.4	78.4	13.2	62.8	653
Shefa	30.3	41.0	1.4	93.1	93.1	31.7	75.4	1,502
Tafea	14.0	8.3	0.4	74.4	74.4	12.7	50.2	649
Education of household head^A								
None, primary or lower	19.5	10.7	0.5	75.2	75.3	8.9	50.4	2,433
Junior secondary	22.3	20.9	0.8	91.0	91.2	20.1	64.8	1,067
Senior secondary	22.3	34.3	1.4	96.9	96.9	38.4	75.2	417
Post secondary or tertiary	26.9	50.1	2.7	97.6	97.6	51.9	86.1	381
Religion of household head								
Anglican	12.4	12.2	0.3	75.6	75.6	14.4	40.4	443
Presbyterian	26.0	20.4	1.0	84.8	85.1	19.8	66.3	1,187
Catholic	16.1	22.6	0.4	81.0	81.0	16.5	63.3	522
Seventh Day Adventist	19.3	19.2	1.0	88.4	88.4	22.5	61.8	629
Other	22.6	19.0	1.1	83.1	83.1	17.5	57.9	1,546
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	6.6	0.0	0.0	58.9	58.9	1.8	32.5	951
Second	14.2	0.4	0.4	78.4	78.4	4.3	48.0	894
Middle	26.0	2.4	0.6	89.7	89.9	11.8	60.6	861
Fourth	28.4	28.7	1.3	95.8	95.9	27.5	76.3	835
Highest	34.0	72.1	2.4	98.2	98.4	52.3	86.9	785

¹ MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio² MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television³ MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone⁴ MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer⁵ MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet^A The category of "Don't know/missing" in the background characteristic of "Education of Household Head" has been suppressed from the table due to a 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	
Total	26.3	18.6	13.9	69.6	75.3	63.4	54.4	50.8	41.1	3,412
Area										
Urban	44.0	34.4	28.2	86.9	91.5	82.0	81.5	79.4	69.8	868
Rural	20.3	13.2	9.0	63.7	69.8	57.1	45.2	41.0	31.3	2,544
Province										
Torba	13.6	5.3	2.7	41.3	48.2	33.9	23.6	22.7	15.3	89
Sanma	15.8	12.2	6.2	69.3	68.6	50.2	43.8	41.8	29.5	670
Penama	8.8	4.5	3.7	47.2	60.9	42.6	32.8	29.5	18.9	384
Malampa	11.3	7.2	3.2	72.4	72.7	54.9	36.5	29.2	14.0	416
Shefa	42.4	30.5	24.9	83.2	90.4	83.9	75.9	72.9	65.7	1,374
Tafea	24.4	16.9	12.2	51.9	60.2	52.8	46.5	40.7	33.1	478
Age										
15-19	31.3	24.7	15.9	55.2	67.9	57.1	59.3	55.6	43.1	572
15-17	29.1	24.7	14.3	47.6	60.9	48.0	55.5	52.2	37.3	357
18-19	35.1	24.6	18.6	67.8	79.6	72.4	65.7	61.2	52.8	214
20-24	36.0	28.4	21.3	76.0	82.9	70.7	66.5	62.8	54.9	469
25-29	29.6	18.9	15.0	77.5	80.0	67.5	61.6	59.6	49.5	573
30-34	22.0	14.2	10.6	75.7	78.4	67.5	54.9	49.8	39.8	542
35-39	22.2	14.5	11.1	72.1	75.3	64.0	50.2	46.1	36.0	539
40-44	20.2	13.9	11.2	65.4	70.8	56.9	42.4	38.7	31.2	437
45-49	19.1	12.7	10.5	62.6	69.3	57.1	35.8	32.4	25.1	280
Education										
None, primary or lower	8.3	3.8	1.8	53.8	60.0	45.7	29.2	25.6	17.0	1,227
Junior secondary	20.5	12.9	7.8	71.9	77.7	65.4	56.9	52.9	42.1	1,312
Senior secondary	52.2	39.9	30.7	86.3	92.1	82.4	84.3	80.7	69.6	608
Post secondary or tertiary	79.0	66.4	61.0	93.7	95.9	92.6	90.5	88.2	83.1	265
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	16.9	11.7	9.9	56.1	66.6	56.6	43.1	39.7	30.4	67
Has no functional difficulty	26.2	18.0	13.9	72.6	77.2	65.4	54.6	50.8	41.8	2,988
Wealth index quintile										
Lowest	5.8	2.6	1.1	36.2	44.9	29.7	18.5	15.1	7.6	590
Second	10.6	4.9	3.6	60.4	67.9	50.5	35.8	30.5	20.4	648
Middle	14.5	7.7	4.8	70.1	73.7	62.3	47.4	42.8	31.7	661
Fourth	34.3	22.9	14.8	82.6	87.0	75.9	70.9	67.1	54.4	720
Highest	57.2	46.9	38.4	90.0	94.8	88.6	87.3	85.6	78.9	792
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)										

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	
Total	27.1	18.2	13.3	79.8	76.2	56.1	61.7	55.7	37.5	1,389
Area										
Urban	42.2	32.4	23.7	88.8	93.8	73.8	75.7	70.8	55.4	371
Rural	21.6	13.1	9.5	76.5	69.8	49.6	56.6	50.2	31.0	1,018
Province										
Torba	11.2	4.6	4.6	41.1	32.8	7.4	50.4	45.5	9.1	37
Sanma	18.6	12.0	9.6	80.6	49.4	41.7	62.4	48.3	36.2	285
Penama	11.6	4.2	1.9	72.0	61.1	35.4	39.2	36.8	20.4	154
Malampa	20.7	16.1	10.7	91.8	92.6	48.7	63.3	62.6	32.2	159
Shefa	40.4	28.3	20.5	90.1	91.8	76.5	70.3	65.0	51.1	571
Tafea	20.5	13.0	10.1	50.1	76.3	48.2	53.7	49.9	21.8	183
Age										
15-19	25.9	20.4	14.0	64.5	68.0	49.5	55.6	50.2	32.1	253
15-17	23.3	18.0	12.0	58.6	62.6	43.6	49.0	44.7	24.3	174
18-19	31.5	25.6	18.4	77.4	79.7	62.3	69.9	62.4	49.1	79
20-24	40.4	23.1	15.4	83.2	77.5	57.2	72.3	68.0	45.1	199
25-29	31.3	21.4	15.2	81.8	79.6	57.9	66.5	58.6	38.9	187
30-34	28.6	20.0	14.8	84.3	79.1	58.5	67.2	61.0	44.2	198
35-39	22.1	14.4	12.2	85.3	74.0	55.5	60.5	54.4	39.1	209
40-44	18.0	11.4	8.3	82.5	75.2	55.2	55.8	48.1	29.9	184
45-49	22.6	15.8	12.6	81.5	83.8	61.6	54.1	49.3	33.2	159
Education^A										
None, primary or lower	7.7	2.7	1.4	70.4	64.7	41.9	43.2	36.9	20.9	505
Junior secondary	22.8	14.1	9.4	78.7	76.8	55.6	59.4	54.7	33.9	510
Senior secondary	51.2	35.9	25.8	92.0	90.2	72.3	86.9	78.0	58.6	232
Post secondary or tertiary	72.4	59.9	49.0	97.0	92.1	82.1	95.3	90.1	75.2	142
Wealth index quintile										
Lowest	8.1	0.5	0.0	57.8	53.5	29.0	31.8	28.1	8.6	248
Second	11.4	4.4	1.8	69.7	66.0	38.0	54.5	47.2	21.9	246
Middle	15.2	10.2	6.6	81.9	77.1	55.7	57.1	50.2	31.7	266
Fourth	35.9	22.2	17.2	88.9	83.0	67.8	70.7	63.9	47.8	301
Highest	54.8	44.9	33.9	93.9	94.0	79.7	85.1	79.9	66.2	327

¹ MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

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

³ MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

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

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

^A The category of "Don't know/missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	13.8	13.2	11.6	8.0	8.2	6.9	6.9	13.3	2.9	16.8	3,412
Area											
Urban	29.7	30.2	26.4	19.5	16.2	12.1	15.3	28.8	4.4	33.2	868
Rural	8.3	7.4	6.5	4.1	5.5	5.1	4.0	8.0	2.3	11.1	2,544
Province											
Torba	4.1	4.1	2.4	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.5	4.1	1.5	4.5	89
Sanma	9.2	8.9	8.4	5.9	5.5	5.1	4.5	9.1	3.1	10.9	670
Penama	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.5	2.9	0.0	3.5	384
Malampa	3.2	1.8	2.4	0.6	2.6	4.1	0.9	2.4	1.7	4.7	416
Shefa	23.2	23.1	20.1	14.4	13.0	10.4	12.1	22.3	4.1	28.2	1,374
Tafea	13.3	11.2	9.3	5.4	9.2	6.8	5.7	13.0	2.7	15.7	478
Age											
15-24 ¹	19.4	18.5	13.5	9.2	9.4	8.5	10.2	17.9	3.7	23.3	1,041
15-19	16.8	16.5	8.6	7.6	8.7	6.7	7.8	15.0	3.1	22.0	572
15-17	15.4	14.7	6.9	6.7	8.3	6.6	6.4	14.1	1.8	21.1	357
18-19	19.2	19.7	11.4	9.1	9.4	6.8	10.2	16.4	5.3	23.5	214
20-24	22.6	21.0	19.5	11.2	10.4	10.8	13.1	21.6	4.4	25.0	469
25-29	14.0	13.8	12.8	8.5	8.5	7.2	6.9	14.5	3.2	16.7	573
30-34	10.5	10.1	10.1	6.8	7.4	6.3	4.8	10.6	2.2	13.4	542
35-39	10.5	9.7	10.3	7.7	7.3	6.2	5.4	11.1	1.7	13.4	539
40-44	10.1	9.3	9.5	7.7	8.3	5.6	4.2	10.4	3.1	12.6	437
45-49	10.5	11.0	10.3	6.4	6.1	4.3	5.6	8.0	2.1	12.0	280
Education											
None, primary or lower	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.4	1,227
Junior secondary	6.6	5.9	4.3	3.0	3.4	3.4	2.4	6.1	1.0	9.9	1,312
Senior secondary	32.3	31.7	26.3	17.0	18.3	15.5	14.2	31.1	5.9	38.4	608
Post secondary or tertiary	62.5	61.8	60.2	45.0	40.0	32.2	41.8	62.5	16.9	64.9	265
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	8.1	8.1	6.3	4.5	1.8	3.5	1.8	8.1	0.0	8.1	67
Has no functional difficulty	13.7	13.2	12.2	8.3	8.3	7.0	7.1	13.3	3.1	16.4	2,988
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.5	2.1	590
Second	2.9	2.0	2.3	0.9	1.9	2.8	1.3	2.2	0.4	3.8	648
Middle	4.3	3.6	3.1	2.2	3.7	2.3	1.6	4.5	1.2	6.1	661
Fourth	15.9	14.9	12.5	8.9	9.7	9.6	7.3	15.3	4.4	20.0	720
Highest	38.1	38.1	33.1	23.7	21.5	16.0	20.3	36.8	6.7	44.3	792

¹ MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1² MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	15.2	13.6	11.1	8.2	8.9	9.3	9.0	13.9	3.0	17.5	1,389
Area											
Urban	27.5	26.8	21.8	16.2	16.5	16.2	15.9	23.0	6.2	31.6	371
Rural	10.7	8.8	7.2	5.2	6.1	6.8	6.5	10.6	1.8	12.3	1,018
Province											
Torba	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	3.0	3.0	0.6	2.2	4.6	4.6	37
Sanma	10.5	9.4	6.9	5.5	4.7	7.4	3.9	7.0	0.5	11.7	285
Penama	3.1	3.0	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.9	3.1	1.1	4.2	154
Malampa	12.1	6.7	8.1	4.7	8.0	8.0	8.7	12.7	2.7	14.1	159
Shefa	22.9	21.5	16.9	12.5	13.6	13.7	14.0	22.0	5.1	27.0	571
Tafea	13.4	12.5	10.4	7.9	8.8	7.1	9.6	11.7	1.7	13.4	183
Age											
15-24 ¹	17.3	14.7	9.8	7.7	9.1	9.4	9.1	15.2	2.7	20.6	452
15-19	16.7	13.6	6.8	6.4	6.8	7.7	9.0	14.1	2.3	19.9	253
15-17	14.7	10.3	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.6	7.3	12.1	3.3	17.3	174
18-19	21.0	20.9	13.0	11.1	11.2	12.1	12.8	18.6	0.0	25.6	79
20-24	18.1	16.1	13.7	9.4	12.1	11.7	9.2	16.7	3.2	21.4	199
25-29	19.6	16.5	13.3	8.8	11.3	14.1	9.4	17.0	3.1	21.4	187
30-34	15.0	14.3	13.5	8.0	11.4	8.9	8.9	16.6	4.5	20.0	198
35-39	11.3	11.3	8.7	8.1	6.2	8.0	7.4	10.5	4.2	12.8	209
40-44	11.3	10.0	9.9	7.4	5.6	4.6	7.4	10.2	1.8	11.3	184
45-49	13.9	13.6	13.9	9.9	9.2	10.8	12.4	11.6	1.6	14.4	159
Education^A											
None, primary or lower	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.1	2.0	505
Junior secondary	10.0	7.7	5.7	3.3	4.9	5.3	4.9	9.3	1.7	13.2	510
Senior secondary	32.4	30.6	23.5	17.2	17.4	17.9	18.3	26.8	6.1	34.9	232
Post secondary or tertiary	56.2	53.4	48.7	39.5	39.2	39.8	39.3	52.9	12.6	59.5	142
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	248
Second	3.6	2.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	2.8	1.4	3.7	0.5	4.4	246
Middle	8.2	5.4	5.2	3.2	4.2	5.0	4.6	7.0	1.5	10.2	266
Fourth	16.5	14.9	12.1	8.4	9.7	10.4	9.5	16.0	3.3	20.0	301
Highest	39.5	37.6	30.9	23.8	24.7	23.6	24.8	35.2	8.0	43.8	327

¹ MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1² MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1^A The category of "Don't know/missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

4.10 TOBACCO, ALCOHOL AND KAVA 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.⁴⁵ 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.⁴⁶ 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.⁴⁷

Kava is a sacred drink across the Pacific, being traditionally taken by chiefs at gatherings and during discussions of local affairs. Recently its use has been democratised. Most families in Vanuatu are familiar with kava. While it was once forbidden for women to drink it, today it's becoming more common, though some women in rural areas still avoid it. The popularity of kava has had quite an impact on rural economies. Kava farms have the potential to provide much needed income for the local population, meaning that people can stay on the islands rather than leaving to search for work overseas.

However, there are situations where kava has the potential to negatively impact families. Some kava bars have become hubs for prostitution. It causes lethargy, dry skin, and when people drink too much they can lose the use of their limbs while under the influence. Kava drinking can cause problems now that its use has gone from ceremonial to more frequently.

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

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

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

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

Table SR.10.4W and SR.10.4M show the use of kava among women and men age 15-49 years.

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

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

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

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

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

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of women who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of women
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹		
Total	66.0	32.2	1.2	0.3	33.7	9.5	0.3	0.0	9.8	89.9	3,412
Area											
Urban	55.3	42.1	1.6	0.7	44.3	13.6	0.0	0.1	13.7	85.9	868
Rural	69.6	28.8	1.1	0.2	30.1	8.0	0.4	0.0	8.5	91.3	2,544
Province											
Torba	88.2	11.2	0.0	0.3	11.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	95.5	89
Sanma	69.4	29.3	0.7	0.3	30.3	8.2	0.0	0.1	8.3	91.2	670
Penama	81.6	16.7	1.2	0.0	17.9	1.2	0.3	0.0	1.5	98.3	384
Malampa	63.1	33.9	2.4	0.6	36.9	14.0	1.1	0.3	15.4	84.6	416
Shefa	57.2	40.7	1.4	0.5	42.6	13.0	0.3	0.0	13.3	86.6	1,374
Tafea	72.2	26.6	0.7	0.0	27.3	4.8	0.3	0.0	5.2	94.5	478
Age											
15-19	69.3	28.9	0.6	0.9	30.3	12.6	0.4	0.0	13.0	87.0	572
15-17	80.4	18.1	0.7	0.8	19.6	8.7	0.4	0.0	9.1	90.9	357
18-19	50.9	46.8	0.5	1.0	48.2	19.1	0.5	0.0	19.5	80.5	214
20-24	51.5	45.6	2.2	0.3	48.1	13.8	0.9	0.0	14.7	85.1	469
25-29	60.1	38.1	1.5	0.1	39.7	9.4	0.2	0.3	9.8	89.7	573
30-34	62.7	36.1	0.6	0.3	37.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	10.4	89.3	542
35-39	66.6	30.6	2.0	0.2	32.9	7.8	0.4	0.0	8.2	91.3	539
40-44	76.3	22.6	0.9	0.3	23.7	5.7	0.3	0.0	5.9	94.1	437
45-49	84.7	14.9	0.4	0.0	15.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	96.6	280
Education											
None, primary or lower	77.2	21.6	1.1	0.1	22.7	6.0	0.4	0.1	6.5	93.4	1,227
Junior secondary	64.5	33.3	1.3	0.5	35.0	10.4	0.1	0.0	10.5	89.1	1,312
Senior secondary	51.8	46.3	1.2	0.5	48.0	14.1	0.5	0.1	14.7	85.0	608
Post secondary or tertiary	54.0	43.7	1.8	0.0	45.5	10.3	0.5	0.0	10.8	89.0	265
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	64.6	33.4	1.2	0.4	35.0	8.6	0.4	0.0	9.0	90.7	1,770
None	67.5	30.9	1.2	0.2	32.4	10.4	0.3	0.1	10.8	89.1	1,642
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	66.4	30.4	0.0	1.9	32.4	8.8	0.0	0.0	8.8	91.2	67
Has no functional difficulty	64.3	33.9	1.3	0.2	35.4	9.6	0.3	0.1	10.0	89.8	2,988
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	79.7	18.6	1.0	0.2	19.9	4.2	0.5	0.0	4.7	95.0	590
Second	73.6	24.6	1.2	0.3	26.0	5.9	0.5	0.3	6.6	93.1	648
Middle	69.6	28.9	1.0	0.4	30.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	8.6	91.4	661
Fourth	55.8	42.6	1.0	0.2	43.8	15.1	0.1	0.0	15.2	84.4	720
Highest	55.8	41.7	1.8	0.5	44.0	11.9	0.5	0.0	12.4	87.4	792
¹ MICS indicator SR.14a - Tobacco use; SDG indicator 3.a.1											
² MICS indicator SR.14b - Non-smokers; SDG indicator 3.8.1											

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

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

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of men who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of men
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹		
Total	40.8	46.4	11.4	1.2	59.0	35.4	5.6	2.3	43.3	56.7	1,389
Area											
Urban	34.6	59.1	5.1	0.8	65.0	47.1	1.5	0.0	48.6	51.1	371
Rural	43.0	41.8	13.6	1.4	56.8	31.2	7.0	3.2	41.4	58.7	1,018
Province											
Torba	8.6	20.3	68.8	2.3	91.4	13.3	57.7	9.3	80.3	20.5	37
Sanma	53.1	31.2	13.4	1.9	46.5	23.9	4.7	3.7	32.3	67.7	285
Penama	28.3	39.6	29.4	2.1	71.1	25.1	18.4	9.0	52.5	48.1	154
Malampa	38.3	59.0	2.7	0.0	61.7	37.9	1.3	0.0	39.3	60.7	159
Shefa	34.7	58.1	6.5	0.4	65.1	48.5	1.7	0.0	50.2	49.6	571
Tafea	59.7	33.2	4.1	3.0	40.3	23.6	1.2	2.5	27.3	72.7	183
Age											
15-19	63.7	27.6	7.2	1.0	35.9	22.3	3.2	1.2	26.7	73.0	253
15-17	70.6	21.3	6.1	1.3	28.7	16.2	1.0	1.5	18.7	80.6	174
18-19	48.5	41.5	9.7	0.4	51.5	35.6	8.1	0.4	44.1	56.3	79
20-24	33.3	50.3	15.2	1.2	66.7	45.2	9.8	0.1	55.1	44.9	199
25-29	34.8	52.3	10.7	2.2	65.2	40.8	6.0	2.5	49.3	50.7	187
30-34	31.2	55.7	12.0	0.0	67.6	46.2	3.8	2.1	52.1	47.7	198
35-39	32.9	56.6	8.9	1.6	67.1	41.9	5.1	1.9	48.9	50.6	209
40-44	41.6	43.6	12.6	2.3	58.4	23.6	6.9	3.9	34.5	66.0	184
45-49	42.0	42.6	14.9	0.5	58.0	29.3	4.7	5.7	39.7	61.1	159
Education^A											
None, primary or lower	38.8	44.0	15.0	2.0	60.9	34.7	7.6	4.8	47.1	53.2	505
Junior secondary	42.1	46.3	10.8	0.8	57.9	35.8	5.8	1.2	42.7	57.3	510
Senior secondary	39.2	50.4	7.9	1.5	59.8	37.8	3.5	1.0	42.3	57.6	232
Post secondary or tertiary	44.9	49.0	6.1	0.0	55.1	32.8	1.1	0.0	33.9	65.4	142
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	39.2	47.0	11.6	1.9	60.5	35.2	5.6	2.7	43.5	56.5	628
None	42.1	45.9	11.2	0.7	57.7	35.6	5.5	2.0	43.2	56.8	761
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	33.8	43.0	19.8	2.8	65.7	31.2	11.7	7.0	49.9	50.6	248
Second	47.0	38.3	13.2	1.6	53.0	28.8	8.7	2.6	40.2	59.8	246
Middle	47.5	38.1	13.5	0.6	52.2	30.4	5.6	2.4	38.4	61.6	266
Fourth	37.5	54.6	6.2	1.6	62.5	41.8	2.1	0.6	44.6	55.4	301
Highest	38.9	54.1	6.6	0.0	60.7	41.8	1.7	0.0	43.5	56.1	327

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

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

^A The category of "Don't know/missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of women who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Total	1.6	3,412	82.9	12.6	3.8	0.6	100.0	364
Area								
Urban	2.1	868	74.9	18.9	4.4	1.7	100.0	126
Rural	1.4	2,544	87.2	9.3	3.5	0.0	100.0	238
Province								
Torba	0.9	89	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Sanma	2.1	670	77.2	13.8	7.4	1.6	100.0	58
Penama	0.7	384	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Malampa	0.6	416	94.8	3.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	68
Shefa	2.0	1,374	78.9	16.7	3.8	0.6	100.0	197
Tafea	1.4	478	(92.0)	(5.4)	(2.6)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Age								
15-19	3.4	572	83.2	13.3	2.2	1.2	100.0	79
15-17	3.6	357	(87.9)	(10.7)	(1.4)	(0.0)	100.0	34
18-19	3.2	214	(79.7)	(15.3)	(2.9)	(2.1)	100.0	45
20-24	1.7	469	87.1	8.3	4.6	0.0	100.0	78
25-29	2.0	573	80.6	12.7	6.7	0.0	100.0	59
30-34	0.7	542	80.9	11.6	7.5	0.0	100.0	63
35-39	1.4	539	(80.3)	(17.3)	(0.0)	(2.4)	100.0	49
40-44	0.6	437	(88.3)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
45-49	0.6	280	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Education								
None, primary or lower	1.0	1,227	78.2	16.2	4.5	1.1	100.0	84
Junior secondary	2.0	1,312	86.7	10.1	3.2	0.0	100.0	152
Senior secondary	2.6	608	82.2	13.4	4.4	0.0	100.0	95
Post secondary or tertiary	0.2	265	(79.9)	(13.0)	(3.5)	(3.5)	100.0	33
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	1.7	1,770	80.5	13.0	5.9	0.5	100.0	178
None	1.4	1,642	85.2	12.3	1.8	0.6	100.0	186
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	3.6	67	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Has no functional difficulty	1.3	2,988	82.5	12.7	4.2	0.7	100.0	323
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	0.5	590	(89.6)	(6.5)	(3.9)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Second	1.1	648	(94.4)	(5.1)	(0.6)	(0.0)	100.0	49
Middle	1.3	661	91.1	7.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	62
Fourth	2.5	720	79.3	14.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	115
Highest	2.2	792	75.0	19.6	3.4	2.0	100.0	107

¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

() 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	9.4	1,389	53.8	30.9	12.9	2.4	100.0	583
Area								
Urban	9.1	371	60.2	26.0	12.1	1.7	100.0	181
Rural	9.5	1,018	51.0	33.1	13.2	2.7	100.0	403
Province								
Torba	28.1	37	66.1	27.8	6.1	0.0	100.0	27
Sanma	7.7	285	66.6	22.9	8.5	2.0	100.0	87
Penama	9.7	154	54.7	28.4	11.8	5.1	100.0	73
Malampa	12.6	159	39.1	25.5	31.9	3.4	100.0	63
Shefa	10.0	571	55.3	31.1	11.4	2.2	100.0	288
Tafea	2.9	183	31.9	58.0	10.1	0.0	100.0	45
Age								
15-19	11.1	253	78.2	12.2	6.1	3.5	100.0	65
15-17	12.5	174	(84.1)	(11.5)	(4.4)	(0.0)	100.0	30
18-19	7.9	79	(73.2)	(12.8)	(7.6)	(6.4)	100.0	35
20-24	16.3	199	50.1	31.9	15.7	2.3	100.0	111
25-29	10.4	187	52.1	27.6	17.4	2.9	100.0	89
30-34	8.5	198	50.8	36.7	10.2	2.2	100.0	100
35-39	7.9	209	42.4	40.1	15.3	2.2	100.0	100
40-44	3.8	184	63.4	26.0	9.0	1.6	100.0	60
45-49	6.1	159	51.6	33.7	12.5	2.2	100.0	59
Education^A								
None, primary or lower	8.3	505	56.2	31.7	11.1	1.0	100.0	222
Junior secondary	13.2	510	50.2	30.4	14.7	4.6	100.0	215
Senior secondary	6.3	232	52.6	32.2	15.2	0.0	100.0	97
Post secondary or tertiary	4.5	142	(61.2)	(26.8)	(8.3)	(3.7)	100.0	50
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	10.2	628	52.4	30.8	15.4	1.5	100.0	263
None	8.7	761	55.0	31.0	10.8	3.2	100.0	321
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	10.6	248	50.3	32.9	13.3	3.5	100.0	115
Second	9.4	246	55.0	30.1	12.9	2.0	100.0	93
Middle	7.7	266	58.0	36.7	4.1	1.2	100.0	98
Fourth	11.3	301	53.5	29.2	15.4	1.9	100.0	132
Highest	8.0	327	53.4	27.4	16.1	3.1	100.0	145

¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

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

^A The category of "Don't know/missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	59.6	1.5	11.7	3,412
Area				
Urban	49.5	2.9	13.8	868
Rural	63.1	0.9	11.0	2,544
Province				
Torba	75.7	1.5	4.7	89
Sanma	66.5	1.8	7.3	670
Penama	69.9	0.5	4.6	384
Malampa	57.7	0.9	20.6	416
Shefa	51.3	1.8	14.5	1,374
Tafea	64.5	1.4	9.4	478
Age				
15-19	67.1	2.7	14.5	572
15-17	80.7	3.0	8.7	357
18-19	44.4	2.0	24.0	214
20-24	47.0	1.9	16.3	469
25-29	51.3	2.5	11.0	573
30-34	58.0	0.8	11.0	542
35-39	58.6	0.8	11.9	539
40-44	67.6	0.6	8.5	437
45-49	75.3	0.0	5.9	280
Education				
None, primary or lower	72.7	0.6	6.9	1,227
Junior secondary	58.0	2.0	11.9	1,312
Senior secondary	44.8	2.5	18.2	608
Post secondary or tertiary	41.0	0.4	18.3	265
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	67.1	0.0	11.6	67
Has no functional difficulty	57.0	1.3	12.1	2,988
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	74.6	0.4	4.7	590
Second	69.3	0.9	8.6	648
Middle	63.2	0.9	10.9	661
Fourth	49.0	1.5	16.0	720
Highest	47.3	3.1	16.3	792
¹ MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15				
² MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol				

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	44.0	3.6	25.1	1,389
Area				
Urban	38.1	3.1	32.8	371
Rural	46.2	3.7	22.3	1,018
Province				
Torba	8.2	9.2	12.6	37
Sanma	58.6	3.5	11.5	285
Penama	25.1	5.8	13.8	154
Malampa	38.1	3.3	32.7	159
Shefa	35.4	3.4	38.0	571
Tafea	76.3	1.2	11.6	183
Age				
15-19	66.3	4.8	19.2	253
15-17	78.4	6.6	11.6	174
18-19	39.8	0.8	35.6	79
20-24	35.8	4.6	43.7	199
25-29	37.6	2.6	30.0	187
30-34	38.8	3.4	28.4	198
35-39	35.7	5.8	24.3	209
40-44	46.5	2.4	12.4	184
45-49	40.9	0.0	17.2	159
Education^A				
None, primary or lower	44.7	3.1	17.7	505
Junior secondary	46.9	3.9	25.2	510
Senior secondary	37.9	4.5	40.1	232
Post secondary or tertiary	40.6	2.4	27.0	142
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	43.8	3.3	14.0	248
Second	50.7	2.8	19.3	246
Middle	49.1	3.3	23.1	266
Fourth	42.5	4.9	29.1	301
Highest	36.4	3.2	35.9	327

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

² MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol

^A The category of "Don't know/missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.10.4W: Use of kava (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had kava, percentage who first had kava before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one bowl/shell of kava at any time during the last one month, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women
	Never had kava	Had at least one bowl/shell of kava age 15 ¹	Had at least one bowl/shell of kava at any time during the last one month ²	
Total	75.6	2.8	13.6	3,412
Area				
Urban	69.7	2.5	17.8	868
Rural	77.6	2.9	12.2	2,544
Province				
Torba	75.8	4.4	23.6	89
Sanma	76.3	4.5	11.1	670
Penama	80.3	1.3	7.6	384
Malampa	73.9	2.6	13.9	416
Shefa	71.1	2.4	18.4	1,374
Tafea	85.3	3.0	5.9	478
Age				
15-19	96.8	0.1	1.7	572
15-17	98.7	0.1	1.1	357
18-19	93.6	0.0	2.6	214
20-24	83.7	2.8	6.8	469
25-29	74.5	2.6	13.8	573
30-34	64.8	4.3	19.8	542
35-39	64.6	3.7	20.2	539
40-44	70.7	3.2	18.1	437
45-49	70.5	3.8	17.0	280
Education				
None, primary or lower	76.0	3.6	13.3	1,227
Junior secondary	76.9	2.4	13.2	1,312
Senior secondary	73.8	3.0	15.6	608
Post secondary or tertiary	71.1	1.0	12.9	265
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	64.7	1.2	20.1	67
Has no functional difficulty	73.1	3.2	14.9	2,988
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	82.1	2.4	8.9	590
Second	79.2	2.8	10.5	648
Middle	79.3	2.8	11.4	661
Fourth	69.0	3.3	20.4	720
Highest	70.7	2.7	15.4	792
¹ MICS indicator SR.S2 - Use of kava before age 15				
² MICS indicator SR.S1 - Use of kava				

Table SR.10.4M: Use of kava (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had kava, percentage who first had kava before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one bowl/shell of kava at any time during the last one month, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who:			Number of men
	Never had kava	Had at least one bowl/shell of kava before age 15 ¹	Had at least one bowl/shell of kava at any time during the last one month ²	
Total	46.1	3.9	49.1	1,389
Area				
Urban	50.2	5.1	45.2	371
Rural	44.7	3.5	50.5	1,018
Province				
Torba	27.1	0.8	66.8	37
Sanma	62.4	3.8	32.6	285
Penama	30.5	2.4	62.5	154
Malampa	39.9	6.6	55.5	159
Shefa	46.7	4.3	48.3	571
Tafea	41.6	2.5	56.7	183
Age				
15-19	94.5	0.9	2.9	253
15-17	96.7	0.7	1.8	174
18-19	89.7	1.2	5.2	79
20-24	56.1	2.8	40.4	199
25-29	34.0	2.0	62.3	187
30-34	32.8	4.7	62.7	198
35-39	30.2	5.2	63.0	209
40-44	27.6	7.5	65.3	184
45-49	30.1	5.5	63.8	159
Education ^A				
None, primary or lower	37.5	5.6	58.2	505
Junior secondary	53.2	2.8	41.7	510
Senior secondary	47.7	3.2	47.5	232
Post secondary or tertiary	48.5	2.9	46.3	142
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	36.5	2.5	60.5	248
Second	43.6	4.2	51.0	246
Middle	49.4	4.3	46.5	266
Fourth	45.6	3.3	48.9	301
Highest	53.2	5.0	41.2	327

¹ MICS indicator SR.S2 - Use of kava before age 15

² MICS indicator SR.S1 - Use of kava

^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

4.11 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

Table SR.11.4 presents information on parents working abroad seasonally or long term for children age 0 to 17.

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	62.3	0.6	0.6	11.1	0.2	20.0	1.7	2.7	0.7	0.2	100.0	15.9	12.4	3.8	7,084
Sex															
Male	62.5	0.6	0.7	10.9	0.1	19.9	1.7	2.7	0.6	0.2	100.0	15.7	12.4	3.7	3,608
Female	62.1	0.6	0.5	11.2	0.2	20.1	1.6	2.6	0.9	0.1	100.0	16.1	12.5	3.8	3,476
Area															
Urban	59.7	0.7	0.7	9.7	0.1	21.5	2.4	4.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	16.4	11.3	5.0	1,409
Rural	63.0	0.6	0.6	11.4	0.2	19.6	1.5	2.4	0.6	0.2	100.0	15.8	12.7	3.5	5,675
Province															
Torba	78.4	0.9	0.3	7.4	0.0	8.0	2.7	1.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	11.0	8.6	4.4	195
Sanma	60.2	0.5	0.7	11.5	0.2	19.2	2.5	4.5	0.7	0.1	100.0	18.1	12.8	4.5	1,376
Penama	64.6	0.4	0.5	12.6	0.1	18.0	1.8	1.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	15.7	13.6	3.1	1,056
Malampa	59.4	1.2	0.3	10.7	0.1	24.0	1.0	2.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	15.6	12.3	3.0	942
Shefa	60.7	0.7	0.7	10.2	0.2	22.1	1.6	2.6	0.9	0.3	100.0	15.4	11.8	4.1	2,275
Tafea	65.5	0.3	1.0	11.6	0.1	17.6	1.2	1.8	0.9	0.1	100.0	15.8	12.9	3.5	1,241
Age															
0-4	64.1	0.3	0.2	6.0	0.1	26.5	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	8.3	6.6	2.0	2,065
5-9	61.4	0.4	0.5	11.8	0.1	20.3	1.3	3.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	16.8	12.9	3.0	2,304
10-14	62.5	0.6	0.7	14.4	0.1	15.7	2.2	2.7	1.0	0.1	100.0	19.6	15.8	4.6	1,927
15-17	60.1	1.9	1.8	13.9	0.6	12.3	3.1	4.9	1.1	0.2	100.0	24.4	18.2	8.6	787
Wealth index quintile															
Lowest	70.7	0.2	0.3	7.3	0.1	15.4	2.7	2.0	0.8	0.3	100.0	10.9	8.0	4.2	1,525
Second	65.1	0.5	0.9	9.4	0.1	20.3	0.8	2.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	13.8	11.0	2.8	1,506
Middle	56.6	0.6	0.6	14.7	0.2	22.8	0.7	3.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	19.9	16.1	2.6	1,462
Fourth	56.1	0.8	1.0	14.5	0.1	21.0	2.3	3.1	0.7	0.3	100.0	20.4	16.4	4.9	1,386
Highest	62.4	1.0	0.3	9.5	0.2	20.8	1.8	2.8	1.3	0.0	100.0	15.0	11.0	4.5	1,205

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

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

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

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

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								Number of children age 0-17 years
	Mother living elsewhere ^A	Father living elsewhere ^A	Both mother and father living elsewhere ^A	At least one parent living elsewhere ^A	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹	
Total	3.4	20.5	11.0	34.9	1.2	9.9	0.5	11.6	7,084
Sex									
Male	3.5	20.4	10.8	34.8	1.3	10.3	0.4	12.0	3,608
Female	3.3	20.7	11.1	35.1	1.1	9.5	0.6	11.2	3,476
Area									
Urban	4.8	22.1	9.7	36.6	1.6	11.1	1.1	13.7	1,409
Rural	3.1	20.1	11.3	34.5	1.1	9.6	0.4	11.1	5,675
Province									
Torba	2.1	8.9	7.4	18.4	0.3	2.5	0.0	2.8	195
Sanma	5.2	19.7	11.6	36.5	1.3	5.5	0.2	7.0	1,376
Penama	2.1	18.4	12.6	33.1	0.7	4.7	0.0	5.4	1,056
Malampa	3.1	25.1	10.7	39.0	0.3	13.1	0.4	13.7	942
Shefa	3.5	22.6	10.1	36.1	2.1	13.3	1.1	16.5	2,275
Tafea	2.8	17.9	11.4	32.1	0.7	11.9	0.4	13.0	1,241
Age									
0-4	1.6	26.7	5.9	34.2	0.8	12.6	0.3	13.7	2,065
5-9	3.7	20.7	11.8	36.3	1.5	10.0	0.4	11.8	2,304
10-14	3.5	16.3	14.3	34.1	1.2	8.4	0.7	10.3	1,927
15-17	7.0	14.1	13.7	34.8	1.4	6.6	0.7	8.8	787
Orphanhood status^B									
Both parents alive	2.9	20.7	11.4	35.0	1.2	10.2	0.5	12.0	6,807
Only mother alive	27.5	na	na	27.5	0.7	na	na	0.7	162
Only father alive	na	46.1	na	46.1	na	9.2	na	9.2	93
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	2.3	15.6	7.3	25.2	0.0	6.7	0.1	6.7	1,525
Second	3.3	20.9	9.4	33.6	1.0	9.1	0.2	10.3	1,506
Middle	4.1	23.1	14.5	41.7	2.1	10.7	0.2	12.9	1,462
Fourth	4.3	21.9	14.4	40.5	2.0	11.9	0.8	14.7	1,386
Highest	3.1	21.6	9.5	34.2	0.9	11.9	1.6	14.4	1,205

¹ MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad^A Includes parent(s) living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country.^B The categories of "Both parents deceased" and "Unknown" in the background characteristic of "Orphanhood status" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.
na: not applicable

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

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

	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
			Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Total	12.4	7,084	0.8	0.1	61.1	3.7	17.7	8.3	0.5	7.8	100.0	90.9	882
Sex													
Male	12.4	3,608	0.7	0.0	65.5	3.8	15.8	5.8	0.5	7.8	100.0	90.9	446
Female	12.5	3,476	0.9	0.3	56.7	3.6	19.5	10.8	0.6	7.7	100.0	90.9	436
Area													
Urban	11.3	1,409	0.0	0.0	51.3	5.7	24.3	9.2	0.0	9.5	100.0	90.5	160
Rural	12.7	5,675	1.0	0.2	63.3	3.2	16.2	8.1	0.7	7.4	100.0	91.0	722
Province													
Torba	(8.6)	(195)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(18.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.3)	100.0	(84.7)	17
Sanma	12.8	1,376	1.3	0.7	53.1	2.4	23.6	7.2	2.0	9.6	100.0	87.0	176
Penama	13.6	1,056	0.0	0.0	61.6	1.2	23.3	8.6	0.0	5.2	100.0	94.8	143
Malampa	12.3	942	1.0	0.0	74.4	3.2	9.5	9.7	0.0	2.1	100.0	96.8	116
Shefa	11.8	2,275	1.0	0.0	55.8	6.1	18.2	7.8	0.5	10.6	100.0	88.0	269
Tafea	12.9	1,241	0.5	0.0	68.2	3.9	11.0	9.9	0.0	6.4	100.0	93.0	161
Age													
0-4	6.6	2,065	0.0	0.0	73.1	0.5	6.3	13.2	0.0	6.7	100.0	93.3	136
5-9	12.9	2,304	0.0	0.0	73.6	1.7	14.9	4.3	0.0	5.5	100.0	94.5	298
10-14	15.8	1,927	0.0	0.0	58.4	3.5	17.1	10.7	0.4	9.9	100.0	89.7	304
15-17	18.2	787	4.9	0.8	29.8	11.1	35.4	6.8	2.5	8.7	100.0	83.9	143
Orphanhood status^B													
Both parents alive	11.5	6,807	0.4	0.1	62.4	3.1	17.7	8.4	0.6	7.3	100.0	91.7	783
Only mother alive	(27.5)	(162)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(48.3)	(14.8)	(17.5)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(8.0)	100.0	(83.5)	45
Only father alive	(46.1)	(93)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(53.5)	(4.4)	(15.3)	(11.4)	(0.0)	(15.5)	100.0	(84.5)	43
Wealth index quintile													
Lowest	8.0	1,525	2.9	1.0	63.5	4.0	16.6	7.4	0.0	4.5	100.0	92.6	122
Second	11.0	1,506	1.6	0.0	66.5	3.7	14.8	7.0	0.0	6.4	100.0	92.1	165
Middle	16.1	1,462	0.4	0.0	62.9	3.3	14.8	8.3	0.5	9.8	100.0	89.3	235
Fourth	16.4	1,386	0.0	0.0	59.9	4.9	17.5	11.3	1.6	4.9	100.0	93.6	227
Highest	11.0	1,205	0.0	0.0	51.2	1.8	27.6	5.6	0.0	13.8	100.0	86.2	132

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

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

^B The category of "Both parents deceased" in the background characteristic of "Orphanhood status" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table SR.11.4: Parents working abroad seasonally or long term

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years who have a mother or father living abroad by terms of work, MICS6 Vanuatu, 2023

	Natural mother abroad for seasonal work or longer term		Number of children age 0-17 years whose mother lives abroad	Natural father abroad for seasonal work or longer term			Number of children age 0-17 years whose father lives abroad
	Seasonal	Long Term		Seasonal	Long Term	Don't Know	
Total	94.2	5.8	122	92.5	7.4	0.2	739
Sex							
Male	94.2	5.8	62	92.7	7.3	0.0	388
Female	94.2	5.8	59	92.2	7.4	0.3	352
Area							
Urban	(97.0)	(3.0)	38	93.1	6.9	0.0	171
Rural	93.0	7.0	84	92.3	7.5	0.2	568
Province							
Torba	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Sanma	(*)	(*)	20	99.4	0.6	0.0	79
Penama	(*)	(*)	7	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	50
Malampa	(*)	(*)	6	73.3	26.7	0.0	127
Shefa	93.7	6.3	73	95.0	4.7	0.4	327
Tafea	(*)	(*)	14	96.7	3.3	0.0	152
Age							
0-4	(*)	(*)	24	95.5	4.5	0.0	267
5-9	(97.3)	(2.7)	44	92.7	6.8	0.5	239
10-14	(96.9)	(3.1)	37	91.1	8.9	0.0	176
15-17	(*)	(*)	17	81.4	18.6	0.0	58
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	(*)	(*)	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	103
Second	(*)	(*)	18	85.0	15.0	0.0	139
Middle	(93.0)	(7.0)	33	90.1	9.1	0.8	159
Fourth	(96.9)	(3.1)	40	98.0	2.0	0.0	176
Highest	(96.3)	(3.7)	30	90.3	9.7	0.0	163

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

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

4.12 POST EMERGENCY – CYCLONES JUDY AND KEVIN

In February and March 2023 Vanuatu was hit by the twin cyclones, Judy and Kevin. The Government of Vanuatu declared a State of Emergency on March 2, 2023, in the provinces and districts of Mere Lava, Penama, Ambrym, Panama, Shefa, and Tafea. This was subsequently amended to include the whole country on March 5, 2023.⁴⁸

The Vanuatu MICS 2023 included the Post Emergency module in order to provide information to help understand the demographic changes, health effects, economic or livelihood shocks and the loss of essential services by affected households. Tables SR.12.1 to SR.12.6 presents the main findings related to the impact of cyclones Judy and Kevin on Vanuatu households and population.

48 Post Disaster Needs Assessment, ESCAP

Table SR.12.1: Demographic changes due to the emergency of the cyclones Judy and Kevin

Percentage of households that were displaced due to the emergency, percentage of households that hosted displaced persons during the period of the emergency, percent distribution of displaced households by time away, percent distribution of number of persons hosted, percentage of households with one or more members deceased due to the emergency, percentage of households with one or more separated members due to the emergency and percentage of members affected by demographic changes, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of households that were displaced	Percentage of households that hosted displaced person(s)	Among displaced households, percentage displaced for:				Total	Among households that hosted displaced persons, number of displaced persons hosted:				Number of households that hosted displaced persons	Percentage of households with one or more:			Percentage of households affected by demographic changes	Number of households	
			Less than 1 week	1 to 4 weeks	More than 4 weeks	1 to 3		4 to 5	6 or more	Total	Deaths		Separated members	Separated members who were less than age 18 years at the time of the emergency				
Total	19.6	15.2	69.8	23.2	7.0	100.0	848	44.4	23.7	31.8	100.0	656	0.6	2.4		0.9	33.8	4,327
Area																		
Urban	13.9	13.8	75.1	12.3	12.6	100.0	134	54.3	24.3	21.4	100.0	133	0.5	3.3		0.5	26.4	966
Rural	21.2	15.6	68.8	25.2	6.0	100.0	713	41.9	23.6	34.5	100.0	523	0.7	2.2		1.0	35.9	3,361
Province																		
Torba	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	42.5	39.8	17.7	100.0	34	0.0	0.0		0.0	25.8	134
Sanma	3.2	8.6	58.7	19.8	21.5	100.0	27	50.2	35.2	14.6	100.0	73	0.6	0.3		0.3	11.4	846
Penama	40.5	14.0	79.0	18.9	2.1	100.0	220	38.9	19.6	41.5	100.0	76	1.0	2.3		0.9	52.5	542
Malampa	9.8	11.5	90.1	7.7	2.2	100.0	64	52.3	23.3	24.4	100.0	75	0.7	0.7		0.6	22.0	653
Shefa	20.9	16.2	65.4	23.6	11.0	100.0	314	54.0	23.6	22.4	100.0	243	0.4	3.7		0.9	36.2	1,502
Tafea	34.2	23.8	62.5	31.7	5.8	100.0	222	26.0	17.2	56.7	100.0	155	0.9	4.6		2.0	54.9	649
Sex of household head																		
Male	18.9	15.4	69.6	22.8	7.5	100.0	606	41.1	25.4	33.5	100.0	497	0.7	2.3		0.8	33.5	3,215
Female	21.7	14.3	70.4	23.9	5.7	100.0	242	54.9	18.3	26.8	100.0	159	0.6	2.7		1.1	34.5	1,112
Households with																		
At least one child age <18 years	15.6	13.9	65.7	25.0	9.3	100.0	217	48.5	19.9	31.6	100.0	193	0.4	1.8		0.5	28.8	1,388
No children	21.5	15.7	71.3	22.5	6.2	100.0	631	42.7	25.3	32.0	100.0	462	0.7	2.7		1.0	36.1	2,939
Wealth index quintile																		
Lowest	28.6	11.5	70.4	24.7	4.8	100.0	272	36.2	22.3	41.5	100.0	109	0.4	2.8		1.2	39.4	951
Second	24.2	13.9	66.3	26.6	7.2	100.0	216	41.8	20.0	38.2	100.0	124	1.6	2.6		1.1	36.6	894
Middle	20.2	16.7	66.8	27.2	6.0	100.0	174	43.4	24.4	32.2	100.0	144	0.4	2.1		0.7	35.8	861
Fourth	16.4	15.2	73.6	14.2	12.2	100.0	137	46.0	25.4	28.6	100.0	127	0.3	2.8		0.7	29.8	835
Highest	(6.2)	(19.2)	(82.7)	(9.9)	(7.4)	100.0	49	52.3	25.7	22.0	100.0	151	0.5	1.7		0.6	25.7	785

The Government of Vanuatu declared a State of Emergency on March 2, 2023 in the provinces and districts of Mere Lava, Penama, Ambrym, Penama, Shefa, and Tafea. This was subsequently amended to include the whole country on March 5, 2023 (Order 30 of 2023). Vanuatu Tropical Cyclones Judy and Kevin, Post Disaster Needs Assessment, ESCAP

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

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

Table SR.12.2: Health effects of the emergency

Percentage of households with one or more members who became seriously ill due to the emergency or became injured due to the emergency, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of households:			Number of households
	With one or more member seriously ill due to the emergency	With one or more member injured due to the emergency	Affected by direct health effects of the emergency	
Total	6.4	1.6	7.5	4,327
Area				
Urban	5.8	2.0	7.5	966
Rural	6.6	1.5	7.5	3,361
Province				
Torba	0.4	0.2	0.7	134
Sanma	1.7	0.3	1.7	846
Penama	8.8	1.8	10.2	542
Malampa	5.5	0.9	6.4	653
Shefa	10.5	2.6	12.3	1,502
Tafea	3.3	1.8	4.3	649
Sex of household head				
Male	6.8	1.6	7.9	3,215
Female	5.3	1.5	6.3	1,112
Households with				
At least one child age <18 years	3.3	0.9	4.1	1,388
No children	7.9	1.9	9.1	2,939
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	5.6	1.5	6.7	951
Second	6.0	0.9	6.7	894
Middle	7.0	1.6	8.0	861
Fourth	8.1	1.8	9.0	835
Highest	5.4	2.3	7.2	785

Table SR.12.3: Economic loss due to the emergency

Percentage of households that experienced loss of income, assets or damage to home due to the emergency, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of households:				Number of households
	That experienced income loss due to the emergency	Where valuable items in the home, farm or business, became damaged, destroyed or stolen	Whose house was damaged or destroyed due to the emergency	Affected by economic and livelihood losses due to the emergency	
Total	53.0	24.3	36.6	69.4	4,327
Area					
Urban	31.8	28.3	36.3	57.5	966
Rural	59.1	23.1	36.7	72.8	3,361
Province					
Torba	9.0	2.1	3.6	12.5	134
Sanma	15.1	8.0	17.8	32.6	846
Penama	45.3	30.1	38.0	68.0	542
Malampa	92.1	7.0	35.2	93.9	653
Shefa	48.8	30.8	42.4	74.0	1,502
Tafea	88.6	47.7	54.5	94.7	649
Sex of household head					
Male	53.2	24.1	37.3	69.3	3,215
Female	52.5	24.8	34.4	69.6	1,112
Households with					
At least one child age <18 years	51.7	24.1	34.8	67.8	1,388
No children	53.7	24.3	37.4	70.1	2,939
Wealth index quintile					
Lowest	65.1	28.1	50.4	78.6	951
Second	60.3	21.0	37.6	71.5	894
Middle	61.1	22.1	32.2	74.1	861
Fourth	46.6	24.6	32.1	66.1	835
Highest	28.2	25.3	28.3	54.1	785

Table SR.12.4: Reasons for loss of income

Percentage of households that experienced loss of income, due to the emergency, by reason for loss of income, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of households, by reason for income loss:				Number of households that experienced income loss
	Lost job	Reduction in job hours	Unable to harvest or plant	Other	
Total	3.1	10.1	36.6	0.3	2,295
Area					
Urban	4.7	10.8	8.7	0.9	307
Rural	2.7	9.9	44.7	0.2	1,988
Province					
Torba	(0.0)	(2.2)	(6.4)	(0.0)	12
Sanma	0.5	6.1	7.9	0.0	127
Penama	0.0	1.2	43.6	0.0	246
Malampa	1.1	26.2	64.1	0.0	602
Shefa	5.5	10.2	25.5	0.9	733
Tafea	6.3	8.0	72.6	0.1	575
Sex of household head					
Male	3.0	10.6	36.7	0.4	1,711
Female	3.4	8.6	36.5	0.3	584
Households with					
At least one child age <18 years	2.3	9.9	35.9	0.3	718
No children	3.5	10.2	37.0	0.4	1,577
Wealth index quintile					
Lowest	2.5	10.8	51.2	0.0	618
Second	2.3	8.8	47.9	0.3	539
Middle	3.3	10.5	45.6	0.0	526
Fourth	5.4	10.5	26.8	0.1	390
Highest	2.3	10.0	6.7	1.4	222

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

Table SR.12.5: Loss of essential services due to the emergency

Percentage of households that experienced a loss of water, sanitation, education and health services due to the emergency, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of households:					Number of households
	Disruption in water services	Disruption in sanitation services	With children age 5-17 years attending school that stopped school	In which any member needed medical care at the time of the emergency but did not receive care	Experienced a loss of essential services	
Total	37.0	27.9	42.4	2.3	61.2	4,327
Area						
Urban	44.4	25.4	45.9	2.7	67.0	966
Rural	34.9	28.6	41.4	2.2	59.6	3,361
Province						
Torba	5.7	3.7	24.3	0.2	26.1	134
Sanma	18.9	12.3	33.0	0.9	38.1	846
Penama	32.4	32.4	50.2	1.9	68.5	542
Malampa	28.4	21.4	35.3	3.2	51.3	653
Shefa	44.5	30.1	47.0	3.2	71.0	1,502
Tafea	62.4	50.9	48.7	2.2	80.1	649
Sex of household head						
Male	37.0	28.0	43.1	2.4	61.3	3,215
Female	37.3	27.6	40.6	2.3	60.9	1,112
Households with						
At least one child age <18 years	28.4	21.2	9.7	2.3	39.0	1,388
No children	41.1	31.0	57.9	2.3	71.7	2,939
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	37.0	34.1	35.1	2.4	58.6	951
Second	34.5	31.2	38.8	1.9	56.4	894
Middle	34.5	27.4	43.6	2.4	60.3	861
Fourth	38.6	28.2	45.9	2.0	65.1	835
Highest	41.1	16.8	50.5	3.0	66.8	785

Table SR.12.6: Households affected by the emergency of the cyclones Judy and Kevin

Percentage of households affected by demographic changes, health effects of the emergency, economic or livelihood shocks, loss of essential services and the percentage affected by the emergency, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of households affected by:				Percentage of households affected ¹	Number of households
	Demographic changes	Health effects	Economic shocks	Loss of essential services		
Total	33.8	7.5	69.4	61.2	85.7	4,327
Area						
Urban	26.4	7.5	57.5	67.0	83.4	966
Rural	35.9	7.5	72.8	59.6	86.3	3,361
Province						
Torba	25.8	0.7	12.5	26.1	46.0	134
Sanma	11.4	1.7	32.6	38.1	59.3	846
Penama	52.5	10.2	68.0	68.5	89.3	542
Malampa	22.0	6.4	93.9	51.3	97.3	653
Shefa	36.2	12.3	74.0	71.0	91.9	1,502
Tafea	54.9	4.3	94.7	80.1	99.0	649
Sex of household head						
Male	33.5	7.9	69.3	61.3	85.4	3,215
Female	34.5	6.3	69.6	60.9	86.4	1,112
Households with						
At least one child age <18 years	28.8	4.1	67.8	39.0	77.5	1,388
No children	36.1	9.1	70.1	71.7	89.5	2,939
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	39.4	6.7	78.6	58.6	87.8	951
Second	36.6	6.7	71.5	56.4	84.1	894
Middle	35.8	8.0	74.1	60.3	86.8	861
Fourth	29.8	9.0	66.1	65.1	85.6	835
Highest	25.7	7.2	54.1	66.8	83.7	785

¹ MICS Indicator SR.S3 - Households affected by emergency of the cyclones Judy and Kevin (all households)

5

SURVIVE



Martha (10months) is being tested for malnutrition by Esther, the UNICEF health specialist.

Photo credit: © UNICEF/UN0804643/Shing

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	8	6	14	3	17
5-9	9	2	11	1	12
10-14	4	2	6	2	8
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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	8	6	14	3	17
Area					
Urban	(12)	(5)	(16)	(0)	(16)
Rural	7	6	14	4	18
Mother's education					
None, primary or lower	5	8	12	6	18
Junior secondary	9	4	13	1	14
Senior secondary	(4)	(9)	(12)	(3)	(16)
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	(6)	(10)	(16)	(5)	(21)
Second	(5)	(0)	(5)	(1)	(6)
Middle	(12)	(6)	(18)	(7)	(25)
Fourth	(10)	(8)	(18)	(3)	(20)
Richest	(9)	(5)	(14)	(0)	(14)
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

Note: The 'Post secondary or tertiary' category in the 'Mother's education' background characteristic is not shown, based on less than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

() Values 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	8	6	14	3	17
Sex					
Male	10	6	16	4	20
Female	6	6	12	3	15
Birth order					
1	14	5	19	5	24
2-3	8	6	14	3	17
4-6	5	7	12	3	14
Previous birth interval^B					
First birth	17	6	23	5	28
1 year	6	8	14	1	15
2-3 years	2	4	6	6	13
4+ years	8	6	14	0	14

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

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

³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

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

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

^B Excludes first order births

Note: The '7+' category in the 'Birth Order' background characteristic is not shown, based on less than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

6

THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH



2006, Erakor Bridge a suburb of Port Vila town, the capital, breastfeeding.

Photo credit: © UNICEF/UNI97291/Giacomo Pirozzi

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 of residence, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Urban	Rural	Total
Age^A			
15-19 ¹	21	57	46
20-24	153	231	209
25-29	122	188	171
30-34	131	154	148
35-39	76	104	98
40-44	29	51	46
45-49	0	6	5
TFR (15-49 years) ^B	2.7	4.0	3.6
GFR ^C	89	127	118
CBR ^D	21	25	24

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 including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes (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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	46	3.6
Area		
Urban	21	2.7
Rural	57	4.0
Province		
Torba	14	3.1
Sanma	52	3.4
Penama	84	4.4
Malampa	57	3.7
Shefa	30	3.0
Tafea	64	5.0
Education		
None, primary or lower	76	4.0
Junior secondary	59	3.8
Senior secondary	16	3.5
Post secondary or tertiary	11	2.7
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	105	3.4
Has no functional difficulty	63	3.7
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	100	4.7
Second	54	4.0
Middle	57	3.9
Fourth	35	3.5
Highest	18	2.4

¹ MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2^A Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.

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

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				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 15-19 years	Number of women age 20-24 years	Number of women age 20-24 years
Total	5.5	2.5	8.0	0.2	572	9.7	469
Area							
Urban	2.2	1.8	4.1	0.0	157	4.5	141
Rural	6.7	2.8	9.5	0.2	415	11.9	328
Province							
Torba	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14	(16.1)	16
Sanma	4.8	2.6	7.4	0.0	106	12.5	92
Penama	9.7	5.2	15.0	1.8	57	(19.5)	40
Malampa	(2.3)	(2.4)	(4.7)	(0.0)	50	(6.5)	36
Shefa	4.6	2.6	7.2	0.0	252	5.2	218
Tafea	8.7	0.9	9.5	0.0	93	14.8	66
Education							
None, primary or lower	10.6	3.6	14.2	0.9	105	19.1	93
Junior secondary	5.6	2.5	8.2	0.0	318	12.4	190
Senior secondary	1.7	1.0	2.7	0.0	130	2.7	115
Post secondary or tertiary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	1.6	72
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	10.5	0.9	11.4	1.1	86	24.6	76
Second	6.5	3.4	9.9	0.0	94	8.2	77
Middle	6.1	3.9	10.0	0.0	104	6.6	85
Fourth	5.5	3.8	9.3	0.0	134	11.2	98
Highest	1.6	0.8	2.4	0.0	153	2.8	132

¹ MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have:			Percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-19 years		Number of men age 20-24 years
Total	1.0	0.5	253	2.7	199
Area					
Urban	0.0	0.0	66	0.0	58
Rural	1.4	0.7	187	3.8	141
Province					
Torba	(0.0)	(0.0)	8	(*)	5
Sanma	0.0	0.0	47	(6.0)	40
Penama	(0.0)	(0.0)	29	(*)	16
Malampa	(0.0)	(0.0)	31	(*)	13
Shefa	2.6	1.3	101	1.3	103
Tafea	(0.0)	(0.0)	38	(3.1)	23
Education					
None, primary or lower	0.0	0.0	57	(4.7)	49
Junior secondary	1.6	0.8	158	3.0	82
Senior secondary	(0.0)	(0.0)	33	(0.0)	49
Post secondary or tertiary	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	20
Wealth index quintile					
Lowest	(0.0)	(0.0)	(40)	(5.0)	33
Second	(0.0)	(0.0)	(46)	(4.8)	27
Middle	(2.8)	(0.0)	(47)	(3.9)	33
Fourth	(0.0)	(0.0)	(57)	(2.6)	43
Highest	2.1	2.1	63	0.0	63

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer 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 of residence, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	1.2	868	8.4	711	1.4	2,544	12.7	2,129	1.4	3,412	11.7	2,840
Age												
15-19	0.0	157	na	na	0.2	415	na	na	0.2	572	na	na
15-17	0.0	97	na	na	0.0	261	na	na	0.0	357	na	na
18-19	0.0	60	na	na	0.6	154	na	na	0.5	214	na	na
20-24	0.4	141	4.5	141	1.4	328	11.9	328	1.1	469	9.7	469
25-29	3.0	141	7.2	141	2.3	431	12.5	431	2.4	573	11.2	573
30-34	0.8	138	9.3	138	1.6	404	15.1	404	1.4	542	13.7	542
35-39	1.8	133	8.6	133	2.6	406	11.4	406	2.4	539	10.7	539
40-44	0.0	88	13.3	88	0.8	349	12.1	349	0.6	437	12.4	437
45-49	3.3	69	10.4	69	0.9	211	13.7	211	1.5	280	12.9	280

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 of residence, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	371	1.8	305	0.4	1,018	2.9	831	0.5	1,389	2.6	1,136
Age												
15-19	0.0	66	na	na	0.7	187	na	na	0.5	253	na	na
15-17	0.0	44	na	na	1.0	130	na	na	0.7	174	na	na
18-19	0.0	22	na	na	0.0	57	na	na	0.0	79	na	na
20-24	0.0	58	0.0	58	1.7	141	3.8	141	1.2	199	2.7	199
25-29	0.0	53	2.5	53	0.0	134	3.7	134	0.0	187	3.4	187
30-34	0.0	57	0.0	57	0.5	141	4.3	141	0.4	198	3.0	198
35-39	0.0	49	2.3	49	0.0	160	3.1	160	0.0	209	2.9	209
40-44	4.0	46	4.0	46	0.0	138	1.9	138	1.0	184	2.4	184
45-49	0.0	42	3.0	42	0.0	117	0.0	117	0.0	159	0.8	159

na: not applicable

6.3 CONTRACEPTION

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children.⁵¹

Tables TM.3.0W and TM.3.0M shows knowledge on 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.3.1A presents the use of contraception for all women by contraceptive method.

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.3.2 presents the same information for women who are not currently married or in union and are sexually active.

Tables TM 3.2.1W and TM 3.2.1M show men and women's knowledge of the fertile period. This again is a Vanuatu requested additional table.

Table 3.2.2 Shows the percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by their intention to use one in the future. For those women choosing not to use contraceptive in the future, Table 3.2.3 captures the main reason why they do not intend future use. If women state that they do intend to use contraception in the future, the likely method is shown in Table 3.2.4.

Tables 3.2.5W for women and 3.2.5M for men show their exposure to family planning messages. The various media include radio, television, newspaper/magazine, social media, posters/leaflets/brochures, outboard signs and billboards and community meetings. For the "traditional" media (radio, television, newspapers/magazines) an additional indicator captures whether respondents have used any of these three.

Women were asked their ideal number of children to give birth to and the results are shown in Table 3.2.6. The table also includes a breakdown by gender of future children.

In a further Vanuatu specific table in this series related to contraception, Table 3.2.7, captures the attitudes of men towards family planning. The following two statements are read and men are asked if they agree or disagree with the statements:

1. Contraception is a woman's business and a man should not have to worry about it.
2. Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.

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

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

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

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.

- 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.

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 Vanuatu specific tables, 3.4, 3.4B and 3.4.1, include the same measures but for women who are currently not married/in a union, all women and all sexually active women, respectively.

Table 3.4.2 identifies the percentage of women, currently married or in a union who jointly decide with their husband/partner not to use contraception.

Table TM 3.5, decision on sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care measures SDG 5.6.1. SDG 5.6.1 examines the proportion of women aged 15-49 years (married or in union) who make their own decision on all three selected areas i.e., decide on their own health care; decide on use of contraception; and can say no to sexual intercourse with their husband or partner if they do not want. Only women who provide a “yes” answer to all three components are considered as women who make their own decisions regarding sexual and reproductive health.

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).

A woman is considered to have autonomy in reproductive health decision making and to be empowered to exercise their reproductive rights if they (1) decide on health care for themselves, either alone or jointly with their husbands or partners, (2) decide on use or non-use of contraception, either alone or jointly with their husbands or partners; and (3) can say no to sex with their husband/partner if they do not want to.

Table 3.5.1 shows the percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who make their own decision on health care. Table 3.5.2 shows the percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who make their own decision on use of contraception and Table 3.5.3 shows the percentage of women aged 15–49 years who are currently married or in union who can say no to sex.

Table 3.6 contains the percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union who have ever used contraception methods who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations and contraceptive use.

Table TM.3.0W: Knowledge of contraceptive methods (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of at least one contraceptive method, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Modern method										Traditional method						Number of women
	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception Pill	Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	Ovulation (Dr Billing)	Rhythm / Calendar method	Withdrawal	Any modern method	Any traditional method ²	Any method ³	
Total	53.2	40.1	53.6	67.3	62.1	72.9	77.9	69.5	42.2	29.8	28.5	53.5	48.5	87.0	64.0	85.4	3,412
Area																	
Urban	55.0	45.4	60.0	76.2	68.3	77.2	79.7	73.1	53.5	37.8	38.1	60.8	53.7	90.7	72.4	88.4	868
Rural	52.6	38.3	51.5	64.3	60.0	71.4	77.2	68.2	38.3	27.0	25.2	51.0	46.7	85.8	61.2	84.4	2,544
Province																	
Torba	64.0	42.2	69.1	75.4	79.3	85.9	87.2	82.8	61.5	55.6	56.7	65.7	70.4	88.7	72.7	88.1	89
Sanma	49.2	38.8	53.2	66.2	62.4	70.8	78.6	63.0	37.6	29.6	29.7	45.9	48.0	84.5	55.7	84.0	670
Penama	47.3	32.9	42.9	61.3	53.7	60.2	63.8	57.1	22.1	17.6	17.8	41.7	36.1	76.7	48.5	76.5	384
Malampa	52.6	22.7	49.5	60.2	60.0	84.0	90.3	89.7	38.2	11.1	9.8	52.5	35.8	90.9	64.3	90.3	416
Shefa	55.6	43.7	57.5	72.8	65.1	75.3	77.3	70.0	51.2	36.2	34.6	57.3	49.7	89.1	69.0	86.8	1,374
Tafea	54.9	51.8	52.5	62.6	58.6	66.8	77.1	66.9	38.7	32.7	28.7	61.4	62.3	89.2	72.2	86.0	478
Age																	
15-19	24.7	15.6	20.9	28.5	27.3	35.8	50.9	37.4	15.1	7.9	9.3	25.8	17.0	57.4	31.3	56.0	572
15-17	21.1	11.9	14.9	21.2	20.0	27.9	45.1	31.8	10.6	5.0	5.9	20.7	12.2	51.5	24.9	50.2	357
18-19	30.8	21.7	30.7	40.8	39.6	49.0	60.5	46.6	22.4	12.8	15.1	34.3	24.9	67.3	41.8	65.8	214
20-24	50.6	35.3	46.4	66.1	58.9	72.4	78.3	69.3	41.3	23.5	24.0	52.3	46.6	89.1	65.4	87.1	469
25-29	55.7	40.8	57.7	77.4	71.3	79.9	83.2	74.7	44.0	32.6	30.4	55.2	52.9	92.9	68.6	91.8	573
30-34	61.7	46.0	63.0	78.9	72.8	80.8	86.3	80.6	53.0	36.0	34.5	62.0	58.0	94.8	72.8	93.5	542
35-39	62.5	50.6	67.5	78.8	74.7	84.1	84.5	78.9	51.7	41.0	39.3	65.6	60.6	95.0	77.5	92.3	539
40-44	62.1	48.0	62.5	72.6	67.4	82.4	83.1	75.8	47.2	35.8	30.5	58.2	56.0	92.2	69.2	91.2	437
45-49	62.2	52.5	65.3	74.9	66.5	82.8	83.8	74.9	48.4	36.0	35.5	61.3	53.2	93.7	68.4	91.8	280
Education																	
None, primary or lower	51.4	38.1	50.0	64.0	59.2	70.3	76.2	67.1	34.4	24.9	27.2	47.7	46.4	84.1	59.1	85.9	1,227
Junior secondary	50.0	36.3	51.2	65.3	59.9	71.2	76.1	67.1	38.7	26.9	25.4	50.5	45.5	84.9	61.6	83.5	1,312
Senior secondary	57.9	45.0	59.2	71.8	67.3	77.4	82.0	73.7	53.5	33.4	34.5	63.0	51.3	90.3	71.1	89.3	608
Post secondary or tertiary	66.6	56.4	69.7	82.2	74.6	82.8	84.6	82.2	69.7	47.7	46.3	73.4	66.1	95.7	83.2	92.9	265

Continued

Table TM.3.0W: Knowledge of contraceptive methods (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of at least one contraceptive method, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Modern method										Traditional method			Any modern method ²	Any traditional method ³	Any method ¹	Number of women
	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception Pill	Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	Ovulation (Dr Billing)	Rhythm / Calendar method	Withdrawal				
Total	53.2	40.1	53.6	67.3	62.1	72.9	77.9	69.5	42.2	29.8	28.5	53.5	48.5	87.0	64.0	85.4	3,412
Marital/Union status of woman ^A																	
Currently married/in union	60.1	46.0	61.1	75.9	70.3	81.4	83.9	76.6	48.2	35.1	33.4	59.5	56.0	93.9	71.6	92.0	2,411
Formerly married/in union	44.2	37.2	51.4	75.5	65.8	73.1	72.8	61.1	36.3	24.6	22.5	56.3	50.5	84.0	65.1	84.0	81
Never married/in union	35.8	24.7	34.3	44.0	40.3	50.5	62.6	51.5	27.0	16.5	16.1	37.7	28.4	69.2	44.2	68.3	918
Sexually active in last 30 days																	
Yes	61.7	47.3	62.0	75.8	70.8	81.6	83.9	76.2	48.5	36.4	34.7	59.8	57.3	94.0	71.3	92.2	1,834
No	43.3	31.6	43.9	57.4	52.0	62.7	70.8	61.6	34.8	22.0	21.2	46.2	38.2	79.0	55.7	77.6	1,578
Number of living children																	
0	34.0	23.5	31.7	42.1	38.7	48.5	60.1	49.2	26.4	14.8	16.2	35.9	28.3	68.2	44.1	66.8	914
1	55.0	40.2	53.9	70.9	64.5	75.7	79.8	69.9	46.1	31.6	30.0	55.4	51.4	90.8	68.4	88.2	517
2	58.1	44.2	62.1	79.9	73.9	83.9	86.7	79.4	52.2	35.8	34.7	62.7	55.2	95.4	73.2	93.9	582
3	63.4	49.3	62.9	78.5	73.5	84.9	87.3	81.2	48.8	37.5	34.4	62.7	57.1	94.6	73.6	94.0	589
4+	62.6	48.9	65.4	76.2	70.3	81.8	83.4	76.3	45.5	35.6	32.6	58.9	58.2	94.3	70.3	92.5	810
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																	
Has functional difficulty	57.8	51.1	63.0	75.8	68.6	78.1	76.4	66.1	46.3	32.8	31.5	52.9	51.1	88.9	63.8	88.9	67
Has no functional difficulty	56.9	43.2	58.1	72.6	67.0	78.1	81.8	74.0	45.9	32.7	31.1	57.4	52.7	91.2	68.7	89.6	2,988
Wealth index quintile																	
Lowest	49.5	35.8	45.3	58.0	57.5	67.2	74.1	65.3	29.3	22.6	22.0	44.7	45.0	83.7	56.4	81.7	590
Second	51.8	38.2	48.2	63.0	57.7	69.7	76.9	68.3	34.4	24.6	23.1	49.7	47.6	83.5	60.1	82.3	648
Middle	51.3	39.4	55.1	67.3	60.2	72.8	78.2	68.3	38.9	26.0	24.2	49.2	45.2	87.7	59.6	86.0	661
Fourth	54.1	38.1	55.8	71.1	65.2	73.9	77.9	70.2	47.2	33.4	31.4	55.8	50.0	87.8	66.4	86.0	720
Highest	57.8	47.1	61.2	74.4	67.8	78.8	81.1	73.8	56.3	39.2	38.7	64.7	53.1	91.2	74.6	89.9	792

¹ MICS indicator TM S1a - Knowledge of contraception method: Any method² MICS indicator TM S1b - Knowledge of contraception method: Modern method³ MICS indicator TM S1c - Knowledge of contraception method: Traditional method^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status of woman" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.3.0M: Knowledge of contraceptive methods (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of at least one contraceptive method, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Modern method										Traditional method						
	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception Pill	Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	Ovulation (Dr Billing)	Rhythm / Calendar method	Withdrawal	Any modern method ²	Any traditional method ³	Any method ¹	Number of men
Total	46.3	41.4	35.0	50.9	42.5	61.9	89.2	70.2	27.3	21.0	21.5	42.0	65.4	93.0	71.0	93.8	1,389
Area																	
Urban	63.3	39.6	31.1	65.6	45.0	73.9	87.9	80.3	40.4	32.1	29.2	57.5	72.8	95.0	82.7	95.9	371
Rural	40.1	42.1	36.4	45.6	41.5	57.6	89.7	66.5	22.6	17.0	18.8	36.4	62.7	92.3	66.7	93.1	1,018
Province																	
Torba	92.0	93.4	72.6	87.0	71.9	85.4	96.1	97.8	9.6	8.7	7.8	72.2	93.5	98.6	94.3	99.2	37
Sanma	34.5	26.0	12.0	33.0	23.5	62.8	94.8	44.9	8.5	3.1	4.2	35.8	53.2	97.0	57.2	97.8	285
Penama	31.6	27.2	17.0	30.7	23.6	37.7	76.9	68.2	20.4	19.2	15.6	26.0	42.2	79.2	48.5	81.3	154
Malampa	37.6	43.7	57.4	70.6	66.2	81.8	97.3	74.7	12.8	4.0	5.4	19.6	84.6	99.4	85.3	100.0	159
Shefa	54.4	46.0	39.9	58.5	47.6	64.5	86.9	81.5	40.5	30.4	32.3	52.1	67.5	93.4	76.9	94.0	571
Tafea	50.0	50.5	43.8	47.9	45.0	50.8	90.0	66.7	37.8	38.3	36.9	47.1	75.1	90.8	75.6	91.2	183
Age																	
15-19	24.9	22.6	15.4	27.6	18.6	34.0	77.6	49.4	8.4	5.6	5.2	20.4	39.8	82.4	45.0	84.1	253
15-17	20.3	18.7	13.2	20.5	12.1	28.1	72.3	44.7	8.5	4.7	4.7	15.2	30.9	77.6	36.3	80.0	174
18-19	34.8	31.1	20.0	43.0	32.9	47.1	89.3	59.7	8.1	7.8	6.4	31.7	59.0	92.9	64.0	92.9	79
20-24	39.1	31.3	24.3	39.1	31.4	52.8	88.7	67.0	23.5	16.5	16.4	37.2	57.6	93.7	65.5	93.7	199
25-29	48.6	41.4	32.9	54.4	46.7	62.3	94.4	73.4	26.7	19.8	21.0	46.0	67.4	98.0	75.6	98.4	187
30-34	57.8	50.8	46.1	64.2	55.0	77.0	94.4	78.6	39.0	33.3	35.2	54.3	76.9	97.3	82.3	97.4	198
35-39	50.4	48.1	39.7	61.0	50.8	68.6	90.5	73.3	29.2	21.7	20.2	43.4	73.7	93.3	76.9	94.7	209
40-44	52.6	46.5	42.1	55.7	48.2	70.0	89.7	73.8	33.7	29.5	29.6	48.0	73.3	93.6	78.0	95.0	184
45-49	59.5	57.6	54.1	63.5	56.1	80.5	93.9	84.7	38.5	26.5	30.0	54.0	79.6	97.0	83.5	97.0	159
Education^A																	
Primary or lower	36.8	34.0	29.2	43.0	37.6	55.8	88.2	62.3	18.9	13.0	14.6	33.5	62.2	90.9	66.7	92.2	505
Junior secondary	40.1	35.3	29.1	45.1	35.2	54.5	85.4	65.7	19.8	15.9	14.8	37.3	57.7	90.7	64.0	91.5	510
Senior secondary	62.3	53.0	44.5	64.7	53.3	75.8	96.5	85.1	40.4	29.4	31.5	50.6	77.9	98.5	82.6	98.5	232
Post secondary or tertiary	76.4	71.1	62.1	78.1	68.3	87.3	94.8	90.7	62.9	54.6	54.3	76.0	84.8	100.0	92.8	100.0	142
Marital/Union status of man^B																	
Currently married/in union	53.2	47.8	42.1	59.7	51.9	71.2	92.5	76.4	33.3	26.1	26.9	50.1	73.9	95.3	79.2	96.0	852
Never married/in union	34.7	31.0	23.7	36.4	26.9	46.8	84.0	59.8	16.9	12.1	12.6	28.6	51.4	89.4	57.3	90.4	525

Continued

Table TM.3.0M: Knowledge of contraceptive methods (men) (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of at least one contraceptive method, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Modern method										Traditional method						
	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception Pill	Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	Ovulation (Dr Billing)	Rhythm / Calendar method	Withdrawal	Any modern method	Any traditional method ²	Any method ³	Number of men
Total	46.3	41.4	35.0	50.9	42.5	61.9	89.2	70.2	27.3	21.0	21.5	42.0	65.4	93.0	71.0	93.8	1,389
Sexually active in last 30 days																	
Yes	51.3	46.0	40.7	58.7	49.2	70.2	91.2	75.4	31.6	25.2	25.7	48.7	71.7	95.3	78.4	96.1	988
No	34.0	30.1	20.9	31.8	25.9	41.7	84.5	57.5	16.7	10.8	11.4	25.5	50.1	87.3	52.6	88.2	401
Number of living children																	
0	35.7	30.1	23.7	37.0	28.3	47.5	85.1	60.2	17.3	12.1	12.8	27.6	51.7	89.6	57.7	90.5	572
1	46.5	43.4	37.7	55.2	43.3	62.5	89.8	75.7	29.1	22.5	26.3	51.0	70.2	93.6	79.0	94.9	169
2	59.1	49.9	44.0	66.4	58.4	83.2	96.9	77.5	43.3	34.7	36.2	60.5	78.2	98.3	82.2	98.3	180
3	55.8	51.5	42.6	64.4	51.8	71.6	92.9	78.1	31.1	25.5	22.8	49.9	79.2	95.8	83.8	96.2	198
4+	53.1	51.1	45.8	57.5	54.4	70.8	89.8	77.3	34.0	26.6	26.3	49.0	72.8	94.5	77.0	95.6	271
Wealth index quintile																	
Lowest	31.3	32.5	28.4	39.4	33.0	48.3	87.4	60.4	15.7	14.5	14.3	28.5	55.0	88.4	58.3	88.4	248
Second	36.0	36.7	33.1	43.8	36.6	52.2	89.0	58.1	16.7	12.9	12.7	32.2	62.3	92.6	66.8	94.9	246
Middle	39.8	41.2	36.7	44.6	40.7	61.4	90.9	68.5	21.6	16.2	17.5	35.2	62.2	94.2	67.3	94.9	266
Fourth	55.1	48.5	39.1	59.4	50.3	69.1	88.1	72.7	35.7	22.4	25.5	49.5	68.7	92.3	74.6	93.0	301
Highest	62.5	45.3	36.4	62.4	48.2	73.4	90.5	85.8	41.1	34.7	33.4	58.3	75.3	96.5	83.3	96.9	327

¹ MICS indicator TM S1a - Knowledge of contraception method: Any method² MICS indicator TM S1b - Knowledge of contraception method: Modern method³ MICS indicator TM S1c - Knowledge of contraception method: Traditional method^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.^B The category of "Formally married/in union" in the background characteristic of "Marital/union status of man" has been suppressed from the table due to a 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																	Number of women currently married or in union
	Modern method										Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Total	70.8	2.9	0.0	1.0	10.5	5.6	5.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.1	0.8	0.1	26.2	3.0	29.2	2,411
Area																		
Urban	67.2	1.9	0.0	2.1	11.8	6.6	3.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.4	0.8	0.0	27.7	5.2	32.8	543
Rural	71.8	3.2	0.0	0.7	10.1	5.3	5.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.1	25.8	2.4	28.2	1,868
Province																		
Torba	81.3	0.4	0.0	1.6	5.5	3.4	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	0.0	18.7	62
Sanma	78.6	1.7	0.0	0.7	7.5	3.7	6.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	20.2	1.2	21.4	476
Penama	61.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	13.8	9.3	4.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.5	0.7	30.9	7.6	38.4	300
Malampa	81.2	1.5	0.0	0.4	8.7	2.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.4	18.8	332
Shefa	64.7	4.3	0.0	1.7	12.7	7.4	4.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	3.0	0.3	0.0	32.0	3.4	35.3	896
Tafea	71.9	2.6	0.0	1.4	8.3	4.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	2.4	1.4	0.0	24.4	3.7	28.1	345
Age																		
15-19	(79.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(1.4)	(2.7)	(11.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.5)	(0.0)	(20.5)	44
20-24	69.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	16.4	4.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.0	28.0	2.3	30.3	263
25-29	69.3	0.6	0.0	0.8	11.9	7.9	6.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.2	28.4	2.3	30.7	468
30-34	69.0	1.5	0.0	1.3	12.2	6.6	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.4	1.1	0.0	27.4	3.6	31.0	496
35-39	68.2	2.3	0.0	1.2	12.7	5.4	5.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	3.2	1.1	0.0	27.5	4.3	31.8	494
40-44	72.4	6.1	0.0	1.1	5.6	6.0	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.7	0.7	0.0	25.2	2.4	27.6	398
45-49	79.2	9.7	0.0	0.5	3.0	0.5	2.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.7	0.4	17.9	2.9	20.8	248
Education																		
None, primary or lower	72.7	4.0	0.0	1.1	9.2	5.0	5.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.1	25.2	2.0	27.3	999
Junior secondary	68.6	2.3	0.0	0.8	11.8	6.1	5.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.2	1.3	0.1	27.9	3.5	31.4	892
Senior secondary	72.6	1.6	0.0	1.7	9.4	5.7	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	23.1	4.2	27.4	361
Post secondary or tertiary	66.6	2.6	0.0	0.6	13.3	6.2	5.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.6	0.8	0.0	30.0	3.4	33.4	160

Continued

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																	Number of women currently married or in union
	Modern method										Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Number of living children																		
0	86.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.5	2.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	10.3	3.5	13.8	158
1	74.8	0.3	0.0	0.9	10.1	4.5	6.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.0	23.0	2.1	25.2	401
2	72.3	0.9	0.0	1.1	11.2	6.1	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.4	0.8	0.0	24.5	3.2	27.7	532
3	68.9	3.1	0.0	1.6	11.4	5.2	5.9	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.8	0.8	0.0	28.5	2.6	31.1	550
4+	65.7	6.1	0.0	0.7	10.9	6.8	4.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.3	1.0	0.3	30.7	3.5	34.3	770
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																		
Has functional difficulty	67.2	10.1	0.0	1.5	10.4	4.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	28.6	4.2	32.8	54
Has no functional difficulty	70.9	2.7	0.0	1.0	10.5	5.6	5.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.1	0.8	0.1	26.2	3.0	29.1	2,353
Wealth index quintile																		
Lowest	74.2	1.7	0.0	0.2	10.0	5.0	4.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.8	1.2	0.2	22.6	3.1	25.8	454
Second	75.4	2.4	0.0	0.4	8.5	4.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.2	21.9	2.7	24.6	493
Middle	70.4	3.1	0.0	1.0	11.1	6.6	4.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.0	27.3	2.2	29.6	490
Fourth	71.1	3.7	0.0	1.1	10.1	5.7	5.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	26.3	2.6	28.9	489
Highest	62.9	3.5	0.0	2.6	12.5	6.5	6.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.7	3.5	0.8	0.0	32.7	4.4	37.1	486

¹ MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

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

Table TM.3.1.1: Use of contraception (all women)

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women currently married or in union and sexually active unmarried women																	Number of women currently married or in union
	Modern method											Traditional method			Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other				
Total	77.5	2.1	0.0	0.8	8.2	4.4	3.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.1	20.1	2.3	22.5	3,412
Area																		
Urban	76.7	1.2	0.0	1.5	8.8	4.4	2.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.2	0.6	0.0	19.6	3.7	23.3	868
Rural	77.8	2.3	0.0	0.6	8.0	4.4	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.1	20.3	1.8	22.2	2,544
Province																		
Torba	85.4	0.3	0.0	1.1	4.1	3.6	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	14.6	89
Sanma	83.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	6.0	3.3	4.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	16.0	0.9	17.0	670
Penama	68.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	11.3	7.5	3.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.5	25.6	5.9	31.5	384
Malampa	85.0	1.2	0.0	0.3	6.9	1.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.3	15.0	416
Shefa	74.4	2.8	0.0	1.2	9.6	5.3	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.3	0.2	0.0	23.0	2.6	25.6	1,374
Tafea	78.2	1.9	0.0	1.2	6.5	3.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.0	1.7	1.2	0.0	18.9	2.9	21.8	478
Age																		
15-19	97.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	572
15-17	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	357
18-19	93.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.5	2.5	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	6.6	214
20-24	80.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	10.5	3.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.0	17.9	1.9	19.8	469
25-29	72.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	11.0	7.6	5.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.2	25.9	2.0	28.0	573
30-34	69.6	1.4	0.0	1.2	11.8	6.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.5	1.0	0.0	26.9	3.5	30.4	542
35-39	69.5	2.2	0.0	1.3	12.3	5.1	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	3.1	1.0	0.0	26.3	4.2	30.5	539
40-44	74.3	5.6	0.0	1.0	5.4	5.7	4.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.0	23.5	2.2	25.7	437
45-49	80.5	8.6	0.0	0.4	3.8	0.4	2.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.6	0.4	16.9	2.5	19.5	280
Education																		
None, primary or lower	76.1	3.3	0.0	1.0	8.5	4.4	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.1	22.0	1.9	23.9	1,227
Junior secondary	76.9	1.5	0.0	0.6	8.6	4.7	4.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.1	20.6	2.5	23.1	1,312
Senior secondary	81.7	1.0	0.0	1.0	6.5	3.9	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.5	0.2	0.0	15.6	2.8	18.3	608
Post secondary or tertiary	78.1	1.5	0.0	0.4	9.0	3.8	3.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.9	2.0	0.5	0.0	19.4	2.5	21.9	265

Continued

Table TM.3.1.1: Use of contraception (all women) (Continued)

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women currently married or in union and sexually active unmarried women																	Number of women currently married or in union	
	Modern method										Traditional method			Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹			
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal				Other		
Total	77.5	2.1	0.0	0.8	8.2	4.4	3.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.1	20.1	2.3	22.5	3,412	
Marital/Union status of woman																			
Currently married/in union	70.8	2.9	0.0	1.0	10.4	5.6	5.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.1	0.8	0.1	26.2	3.0	29.2	2,412	
Formerly married/in union	85.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	9.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	13.3	1.4	14.8	82	
Never married/in union	94.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	4.8	0.6	5.4	918	
Number of living children																			
0	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	3.6	0.7	4.2	914	
1	78.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	8.5	4.1	5.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.0	19.2	2.4	21.6	517	
2	71.8	0.8	0.0	1.2	11.5	6.2	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.4	0.7	0.0	25.1	3.1	28.2	582	
3	69.2	2.9	0.0	1.6	11.7	5.3	5.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.7	0.9	0.0	28.3	2.5	30.8	589	
4+	66.7	5.8	0.0	0.7	11.0	6.5	4.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.2	1.0	0.2	30.0	3.4	33.3	810	
Sexually active in last 30 days																			
Yes	68.6	3.3	0.0	1.1	11.2	5.7	5.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.2	1.0	0.0	28.2	3.2	31.4	1,834	
No	88.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	4.7	2.8	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	10.7	1.3	12.0	1,578	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																			
Has functional difficulty	73.5	8.2	0.0	1.2	8.4	3.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	23.1	3.4	26.5	67	
Has no functional difficulty	75.0	2.2	0.0	0.9	9.2	4.9	4.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.8	0.7	0.1	22.4	2.6	25.0	2,988	
Wealth index quintile																			
Lowest	78.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	8.5	4.2	3.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.2	19.0	2.4	21.4	590	
Second	79.7	1.8	0.0	0.4	7.0	3.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.2	18.1	2.2	20.3	648	
Middle	76.9	2.3	0.0	0.7	8.7	5.4	3.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.0	21.3	1.8	23.1	661	
Fourth	77.9	2.5	0.0	0.7	8.0	4.6	3.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.1	0.0	20.2	1.8	22.1	720	
Highest	75.2	2.2	0.0	1.7	8.6	4.1	3.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	2.7	0.5	0.0	21.6	3.2	24.8	792	

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

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

	Percentage of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Total	17.8	2.0	19.8	113
Area				
Urban	(24.6)	(3.8)	(28.4)	38
Rural	14.4	1.1	15.5	75

^A “Sexually active” is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days

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

Table TM.3.2.1W: Knowledge of fertile period (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Knows fertile period is halfway between two periods ¹	Number of women
Total	26.8	3,412
Area		
Urban	26.7	868
Rural	26.8	2,544
Province		
Torba	11.8	89
Sanma	10.0	670
Penama	52.5	384
Malampa	4.0	416
Shefa	31.7	1,374
Tafea	37.9	478
Age		
15-19	17.8	572
15-17	12.6	357
18-19	26.4	214
20-24	27.2	469
25-29	32.1	573
30-34	25.6	542
35-39	26.6	539
40-44	33.5	437
45-49	25.1	280
Education		
None, primary or lower	2.4	1,227
Junior secondary	26.3	1,312
Senior secondary	28.3	608
Post secondary or tertiary	38.3	265
Marital/Union status of woman^A		
Currently married/in union	28.3	2,411
Formerly married/in union	39.9	81
Never married/in union	21.4	918
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	23.3	67
Has no functional difficulty	28.5	2,988
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	30.3	590
Second	23.3	648
Middle	25.3	661
Fourth	24.2	720
Highest	30.4	792

¹ MICS indicator TM S2 - Knowledge of fertile period

^A The category of “Don’t know/Missing” in the background characteristic of “Marital status of woman” has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.3.2.1M: Knowledge of fertile period (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Knows fertile period is halfway between two periods	Number of men
Total	26.6	1,389
Area		
Urban	44.8	371
Rural	20.0	1,018
Province		
Torba	0.6	37
Sanma	21.1	285
Penama	5.8	154
Malampa	32.1	159
Shefa	36.7	571
Tafea	21.8	183
Age		
15-19	12.6	253
15-17	12.4	174
18-19	13.1	79
20-24	22.5	199
25-29	22.8	187
30-34	34.1	198
35-39	32.2	209
40-44	32.6	184
45-49	34.9	159
Education^A		
None, primary or lower	19.3	505
Junior secondary	24.0	510
Senior secondary	35.5	232
Post secondary or tertiary	47.6	142
Marital/Union status of man^B		
Currently married/in union	31.4	852
Never married/in union	19.0	525
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	11.1	248
Second	13.3	246
Middle	20.5	266
Fourth	36.1	301
Highest	44.5	327

^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

^B The category of "Formally married/in union" in the background characteristic of "Marital/union status of man" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.3.2.2: Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Will use contraception in the future to delay or avoid pregnancy			Total	Number married women not currently using contraceptive
	Yes	No	Don't know		
Total	30.5	60.6	8.9	100.0	531
Area					
Urban	26.3	59.8	14.0	100.0	163
Rural	32.4	61.0	6.7	100.0	368
Province					
Torba	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Sanma	42.2	54.4	3.4	100.0	75
Penama	39.2	59.0	1.8	100.0	55
Malampa	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
Shefa	29.9	57.9	12.1	100.0	261
Tafea	15.8	77.4	6.8	100.0	109
Age^A					
15-19	25.8	58.4	15.8	100.0	123
15-17	17.7	63.5	18.8	100.0	64
18-19	34.5	53.0	12.5	100.0	59
20-24	37.9	55.8	6.3	100.0	125
25-29	36.8	56.4	6.8	100.0	132
30-34	26.2	69.2	4.7	100.0	78
35-39	20.6	66.7	12.7	100.0	48
Education					
None, primary or lower	28.4	68.7	2.9	100.0	112
Junior secondary	33.4	56.4	10.2	100.0	230
Senior secondary	25.8	63.2	11.0	100.0	132
Post secondary or tertiary	33.7	55.8	10.5	100.0	57
Marital/Union status of woman					
Currently married/in union	31.7	62.7	5.6	100.0	347
Never married/in union	28.8	56.0	15.2	100.0	175
Sexually active in last 30 days					
Yes	32.4	60.6	6.9	100.0	267
No	28.5	60.6	10.9	100.0	264
Number of living children					
0	28.5	58.3	13.2	100.0	211
1	34.8	57.9	7.3	100.0	145
2	33.1	60.3	6.6	100.0	86
3	27.0	67.8	5.2	100.0	63
4+	22.6	77.4	0.0	100.0	26
Wealth index quintile					
Lowest	15.4	79.1	5.4	100.0	77
Second	43.0	54.6	2.4	100.0	82
Middle	36.1	52.9	11.0	100.0	92
Fourth	29.0	60.9	10.1	100.0	123
Highest	29.2	58.9	11.9	100.0	157

^A The categories of "40-44" and "45-49" in the background characteristic of "Age" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

^B The category of "Formally married/in union" in the background characteristic of "Marital/union status of woman" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM 3.2.3: Reason for not intending to use contraception in the future

Percentage of women age 15-49 who do not intend to use contraception in the future by reason, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Infrequent or no sex	Not Married	Husband or partner opposed	Health concerns	Fear of side effects	Wants as many children as possible	Other	Total	Number of women that will not use contraceptive
Total	22.3	13.6	7.3	11.3	20.7	6.0	18.7	100.0	322
Area									
Urban	20.5	8.3	1.3	20.9	32.7	3.9	12.4	100.0	97
Rural	23.1	16.0	10.0	7.1	15.5	6.9	21.4	100.0	224
Province									
Torba	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Sanma	32.2	21.9	9.7	8.5	4.2	9.2	14.3	100.0	41
Penama	(38.7)	(9.0)	(5.9)	(6.1)	(17.0)	(14.9)	(8.5)	100.0	32
Malampa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Shefa	14.6	15.8	4.9	17.1	28.2	1.6	17.9	100.0	151
Tafea	28.7	9.7	10.8	5.9	13.6	8.7	22.6	100.0	84
Age^A									
15-19	29.4	22.8	0.0	9.0	18.0	0.0	20.9	100.0	72
20-24	21.8	16.0	9.6	14.1	14.0	5.0	19.5	100.0	70
25-29	23.7	12.5	7.0	8.3	27.5	8.3	12.7	100.0	74
30-34	12.7	6.3	13.8	9.9	27.3	8.3	21.6	100.0	54
35-39	(18.9)	(7.3)	(13.0)	(15.0)	(8.9)	(11.8)	(25.1)	100.0	32
Education									
None, primary or lower	19.7	11.6	6.8	11.2	18.9	6.7	25.1	100.0	77
Junior secondary	24.5	13.2	8.9	10.3	14.1	5.5	23.6	100.0	130
Senior secondary	27.7	15.4	5.7	11.6	24.7	7.0	8.0	100.0	83
Post secondary or tertiary	(5.9)	(15.8)	(6.4)	(14.8)	(42.0)	(3.9)	(11.1)	100.0	32
Marital/Union status of woman^B									
Currently married/in union	18.8	6.8	10.8	12.3	22.2	8.9	20.2	100.0	218
Never married/in union	29.7	29.0	0.0	8.8	18.7	0.0	13.9	100.0	98
Sexually active in last 30 days									
Yes	16.3	8.2	12.4	10.8	24.4	9.7	18.2	100.0	162
No	28.4	19.2	2.2	11.8	16.9	2.3	19.2	100.0	160
Number of living children^C									
0	26.3	26.1	2.0	10.9	19.0	1.6	14.2	100.0	123
1	26.7	7.4	8.0	12.9	19.5	6.0	19.5	100.0	84
2	10.9	6.8	10.3	10.8	27.5	12.2	21.5	100.0	52
3	(15.4)	(3.7)	(13.3)	(13.5)	(21.6)	(8.7)	(23.8)	100.0	42
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	26.1	7.8	14.9	2.9	17.2	11.8	19.2	100.0	61
Second	25.0	20.8	10.9	1.7	9.6	10.4	21.7	100.0	45
Middle	(23.5)	(8.6)	(6.5)	(17.1)	(18.1)	(7.0)	(19.3)	100.0	48
Fourth	18.2	17.7	1.7	15.9	21.0	2.6	22.8	100.0	75
Highest	21.2	13.4	5.5	14.7	29.6	2.3	13.2	100.0	93

^A The categories of "40-44" and "45-49" in the background characteristic of "Age" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

^B The category of "Formally married/in union" in the background characteristic of "Marital/union status of woman" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

^C The category of "4+" in the background characteristic of "Number of living children" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table TM.3.2.4: Preferred method of contraception for future use

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using contraceptive method but who intend to use in the future by preferred method, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	IUD	Other	Number of women that will use contraceptive(s)
Total	45.9	21.3	9.3	11.9	6.3	15.1	162
Area							
Urban	(47.0)	(22.9)	(16.6)	(9.5)	(9.5)	(5.6)	43
Rural	45.5	20.8	6.7	12.8	5.2	18.5	119
Marital/Union status of woman^A							
Currently married/in union	47.2	19.8	9.8	13.6	7.2	14.7	110
Never married/in union	(44.2)	(22.6)	(8.5)	(8.6)	(4.6)	(13.8)	50
Sexually active in last 30 days							
Yes	43.1	21.4	10.4	19.4	8.5	15.7	87
No	49.2	21.3	8.1	3.3	3.8	14.4	75
Number of living children^B							
0	40.5	17.8	10.7	11.3	6.8	14.9	60
1	43.9	24.4	15.5	13.9	0.0	9.3	51
2	(56.9)	(16.3)	(0.0)	(12.0)	(17.3)	(15.4)	28

^A The category of "Formally married/in union" in the background characteristic of "Marital/union status of woman" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

^B The categories of "3" and "4+" in the background characteristic of "Number of living children" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.3.2.5W: Exposure to family planning messages (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on various types of media in the past 3 months, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Radio ¹	Television ²	News- paper/ magazine ³	Radio, television or newspaper /magazine ⁴	Social Media	Poster, leaflet, brochure	Outboard sign billboard	Community meetings, events	Number of women
Total	13.5	10.9	10.2	20.0	27.5	21.4	13.3	23.1	711
Area									
Urban	18.6	18.1	15.5	26.4	40.9	26.8	10.6	14.9	204
Rural	11.5	8.0	8.0	17.4	22.1	19.2	14.4	26.4	507
Province									
Torba	(7.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(7.9)	(3.1)	(5.7)	(11.0)	11
Sanma	18.9	14.6	17.6	26.2	31.8	38.8	36.0	51.5	98
Penama	2.3	1.0	0.0	2.3	4.7	6.0	7.5	11.9	74
Malampa	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(17.2)	(10.3)	(14.0)	(21.2)	34
Shefa	15.7	13.8	12.6	25.7	37.5	26.3	11.3	18.9	340
Tafea	12.7	10.0	8.0	15.7	17.5	10.5	6.4	21.0	155
Age^A									
15-19	5.0	5.7	6.1	11.5	19.1	13.0	5.5	15.4	131
15-17	1.6	4.2	4.4	9.0	18.1	15.0	6.9	14.4	65
18-19	8.3	7.1	7.8	13.9	20.1	11.0	4.1	16.4	66
20-24	12.5	10.8	9.9	19.7	32.7	25.4	16.3	25.3	162
25-29	14.4	8.8	9.4	20.2	24.5	17.1	12.6	21.6	191
30-34	19.9	16.9	14.2	26.2	37.5	28.1	14.3	26.3	121
35-39	11.3	11.3	13.4	17.2	24.2	26.9	20.9	24.3	74
40-44	(29.5)	(23.6)	(9.8)	(38.9)	(25.9)	(23.6)	(14.3)	(38.3)	26
Education									
None, primary or lower	9.3	5.3	5.5	13.2	14.5	17.0	9.2	25.5	162
Junior secondary	11.0	9.8	7.5	17.5	21.8	19.3	14.6	22.2	315
Senior secondary	19.4	15.3	16.1	27.3	39.8	21.7	14.2	20.9	167
Post secondary or tertiary	21.0	18.4	19.5	29.6	55.4	40.9	15.0	26.8	67
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	3.0	3.7	3.7	5.8	4.5	11.6	9.2	23.0	111
Second	11.6	6.1	8.3	15.5	17.2	14.4	12.6	23.6	111
Middle	15.9	5.6	7.6	18.9	24.2	21.8	17.4	28.0	124
Fourth	20.7	15.4	11.5	26.0	30.7	24.3	12.4	20.5	162
Highest	13.2	17.0	15.3	26.0	45.3	28.0	14.2	21.9	203

¹TM.S3a Access to family planning messages on radio²TM.S3b Access to family planning messages on television³TM.S3c Access to family planning messages on newspaper or magazine⁴TM.S3d Access to family planning messages on radio or television or newspaper/magazine^A The category of "45-49" in the background characteristic of "Age" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.3.2.5M: Exposure to family planning messages (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on various types of media in the past 3 months, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Radio ¹	Television ²	News- paper/ magazine ³	Radio, television or newspaper /magazine ⁴	Social Media	Poster, leaflet, brochure	Outboard sign billboard	Community meetings, events	Number of men
Total	35.4	16.9	17.1	42.5	33.9	49.1	39.3	41.2	1,386
Area									
Urban	48.5	38.9	32.1	62.5	56.8	64.2	34.0	40.2	368
Rural	30.7	8.9	11.6	35.3	25.6	43.6	41.3	41.5	1,018
Province									
Torba	6.8	3.0	2.4	6.8	11.7	61.4	71.2	83.9	37
Sanma	27.7	13.4	7.2	33.2	27.0	35.4	32.3	27.8	285
Penama	25.2	5.7	3.8	26.4	16.1	9.8	10.4	36.1	154
Malampa	30.8	4.6	19.4	38.1	38.5	72.0	74.0	42.9	159
Shefa	50.3	29.5	28.1	61.1	49.0	53.6	31.6	46.6	569
Tafea	19.3	5.8	10.1	24.0	13.0	67.3	62.3	39.2	182
Age									
15-19	16.7	9.0	6.9	21.8	27.3	44.3	34.0	28.9	251
15-17	15.7	6.3	7.3	20.5	22.5	41.2	32.7	22.9	172
18-19	18.9	14.9	6.1	24.4	37.8	50.9	36.7	41.8	79
20-24	32.8	17.4	16.0	43.0	41.3	46.0	32.9	39.0	199
25-29	33.4	14.2	14.1	41.4	35.6	51.0	38.4	45.7	187
30-34	42.7	22.4	21.6	47.9	40.0	53.0	42.8	41.9	198
35-39	38.7	20.7	21.7	45.9	34.4	50.6	41.1	45.4	209
40-44	43.3	17.0	19.6	50.3	31.3	45.6	37.8	39.4	183
45-49	48.0	20.0	23.4	56.2	28.2	55.6	52.1	53.5	159
Education									
None, primary or lower	27.9	7.4	6.9	31.1	14.3	37.2	33.7	41.4	504
Junior secondary	32.9	14.1	14.4	39.4	33.7	52.7	42.8	37.1	508
Senior secondary	43.3	26.8	29.2	55.5	54.6	59.8	41.7	46.7	232
Post secondary or tertiary	58.9	44.7	43.4	74.0	70.7	61.5	43.4	45.9	140
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	14.1	1.2	2.5	15.8	7.5	33.0	32.6	38.4	247
Second	25.6	3.7	5.7	27.2	16.3	43.1	41.9	35.5	246
Middle	30.7	9.8	9.9	37.8	25.2	43.1	39.4	39.8	266
Fourth	50.4	23.2	25.2	58.6	46.6	52.9	43.2	44.0	299
Highest	48.9	38.8	35.0	63.5	62.5	67.1	38.8	46.0	327
¹ TM.S3a Access to family planning messages on radio									
² TM.S3b Access to family planning messages on television									
³ TM.S3c Access to family planning messages on newspaper or magazine									
⁴ TM.S3d Access to family planning messages on radio or television or newspaper/magazine									

Table TM.3.2.6 Mean ideal number of children

Mean ideal number of children of women age 15-49, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Mean ideal number (all)	Mean ideal number (boys)	Mean ideal number (girls)	Number of women
Total	3.0	1.5	1.5	713
Area				
Urban	2.6	1.3	1.3	204
Rural	3.1	1.6	1.6	508
Province				
Torba	(3.2)	(1.6)	(1.7)	11
Sanma	2.8	1.4	1.4	98
Penama	3.1	1.5	1.5	74
Malampa	(2.9)	(1.6)	(1.5)	34
Shefa	2.8	1.4	1.4	341
Tafea	3.4	1.7	1.8	155
Age				
15-24	2.7	1.4	1.3	295
15-19	2.5	1.3	1.2	131
15-17	2.4	1.3	1.2	65
18-19	2.7	1.3	1.3	66
20-24	2.8	1.4	1.4	164
25-29	3.0	1.6	1.6	191
30-39	3.3	1.6	1.7	196
40-49	(3.4)	(1.7)	(1.7)	31
Education				
None, primary or lower	3.3	1.7	1.8	162
Junior secondary	2.9	1.5	1.4	315
Senior secondary	2.8	1.4	1.5	168
Post secondary or tertiary	2.9	1.4	1.4	67
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	3.2	1.6	1.6	524
Never married/in union	2.5	1.2	1.2	189
Number of living children				
0	2.4	1.2	1.2	233
1	2.6	1.3	1.3	198
2	3.3	1.6	1.7	133
3	3.8	2.0	2.1	103
4+	(4.4)	(2.2)	(2.1)	47
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	3.4	1.7	1.8	111
Second	3.2	1.7	1.7	111
Middle	3.0	1.6	1.5	124
Fourth	2.9	1.5	1.5	162
Highest	2.6	1.3	1.3	204

MICS indicator TM S5 - Mean ideal number of children

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

Table TM.3.2.7: Male attitudes towards contraception

Percentage of men 15-49 years and attitudes towards contraception, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Contraception is a woman's business, and a man should not have to worry about it			Women who use contraception may become promiscuous			Number of men
	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	
Total	27.0	67.7	5.4	64.1	28.6	7.4	1,389
Area							
Urban	32.7	63.8	3.5	76.9	17.6	5.5	371
Rural	24.9	69.1	6.0	59.4	32.5	8.1	1,018
Province							
Torba	0.6	99.4	0.0	93.3	6.7	0.0	37
Sanma	20.3	79.3	0.4	82.6	16.7	0.6	285
Penama	35.9	52.6	11.5	52.4	35.5	12.1	154
Malampa	3.3	94.7	2.0	10.2	85.1	4.7	159
Shefa	33.5	62.6	3.9	73.9	19.0	7.1	571
Tafea	35.4	47.9	16.7	55.1	26.1	18.8	183
Age							
15-19	28.5	59.2	12.3	62.5	23.7	13.8	452
15-17	24.2	58.0	17.8	57.8	21.4	20.8	253
18-19	22.7	58.0	19.3	53.6	24.4	22.0	174
20-24	27.5	58.0	14.4	67.0	14.8	18.2	79
25-29	34.0	60.8	5.2	68.5	26.7	4.8	199
30-34	30.5	66.5	3.0	65.5	26.3	8.2	187
35-39	24.2	73.1	2.7	62.9	32.7	4.4	407
40-44	26.3	73.0	0.7	66.7	31.2	2.1	343
45-49							
Education ^A							
None, primary or lower	24.7	70.6	4.8	62.1	30.5	7.4	505
Junior secondary	25.8	66.5	7.7	63.7	26.9	9.4	510
Senior secondary	33.2	63.1	3.7	67.9	26.1	6.0	232
Post secondary or tertiary	29.3	68.9	1.8	65.6	32.0	2.5	142
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	26.8	71.7	1.4	64.2	32.0	3.8	864
Never married/in union	27.2	61.0	11.8	63.8	22.9	13.4	525
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	27.7	62.8	9.5	54.4	34.3	11.3	248
Second	14.9	78.5	6.6	53.8	36.7	9.4	246
Middle	27.1	67.3	5.6	61.8	32.2	6.0	266
Fourth	27.0	71.2	1.8	73.7	21.3	5.0	301
Highest	35.3	60.2	4.4	72.0	21.8	6.2	327

^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods ¹	
Total	14.1	14.2	28.3	12.1	17.1	29.2	26.2	31.3	57.5	2,412	50.8	45.6	1,388
Area													
Urban	12.6	13.9	26.5	13.9	19.0	32.8	26.5	32.8	59.3	543	55.4	46.6	322
Rural	14.5	14.3	28.9	11.6	16.6	28.2	26.1	30.9	57.0	1,870	49.4	45.2	1,066
Province													
Torba	8.7	13.6	22.3	8.8	9.9	18.7	17.5	23.5	41.0	62	45.6	45.6	26
Sanma	15.6	11.0	26.6	10.0	11.3	21.4	25.7	22.3	48.0	476	44.5	42.1	229
Penama	11.9	20.4	32.3	9.9	28.5	38.4	21.8	48.9	70.8	300	54.3	43.6	212
Malampa	14.7	15.9	30.6	7.8	11.0	18.8	22.5	26.9	49.4	332	38.1	37.4	164
Shefa	13.3	13.1	26.4	14.3	21.0	35.3	27.6	34.1	61.7	897	57.2	51.8	553
Tafea	16.4	14.6	31.0	15.8	12.3	28.1	32.2	26.9	59.1	345	47.5	41.2	204
Age													
15-19	(34.8)	(9.6)	(44.3)	(13.1)	(7.3)	(20.5)	(47.9)	(16.9)	(64.8)	44	(31.6)	(31.6)	29
20-24	30.8	10.3	41.1	22.2	8.1	30.3	53.0	18.4	71.4	263	42.5	39.2	188
25-29	23.8	13.2	36.9	20.2	10.5	30.7	44.0	23.7	67.6	468	45.4	42.0	317
30-34	14.9	19.4	34.4	14.9	16.1	31.0	29.8	35.5	65.4	496	47.4	42.0	324
35-39	7.5	15.9	23.4	8.9	22.9	31.7	16.4	38.7	55.2	496	57.5	49.7	273
40-44	4.6	14.7	19.3	3.4	24.3	27.6	7.9	39.0	46.9	398	58.9	53.7	187
45-49	1.2	6.6	7.9	0.7	20.0	20.8	2.0	26.7	28.6	248	72.5	62.5	71
Education													
None, primary or lower	10.2	14.9	25.2	8.2	19.0	27.2	18.4	34.0	52.4	1,000	51.9	48.1	524
Junior secondary	16.3	14.2	30.5	15.5	15.9	31.4	31.9	30.1	62.0	892	50.7	45.0	552
Senior secondary	19.2	13.7	32.8	14.1	13.3	27.4	33.3	26.9	60.2	361	45.5	38.4	217
Post secondary or tertiary	14.3	11.2	25.5	13.0	20.4	33.4	27.2	31.6	58.9	160	56.8	51.0	94
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	2.2	10.6	12.8	10.0	22.8	32.8	12.2	33.4	45.6	54	(*)	(*)	25
Has no functional difficulty	14.4	14.3	28.7	12.2	17.0	29.1	26.6	31.2	57.8	2,355	50.4	45.2	1,361
Wealth index quintile													
Lowest	16.5	16.0	32.5	11.7	14.1	25.8	28.2	30.0	58.2	454	44.3	38.9	264
Second	13.5	16.7	30.1	10.0	14.6	24.6	23.5	31.3	54.8	493	45.0	40.0	270
Middle	12.7	12.5	25.2	10.8	18.8	29.6	23.5	31.3	54.8	490	53.9	49.9	269
Fourth	15.7	14.1	29.8	12.9	15.9	28.8	28.6	30.0	58.6	490	49.2	44.8	287
Highest	12.3	11.9	24.2	15.1	22.0	37.1	27.4	34.0	61.3	486	60.5	53.4	298

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

() Figures that are based on 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	55.4	16.3	71.7	15.6	4.2	19.8	71.0	20.5	91.5	113	21.6	19.4	104
Area													
Urban	(52.1)	(18.3)	(70.3)	(19.1)	(9.3)	(28.4)	(71.2)	(27.5)	(98.7)	38	(28.7)	(24.9)	38
Rural	57.2	15.3	72.5	13.8	1.7	15.5	70.9	17.0	87.9	75	17.6	16.4	66

^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.3.4.1: Need and demand for family planning (all sexually active women)

Percentage of sexually active 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active ^A 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	17.5	12.5	30.0	13.8	17.6	31.4	31.3	30.0	61.4	1,834	51.2	46.0	1,125
Area													
Urban	15.6	11.8	27.4	17.4	20.2	37.6	33.0	32.0	65.0	434	57.9	49.3	282
Rural	18.1	12.7	30.8	12.7	16.7	29.5	30.8	29.4	60.2	1,401	48.9	44.9	844
Province													
Torba	10.9	13.0	23.8	9.0	10.8	19.7	19.8	23.7	43.6	60	45.3	45.3	26
Sanma	17.5	10.4	27.9	10.8	11.7	22.5	28.3	22.1	50.4	399	44.7	42.2	201
Penama	16.1	17.6	33.7	8.7	30.2	38.9	24.8	47.8	72.5	192	53.6	43.4	139
Malampa	20.1	14.2	34.2	9.5	12.5	22.0	29.6	26.7	56.2	235	39.1	38.2	132
Shefa	17.2	11.0	28.2	17.6	21.4	39.0	34.8	32.4	67.2	687	58.0	52.5	462
Tafea	18.4	14.1	32.5	17.4	13.2	30.6	35.8	27.3	63.1	261	48.5	41.1	165
Age													
15-19	(46.9)	(11.6)	(58.5)	(17.3)	(5.9)	(23.1)	(64.1)	(17.5)	(81.6)	(55)	(28.3)	(28.3)	45
20-24	38.6	10.5	49.0	24.5	7.2	31.6	63.0	17.6	80.7	218	39.2	35.7	176
25-29	30.2	11.9	42.0	21.8	10.6	32.5	52.0	22.5	74.5	353	43.6	41.0	263
30-34	14.5	16.4	30.9	17.8	17.6	35.4	32.3	34.0	66.3	362	53.4	46.3	240
35-39	8.3	13.3	21.6	10.5	23.5	34.0	18.8	36.8	55.6	372	61.2	52.7	207
40-44	6.1	12.3	18.4	3.4	25.1	28.5	9.5	37.4	46.9	297	60.7	56.3	139
45-49	1.6	7.0	8.6	0.5	22.4	22.9	2.1	29.4	31.5	178	72.6	64.9	56
Education													
None, primary or lower	12.5	12.5	24.9	9.8	19.5	29.3	22.2	32.0	54.3	763	54.0	49.7	414
Junior secondary	19.2	12.6	31.8	18.0	17.3	35.2	37.1	29.9	67.0	651	52.6	46.9	436
Senior secondary	23.0	12.9	36.0	16.2	13.2	29.4	39.2	26.1	65.3	272	44.9	38.4	178
Post secondary or tertiary	25.9	11.0	36.9	12.4	16.6	29.0	38.3	27.6	65.9	148	44.1	40.5	97
Wealth index quintile													
Lowest	19.3	13.6	32.9	12.9	14.6	27.5	32.2	28.2	60.4	345	45.5	40.5	208
Second	18.5	15.5	34.1	11.2	14.3	25.6	29.8	29.9	59.6	371	42.9	37.7	221
Middle	14.3	11.1	25.4	11.3	21.1	32.4	25.6	32.2	57.8	363	56.0	52.1	210
Fourth	20.7	11.6	32.3	15.5	15.5	30.9	36.2	27.1	63.3	361	48.9	44.8	229
Highest	14.9	10.6	25.5	17.9	21.9	39.8	32.8	32.5	65.3	394	61.0	53.8	258

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.3.4B: Need and demand for family planning (all women)

Percentage of 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of 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	11.9	10.5	22.4	9.6	12.8	22.5	21.5	23.4	44.9	3,412	50.0	44.9	1,532
Area													
Urban	10.2	9.3	19.5	9.7	13.6	23.3	19.9	22.9	42.8	868	54.4	45.7	372
Rural	12.5	11.0	23.4	9.6	12.6	22.2	22.0	23.5	45.6	2,544	48.6	44.6	1,160
Province													
Torba	7.9	10.0	17.9	7.1	7.5	14.6	15.0	17.6	32.5	89	44.8	44.8	29
Sanma	12.9	8.5	21.3	8.0	8.9	17.0	20.9	17.4	38.3	670	44.3	41.8	257
Penama	10.8	16.4	27.2	9.0	22.5	31.5	19.7	38.9	58.7	384	53.7	43.6	225
Malampa	13.7	12.4	26.1	6.2	8.8	15.0	20.0	21.2	41.2	416	36.5	35.8	171
Shefa	11.0	9.2	20.2	10.8	14.8	25.6	21.8	24.0	45.8	1,374	55.9	50.3	629
Tafea	13.0	11.2	24.3	12.4	9.4	21.8	25.4	20.6	46.1	478	47.3	41.1	220
Age													
15-19	6.1	1.5	7.7	2.2	0.8	2.9	8.3	2.3	10.6	572	27.7	27.7	61
20-24	22.7	7.8	30.5	14.2	5.6	19.8	36.9	13.4	50.3	469	39.4	35.6	236
25-29	21.8	11.6	33.4	18.6	9.4	28.0	40.4	21.0	61.3	573	45.6	42.3	351
30-34	14.1	18.1	32.2	14.5	15.9	30.4	28.6	34.0	62.6	542	48.6	42.9	340
35-39	7.5	14.0	21.4	8.8	21.7	30.5	16.2	35.6	51.9	539	58.7	50.6	280
40-44	4.5	13.2	17.7	3.1	22.7	25.7	7.5	35.9	43.4	437	59.3	54.2	190
45-49	1.0	6.2	7.3	1.0	18.4	19.5	2.1	24.6	26.7	280	72.9	63.3	75
Education													
None, primary or lower	9.7	12.5	22.2	7.6	16.3	23.9	17.2	28.9	46.1	1,227	51.9	47.8	566
Junior secondary	12.5	10.0	22.5	11.6	11.5	23.1	24.1	21.6	45.6	1,312	50.6	45.2	599
Senior secondary	13.4	8.9	22.2	9.7	8.6	18.3	23.1	17.5	40.6	608	45.2	38.4	247
Post secondary or tertiary	15.9	7.7	23.5	9.1	12.8	21.9	25.0	20.4	45.4	265	48.1	42.7	120
Wealth index quintile													
Lowest	13.6	13.0	26.6	9.8	11.6	21.4	23.4	24.6	47.9	590	44.6	39.6	283
Second	12.4	13.2	25.6	8.9	11.4	20.3	21.3	24.6	45.9	648	44.3	39.5	297
Middle	10.9	9.8	20.7	8.7	14.4	23.1	19.6	24.2	43.8	661	52.7	48.5	290
Fourth	13.5	9.9	23.3	10.3	11.7	22.1	23.8	21.6	45.4	720	48.6	44.5	327
Highest	9.6	7.9	17.5	10.2	14.7	24.8	19.7	22.5	42.3	792	58.7	51.2	335

Table TM.3.4.2: Choice not to use contraception

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who are not currently using family planning by who makes the decision not to use family planning, MICS6 Vanuatu, 2023

	Woman	Husband/ partner	Jointly ¹	Someone else	Total	Number of women married or in union
Total	26.5	18.5	54.8	0.2	100.0	1,554
Area						
Urban	31.0	17.9	51.0	0.0	100.0	322
Rural	25.3	18.6	55.8	0.3	100.0	1,231
Province						
Torba	8.3	59.7	32.1	0.0	100.0	50
Sanma	34.0	29.4	36.6	0.0	100.0	343
Penama	17.3	7.2	74.9	0.6	100.0	162
Malampa	33.5	23.9	42.1	0.5	100.0	248
Shefa	26.9	6.1	66.7	0.2	100.0	528
Tafea	16.8	23.9	59.3	0.0	100.0	223
Age						
15-24	32.0	17.0	50.3	0.7	100.0	182
20-24	30.4	16.4	52.4	0.8	100.0	158
25-29	21.8	15.2	62.6	0.4	100.0	279
30-39	26.7	20.4	52.9	0.0	100.0	622
40-49	26.8	18.4	54.6	0.2	100.0	471
Education						
None, primary or lower	26.8	21.5	51.4	0.3	100.0	669
Junior secondary	25.4	17.8	56.7	0.0	100.0	552
Senior secondary	29.3	14.2	55.9	0.6	100.0	234
Post secondary or tertiary	23.5	11.6	65.0	0.0	100.0	99
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(19.3)	(23.5)	(57.2)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Has no functional difficulty	26.6	18.3	54.8	0.2	100.0	1,520
Number of living children						
0	36.2	20.3	43.5	0.0	100.0	115
1	26.5	16.6	56.4	0.5	100.0	260
2	28.4	16.2	55.1	0.3	100.0	349
3	26.1	21.1	52.8	0.0	100.0	353
4+	23.0	18.8	58.0	0.2	100.0	477
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	23.8	24.9	51.3	0.0	100.0	308
Second	27.7	22.4	49.2	0.6	100.0	344
Middle	27.3	13.5	59.2	0.0	100.0	304
Fourth	25.5	16.2	57.9	0.4	100.0	313
Highest	28.0	14.6	57.4	0.0	100.0	285

¹ MICS indicator TM S4 - Joint decision making on family planning

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

Table TM.3.5: Sexual relations, contraception use and reproductive health

Percentage of women age 15-49 who make their own informed decision on sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive care, MICS Vanuatu, 2023

	Percentage of women who make their own informed decision on sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive care	Number of women
Total	10.3	3,412
Area		
Urban	9.0	868
Rural	10.7	2,544
Province		
Torba	2.2	89
Sanma	13.1	670
Penama	9.1	384
Malampa	24.2	416
Shefa	7.7	1,374
Tafea	4.1	478
Age		
15-24	4.6	1,041
15-19	2.2	572
15-17	0.8	357
18-19	4.5	214
20-24	7.5	469
25-29	10.2	573
30-39	13.9	1,081
40-49	13.1	717
Education		
None, primary or lower	11.7	1,227
Junior secondary	9.9	1,312
Senior secondary	9.3	608
Post secondary or tertiary	7.4	265
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	4.2	67
Has no functional difficulty	11.5	2,988
Number of living children		
0	3.7	914
1	11.2	517
2	14.0	582
3	15.1	589
4+	10.8	810
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	8.9	590
Second	14.2	648
Middle	10.9	661
Fourth	7.4	720
Highest	10.1	792

¹ MICS indicator TM.S10 — Informed decision on reproductive health care; SDG indicator 5.6.1

Table TM.3.5.1: Women's empowerment - Health care

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who make their own decision on health care, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Who makes decision on use of health care				Total	Number of women currently married or in union
	Woman makes decision	Partner makes decision	Decision is joint	Someone other than partner		
Total	25.4	16.3	58.0	0.3	100.0	2,413
Area						
Urban	34.4	9.7	55.9	0.0	100.0	543
Rural	22.8	18.2	58.7	0.4	100.0	1,870
Province						
Torba	3.8	39.5	56.7	0.0	100.0	62
Sanma	38.8	27.3	33.9	0.0	100.0	476
Penama	19.9	6.1	73.8	0.3	100.0	300
Malampa	35.4	22.1	42.1	0.4	100.0	332
Shefa	23.4	6.7	69.3	0.6	100.0	897
Tafea	11.2	24.8	63.9	0.0	100.0	346
Age						
15-24	26.7	15.6	56.7	0.9	100.0	307
15-19	(38.6)	(14.8)	(46.6)	(0.0)	100.0	44
20-24	24.7	15.8	58.4	1.1	100.0	263
25-29	24.9	14.7	60.4	0.0	100.0	468
30-39	24.7	18.5	56.7	0.1	100.0	991
40-49	26.2	14.3	59.0	0.5	100.0	647
Education						
None, primary or lower	23.7	19.9	55.8	0.6	100.0	1,001
Junior secondary	25.1	15.2	59.5	0.2	100.0	892
Senior secondary	29.8	12.9	57.4	0.0	100.0	361
Post secondary or tertiary	27.7	7.0	65.2	0.0	100.0	160
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	9.8	17.3	72.9	0.0	100.0	54
Has no functional difficulty	25.7	16.2	57.8	0.3	100.0	2,355
Number of living children						
0	32.8	17.9	48.5	0.8	100.0	158
1	27.9	16.0	55.7	0.4	100.0	401
2	27.0	14.8	58.2	0.0	100.0	532
3	24.9	17.4	57.4	0.2	100.0	550
4+	21.8	16.3	61.5	0.4	100.0	772
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	18.7	20.8	60.5	0.0	100.0	454
Second	26.3	21.7	51.5	0.4	100.0	493
Middle	24.2	13.9	61.4	0.6	100.0	490
Fourth	27.9	12.7	59.1	0.3	100.0	490
Highest	29.3	12.5	57.9	0.3	100.0	486

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

Table TM.3.5.2: Women's empowerment – Use of contraception

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who make their own decision on contraceptive use, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Who makes decision on contraceptive use				Total percent	Number of women currently married or in union
	Woman makes decision	Partner makes decision	Decision is joint	Someone other than partner		
Total	25.1	17.0	57.6	0.3	100.0	2,407
Area						
Urban	30.0	16.1	53.7	0.2	100.0	543
Rural	23.7	17.3	58.7	0.3	100.0	1,864
Province						
Torba	12.7	50.5	36.9	0.0	100.0	62
Sanma	30.0	35.2	34.9	0.0	100.0	476
Penama	18.7	6.3	74.7	0.3	100.0	300
Malampa	34.2	23.8	41.6	0.4	100.0	329
Shefa	25.2	5.0	69.2	0.6	100.0	893
Tafea	17.2	20.0	62.8	0.0	100.0	346
Age						
15-24	31.4	14.9	52.8	0.8	100.0	305
15-19	(41.5)	(15.5)	(42.9)	(0.0)	100.0	44
20-24	29.7	14.8	54.5	1.0	100.0	261
25-29	22.4	15.7	61.4	0.5	100.0	467
30-39	24.5	19.5	56.0	0.0	100.0	991
40-49	25.1	15.2	59.4	0.3	100.0	643
Education						
None, primary or lower	25.5	20.1	54.1	0.3	100.0	999
Junior secondary	23.3	16.3	60.2	0.3	100.0	889
Senior secondary	29.3	13.6	56.8	0.4	100.0	359
Post secondary or tertiary	23.5	10.0	66.5	0.0	100.0	160
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	14.1	17.3	68.6	0.0	100.0	54
Has no functional difficulty	25.3	17.0	57.4	0.3	100.0	2,349
Number of living children						
0	36.1	18.8	44.3	0.8	100.0	158
1	26.2	17.4	56.1	0.3	100.0	399
2	26.1	16.5	56.9	0.4	100.0	531
3	26.6	16.8	56.6	0.0	100.0	549
4+	20.5	17.1	62.2	0.3	100.0	771
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	23.3	20.9	55.9	0.0	100.0	454
Second	25.9	21.9	51.8	0.4	100.0	492
Middle	23.6	13.9	62.5	0.0	100.0	487
Fourth	24.2	14.8	59.9	1.0	100.0	487
Highest	28.4	13.9	57.7	0.0	100.0	486

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

Table TM.3.5.3: Women's empowerment - Saying no to sex

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who are currently married or in union who can say no to sex, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who:		Total	Number of women currently married or in union
	Can say no to their partner/husband	Cannot say no to their partner/husband		
Total	77.4	22.6	100.0	2,488
Area				
Urban	78.0	22.0	100.0	593
Rural	77.2	22.8	100.0	1,895
Province				
Torba	49.8	50.2	100.0	72
Sanma	78.7	21.3	100.0	500
Penama	82.7	17.3	100.0	294
Malampa	81.9	18.1	100.0	332
Shefa	79.8	20.2	100.0	938
Tafea	66.0	34.0	100.0	351
Age				
15-24	73.4	26.6	100.0	444
15-19	73.8	26.2	100.0	107
15-17	(75.1)	(24.9)	100.0	31
18-19	73.3	26.7	100.0	75
20-24	73.3	26.7	100.0	338
25-29	77.3	22.7	100.0	490
30-39	76.2	23.8	100.0	958
40-49	82.3	17.7	100.0	596
Education				
None, primary or lower	75.2	24.8	100.0	995
Junior secondary	79.2	20.8	100.0	904
Senior secondary	79.5	20.5	100.0	400
Post secondary or tertiary	75.7	24.3	100.0	189
Functional Difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	(85.7)	(14.3)	100.0	47
Has no functional difficulty	77.3	22.7	100.0	2,410
Number of Living Children				
0	75.5	24.5	100.0	301
1	75.4	24.6	100.0	433
2	76.3	23.7	100.0	506
3	78.0	22.0	100.0	528
4+	79.7	20.3	100.0	720
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	71.3	28.7	100.0	453
Second	78.0	22.0	100.0	505
Middle	80.2	19.8	100.0	497
Fourth	75.9	24.1	100.0	506
Highest	80.8	19.2	100.0	527

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

Table TM 3.6: Decision on sexual relations and contraceptive use

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married/ in union and ever used contraception methods who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations and contraceptive use, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Women making their own decisions on sexual relations and contraceptive use. ¹	Number of women age 15-49 currently married/in union and used contraception methods
Total	15.0	936
Area		
Urban	17.1	243
Rural	14.3	694
Province		
Torba	(22.2)	12
Sanma	15.6	124
Penama	10.4	153
Malampa	32.8	77
Shefa	14.1	430
Tafea	11.9	139
Age		
15-19	(*)	13
20-24	18.7	101
25-29	13.8	193
30-34	13.3	196
35-39	16.7	207
40-44	14.0	152
45-49	15.7	75
Education		
None, primary or lower	15.9	342
Junior secondary	14.5	375
Senior secondary	16.2	147
Post secondary or tertiary	11.5	73
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	13.3	155
Second	13.8	162
Middle	14.1	183
Fourth	11.5	196
Highest	20.5	240

¹ MICS indicator TM.S7 — Informed decision on sexual relations and contraceptive use

(I) 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 and it is also contributing to the reduction of the Maternal Mortality Ratio SDG 3.1 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

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	Nurse AID	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Other/Missing	No antenatal care			
Total	19.6	69.0	0.5	0.4	2.9	0.2	7.4	100.0	89.2	738
Area										
Urban	26.4	69.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	100.0	96.2	133
Rural	18.1	68.9	0.6	0.4	3.5	0.2	8.2	100.0	87.6	605
Province										
Torba	(17.1)	(53.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(23.2)	100.0	(70.2)	20
Sanma	16.5	68.2	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	9.2	100.0	84.7	147
Penama	1.0	91.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	5.2	100.0	92.8	98
Malampa	16.8	75.6	0.0	1.5	3.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	92.4	81
Shefa	30.9	60.4	0.5	0.6	2.6	0.6	4.3	100.0	91.8	245
Tafea	18.5	67.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	100.0	87.5	148
Education										
None, primary or lower	17.8	65.9	0.9	0.0	5.8	0.0	9.5	100.0	84.6	259
Junior secondary	17.2	72.5	0.4	0.9	1.5	0.5	6.9	100.0	90.2	303
Senior secondary	23.2	69.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	6.2	100.0	92.9	133
Post secondary or tertiary	(36.6)	(61.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	100.0	(98.1)	43
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	(13.7)	(75.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(7.7)	100.0	(89.4)	45
20-34	18.4	70.3	0.7	0.5	2.7	0.3	7.1	100.0	89.4	552
35-49	26.4	61.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	8.4	100.0	88.2	142
Wealth index quintile										
Lowest	11.1	71.1	1.4	0.0	5.1	0.0	11.4	100.0	83.5	171
Second	19.0	69.7	0.0	1.7	1.6	0.0	8.1	100.0	88.7	162
Middle	15.6	69.3	0.9	0.0	5.7	1.0	7.5	100.0	85.8	149
Fourth	22.3	70.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	6.0	100.0	93.1	147
Highest	36.0	62.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	109

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, Nurse/Midwife and Nurse AID

(I) Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:				Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit					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				
Total	7.4	26.1	65.0	10.3	7.4	26.7	38.9	23.3	3.7	100.0	738	5.0	683
Area													
Urban	3.8	27.9	65.4	10.3	3.8	34.3	34.6	23.0	4.3	100.0	133	4.0	128
Rural	8.2	25.7	64.9	10.2	8.2	25.1	39.8	23.3	3.6	100.0	605	5.0	555
Province													
Torba	(23.2)	(15.6)	(59.7)	(33.1)	(23.2)	(6.6)	(28.5)	(36.1)	(5.7)	100.0	20	(6.0)	15
Sanma	9.2	26.1	62.1	6.6	9.2	22.0	41.1	25.5	2.2	100.0	147	5.0	133
Penama	5.2	12.6	82.2	16.7	5.2	31.0	40.9	20.8	2.0	100.0	98	4.0	93
Malampa	3.0	26.8	70.2	13.5	3.0	23.5	45.2	26.8	1.5	100.0	81	5.0	78
Shefa	4.3	26.0	67.0	10.5	4.3	35.1	40.4	16.7	3.5	100.0	245	4.0	234
Tafea	12.5	36.1	50.9	4.4	12.5	19.3	30.8	29.9	7.5	100.0	148	5.0	130
Education													
None, primary or lower	9.5	24.8	63.9	9.3	9.5	21.6	39.9	24.0	4.9	100.0	259	5.0	234
Junior secondary	6.9	26.6	65.9	12.1	6.9	26.1	41.8	22.5	2.7	100.0	303	5.0	282
Senior secondary	6.2	27.0	64.2	6.9	6.2	31.5	34.0	24.6	3.7	100.0	133	4.0	125
Post secondary or tertiary	(1.9)	(27.6)	(67.7)	(13.7)	(1.9)	(46.8)	(27.6)	(20.6)	(3.0)	100.0	43	(4.0)	42
Age at most recent live birth													
Less than 20	(7.7)	(14.7)	(74.9)	(5.5)	(7.7)	(30.1)	(43.8)	(13.8)	(4.7)	100.0	45	(4.0)	41
20-34	7.1	26.1	65.8	11.0	7.1	26.6	40.2	22.7	3.4	100.0	552	5.0	512
35-49	8.4	29.7	58.8	8.7	8.4	26.2	32.4	28.3	4.6	100.0	142	5.0	130
Wealth index quintile													
Lowest	11.4	29.4	59.0	9.8	11.4	18.4	32.0	34.1	4.1	100.0	171	5.0	152
Second	8.1	24.1	67.3	10.3	8.1	20.7	44.3	23.0	3.9	100.0	162	5.0	149
Middle	7.5	25.2	64.9	7.4	7.5	29.4	40.7	18.9	3.5	100.0	149	4.0	138
Fourth	6.0	26.4	65.3	8.3	6.0	26.4	44.3	19.8	3.4	100.0	147	4.0	138
Highest	1.8	24.5	70.7	17.4	1.8	45.5	31.8	17.5	3.3	100.0	109	4.0	107

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)

() 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 and blood samples taken, talked about food, feeding and bleeding as part of antenatal care, and iron tablets taken during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Vanuatu MICS, 2023												
	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:											
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	Talk about foods to eat during pregnancy	Talk about breast-feeding	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken and guidance on breast-feeding and diet	Baby's heart-beat checked	Asked about bleeding	Given or bough iron tablets or syrup ²	Mean number of days iron tablets or syrup taken	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	91.2	85.3	84.0	79.4	87.8	87.6	77.0	91.5	81.1	82.5	83	738
Area												
Urban	96.2	94.8	94.9	94.5	95.6	94.7	93.0	96.2	90.0	92.8	98	133
Rural	90.1	83.2	81.5	76.1	86.1	86.0	73.4	90.5	79.2	80.3	79	605
Province												
Torba	(75.5)	(74.6)	(74.6)	(73.2)	(74.7)	(76.8)	(71.1)	(76.8)	(74.6)	(42.1)	(15)	20
Sanma	90.0	89.6	87.4	86.2	89.3	89.3	85.4	90.8	85.6	86.0	79	147
Penama	94.8	66.8	71.5	56.5	77.9	74.9	51.6	91.8	58.0	91.8	123	98
Malampa	92.5	93.8	75.8	75.8	90.7	91.1	71.5	93.8	87.6	86.6	75	81
Shefa	94.1	93.6	91.5	89.4	93.8	93.8	87.6	95.7	87.3	83.1	89	245
Tafea	86.5	76.1	82.0	74.3	83.1	83.6	71.7	85.9	79.3	75.0	53	148
Education												
None, primary or lower	89.2	80.4	78.6	73.8	82.5	83.4	71.0	88.9	77.1	78.6	76	259
Junior secondary	91.2	86.6	85.8	80.4	89.6	88.2	77.3	92.2	82.0	83.5	85	303
Senior secondary	92.9	88.1	85.6	82.8	90.8	91.5	82.3	92.9	83.9	86.7	80	133
Post secondary or tertiary	(98.1)	(95.8)	(98.1)	(95.8)	(98.1)	(96.2)	(93.9)	(98.1)	(90.2)	(86.1)	(117)	43
Age at most recent live birth												
Less than 20	(87.6)	(75.0)	(85.4)	(72.2)	(84.3)	(86.0)	(72.2)	(90.4)	(76.1)	(82.7)	(71)	45
20-34	91.4	86.3	83.9	80.0	88.5	87.9	77.7	91.9	81.3	83.5	82	552
35-49	91.6	84.4	83.8	79.4	86.0	86.9	75.8	90.3	81.9	78.5	91	142
Wealth index quintile												
Lowest	87.3	72.9	72.9	64.1	78.2	76.2	60.9	86.3	70.6	76.1	75	171
Second	90.7	83.8	83.1	77.5	87.1	87.2	74.3	90.3	80.3	83.1	74	162
Middle	89.2	87.3	85.3	81.9	90.0	90.1	79.6	92.5	85.0	85.1	80	149
Fourth	93.1	91.3	86.8	85.8	92.5	92.6	84.4	93.0	83.6	83.3	97	147
Highest	98.2	95.8	97.0	94.6	94.6	95.9	92.4	98.2	90.2	87.2	92	109
¹ MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care ^A												
² MICS indicator TM.S6 - Use of iron tablets												
^A For HIV testing and counselling during antenatal care, please refer to table TM.11.5												
() 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) is 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who received at least 2 tetanus toxoid containing vaccine doses during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during pregnancy but received:				Protected against tetanus ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
Total	21.6	29.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	51.4	738
Area							
Urban	27.2	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.8	133
Rural	20.3	29.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	50.4	605
Province							
Torba	(2.0)	(41.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(43.3)	20
Sanma	21.5	32.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.5	147
Penama	8.4	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.8	98
Malampa	17.9	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.8	81
Shefa	27.3	29.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	57.8	245
Tafea	25.3	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.6	148
Mother's education							
None, primary, or lower	18.0	31.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	50.1	259
Junior secondary	22.6	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.2	303
Senior secondary	22.8	29.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	53.7	133
Post secondary or tertiary	(31.8)	(28.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(60.1)	43
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	15.7	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.3	171
Second	18.1	31.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.3	162
Middle	22.3	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.5	149
Fourth	27.7	28.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	57.4	147
Highest	26.6	33.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.2	109

¹ MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection

(i) 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

Giving birth in a health facility can increase survival prospects for mother and baby through access to appropriate equipment and supplies that are available on site or through immediate referral to a higher-level facility. 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.⁵⁹ 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 definition⁵⁹, 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

Birth, vanuatua mico, 2020

	Place of delivery				Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility		Home	Other			
	Public sector	Private sector					
Total	89.2	1.4	8.4	1.0	100.0	90.6	738
Area							
Urban	95.4	0.9	3.7	0.0	100.0	96.3	133
Rural	87.8	1.5	9.4	1.2	100.0	89.4	605
Province							
Torba	(77.9)	(16.1)	(4.1)	(1.9)	100.0	(94.0)	20
Sanma	94	1.5	4.9	0.0	100.0	95.1	147
Penama	93	1.0	4.5	1.7	100.0	93.7	98
Malampa	96	0.0	1.5	2.9	100.0	95.6	81
Shefa	95	1.0	3.9	0.5	100.0	95.6	245
Tafea	72	1.1	26.2	1.1	100.0	72.7	148
Education							
None, primary or lower	84.6	2.1	12.4	1.0	100.0	86.7	259
Junior secondary	90.5	1.3	6.9	1.3	100.0	91.7	303
Senior secondary	91.8	0.9	6.7	0.6	100.0	92.7	133
Post secondary or tertiary	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	43
Age at most recent live birth							
Less than 20	(90.4)	(1.8)	(6.2)	(1.7)	100.0	(92.2)	45
20-34	89.5	1.5	8.3	0.7	100.0	90.9	552
35-49	87.8	1.1	9.4	1.7	100.0	88.9	142
Number of antenatal care visits ^A							
None	52.4	3.2	42.3	2.0	100.0	55.6	55
1-3 visits	89.2	0.6	9.3	0.9	100.0	89.8	193
4+ visits	93.1	1.6	4.4	0.9	100.0	94.7	480
8+ visits	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	76
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	77.3	3.5	18.5	0.7	100.0	80.9	171
Second	87.8	0.9	9.9	1.3	100.0	88.7	162
Middle	92.8	0.3	5.6	1.3	100.0	93.1	149
Fourth	92.9	1.7	4.0	1.4	100.0	94.6	147
Highest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	109

¹ MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries

^A The category of "Don't know/missing" in the background characteristic of "Number of antenatal care visits" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

(I) 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Person assisting at delivery								No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant			Other				Decided before onset of labour pains				Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²		
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Nurse AID	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/ Friend	Other								
Total	21.2	68.5	1.1	1.1	3.0	3.8	0.4	0.8	100.0	90.9	3.3	2.8	6.1	738	
Area															
Urban	21.8	73.1	1.3	2.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.2	2.6	3.6	6.1	133	
Rural	21.1	67.5	1.1	0.8	3.6	4.4	0.5	0.9	100.0	89.7	3.4	2.7	6.1	605	
Province															
Torba	(12.7)	(60.9)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(16.4)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(73.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20	
Sanma	19.6	72.9	0.4	1.4	4.6	0.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	92.8	4.6	1.1	5.7	147	
Penama	0.0	92.7	0.0	1.9	2.9	0.0	1.7	0.8	100.0	92.7	1.0	0.0	1.0	98	
Malampa	19.9	74.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.9	0.0	4.6	4.6	81	
Shefa	33.4	59.2	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.6	100.0	95.2	2.2	5.7	7.9	245	
Tafea	18.6	61.5	1.0	0.6	2.7	14.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	81.2	7.4	1.1	8.5	148	
Education															
None, primary or lower	17.3	67.8	1.1	0.9	5.0	5.0	0.9	1.9	100.0	86.2	4.1	1.5	5.6	259	
Junior secondary	20.4	70.6	1.0	1.5	2.5	3.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	92.0	2.3	3.7	6.0	303	
Senior secondary	26.2	66.1	1.9	1.2	1.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.2	4.5	2.0	6.5	133	
Post secondary or tertiary	(34.9)	(65.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(1.8)	(7.2)	(9.0)	43	
Age at most recent live birth															
Less than 20	(13.2)	(76.4)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(4.3)	100.0	(92.3)	(6.1)	(1.7)	(7.8)	45	
20-34	21.8	67.8	1.3	1.3	3.3	3.5	0.4	0.5	100.0	91.0	3.5	2.7	6.2	552	
35-49	21.3	68.8	0.0	0.8	2.7	5.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	90.1	1.4	3.8	5.1	142	
Number of antenatal care visits															
None	14.0	37.6	0.0	9.4	6.7	21.9	1.4	9.0	100.0	51.6	5.1	0.0	5.1	55	
1-3 visits	19.3	73.4	0.0	0.5	1.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.7	3.0	4.3	7.3	193	
4+ visits	22.2	70.6	1.5	0.5	3.3	1.2	0.5	0.2	100.0	94.4	3.2	2.4	5.6	480	
8+ visits	23.0	74.9	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	4.0	5.9	9.9	76	
Place of delivery^A															
Public sector	23.0	73.7	1.3	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.0	3.5	3.1	6.6	658	
Home	6.6	23.5	0.0	8.9	12.8	36.9	3.9	7.4	100.0	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	62	
Wealth index quintile															
Lowest	11.6	66.7	0.9	2.6	5.9	8.9	0.5	2.8	100.0	79.2	4.5	1.7	6.2	171	
Second	17.0	72.7	0.0	1.1	3.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.8	3.3	2.2	5.4	162	
Middle	24.2	69.1	0.9	0.0	2.9	0.9	1.5	0.5	100.0	94.2	1.0	3.6	4.7	149	
Fourth	27.0	67.5	0.9	1.5	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.4	3.9	2.9	6.8	147	
Highest	30.6	65.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3.5	4.5	8.0	109	

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

² MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

^A The categories of "Private sector" "Other" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

(i) 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}

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 2,500g.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 2500g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

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

- 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. 25-417 : (2013) 9890. doi:10.1016/s9-60993(13)6736-0140.
- 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. 46-721 : (2012) 8. doi:10.1016/s3-35337(16)2163-1701.
- 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. 505-497 : (2017) 5. 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. 2016) 1). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146241.
- 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight) ^B :			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total ^{1,A}		From card	From recall	Total	
Total	54.4	37.0	92.1	738	6.6	5.0	11.7	680
Area								
Urban	52.2	46.2	98.4	133	4.0	5.8	9.8	131
Rural	54.9	35.0	90.7	605	7.2	4.9	12.1	549
Province								
Torba	(39.8)	(45.1)	(84.9)	(20)	(4.3)	(1.6)	(5.9)	17
Sanma	39.4	54.4	94.6	147	2.9	7.1	9.9	139
Penama	55.9	35.8	91.7	98	5.0	6.3	11.2	90
Malampa	77.5	19.5	98.5	81	15.3	4.9	20.1	79
Shefa	59.6	38.8	98.9	245	7.2	3.1	10.3	242
Tafea	49.1	26.0	76.2	148	5.6	6.3	11.9	113
Education								
None, primary or lower	49.9	36.8	87.9	259	7.9	6.8	14.7	228
Junior secondary	57.4	35.6	93.0	303	6.8	4.6	11.4	282
Senior secondary	54.9	39.2	95.7	133	4.5	4.5	9.1	128
Post secondary or tertiary	(58.6)	(41.4)	(100.0)	(43)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(4.5)	43
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20 years	(42.1)	(50.9)	(94.8)	(45)	(6.0)	(7.0)	(12.9)	42
20-34 years	56.9	35.3	92.7	552	6.7	4.2	10.8	511
35-49 years	48.4	39.3	89.2	142	6.7	7.8	14.5	126
Birth order of most recent live birth								
1	57.0	39.7	97.2	176	7.6	4.8	12.4	171
2-3	54.8	36.3	91.5	331	5.6	4.8	10.4	303
4-5	52.7	36.7	90.1	175	7.5	4.3	11.8	157
6+	49.2	33.4	86.1	57	6.9	9.5	16.4	49
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	45.7	34.6	80.9	171	7.0	3.1	10.0	138
Second	58.3	30.2	89.9	162	8.7	6.8	15.6	146
Middle	53.9	40.7	95.1	149	5.1	6.2	11.4	142
Fourth	60.4	38.9	99.3	147	7.1	6.8	13.9	146
Highest	54.8	43.2	99.2	109	4.5	1.2	5.7	108

¹ MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth

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

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

() 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 occur.⁷⁴

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 Vanuatu, post-natal care is a critical component of the Vanuatu Ministry of Health's Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Programme on Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care, and Early Essential Newborn Care. Vanuatu's post-natal care package focuses on four areas:

- (1) Detection, management, and if needed, referral of danger signs in mothers as part of Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care;
- (2) Detection, management, and if needed, referral of danger signs in infants as part of as part of Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care, and Early Essential Newborn Care;
- (3) Administration of paediatric ARV (prophylaxis) to HIV exposed infant as part of Early Essential Newborn Care; and
- (4) Initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of delivery as part of Early Essential Newborn Care offered in primary health care facilities starting from remote dispensaries with assigned midwife up to the national referral hospital.

The post-natal period begins immediately after the birth of a baby and extends for about six weeks thereafter. A breakdown of the main activities by key time periods is shown below:

Within 24 Hours of delivery

For the mother: maternal wellbeing and vital signs are checked, including a mental status assessment. Checks for excess bleeding, inspection of a caesarean section wound and perineum for tears/episiotomy or lochia swelling are conducted. The breasts are examined for establishment of lactation. Pain management is given. Advice is given on danger signs such as excessive bleeding and abdominal pain. Guidance is also given on personal hygiene, hand washing, breast care, perineal care, nutrition and unrestricted, on demand breast feeding. Advice is given on care of the baby's umbilical cord.

For the baby: The baby is dried and skin-to-skin contact is made. If the baby shows feeding cues breast feeding is encouraged. The baby is kept warm and examined from head to toes for injuries, malformation or diseases such as eye infections or excessive bleeding from the umbilical cord. The baby is weighed and given a Vitamin K injection, Hep B and BCG vaccinations.

One week after delivery

For the mother: Mental status, vital signs, lochia loss, healing of any wounds and breast condition are checked. Exclusive breastfeeding is encouraged. Women are counselled on family planning methods and provided with an appropriate method. Advice is given on personal hygiene and handwashing.

For the baby: Weight, eyes, mouth, skin for jaundice, umbilicus and temperature are checked.

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. 205-189 : (2014) 9938. doi:10.1016/s7-60496(14)6736-0140.

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.

Six weeks after delivery

For the mother: Wellbeing and vital signs are checked, including wounds. Counselling on family planning methods is given and the mother is started on any method she may want to use. Breasts are examined and treatment for any complications is given. Guidance on personal hygiene, handwashing and nutrition is provided.

For the baby: The weight, umbilicus, skin, mouth and eyes are checked and vaccinations given according to the schedule

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.

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.

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.

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	5.3	1.0	4.5	68.6	20.4	0.1	100.0	93.6	669
Area									
Urban	2.5	0.4	3.0	79.4	14.8	0.0	100.0	97.1	128
Rural	5.9	1.1	4.9	66.1	21.8	0.2	100.0	92.8	541
Province									
Torba	(29.2)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(65.7)	(3.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(70.8)	18
Sanma	10.9	2.0	17.9	62.2	7.0	0.0	100.0	87.1	140
Penama	1.1	1.4	1.1	50.3	45.1	1.1	100.0	96.5	92
Malampa	4.5	0.0	0.0	64.9	30.6	0.0	100.0	95.5	77
Shefa	2.3	1.1	1.0	75.1	20.5	0.0	100.0	96.6	234
Tafea	4.5	0.0	1.6	81.7	12.2	0.0	100.0	95.5	108
Education									
None, primary or lower	6.9	0.0	6.4	64.8	21.5	0.4	100.0	92.7	224
Junior secondary	4.3	1.5	3.7	70.0	20.6	0.0	100.0	94.2	278
Senior secondary	5.3	2.1	2.7	72.8	17.1	0.0	100.0	92.6	124
Post secondary or tertiary	(3.2)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(67.9)	(23.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.8)	43
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	(14.5)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(55.0)	(28.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(85.5)	41
20-34	4.0	1.1	4.9	70.7	19.3	0.0	100.0	94.9	502
35-49	7.2	0.9	3.8	64.9	22.4	0.8	100.0	91.1	126
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	5.1	1.1	4.3	70.9	18.4	0.2	100.0	93.7	624
C-section	(7.9)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(36.4)	(48.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(92.1)	45
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	7.2	0.0	1.7	65.4	25.7	0.0	100.0	92.8	138
Second	3.0	1.8	6.9	66.8	20.9	0.7	100.0	94.5	144
Middle	9.1	1.6	6.8	64.3	18.2	0.0	100.0	89.3	138
Fourth	5.7	0.0	4.1	70.3	19.9	0.0	100.0	94.3	139
Highest	0.5	1.6	2.6	78.5	16.8	0.0	100.0	97.9	109
¹ MICS indicator TM.12 - Post-partum stay in health facility									
(i) Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for newborns ^B						Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit			
Total	89.5	30.6	22.7	7.6	5.5	14.8	18.9	100.0	91.5	738
Sex of newborn										
Male	89.6	28.5	22.2	9.3	5.7	15.9	18.3	100.0	91.5	381
Female	89.5	32.8	23.1	5.7	5.2	13.6	19.5	100.0	91.6	357
Area										
Urban	95.4	27.6	25.6	7.6	3.3	19.1	16.7	100.0	96.6	133
Rural	88.2	31.3	22.0	7.6	5.9	13.9	19.4	100.0	90.4	605
Province										
Torba	(92.1)	(26.6)	(29.0)	(27.4)	(2.8)	(4.4)	(9.8)	100.0	(94.3)	20
Sanma	96.5	42.2	25.4	6.8	6.8	11.7	7.1	100.0	98.5	147
Penama	92.4	24.5	21.3	11.9	13.7	15.5	13.1	100.0	93.2	98
Malampa	94.1	60.9	10.3	7.3	1.6	7.5	12.4	100.0	98.5	81
Shefa	95.2	30.0	20.5	6.1	4.1	23.2	16.1	100.0	96.8	245
Tafea	68.4	8.3	30.4	5.4	3.3	8.8	43.8	100.0	70.6	148
Education										
None, primary or lower	86.4	34.3	21.5	9.0	4.5	13.7	16.9	100.0	89.5	259
Junior secondary	90.2	27.5	22.4	6.8	6.0	16.1	21.2	100.0	91.8	303
Senior secondary	91.6	30.2	25.2	6.7	7.8	13.1	17.0	100.0	93.1	133
Post secondary or tertiary	(97.3)	(31.2)	(23.7)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(17.5)	(20.4)	100.0	(97.3)	43
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	(92.8)	(34.0)	(23.0)	(12.4)	(10.2)	(7.8)	(12.7)	100.0	(94.6)	45
20-34	89.5	30.4	23.3	6.9	5.2	14.3	19.8	100.0	91.3	552
35-49	88.7	30.1	20.0	8.7	5.1	18.9	17.3	100.0	91.5	142
Place of delivery^D										
Public health facility	96.5	32.8	24.5	7.8	5.6	15.6	13.7	100.0	97.8	658
Home	21.2	9.0	5.9	1.9	0.0	10.3	72.9	100.0	28.7	62
Wealth index quintile										
Lowest	76.8	23.2	21.5	9.0	8.6	10.3	27.3	100.0	79.3	171
Second	88.8	28.6	27.5	8.9	3.2	16.9	15.0	100.0	90.6	162
Middle	92.8	38.9	24.7	6.1	4.2	11.9	14.2	100.0	95.5	149
Fourth	95.4	35.9	17.0	5.7	4.7	17.3	19.5	100.0	98.0	147
Highest	98.1	26.7	22.2	7.9	6.7	19.4	17.1	100.0	98.1	109

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 categories of "Private health facility" and "Other" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

(I) 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns					Provider of first PNC visit for newborns						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	DK/missing	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Nurse AID	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Total	1.4	97.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	100.0	97.1	0.2	2.4	0.3	100.0	489
Sex of newborn												
Male	2.2	96.3	0.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	0.0	1.9	0.7	100.0	250
Female	0.4	98.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	100.0	96.8	0.3	2.9	0.0	100.0	239
Area												
Urban	1.4	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	85
Rural	1.3	96.9	0.8	0.8	0.2	100.0	96.5	0.2	2.9	0.4	100.0	404
Province												
Torba	(2.6)	(85.8)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(80.1)	(0.0)	(15.0)	(4.9)	100.0	17
Sanma	1.9	97.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	119
Penama	0.0	98.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	70
Malampa	0.0	98.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	94.3	0.0	5.7	0.0	100.0	65
Shefa	0.8	98.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	148
Tafea	3.9	95.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	97.8	1.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	70
Education												
None, primary or lower	2.2	95.2	1.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	95.0	0.4	4.1	0.5	100.0	180
Junior secondary	0.8	98.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	97.3	0.0	2.3	0.4	100.0	190
Senior secondary	0.0	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93
Post secondary or tertiary	(4.4)	(95.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Age at most recent live birth												
Less than 20	(0.0)	(97.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.1)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	35
20-34	1.2	97.7	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.8	0.2	2.6	0.5	100.0	363
35-49	2.5	94.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	97.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	91
Wealth index quintile												
Lowest	4.0	93.4	1.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	91.7	0.7	6.0	1.5	100.0	107
Second	0.0	97.9	1.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	96.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	110
Middle	1.1	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	110
Fourth	0.0	98.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93
Highest	1.7	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69

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

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

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

	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	87.9	29.0	30.4	6.2	63.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	738
Sex of newborn									
Male	88.6	31.8	27.1	6.4	66.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	381
Female	87.2	25.9	33.8	6.0	60.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	357
Area									
Urban	83.7	32.9	21.9	7.3	70.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	133
Rural	88.9	28.1	32.2	5.9	61.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	605
Province									
Torba	(100.0)	(13.6)	(51.5)	(0.0)	(48.5)	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	20
Sanma	86.9	14.9	49.2	8.0	42.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	147
Penama	89.7	28.8	18.7	16.9	64.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98
Malampa	89.6	22.2	49.1	4.2	46.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	81
Shefa	88.4	32.7	23.0	5.3	71.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	245
Tafea	84.5	42.6	18.7	0.5	79.6	0.0	1.1	100.0	148
Education									
None, primary or lower	87.8	24.9	36.1	7.2	56.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	259
Junior secondary	88.1	31.0	30.2	5.9	63.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	303
Senior secondary	86.9	30.9	23.3	6.0	70.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	133
Post secondary or tertiary	(90.7)	(33.6)	(19.3)	(2.7)	(78.0)	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	43
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	(87.3)	(22.8)	(43.8)	(6.1)	(48.3)	0.0	(1.8)	100.0	45
20-34	87.1	30.4	28.1	6.1	65.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	552
35-49	91.4	25.5	35.0	6.4	58.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	142
Place of delivery^B									
Public health facility	90.5	31.0	29.7	6.5	63.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	658
Home	61.6	12.7	39.5	0.0	59.2	0.0	1.3	100.0	62
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	85.8	21.7	38.0	6.4	55.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	171
Second	92.4	24.0	38.0	6.3	55.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	162
Middle	87.9	31.7	30.9	6.0	62.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	149
Fourth	85.4	36.2	21.2	7.6	71.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	147
Highest	88.2	34.4	18.6	3.9	76.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	109

¹ MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried

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

³ MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing

^AChildren 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 categories of "Private health facility" and "Other" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

(I) 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

percentage of cords cut with clean instruments and what substance was applied to the cord, vancouver, 2020													
	Instrument used to cut the cord						Substances ^b applied to the cord						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility
	Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:						Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ²						
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Other	DK	Total	Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument ^{1,a}	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance		
Total	18.0	1.3	27.8	48.8	4.0	100.0	18.2	23.5	76.3	7.2	11.6	83.6	69
Sex of newborn													
Male	(19.0)	(0.0)	(21.8)	(51.0)	(8.1)	100.0	(11.8)	(19.0)	(88.8)	(2.4)	(4.4)	(91.2)	34
Female	(17.1)	(2.6)	(33.7)	(46.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(24.3)	(27.8)	(64.3)	(11.9)	(18.4)	(76.2)	35

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

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

^A Clean instrument 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 counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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
	Breastfeeding					Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking			
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counselling	Observation	Counselling or observation		Weight assessment		
Total	74.0	76.1	68.2	70.8	78.0	61.6	67.1	80.7	738
Sex of newborn									
Male	73.9	75.4	69.6	70.5	78.7	60.8	67.0	81.2	381
Female	74.2	76.7	66.6	71.2	77.3	62.4	67.2	80.1	357
Area									
Urban	75.8	76.1	81.4	78.2	83.8	66.4	82.2	85.4	133
Rural	73.6	76.1	65.3	69.2	76.8	60.5	63.8	79.7	605
Province									
Torba	(78.7)	(84.9)	(81.6)	(84.3)	(84.3)	(61.8)	(82.7)	(86.3)	20
Sanma	92.7	96.5	72.9	93.2	98.7	89.6	88.6	99.7	147
Penama	83.6	83.7	79.7	71.1	82.5	73.8	63.4	90.2	98
Malampa	75.9	78.9	59.8	70.1	77.4	59.8	61.6	85.0	81
Shefa	72.6	74.9	76.0	73.0	78.9	55.7	71.4	80.2	245
Tafea	49.9	49.9	45.6	43.4	52.7	36.2	41.9	53.3	148
Education									
None, primary or lower	77.7	77.7	67.3	69.8	79.2	65.8	67.6	82.7	259
Junior secondary	71.7	74.9	67.1	72.6	76.6	58.2	65.9	80.0	303
Senior secondary	72.0	74.8	71.0	70.0	78.5	62.0	69.0	78.7	133
Post secondary or tertiary	(74.8)	(78.0)	(72.6)	(66.1)	(79.7)	(58.6)	(66.0)	(79.7)	43
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	(84.5)	(81.3)	(71.0)	(78.5)	(85.9)	(73.5)	(69.6)	(94.6)	45
20-34	72.3	74.1	67.0	68.9	76.3	58.7	65.5	78.6	552
35-49	77.5	82.0	71.9	75.8	82.3	68.9	72.5	84.4	142
Place of delivery^A									
Public health facility	78.0	80.7	72.1	75.3	82.6	65.0	71.0	85.2	658
Home	30.4	27.8	28.0	25.7	29.9	25.4	24.9	31.5	62
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	69.1	68.5	60.2	61.1	66.6	58.0	60.0	73.7	171
Second	81.3	83.9	73.2	76.3	85.3	67.9	71.7	85.9	162
Middle	76.0	79.3	64.4	75.0	82.4	65.0	66.8	83.5	149
Fourth	70.9	71.2	70.1	70.0	77.5	53.4	65.8	79.8	147
Highest	72.5	78.5	75.8	73.2	80.0	64.3	73.4	81.3	109

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

^A The categories of "Private health facility" and "Other" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

(I) 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	86.7	19.5	17.3	7.4	3.8	15.1	36.8	100.0	88.2	738
Sex of newborn										
Male	86.6	15.1	17.0	7.8	3.6	17.5	38.9	100.0	88.0	381
Female	86.9	24.1	17.7	7.0	4.1	12.6	34.6	100.0	88.4	357
Area										
Urban	96.6	15.4	19.4	8.8	4.2	19.6	32.6	100.0	97.5	133
Rural	84.6	20.4	16.9	7.1	3.8	14.1	37.8	100.0	86.1	605
Province										
Torba	(86.3)	(15.5)	(23.8)	(20.4)	(6.7)	(8.0)	(25.6)	100.0	(88.2)	20
Sanma	97.0	34.9	24.0	6.0	7.7	12.2	15.2	100.0	97.0	147
Penama	87.4	8.8	9.7	8.0	4.0	18.6	51.0	100.0	88.1	98
Malampa	93.8	49.2	8.8	7.3	3.1	6.0	25.5	100.0	95.3	81
Shefa	92.5	13.1	16.3	7.5	3.5	22.1	37.5	100.0	94.6	245
Tafea	62.9	6.0	21.4	6.5	0.5	10.1	55.5	100.0	65.0	148
Education										
None, primary or lower	84.7	23.4	17.0	6.8	3.0	15.0	34.9	100.0	86.9	259
Junior secondary	88.1	18.3	16.6	8.0	5.2	14.3	37.6	100.0	89.1	303
Senior secondary	84.2	16.8	19.9	7.3	3.7	16.4	35.9	100.0	85.7	133
Post secondary or tertiary	(97.3)	(11.9)	(16.5)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(46.6)	100.0	(97.3)	43
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	(85.7)	(20.8)	(20.2)	(5.3)	(8.0)	(9.3)	(36.2)	100.0	(88.6)	45
20-34	86.9	19.9	16.8	7.6	3.9	14.6	37.1	100.0	88.3	552
35-49	86.5	17.3	18.4	7.1	2.3	19.0	35.9	100.0	87.5	142
Place of delivery^D										
Public health facility	93.2	20.5	19.0	7.8	3.6	15.9	33.3	100.0	93.9	658
Home	25.1	8.6	4.9	1.8	3.7	8.4	72.5	100.0	33.1	62
Type of delivery										
Vaginal birth	86.3	19.7	17.6	7.1	3.9	14.6	37.0	100.0	87.9	693
C-section	(93.0)	(15.8)	(12.5)	(12.4)	(2.9)	(22.6)	(33.8)	100.0	(93.0)	45
Wealth index quintile										
Lowest	74.0	15.7	14.9	8.1	3.4	9.9	48.0	100.0	75.1	171
Second	87.6	19.3	25.1	6.4	3.3	15.6	30.3	100.0	89.4	162
Middle	89.4	25.5	19.0	6.5	4.4	16.1	28.5	100.0	91.3	149
Fourth	92.0	24.0	12.1	7.8	2.9	17.9	35.3	100.0	94.2	147
Highest	94.7	11.1	14.3	8.4	6.0	17.7	42.4	100.0	94.7	109

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

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

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

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

^D The categories of "Private health facility" and "Other" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

(I) 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers					Provider of first PNC visit for mothers					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/nurse/midwife	Nurse AID	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Total	0.5	98.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	95.7	0.5	3.0	0.8	100.0	354
Sex of newborn											
Male	0.5	98.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	95.7	0.7	2.6	0.9	100.0	166
Female	0.4	98.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	95.7	0.3	3.4	0.7	100.0	189
Area											
Urban	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	64
Rural	0.6	98.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	95.3	0.0	3.7	1.0	100.0	291
Province											
Torba	(0.0)	(87.1)	(12.9)	0.0	100.0	(79.6)	(0.0)	(14.5)	(5.9)	100.0	13
Sanma	0.0	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	96.4	0.5	3.2	0.0	100.0	106
Penama	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	0.0	100.0	(96.7)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Malampa	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	0.0	100.0	(93.3)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(2.2)	100.0	55
Shefa	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	1.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	99
Tafea	3.2	96.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	0.0	1.6	1.6	100.0	51
Education^A											
None, primary or lower	1.2	97.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	92.9	0.4	6.1	0.6	100.0	130
Junior secondary	0.0	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	95.9	0.8	1.9	1.4	100.0	146
Senior secondary	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64
Age at most recent live birth^B											
20-34	0.3	98.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	95.5	0.2	3.3	1.1	100.0	266
35-49	1.2	98.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	0.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	64
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	1.1	96.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	91.3	0.0	6.5	2.2	100.0	72
Second	0.9	97.8	1.3	0.0	100.0	94.4	0.0	4.2	1.4	100.0	88
Middle	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.5	0.6	2.9	0.0	100.0	82
Fourth	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69
Highest	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	0.0	100.0	(97.3)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	44

^A The category of "Post secondary or tertiary" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

^B The category of "Less than 20" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within 2 days of birth for:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Newborns ¹	Mothers ²	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	
Total	91.5	88.2	87.6	7.9	738
Sex of newborn					
Male	91.5	88.0	87.4	7.9	381
Female	91.6	88.4	87.9	7.9	357
Area					
Urban	96.6	97.5	96.6	2.5	133
Rural	90.4	86.1	85.6	9.1	605
Province					
Torba	(94.3)	(88.2)	(86.3)	(3.8)	20
Sanma	98.5	97.0	96.2	0.7	147
Penama	93.2	88.1	88.1	6.8	98
Malampa	98.5	95.3	95.3	1.5	81
Shefa	96.8	94.6	94.1	2.7	245
Tafea	70.6	65.0	64.0	28.3	148
Education					
None, primary or lower	89.5	86.9	86.5	10.2	259
Junior secondary	91.8	89.1	88.0	7.0	303
Senior secondary	93.1	85.7	85.7	6.9	133
Post secondary or tertiary	(97.3)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(2.7)	43
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	(94.6)	(88.6)	(88.6)	(5.4)	45
20-34	91.3	88.3	87.9	8.3	552
35-49	91.5	87.5	86.2	7.1	142
Place of delivery^A					
Public health facility	97.8	93.9	93.7	2.0	658
Home	28.7	33.1	28.7	66.9	62
Type of delivery					
Vaginal birth	91.4	87.9	87.3	7.9	693
C-section	(93.0)	(93.0)	(93.0)	(7.0)	45
Wealth index quintile					
Lowest	79.3	75.1	74.4	20.0	171
Second	90.6	89.4	88.2	8.2	162
Middle	95.5	91.3	91.3	4.5	149
Fourth	98.0	94.2	93.4	1.2	147
Highest	98.1	94.7	94.7	1.9	109

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 categories of "Private health facility" and "Other" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

(I) 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.⁷⁸ Tables TM.10.2W and 10.2M show the percentage of women age 15-24 years 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who:				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	
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹	Number of women		Number of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
Total	84.0	72.9	1.5	3,412	9.9	52
Area						
Urban	80.3	68.4	1.7	868	(*)	15
Rural	85.2	74.5	1.5	2,544	(8.6)	37
Province						
Torba	84.7	80.7	1.9	89	(*)	2
Sanma	85.2	74.8	1.1	670	(*)	7
Penama	87.6	76.3	1.2	384	(*)	5
Malampa	89.2	80.2	0.6	416	(*)	2
Shefa	81.1	68.2	1.9	1,374	(*)	26
Tafea	82.6	73.4	2.1	478	(*)	10
Age						
15-24	49.9	43.1	1.7	1,041	(*)	18
15-19	22.3	18.9	0.4	572	(*)	2
15-17	9.8	8.8	0.0	357	-	0
18-19	43.0	35.8	1.2	214	(*)	2
20-24	83.5	72.5	3.2	469	(*)	15
25-29	97.9	85.3	1.9	573	(*)	11
30-39	99.2	88.5	1.3	1,081	(*)	14
40-49	99.4	82.9	1.4	717	(*)	10
Education						
None, primary or lower	92.3	81.0	1.7	1,227	(*)	21
Junior secondary	78.6	68.9	1.5	1,312	(*)	19
Senior secondary	78.7	65.9	1.3	608	(*)	8
Post secondary or tertiary	83.8	71.3	1.6	265	(*)	4
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	90.6	1.6	2,492	(7.8)	39
Never married/in union	40.4	25.0	1.4	918	(*)	13
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	88.4	70.9	0.0	67	-	0
Has no functional difficulty	92.7	80.6	1.7	2,988	9.9	52
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	86.6	76.8	1.5	590	(*)	9
Second	87.5	78.0	1.0	648	(*)	7
Middle	85.0	75.0	1.4	661	(*)	9
Fourth	84.6	70.4	1.9	720	(*)	14
Highest	77.6	66.4	1.7	792	(*)	13

¹ MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships

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

() 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	85.7	81.5	5.5	1,389	31.9	76
Area						
Urban	91.4	84.4	6.4	371	(35.0)	24
Rural	83.6	80.5	5.1	1,018	(30.5)	52
Province						
Torba	86.3	83.6	4.6	37	(*)	2
Sanma	78.2	76.4	7.0	285	(41.8)	20
Penama	84.2	80.5	6.9	154	(*)	11
Malampa	89.3	85.4	1.3	159	(*)	2
Shefa	90.4	84.2	6.5	571	(42.8)	37
Tafea	80.5	78.0	2.5	183	(*)	5
Age						
15-24	60.5	53.9	7.5	452	(45.2)	34
15-19	40.9	35.6	3.6	253	(*)	9
15-17	28.6	24.5	0.0	174	-	0
18-19	67.9	59.9	11.5	79	(*)	9
20-24	85.3	77.1	12.5	199	(42.5)	25
25-29	93.8	90.4	9.9	187	(*)	18
30-39	98.4	95.3	4.1	407	(*)	17
40-49	99.3	96.8	2.0	343	(*)	7
Education^A						
None, primary or lower	88.8	86.0	4.1	505	(12.6)	21
Junior secondary	75.8	71.7	4.7	510	(39.7)	24
Senior secondary	93.1	89.5	7.8	232	(*)	18
Post secondary or tertiary	97.8	87.7	9.6	142	(*)	14
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	97.9	3.5	864	(3.9)	30
Never married/in union	62.1	54.6	8.8	525	(50.3)	46
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	83.5	80.6	2.9	248	(*)	7
Second	81.6	80.3	3.7	246	(*)	9
Middle	85.3	79.7	4.0	266	(*)	11
Fourth	86.5	82.6	6.0	301	(*)	18
Highest	89.9	83.5	9.5	327	(42.6)	31

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 category of "Don't know/missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

(I) 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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
	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	49.9	2.8	1.7	1,041	72.4	720	11.4	42.3	449
Area									
Urban	46.9	1.2	0.9	298	70.0	226	8.6	56.3	118
Rural	51.1	3.4	2.0	743	73.5	494	12.4	37.3	330
Province									
Torba	54.8	1.1	2.9	30	(67.3)	(20)	(7.7)	(40.2)	16
Sanma	52.1	4.6	1.3	198	73.5	129	9.9	35.8	91
Penama	51.8	4.7	2.0	97	(76.5)	(61)	(16.2)	(37.3)	42
Malampa	48.7	1.4	1.5	86	(65.9)	(67)	(6.3)	(59.9)	38
Shefa	48.1	2.6	1.5	470	72.2	338	11.1	48.6	193
Tafea	51.0	1.0	2.5	160	74.6	105	15.2	26.9	69
Age									
15-19	22.3	1.8	0.4	572	84.6	525	7.2	69.3	108
15-17	9.8	1.9	0.0	357	(91.5)	(352)	(3.8)	(91.1)	31
18-19	43.0	1.7	1.2	214	70.7	173	8.6	60.4	77
20-24	83.5	4.0	3.2	469	39.6	195	12.7	33.7	340
20-22	74.9	2.8	0.1	251	48.9	129	11.9	43.4	162
23-24	93.4	5.4	6.9	218	21.7	66	13.5	24.8	178
Education									
None, primary or lower	56.4	5.7	4.2	198	73.0	118	21.1	32.5	101
Junior secondary	45.6	2.6	1.3	508	80.3	345	10.7	34.5	206
Senior secondary	50.5	1.8	0.9	245	65.4	186	5.6	55.2	98
Post secondary or tertiary	58.2	0.0	0.9	90	(52.2)	(72)	(5.3)	(72.4)	44
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	100.0	7.1	3.5	321	na	na	15.5	13.8	300
Never married/in union	27.6	0.9	0.9	720	72.4	720	3.1	100.0	148

continued

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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
	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	49.9	2.8	1.7	1,041	72.4	720	11.4	42.3	449
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	52.3	5.3	1.6	163	78.5	99	7.8	24.3	74
Second	53.4	2.7	1.8	171	71.5	112	15.7	36.6	85
Middle	51.1	3.1	2.0	190	75.0	124	14.3	35.0	86
Fourth	54.3	3.8	2.8	232	67.3	158	15.5	45.6	104
Highest	42.0	0.4	0.6	285	72.4	228	3.7	63.2	100
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									
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases na: not applicable									

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

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:							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	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years						
Total	60.5	5.5	7.5	452	45.0	395	82.1	243	31.7	200	(45.2)	34
Area												
Urban	77.0	12.7	6.9	124	24.9	114	89.8	80	38.8	72	(*)	9
Rural	54.2	2.8	7.8	328	53.1	281	78.4	164	27.7	128	(*)	26
Province												
Torba	(62.2)	(0.0)	(1.8)	13	(*)	12	(*)	8	(*)	7	(*)	0
Sanma	40.4	5.3	8.3	87	(66.6)	78	(75.1)	31	(54.2)	24	(*)	7
Penama	(49.8)	(3.9)	(11.4)	45	(56.3)	39	(*)	19	(*)	17	(*)	5
Malampa	(60.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	43	43.7	39	(*)	24	(*)	21	na	na
Shefa	76.9	8.7	9.8	203	26.8	174	83.5	138	38.2	115	(*)	20
Tafea	41.7	1.2	2.5	61	66.4	54	(71.0)	23	(*)	16	(*)	2
Age												
15-19	40.9	5.1	3.6	253	59.7	248	97.3	90	27.9	88	(*)	9
15-17	28.6	6.8	0.0	174	71.9	171	(96.9)	42	(24.0)	41	na	na
18-19	67.9	1.6	11.5	79	32.6	77	(97.6)	48	(31.3)	46	(*)	9
20-24	85.3	5.9	12.5	199	19.9	147	73.3	153	34.6	112	(42.5)	25
20-22	82.7	6.5	14.4	123	20.5	104	81.6	91	41.6	74	(*)	18
23-24	89.5	5.0	9.4	76	18.6	43	61.0	62	(21.0)	38	(*)	7
Education ^A												
None, primary or lower	56.0	4.6	5.5	105	52.3	87	69.6	55	(7.6)	38	(*)	6
Junior secondary	52.0	6.1	6.9	240	53.3	216	85.7	112	31.3	96	(*)	16
Senior secondary	80.4	5.1	6.9	81	22.3	72	87.4	60	(42.9)	53	(*)	6
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	100.0	6.8	7.5	55	na	na	(16.7)	52	(*)	9	(*)	4
Never married/in union	55.0	5.3	7.5	397	45.0	395	100.0	191	31.7	191	(51.4)	30
Wealth index quintile												
Lowest	50.2	1.0	5.7	73	62.1	59	(68.0)	36	(7.5)	24	(*)	4
Second	42.7	3.9	2.1	73	64.0	64	(72.6)	28	(*)	20	(*)	2
Middle	55.8	4.1	4.6	80	50.7	69	(81.1)	39	(18.1)	32	(*)	4
Fourth	64.6	10.6	7.8	100	38.8	91	91.6	57	(32.5)	52	(*)	8
Highest	76.5	5.9	13.4	125	26.3	112	85.5	83	53.0	71	(*)	17

¹ MICS indicator TM.24 - Sex before age 15 among young people² MICS indicator TM.25 - Young people who have never had sex³ MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners⁴ MICS indicator TM.28 - Condom use with non-regular partners^A The category of "Post secondary or tertiary" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a 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

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.⁷⁸ 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.^{77,78} 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.^{77,78} 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 Vanuatu MICS 2023 all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M.

Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M also present the percentage of women and men who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Vanuatu, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and sharing food with someone with HIV. The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means. Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women and men should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women and men age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables TM.11.2W and TM.11.2M.

Discrimination is a human rights violation prohibited by international human rights law and most national constitutions. Discrimination in the context of HIV refers to unfair or unjust treatment (an act or an omission) of an individual based on his or her real or perceived HIV status. Discrimination exacerbates risks and deprives people of their rights and entitlements, fuelling the HIV epidemic.⁷⁸

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

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.^{77,78} 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.^{77,78} 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:					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	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	59.6	51.7	47.0	44.6	44.2	36.2	42.7	39.5	21.1	17.4	3,412
Area											
Urban	72.8	67.8	59.1	56.5	59.0	49.1	55.6	52.3	33.1	27.2	868
Rural	55.1	46.3	42.9	40.5	39.2	31.9	38.3	35.1	17.0	14.0	2,544
Province											
Torba	51.5	50.2	49.0	47.8	47.9	44.8	43.0	33.5	28.7	27.1	89
Sanma	48.3	42.9	40.0	38.5	33.4	29.4	32.5	29.4	14.8	12.7	670
Penama	55.4	52.2	44.8	43.0	31.3	23.4	29.9	29.1	8.4	7.9	384
Malampa	70.2	41.3	36.6	31.9	48.8	34.1	45.7	49.2	18.1	8.1	416
Shefa	70.6	64.8	58.6	55.5	54.9	46.7	53.9	49.7	30.2	25.4	1,374
Tafea	39.2	35.6	34.3	33.1	34.5	26.3	32.2	25.1	14.8	14.5	478
Age											
15-24 ¹	43.3	36.3	34.0	31.8	31.0	26.6	30.6	27.4	13.9	11.9	1,041
15-19	30.0	23.7	22.1	20.3	19.7	17.2	20.5	18.2	9.3	7.8	572
15-17	24.9	18.3	18.3	16.7	16.0	13.6	15.9	16.2	6.8	5.8	357
18-19	38.5	32.8	28.4	26.4	25.9	23.1	28.3	21.5	13.4	11.2	214
20-24	59.4	51.5	48.5	45.7	44.8	38.1	42.8	38.7	19.5	16.8	469
25-29	61.5	54.0	49.1	47.5	44.7	34.3	43.9	39.7	19.5	15.9	573
30-39	69.1	60.7	55.1	52.3	53.5	43.3	51.6	46.6	26.4	21.2	1,081
40-49	67.4	58.9	52.2	49.1	49.2	41.2	45.8	46.0	24.7	20.7	717
Education											
None, primary or lower	49.7	42.3	39.1	36.3	34.8	27.2	32.4	29.8	12.9	10.6	1,227
Junior secondary	57.0	48.5	43.7	42.0	41.3	32.3	40.4	35.8	17.9	14.2	1,312
Senior secondary	73.1	65.0	58.8	55.7	56.7	50.5	56.8	53.4	32.9	27.0	608
Post secondary or tertiary	87.3	81.2	73.3	69.8	73.9	65.1	69.5	70.5	47.8	42.2	265
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	64.9	56.8	51.6	48.9	48.9	39.5	46.2	43.4	23.4	19.3	2,492
Never married/in union	45.3	38.1	34.8	32.9	31.7	27.5	33.2	28.9	14.7	12.2	918

Continued

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				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	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	59.6	51.7	47.0	44.6	44.2	36.2	42.7	39.5	21.1	17.4	3,412
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	61.2	59.3	56.5	54.6	53.4	38.1	49.3	43.5	26.8	25.0	67
Has no functional difficulty	63.7	55.6	50.3	47.7	47.4	38.9	45.7	42.1	22.7	18.6	2,988
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	39.5	33.2	29.2	28.2	27.7	20.6	25.4	21.8	9.0	8.1	590
Second	50.7	40.5	37.9	35.7	35.5	26.8	33.2	30.3	13.3	10.6	648
Middle	55.3	45.6	42.3	39.4	39.5	32.0	37.7	35.2	16.5	13.5	661
Fourth	69.1	61.8	56.6	53.6	51.6	43.2	53.9	46.3	25.2	20.3	720
Highest	76.8	70.6	63.0	60.1	61.0	52.9	57.2	57.4	36.5	30.4	792

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

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				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	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	80.5	70.8	69.4	63.4	66.4	49.0	60.2	50.2	34.1	28.9	1,389
Area											
Urban	80.7	63.3	67.5	53.8	71.7	47.4	57.2	45.5	29.8	20.9	371
Rural	80.5	73.5	70.2	66.8	64.4	49.5	61.3	52.0	35.7	31.9	1,018
Province											
Torba	96.2	95.6	91.6	91.6	95.2	34.4	88.5	86.6	30.1	25.5	37
Sanma	88.7	82.3	75.0	71.5	61.9	40.9	71.0	52.3	23.6	20.5	285
Penama	67.4	55.6	50.0	46.9	44.6	20.0	34.4	32.6	8.8	3.6	154
Malampa	88.8	86.1	84.1	81.4	82.6	76.2	66.8	53.5	47.4	44.7	159
Shefa	81.7	66.2	69.9	58.8	70.1	51.0	58.2	48.8	36.3	29.1	571
Tafea	64.7	61.8	58.6	57.3	60.1	59.0	60.2	56.4	54.4	49.9	183
Age											
15-24 ¹	65.6	58.2	56.1	51.3	51.6	35.6	48.1	38.6	24.2	20.8	452
15-19	56.2	48.7	49.1	43.8	44.8	30.8	42.0	31.5	20.4	17.5	253
15-17	51.5	43.4	44.1	37.0	40.3	27.3	37.7	28.4	16.5	13.0	174
18-19	66.5	60.4	60.1	58.5	54.9	38.4	51.5	38.2	29.0	27.6	79
20-24	77.5	70.3	65.0	60.9	60.1	41.7	55.9	47.7	28.9	24.9	199
25-29	84.8	69.1	75.7	64.7	66.2	50.5	60.9	50.6	34.8	31.9	187
30-39	88.5	78.9	78.1	73.2	74.1	57.5	65.1	54.9	40.4	35.2	407
40-49	88.3	78.6	73.4	66.9	76.9	55.7	70.1	59.9	39.4	30.5	343
Education ^B											
None, primary or lower	77.2	68.7	67.7	61.6	60.2	42.7	55.6	45.1	28.9	24.8	505
Junior secondary	77.1	66.8	64.3	59.2	61.7	43.1	56.8	46.4	27.8	23.4	510
Senior secondary	87.8	79.6	76.5	71.6	78.0	63.4	67.9	58.8	46.6	39.8	232
Post secondary or tertiary	92.8	78.2	82.5	70.7	87.0	69.5	76.6	69.1	55.4	46.1	142
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	88.7	78.4	76.3	70.3	74.0	54.7	66.2	56.6	38.8	32.5	864
Never married/in union	67.1	58.3	58.1	52.0	53.9	39.6	50.4	39.8	26.4	23.0	525

Continued

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				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	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	80.5	70.8	69.4	63.4	66.4	49.0	60.2	50.2	34.1	28.9	1389
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	70.5	63.1	61.2	57.8	53.6	31.6	48.7	43.2	23.5	21.4	248
Second	80.1	71.6	68.8	63.6	64.7	47.4	60.8	50.0	32.8	27.3	246
Middle	80.9	75.1	70.8	67.7	63.0	46.6	61.2	46.0	29.7	27.1	266
Fourth	83.9	72.8	69.5	63.1	69.6	60.4	64.3	57.4	41.5	34.7	301
Highest	85.1	70.6	75.0	64.1	77.2	54.8	64.0	52.7	39.9	32.0	327

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

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

^B The category of "Don't know/missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By 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	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women
Total	50.5	40.4	30.9	52.4	28.5	27.2	20.0	47.3	3,412
Area									
Urban	61.8	48.1	31.9	64.5	28.8	32.1	19.4	35.5	868
Rural	46.6	37.7	30.6	48.3	28.4	25.5	20.2	51.3	2,544
Province									
Torba	45.2	32.4	28.4	47.8	25.5	26.7	26.7	51.8	89
Sanma	37.1	32.1	25.6	39.2	22.7	24.2	17.8	59.8	670
Penama	52.0	50.0	46.4	53.0	44.5	29.4	27.3	47.0	384
Malampa	55.7	38.1	30.7	56.5	28.7	23.8	17.0	43.5	416
Shefa	60.5	46.3	32.2	62.8	29.4	31.5	19.9	37.1	1,374
Tafea	35.5	30.5	22.8	37.9	21.8	20.0	18.8	61.9	478
Age group									
15-24	34.4	26.5	20.3	35.8	18.0	19.2	14.0	64.0	1,041
15-19	23.0	17.2	13.8	23.7	11.7	11.8	9.5	76.3	572
15-17	18.6	13.5	10.2	18.9	9.1	6.9	5.7	81.1	357
18-19	30.4	23.5	19.8	31.8	16.2	19.9	15.7	68.2	214
20-24	48.3	37.8	28.2	50.5	25.5	28.1	19.5	49.1	469
25-29	52.6	43.8	32.6	54.9	30.5	31.5	22.8	44.7	573
30-39	60.1	48.1	38.1	62.5	35.4	30.3	22.8	37.3	1,081
40-49	57.5	46.1	34.2	59.5	31.8	30.5	22.1	40.1	717
Education									
None, primary or lower	42.5	35.2	29.7	44.6	27.4	22.5	17.8	55.0	1,227
Junior secondary	48.2	38.3	28.9	49.7	27.0	27.2	20.1	50.1	1,312
Senior secondary	61.7	47.2	35.2	63.5	32.0	30.7	22.6	36.5	608
Post secondary or tertiary	72.9	59.0	36.4	77.1	33.2	40.3	23.6	22.9	265
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	55.8	44.8	34.4	57.9	31.9	30.1	22.3	41.7	2,492
Never married/in union	36.2	28.3	21.5	37.6	19.5	19.2	13.8	62.4	918
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	60.7	48.9	44.2	60.7	44.2	21.1	17.6	39.3	67
Has no functional difficulty	54.0	43.4	33.1	56.2	30.5	29.7	21.7	43.4	2,988
Wealth index quintiles									
Lowest	33.6	28.7	25.0	34.9	24.2	22.0	19.0	63.9	590
Second	43.3	35.2	29.3	45.1	27.5	22.4	19.5	54.8	648
Middle	47.0	38.6	31.4	48.6	29.0	24.1	19.5	51.4	661
Fourth	58.5	47.8	35.0	61.1	32.2	32.9	22.1	38.7	720
Highest	64.4	48.0	32.4	66.8	28.8	32.2	19.6	33.2	792
¹ MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV									

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of men who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
						By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of men
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹				
Total	62.0	55.4	48.4	68.5	39.6				
Area									
Urban	70.2	64.4	47.8	72.3	45.8	31.4	18.3	27.7	371
Rural	59.0	52.2	48.5	67.2	37.3	24.0	15.9	32.4	1,018
Province									
Torba	15.7	11.3	48.6	49.8	9.1	41.7	40.9	50.2	37
Sanma	50.1	41.6	45.2	64.1	27.2	31.5	22.9	35.9	285
Penama	56.4	49.6	48.3	57.0	47.2	11.1	9.9	42.5	154
Malampa	82.6	73.8	50.7	85.2	42.7	46.0	26.1	14.8	159
Shefa	66.9	60.0	47.6	72.3	41.1	25.7	14.8	27.3	571
Tafea	61.4	60.6	53.8	62.6	51.3	10.0	4.6	36.6	183
Age group									
15-24	47.3	42.3	36.0	53.1	29.2	21.4	12.7	46.6	452
15-19	39.9	34.6	29.3	44.1	22.9	19.7	10.6	55.3	253
15-17	36.2	32.6	24.2	40.7	19.0	19.5	8.6	58.5	174
18-19	48.2	38.9	40.5	51.5	31.6	20.1	15.1	48.5	79
20-24	56.6	52.1	44.4	64.6	37.2	23.6	15.4	35.4	199
25-29	64.2	59.2	50.3	71.1	42.3	30.6	20.3	27.8	187
30-39	68.4	59.9	53.9	75.0	44.4	25.1	16.0	24.7	407
40-49	72.6	65.4	57.1	79.8	46.0	30.5	20.2	20.2	343
Education ^A									
None, primary or lower	56.4	49.7	49.4	64.8	37.7	22.2	16.1	35.1	505
Junior secondary	59.0	52.6	45.8	63.9	39.2	27.4	18.1	35.3	510
Senior secondary	71.6	62.8	52.7	76.2	44.1	29.9	18.5	23.8	232
Post secondary or tertiary	77.6	74.6	47.4	86.6	40.8	28.1	9.8	13.4	142
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	69.7	63.1	56.2	76.7	46.7	27.9	18.2	23.1	864
Never married/in union	49.3	42.9	35.5	55.1	27.9	22.8	13.8	44.3	525
Wealth index quintiles									
Lowest	51.4	44.4	47.0	56.8	39.0	13.2	10.6	42.6	248
Second	54.8	48.5	50.7	65.9	37.9	23.0	17.7	33.8	246
Middle	62.6	55.9	49.8	69.0	40.7	27.4	17.9	30.5	266
Fourth	66.9	60.1	46.0	71.7	37.9	31.0	18.6	27.9	301
Highest	70.4	64.3	48.7	76.1	42.0	32.2	17.3	23.9	327

¹ MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a 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 and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:			
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	Number of women who have heard of AIDS	
Total	53.0	54.6	67.0	74.0	74.5	50.5	62.0	64.0		2,033
Area										
Urban	51.3	51.4	64.8	84.1	82.3	58.2	54.2	75.0		632
Rural	53.8	56.1	68.0	69.4	71.0	47.0	65.6	59.1		1,401
Province										
Torba	70.5	76.3	79.5	74.9	82.5	75.8	80.4	58.0		46
Sanma	53.4	53.6	65.0	76.1	80.2	62.2	68.8	71.6		324
Penama	71.8	70.3	87.7	73.8	72.2	56.5	75.3	86.3		213
Malampa	54.2	46.6	64.6	32.0	37.9	24.0	65.6	33.6		292
Shefa	52.4	56.2	68.3	84.5	82.2	53.2	56.0	67.4		971
Tafea	27.7	37.5	41.4	81.5	82.1	44.2	56.1	57.2		188
Age										
15-24	57.9	57.6	71.2	76.0	74.0	53.0	62.3	65.4		450
15-19	60.5	59.3	74.8	75.2	70.5	48.7	64.9	63.4		171
15-17	56.2	56.7	75.1	74.1	64.4	51.3	65.7	60.4		89
18-19	65.2	62.1	74.5	76.4	77.0	45.9	64.0	66.6		83
20-24	56.3	56.6	69.0	76.4	76.2	55.6	60.8	66.6		279
25-29	52.9	57.8	68.5	77.1	75.0	54.1	61.8	63.5		352
30-39	50.8	53.2	64.5	70.6	74.1	50.1	60.9	64.1		747
40-49	51.9	51.8	66.1	75.3	75.1	46.1	63.6	63.0		483
Education										
None, primary or lower	61.6	62.2	75.2	71.7	74.0	49.9	70.2	65.1		610
Junior secondary	52.7	55.6	66.7	71.1	73.0	50.8	64.2	62.0		748
Senior secondary	47.5	50.0	62.4	74.6	72.7	49.5	56.0	66.2		444
Post secondary or tertiary	41.6	40.5	55.5	88.3	84.1	53.0	45.0	63.6		231
Marital status										
Ever married/in union	51.1	53.5	65.3	73.8	74.7	50.3	62.7	63.3		1,618
Never married/in union	60.3	58.9	73.8	75.0	73.5	51.2	59.5	67.1		415
Wealth index quintile										
Lowest	(49.4)	(59.8)	(71.0)	(78.1)	(78.3)	(50.3)	(68.2)	(66.4)		41
Second	52.9	54.4	66.6	73.9	74.9	50.4	61.7	64.2		1,903
Middle	54.8	56.1	69.3	66.4	71.0	47.7	66.2	59.4		366
Fourth	56.1	62.4	72.4	67.3	68.2	47.7	77.3	61.4		233
Highest	59.9	59.5	72.6	61.0	65.7	43.6	69.2	59.7		328

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

(I) 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 and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Total	50.6	50.5	65.0	79.8	79.3	66.9	52.8	58.3	1,118
Area									
Urban	58.7	40.4	68.4	84.7	88.8	84.2	52.3	70.7	299
Rural	47.6	54.2	63.8	78.0	75.9	60.6	53.0	53.8	819
Province									
Torba	20.4	32.9	37.6	100.0	98.5	96.0	45.8	35.3	35
Sanma	54.7	60.5	73.2	57.6	53.1	48.1	47.3	44.5	253
Penama	63.9	41.6	76.3	62.6	70.6	72.4	52.0	66.7	104
Malampa	18.2	25.5	32.3	96.2	93.2	90.7	34.0	14.5	141
Shefa	55.4	51.5	68.6	87.6	87.0	74.7	65.9	69.9	467
Tafea	58.5	68.5	70.5	86.3	90.3	34.1	38.1	94.2	118
Age									
15-24	58.4	59.4	75.7	80.9	79.3	71.9	59.4	60.1	297
15-19	59.5	63.3	77.7	82.1	81.5	76.9	65.8	57.9	142
15-17	62.2	65.4	78.8	79.0	77.9	76.9	66.6	52.0	89
18-19	54.8	59.7	75.9	87.3	87.7	76.8	64.3	67.9	53
20-24	57.5	55.8	73.9	79.9	77.3	67.3	53.6	62.2	154
25-29	52.9	54.3	66.2	75.1	75.1	61.9	53.8	56.5	158
30-39	49.5	45.3	60.8	78.2	79.4	61.4	49.1	58.0	361
40-49	43.0	46.0	58.8	83.1	81.4	71.0	50.2	57.9	303
Education^C									
None, primary or lower	52.5	57.0	69.1	69.1	74.5	63.8	48.9	52.7	389
Junior secondary	52.8	54.6	66.9	77.0	80.3	70.9	55.9	60.4	393
Senior secondary	49.6	39.1	62.5	85.7	81.1	66.4	52.2	57.9	204
Post secondary or tertiary	39.3	36.4	50.6	90.9	88.7	65.3	55.5	70.0	131
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	48.8	48.3	62.2	79.3	79.5	64.9	50.1	57.9	766
Never married/in union	54.4	55.4	71.2	81.0	79.0	71.2	58.6	59.2	352
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	59.2	59.3	73.9	69.8	71.1	58.9	43.0	53.9	175
Second	48.5	49.4	59.3	74.4	73.6	58.5	40.6	49.2	197
Middle	45.5	57.1	64.8	74.7	75.3	60.4	55.8	56.2	215
Fourth	48.5	53.3	67.0	83.3	81.4	75.1	58.4	56.5	253
Highest	52.4	38.1	61.7	90.7	89.7	75.4	60.1	71.0	279

¹ MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV^A This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive or think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV^B As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV^C The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	27.0	8.8	6.2	2.5	1.6	5.1	0.7	3,412
Area								
Urban	38.0	12.7	10.3	3.2	2.7	7.8	0.7	868
Rural	23.2	7.4	4.8	2.2	1.2	4.2	0.7	2,544
Province								
Torba	11.2	4.1	2.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	89
Sanma	19.2	9.5	7.0	1.9	1.5	3.6	0.8	670
Penama	16.5	4.2	3.4	1.3	0.8	3.3	0.5	384
Malampa	20.9	6.4	4.6	1.7	1.2	5.8	1.7	416
Shefa	39.8	10.9	7.2	3.3	2.0	8.0	0.8	1,374
Tafea	17.8	8.1	6.6	2.5	1.8	0.8	0.2	478
Age								
15-24	16.6	4.1	2.9	2.0	1.2	1.9	0.2	1,041
15-19	8.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	572
15-17	6.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	357
18-19	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	214
20-24	26.5	8.8	6.1	4.4	2.8	2.1	0.5	469
25-29	27.3	8.8	6.7	2.0	1.3	4.2	0.8	573
30-39	34.6	13.8	9.5	3.5	2.5	7.9	1.5	1,081
40-49	30.3	8.0	5.7	1.9	1.0	6.4	0.3	717
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	30.8	10.3	7.3	2.9	1.9	5.8	0.9	2,488
15-24 ³	25.2	8.1	5.9	4.0	2.9	2.4	0.5	449
15-19	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	108
15-17	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	31
18-19	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	77
20-24	29.4	10.7	7.8	5.3	3.8	1.6	0.6	340
25-49	32.0	10.7	7.6	2.7	1.7	6.6	1.0	2,040
Sexually inactive	16.8	4.7	3.4	1.2	0.7	3.2	0.4	924

Continued

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	27.0	8.8	6.2	2.5	1.6	5.1	0.7	3,412
Education								
None, primary or lower	19.4	5.8	3.9	2.3	1.3	3.9	0.5	1,227
Junior secondary	23.7	8.4	5.6	1.8	1.1	4.5	0.8	1,312
Senior secondary	35.3	10.2	7.1	3.3	2.2	5.1	0.5	608
Post secondary or tertiary	59.6	21.1	18.0	4.9	3.9	14.1	2.1	265
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	31.0	11.0	7.8	3.2	2.1	6.1	0.9	2,492
Never married/in union	16.2	2.7	1.9	0.5	0.3	2.4	0.4	918
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	22.2	10.6	7.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	67
Has no functional difficulty	29.6	9.7	6.9	2.8	1.8	5.5	0.9	2,988
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	10.8	4.9	3.7	2.4	1.6	1.7	0.2	590
Second	16.8	6.6	4.2	1.5	0.6	2.9	0.6	648
Middle	23.4	8.5	5.8	2.1	1.2	2.8	0.6	661
Fourth	33.7	10.1	7.5	2.2	1.7	8.5	1.4	720
Highest	44.3	12.4	9.0	3.8	2.6	8.4	0.7	792

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

() 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	34.6	9.9	8.1	2.8	2.4	5.6	0.8	1,389
Area								
Urban	44.2	15.8	14.1	7.6	6.3	7.1	0.5	371
Rural	31.0	7.7	6.0	1.0	1.0	5.1	0.9	1,018
Province								
Torba	44.1	9.6	4.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.0	37
Sanma	27.6	13.5	11.2	4.4	4.4	4.1	0.2	285
Penama	20.0	8.0	7.4	0.6	0.6	3.7	1.9	154
Malampa	17.5	6.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.7	159
Shefa	45.5	12.2	10.2	4.1	3.2	8.3	1.0	571
Tafea	36.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.2	0.4	183
Age								
15-24	23.5	3.4	2.9	1.0	1.0	3.6	0.1	452
15-19	18.8	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.2	253
15-17	15.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	174
18-19	26.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	79
20-24	29.4	6.3	5.4	2.4	2.4	5.3	0.0	199
25-29	29.2	7.7	7.1	2.7	2.1	5.6	1.2	187
30-39	42.2	14.9	13.1	3.4	3.0	7.2	1.0	407
40-49	43.0	13.6	9.8	4.5	3.7	6.4	1.1	343
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	36.8	11.6	9.5	3.3	2.8	6.2	0.8	1,132
15-24 ³	25.4	5.1	4.4	1.4	1.4	4.7	0.0	243
15-19	18.7	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	90
15-17	(14.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	42
18-19	(22.7)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(0.0)	48
20-24	29.4	7.3	6.2	2.2	2.2	6.2	0.0	153
25-49	39.9	13.3	10.9	3.8	3.2	6.6	1.0	889
Sexually inactive	24.6	2.3	2.1	0.7	0.7	2.9	0.7	257

Continued

Table TM.11.4M: 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	34.6	9.9	8.1	2.8	2.4	5.6	0.8	1,389
Education ^B								
None, primary or lower	25.1	6.8	5.3	1.1	0.9	2.1	0.6	505
Junior secondary	33.4	9.9	7.8	2.4	1.9	5.8	0.9	510
Senior secondary	44.4	12.1	11.2	5.4	5.4	8.6	1.0	232
Post secondary or tertiary	56.3	16.9	14.8	6.0	5.1	12.8	0.5	142
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	39.2	12.4	10.0	3.9	3.3	6.6	1.0	864
Never married/in union	26.8	5.7	5.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.4	525
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	20.8	5.1	4.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	248
Second	28.1	6.5	4.8	1.0	1.0	3.1	0.0	246
Middle	31.6	6.4	4.6	1.3	1.3	4.8	1.1	266
Fourth	41.6	13.9	10.9	3.4	2.1	9.5	2.0	301
Highest	45.8	15.1	13.9	6.5	6.2	8.2	0.2	327

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 category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

(I) 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

Percentage of women who:							
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1,A}	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	89.2	21.6	12.6	9.5	8.0	8.2	738
Area							
Urban	96.2	30.5	25.3	19.0	16.6	16.8	133
Rural	87.6	19.6	9.8	7.4	6.1	6.3	605
Province							
Torba	(70.2)	(10.6)	(5.6)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(3.6)	20
Sanma	84.7	13.5	11.1	10.1	8.8	9.4	147
Penama	92.8	12.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.0	98
Malampa	92.4	18.3	10.5	7.5	4.6	7.5	81
Shefa	91.8	29.5	19.9	13.3	10.8	11.0	245
Tafea	87.5	25.7	11.2	9.1	9.1	8.1	148
Age							
15-24	91.3	16.4	11.2	8.0	6.9	7.3	203
15-19	(85.6)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25
20-24	92.2	18.2	12.8	9.1	7.8	8.3	178
25-29	88.5	21.2	8.5	6.2	5.0	5.4	208
30-39	88.9	26.8	16.4	13.1	10.7	11.5	267
40-49	85.5	17.0	15.0	9.7	9.7	6.4	61
Education							
None, primary or lower	84.6	16.0	10.2	8.6	7.2	6.8	259
Junior secondary	90.2	20.0	10.2	6.7	5.4	6.3	303
Senior secondary	92.9	32.6	18.4	12.6	10.8	9.9	133
Post secondary or tertiary	(98.1)	(32.0)	(26.4)	(24.6)	(21.8)	(24.6)	43
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	89.2	21.7	12.8	9.6	8.0	8.4	674
Never married/in union	88.8	20.5	10.9	7.8	7.8	5.9	64
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	83.5	13.4	7.2	7.0	5.9	4.6	171
Second	88.7	17.3	9.0	6.3	5.8	6.3	162
Middle	85.8	22.0	12.5	8.6	6.9	7.8	149
Fourth	93.1	28.2	15.4	12.5	10.1	11.4	147
Highest	98.2	31.2	23.0	15.3	13.1	13.1	109

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

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

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

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

(I) 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	11.9	18.0	16.6	2.9	1.2	43.1	1,041	2.9	449	71.2	450
Area											
Urban	16.2	18.3	23.4	2.9	0.8	39.8	298	2.1	118	71.9	167
Rural	10.1	17.8	13.9	2.8	1.4	44.4	743	3.2	330	70.7	283
Province											
Torba	28.1	17.6	14.0	4.3	0.0	54.8	30	(0.0)	16	(82.0)	15
Sanma	8.8	19.3	16.8	4.9	3.0	45.9	198	6.4	91	73.5	79
Penama	2.8	15.4	5.7	0.0	0.0	42.8	97	(0.0)	42	(*)	20
Malampa	4.1	14.0	14.4	1.4	1.4	44.6	86	(3.1)	38	(59.7)	38
Shefa	15.8	18.8	21.0	1.9	0.2	41.0	470	0.6	193	76.8	254
Tafea	10.7	17.5	12.0	5.5	3.0	42.9	160	6.9	69	36.4	44
Age											
15-19	7.8	11.7	8.5	0.2	0.0	18.9	572	0.0	108	74.8	171
15-17	5.8	9.1	6.1	0.3	0.0	8.8	357	(0.0)	31	75.1	89
18-19	11.2	16.2	12.6	0.0	0.0	35.8	214	0.0	77	74.5	83
20-24	16.8	25.5	26.5	6.1	2.8	72.5	469	3.8	340	69.0	279
20-22	12.9	28.1	26.9	5.6	3.7	64.7	251	5.8	162	73.6	141
23-24	21.2	22.6	26.1	6.8	1.6	81.6	218	2.0	178	64.2	137
Education											
None, primary or lower	5.2	12.1	9.7	3.8	2.5	50.9	198	5.0	101	(92.4)	44
Junior secondary	7.3	17.7	12.5	2.1	0.9	40.5	508	2.3	206	68.0	180
Senior secondary	19.1	22.3	24.1	2.4	0.5	39.8	245	1.3	98	71.1	156
Post secondary or tertiary	32.3	20.5	35.0	6.4	2.2	49.5	90	(4.5)	44	66.2	71
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	14.5	23.8	23.1	6.6	3.3	93.7	321	3.5	300	64.2	163
Never married/in union	10.7	15.4	13.7	1.2	0.3	20.6	720	1.6	148	75.2	287
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	7.6	12.2	8.8	4.1	3.3	45.3	163	7.3	74	74.5	41
Second	6.7	14.2	10.2	3.3	1.6	49.4	171	3.3	85	(74.4)	46
Middle	10.4	16.4	14.1	2.3	0.6	45.4	190	1.3	86	69.8	71
Fourth	9.7	23.5	18.5	2.5	0.9	44.9	232	1.9	104	69.8	112
Highest	20.1	20.0	25.0	2.6	0.6	35.0	285	1.7	100	71.0	179

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people² 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.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	20.8	29.2	23.5	2.9	1.0	53.9	452	1.4	243	75.7	297
Area											
Urban	13.2	41.0	27.0	3.8	2.8	64.5	124	4.3	80	80.8	86
Rural	23.6	24.8	22.1	2.5	0.4	49.8	328	0.0	164	73.7	210
Province											
Torba	(32.1)	(6.9)	(32.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(59.4)	13	(*)	8	(48.7)	12
Sanma	10.0	33.2	17.3	2.5	2.5	36.2	87	(6.9)	31	83.9	69
Penama	(0.0)	(30.7)	(12.9)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(43.3)	45	(*)	19	(*)	20
Malampa	(38.9)	(24.4)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(55.7)	43	(*)	24	(46.7)	30
Shefa	23.6	31.5	32.8	4.4	1.2	67.8	203	0.9	138	80.2	147
Tafea	26.8	23.0	18.4	0.0	0.0	37.9	61	(0.0)	23	(64.4)	19
Age											
15-19	17.5	22.9	18.8	0.9	0.0	35.6	253	0.0	90	77.7	142
15-17	13.0	19.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	24.5	174	(0.0)	42	78.8	89
18-19	27.6	31.6	26.0	2.8	0.0	59.9	79	(0.0)	48	75.9	53
20-24	24.9	37.2	29.4	5.4	2.4	77.1	199	2.2	153	73.9	154
20-22	22.0	32.9	28.8	6.7	2.8	74.3	123	2.4	91	77.0	92
23-24	29.4	44.1	30.5	3.3	1.7	81.6	76	2.0	62	69.2	62
Education^B											
None, primary or lower	13.9	22.8	11.7	0.4	0.4	52.3	105	0.8	55	74.4	62
Junior secondary	20.6	30.0	24.2	1.9	1.0	46.4	240	2.1	112	78.7	145
Senior secondary	23.3	36.5	32.9	8.2	2.3	74.0	81	1.0	60	75.6	69
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	40.7	48.7	31.3	4.3	1.9	95.4	55	(2.0)	52	(65.2)	49
Never married/in union	18.0	26.5	22.4	2.7	0.9	48.1	397	1.2	191	77.8	247
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	17.2	25.3	12.3	1.3	0.0	48.8	73	(.00)	36	75.9	39
Second	23.5	26.7	16.3	1.3	0.0	38.5	73	(0.0)	28	72.4	44
Middle	11.8	27.1	20.3	1.6	0.0	49.0	80	(0.0)	39	(77.1)	46
Fourth	20.4	30.7	25.7	2.5	1.3	56.9	100	0.0	57	84.5	70
Highest	27.2	33.2	34.4	5.8	2.7	66.5	125	4.1	83	70.2	98

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people² 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 category of "Post secondary or tertiary" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a 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.⁷⁸ 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.^{77,78} 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.

Most circumcision is done during the long school breaks, especially at Christmas. Most circumcision involves custom ceremonies which take months to prepare. The traditional practice of performing circumcision varies by island. Some islands use bamboo to cut the foreskin while others use razor blades. These utensils are heated with fire before being used to cut the foreskin.

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 circumcision, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Age at circumcision:										Total	Number of men who have been circumcised
	Percent circumcised ¹	Number of men	During infancy	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25+ years	Don't know/missing		
Total	95.3	1389	0.1	6.6	27.9	40.1	23.9	1.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,323
Area												
Urban	92.0	371	0.0	2.2	24.5	45.1	24.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	341
Rural	96.5	1018	0.1	8.1	29.0	38.4	23.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	982
Province												
Torba	98.0	37	0.0	0.0	73.9	23.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36
Sanma	97.0	285	0.0	0.0	14.0	29.9	55.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	276
Penama	88.2	154	0.0	0.0	21.0	48.2	28.8	1.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	136
Malampa	98.0	159	0.0	1.3	5.4	84.4	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	156
Shefa	94.6	571	0.2	2.3	33.0	41.6	20.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	541
Tafea	97.5	183	0.0	40.9	49.2	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	178
Age												
15-24	92.9	452	0.0	7.2	27.8	45.1	19.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	420
15-19	90.3	253	0.0	7.8	28.1	47.5	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	229
15-17	87.4	174	0.0	6.5	30.3	50.9	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	152
18-19	96.8	79	0.0	10.4	23.9	40.6	25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	77
20-24	96.0	199	0.0	6.4	27.4	42.3	23.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	191
25-29	95.4	187	0.0	4.1	32.7	42.5	20.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	178
30-39	97.8	407	0.0	7.1	27.2	37.0	26.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	399
40-49	95.3	343	0.4	6.8	26.0	36.1	28.3	2.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	327
Education^A												
None, primary or lower	95.0	505	0.0	6.5	26.3	36.4	29.3	1.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	479
Junior secondary	95.2	510	0.3	5.5	28.2	43.0	22.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	485
Senior secondary	94.4	232	0.0	7.3	27.7	43.8	20.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	219
Post secondary or tertiary	97.8	142	0.0	9.7	32.5	37.6	16.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	138
Wealth index quintile												
Lowest	93.1	248	0.0	11.3	35.2	30.1	22.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	231
Second	93.4	246	0.0	7.4	27.3	37.4	27.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	230
Middle	98.5	266	0.0	7.8	22.6	39.3	28.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	262
Fourth	96.2	301	0.0	2.6	23.1	48.9	24.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	290
Highest	94.8	327	0.4	5.3	31.6	42.1	18.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	310

¹ MICS indicator TM.37 - Male circumcision

^A The category of "Don't know/missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Person performing circumcision:				Total	Place of circumcision:						Total	Number of men who have been circumcised
	Traditional practitioner/family/friend	Health worker/professional	Other	Don't know / missing		Health facility	Home of a health worker/professional	At home	Ritual site	Other home/place	Don't know / missing		
Total	22.4	77.3	0.0 0.0	0.3	100.0	40.6	3.1	42.6	13.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,323
Area													
Urban	18.6	80.3	0.0	1.1	100.0	42.2	2.3	46.9	8.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	341
Rural	23.8	76.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.1	3.3	41.1	15.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	982
Province													
Torba	9.8	90.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.3	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36
Sanma	15.8	84.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.7	2.6	20.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	276
Penama	4.2	95.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.8	2.1	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	136
Malampa	1.4	98.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.7	3.4	89.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	156
Shefa	17.2	82.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	31.9	3.3	55.3	9.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	541
Tafea	83.6	16.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	1.7	30.1	67.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	178
Age													
15-24	18.4	81.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	38.3	4.9	44.2	12.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	420
15-19	16.5	83.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	35.9	4.3	48.6	10.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	229
15-17	17.4	81.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	31.2	5.7	51.5	11.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	152
18-19	14.6	85.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	45.3	1.6	42.8	8.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	77
20-24	20.7	79.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	41.2	5.6	38.9	14.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	191
25-29	23.8	76.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.9	0.9	44.4	13.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	178
30-39	24.7	75.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	41.1	1.9	43.9	13.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	399
40-49	24.2	75.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	42.9	3.3	38.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	327
Education^A													
None, primary or lower	26.3	73.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	44.5	3.6	36.8	15.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	479
Junior secondary	21.9	77.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	38.8	2.0	46.3	12.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	485
Senior secondary	17.5	82.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	38.3	3.5	48.2	9.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	219
Post secondary or tertiary	19.2	79.9	0.0	0.9	100.0	36.9	4.4	41.2	17.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	138
Wealth index quintile													
Lowest	39.6	60.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	47.8	2.1	26.7	23.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	231
Second	30.5	69.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	42.8	4.1	32.7	20.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	230
Middle	21.0	78.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	38.1	1.3	48.9	11.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	262
Fourth	11.9	88.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.3	4.2	48.6	6.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	290
Highest	14.7	84.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	36.1	3.6	50.7	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	310

^A The category of "Don't know/missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

6.12 CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING AND HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV) VACCINATION

Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer among women globally, with an estimated 660,000 cases in 2022. All countries are affected, but the incidence is higher in low- and middle-income countries. Nearly 94 percent of the 350,000 deaths worldwide in 2022 occurred in low- and middle-income countries. High incidence rates and high mortality rates of cervical cancer occur mainly (90 % for both) in low- and middle-income countries.⁸⁰

Cervical cancer is one of the most preventable cancers. Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is well established as the main cause of cervical cancer. Between 2006, when the first HPV vaccine was licensed, and 2017, more than 100 million adolescent girls, worldwide received at least one dose of HPV vaccine, 95 percent of whom were in high-income countries.⁸¹ Access to HPV vaccination has been improving, and in 2019 more than 65 percent of the girls being vaccinated each year globally were living in low and middle-income countries. As of 2020, less than 25 percent of low-income and less than 30 percent of lower-middle-income countries had introduced the HPV vaccine into their national immunization schedules, while more than 85 percent of high-income countries had done so.⁸²

Recent scientific evidence demonstrates that a strategic combination of sufficient coverage of HPV vaccinations for adolescent girls and sufficient coverage of cervical screening and appropriate treatment for all women can eliminate cervical cancer as a public health problem within our lifetime.⁸³ In November 2020, the WHO launched a global strategy to accelerate the elimination of cervical cancer as a public health problem. The strategy proposes an elimination threshold of 4 cases per 100,000 women, achieved by implementing the triple intervention targets by 2030⁸⁴:

- 90 percent of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by age 15.
- 70 percent of women screened with a high-performance test (such as the HPV test) by 35, and again by 45 years.
- 90 percent of women identified with cervical pre-cancer or cervical cancer receive adequate treatment and care.

Adoption of the strategy is estimated to avert more than 74 million new cases of cervical cancer and over 62 million deaths by the next century, globally.

Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) is the most common viral infection of the reproductive tract that can infect anyone who has ever had a sexual encounter. In most cases, the virus is harmless, and most people have no symptoms. The body clears most HPV infections naturally. HPV can be contracted from one partner, remain dormant, and then later be unknowingly transmitted to another sexual partner, including a spouse. Though usually harmless, some high-risk types cause cervical cell changes that, if not detected in time, can turn into cancer. The majority of women with an HPV infection will not develop cervical cancer, but regular Pap and HPV tests are important. HPV infections in women over 30 are less likely to be cleared naturally, so an HPV test can be helpful in letting health care providers know which women are at greatest risk of cervical cancer.⁷⁶ Cervical cancer is preventable if precancerous cell changes are detected and treated early.

HPV vaccination was introduced in 2023 in Vanuatu so getting this baseline data on the level of awareness that women in reproductive age group have on HPV and HPV vaccination is timely.

Table TM 13.1 presents information on cervical cancer knowledge, whether ever taken cervical cancer test and mean age of women who have taken a test, among women age 30-49 by background characteristics.

Table TM13.2 presents information on women age 30-49, who reported tested positive to cervical cancer and received treatment by background characteristics.

Table TM13.3 presents information on HPV knowledge among women age 15-49 and whether they believe HPV can prevent cervical cancer by background characteristics.

80 *Globocan 2020, Cervix uteri*, WHO-International Agency for Research on Cancer, 2018. <https://gco.iarc.fr/today/data/factsheets/cancers/23-Cervix-uteri-fact-sheet.pdf>

81 Bruni Laia, 'Global vaccine uptake and projected cervical cancer disease reductions', HPV World Newsletter no. 24. 2020.

82 World Health Organization, *Global strategy to accelerate the elimination of cervical cancer as a public health problem*, WHO, Geneva, 2020, p. 7.

83 Garland, Suzanne M, 'IPVS statement moving towards elimination of cervical cancer as a public health problem', *Papillomavirus Research*, vol. 5, 2018, pp.87-88.

84 World Health Organization, *Global strategy to accelerate the elimination of cervical cancer*, pp. 19-20.

Table TM.13.1: Knowledge and screening of cervical cancer

Percentage of women age 30-49 years who have heard about cervical cancer, percent distribution of women age 30-49 years by received cervical cancer screening, mean age of women who have been screened, and had more than one cervical cancer screening tests, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women age 30-49			Mean age of women who have been screened	Number of women age 30-49
	Heard of or read about cervical cancer	Received cervical cancer screening ^A	Had more than one cervical cancer test		
Total	55.3	19.3	5.3	39.5	1,798
Area					
Urban	68.1	27.6	6.0	39.4	429
Rural	51.3	16.7	5.0	39.6	1,369
Province					
Torba	24.6	1.9	0.6	41.1	46
Sanma	53.2	20.1	3.0	39.7	351
Penama	48.5	25.8	3.8	39.1	209
Malampa	57.4	9.7	4.0	38.7	271
Shefa	64.2	26.4	8.7	39.7	690
Tafea	41.9	5.8	2.1	40.0	232
Age					
30-34	49.9	14.1	4.0	32.3	542
35-39	59.2	18.8	4.8	37.1	539
40-44	54.3	21.7	5.9	42.3	437
45-49	59.9	26.7	7.6	46.7	280
Education					
None, primary or lower	48.4	14.8	3.7	41.2	886
Junior secondary	57.5	19.0	4.3	38.5	552
Senior secondary	65.5	24.2	8.0	38.4	232
Post secondary or tertiary	75.4	43.3	15.3	38.7	129
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	56.0	19.8	5.3	39.6	1690
Never married/in union	44.2	12.3	5.3	38.8	106
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	57.5	27.2	6.2	40.8	55
Has no functional difficulty	55.2	19.1	5.2	39.5	1,743
Wealth index quintile					
Lowest	31.7	7.6	0.9	40.5	324
Second	49.8	14.1	3.6	38.2	356
Middle	53.0	16.5	4.6	39.6	361
Fourth	64.8	24.4	7.3	39.6	361
Highest	73.1	31.5	9.1	39.8	397

¹ MICS indicator TM S8 - Percentage of women age 30-49 years who received cervical cancer screening

^A Screening for cervical cancer includes VIA or VILI, Pap smear and HPV.

Table TM.13.2: Cervical cancer test result and treatment

Percentage of women age 30-49 years tested positive among those who tested for cervical cancer, and those received treatment among those tested positive, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Among those who had a test, the test was positive	Among those who tested positive, received treatment	Number of women age 30-49 that had a test
Total	7.9	6.2	347
Area			
Rural	10.0	8.0	118
Urban	6.9	5.2	229
Province			
Torba	(*)	(*)	1
Sanma	6.8	6.8	71
Penama	1.8	1.8	54
Malampa	(*)	(*)	26
Shefa	10.2	6.8	183
Tafea	(*)	(*)	13
Age			
30-34	7.7	6.1	76
35-39	7.2	6.1	102
40-44	10.4	7.8	95
45-49	6.0	4.3	75
Education			
None, primary or lower	5.5	4.6	131
Junior secondary	6.4	5.3	105
Senior secondary	15.5	13.2	56
Post secondary or tertiary	9.0	4.4	56
Wealth index quintile			
Lowest	(4.7)	(4.7)	25
Second	(0.0)	(0.0)	50
Middle	4.7	4.7	59
Fourth	15.2	9.5	88
Highest	8.2	7.3	125

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

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

Table TM.13.3: Knowledge of human papillomavirus (HPV) and HPV vaccinationPercentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard, read or talked about HPV and those who have taken HPV vaccine⁸⁵
Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Heard, read or talked about HPV vaccination	Believe can help prevention of cervical cancer	Number of women	Number of women age 15-49	
				Ever had a HPV vaccination ¹	Number of women
Total	17.6	14.0	3,412	(0.9)	30
Area					
Rural	24.7	20.4	868	(*)	13
Urban	15.2	11.8	2,544	(*)	18
Province					
Torba	8.3	6.9	89	-	0
Sanma	12.3	8.7	670	(*)	6
Penama	15.6	12.1	384	(*)	3
Malampa	22.8	19.6	416	(*)	7
Shefa	23.6	18.9	1,374	(*)	12
Tafea	6.8	4.9	478	(*)	2
Age					
15-29 ¹	17.3	12.2	1,614	(*)	8
30-34	17.4	14.5	542	(*)	7
35-39	17.6	15.3	539	(*)	7
40-44	16.1	14.4	437	(*)	4
45-49	22.6	19.8	280	(*)	4
Education					
None, primary or lower	11.5	8.6	1,227	(*)	9
Junior secondary	16.9	13.5	1,312	(*)	10
Senior secondary	22.4	18.6	608	(*)	9
Post secondary or tertiary	38.6	30.2	265	(*)	2
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	19.3	15.4	2,492	(1.0)	24
Never married/in union	13.1	9.8	918	(*)	6
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	16.9	13.2	67	(*)	2
Has no functional difficulty	19.1	15.2	2,988	(0.9)	28
Wealth index quintile					
Lowest	7.8	5.9	590	(*)	1
Second	12.2	8.7	648	(*)	3
Middle	15.2	12.2	661	(*)	6
Fourth	20.7	17.2	720	(*)	13
Highest	28.7	22.7	792	(*)	8

¹ MICS indicator TM.S9 - Percentage of women age 15-29 who ever had a HPV vaccination

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

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

85 HPV vaccination in Vanuatu was at a very low level at the time of data collection. Only 31 women age 15-29 reported having had a HPV vaccination, of which none were aged between 15 and 17 years.

Table TM.13.4: Reason for not wanting HPV vaccine (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have an interest in HPV vaccination, and reason not interested, MICS6 Vanuatu, 2023

	Reason for not interested in getting the vaccine															Number of women age 15-49 not interested in getting the vaccine
	Interested in getting a HPV vaccination	Number of women age 15-49	Does not need vaccine	Not sexually active	Too expensive	Too old for vaccine	Doctor didn't recommend it	Worried about safety of vaccine	Don't know where to get vaccine	Spouse/ family member against it	Don't know enough about vaccine	Already have HPV	Refused	Don't know	Total	
Total	13.7	3,412	36.2	6.7	1.7	5.7	1.7	9.1	3.3	4.8	14.0	2.4	10.3	4.0	100.0	3,309
Area																
Rural	19.5	868	47.7	13.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.7	6.3	3.1	15.3	3.8	5.8	0.0	100.0	830
Urban	11.8	2,544	29.3	2.8	2.8	7.3	2.8	13.6	1.5	5.9	13.2	1.5	13.0	6.3	100.0	2,480
Province																
Torba	7.4	89	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.1	0.0	0.0	35.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88
Sanma	10.4	670	52.4	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	4.1	0.0	12.8	0.0	18.1	0.0	100.0	658
Penama	9.0	384	37.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	17.1	4.3	0.0	12.5	4.3	3.3	4.1	100.0	361
Malampa	20.0	416	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.6	25.2	100.0	411
Shefa	18.6	1,374	39.3	8.1	0.0	7.2	0.0	8.1	3.6	4.7	16.8	2.8	7.1	2.3	100.0	1,322
Tafea	4.1	478	16.7	8.3	8.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	25.5	8.3	0.0	16.6	8.0	100.0	468
Age																
15-19	6.5	572	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	10.6	6.3	38.1	0.0	8.3	5.6	100.0	558
20-24	13.8	469	45.8	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	15.6	8.2	4.5	7.8	100.0	457
25-29	18.3	573	41.6	2.1	6.0	0.0	3.3	5.5	2.5	7.0	6.3	0.0	25.7	0.0	100.0	543
30-34	14.2	542	45.4	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	9.3	6.4	7.7	0.0	10.2	0.0	100.0	530
35-39	14.6	539	16.0	6.3	0.0	8.3	7.0	22.8	0.0	0.0	27.2	12.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	527
40-44	12.9	437	43.7	20.1	0.0	10.9	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	426
45-49	17.9	280	30.2	9.6	0.0	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	19.6	100.0	268
Education																
None, primary or lower	8.5	1,227	29.2	4.0	2.8	7.8	3.4	3.4	0.0	8.5	20.2	0.0	12.5	8.2	100.0	1,198
Junior secondary	13.8	1,312	32.0	3.2	3.1	7.5	0.0	17.7	0.0	5.4	15.3	0.0	12.7	3.0	100.0	1,281
Senior secondary	17.5	608	33.6	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	6.6	0.0	16.7	10.8	9.9	3.5	100.0	586
Post secondary or tertiary	29.1	265	55.4	4.0	0.0	6.4	4.0	12.7	9.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	244
Marital status																
Ever married/in union	15.1	2,492	37.4	4.8	2.2	7.2	2.2	10.3	2.3	6.1	11.1	3.0	9.4	4.1	100.0	2,410
Never married/in union	10.1	918	31.6	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	7.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	14.1	3.7	100.0	897
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	10.5	67	42.9	0.0	0.0	29.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62
Has no functional difficulty	15.0	2,988	37.2	7.5	1.9	5.0	1.9	10.2	3.1	5.4	9.9	2.6	11.6	3.6	100.0	2,896
Wealth index quintile																
Lowest	6.2	590	21.3	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	24.5	0.0	14.6	16.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	100.0	582
Second	8.1	648	29.2	0.0	8.9	0.0	4.9	12.9	4.9	14.8	4.9	0.0	9.8	9.7	100.0	628
Middle	12.7	661	51.1	6.4	0.0	0.0	6.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	9.5	100.0	649
Fourth	16.8	720	13.8	13.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	7.2	3.4	3.8	27.8	4.6	14.9	0.0	100.0	699
Highest	22.1	792	49.8	8.2	0.0	6.1	0.0	7.3	4.1	0.0	15.0	3.6	5.8	0.0	100.0	752

6.13 WOMEN'S NUTRITION

The Vanuatu MICS, 2023 collected data on height and weight for women age 15-49 years in order to calculate several measures of their nutritional status such as height and body mass index (Table 14.1). Additionally, it collected data on the various foods and liquids consumed by women 15-49 years in the 24 hours before the interview to calculate minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W). The MDD-W indicator (Table 14.2) was developed by FAO and partners to fill the need for a simple, food-based indicator for measuring dietary diversity and micronutrient adequacy for women of reproductive age. It measures the proportion of women 15-49 years of age who consumed food items (at least 15g) from at least five out of the ten defined food groups the previous day or night. Since the indicator's launch in 2015, 55 countries have collected MDD-W data. The MDD-W indicator has been included in the annual report *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World*, from 2020.

Results are shown in Tables TM 14.1 and TM 14.2.

Table TM. 14.1: Nutritional statusAmong women age 15-49 years, the percentage with height under 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI)^A, and the percentage with specific BMI levels, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Height		Body Mass Index ^B									Number of women with height and weight measured
	Percent-age below 145 cm	Number of women with height measured	Normal		Thin			Overweight/Obese				
			Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (Total normal)	<18.5 (Total thin)	17.0-18.4 (Mildly thin)	<17 (Moderately and severely thin)	>=25.0 (Total over-weight or obese) ¹	25.0-29.9 (Over-weight)	>=30.0 (Obese)	Missing	
Total	2.2	3,404	27.3	42.4	3.2	2.1	1.1	54.1	30.6	23.5	0.3	3,404
Area												
Urban	1.5	867	27.7	35.9	4.4	2.7	1.7	59.6	29.3	30.3	0.1	867
Rural	2.5	2,537	27.2	44.6	2.8	1.9	0.9	52.3	31.1	21.2	0.3	2,537
Province												
Torba	3.1	89	29.6	53.9	3.3	2.1	1.2	42.8	32.3	10.5	0.0	89
Sanma	3.0	666	28.6	33.9	2.4	1.7	0.6	63.0	36.0	27.0	0.7	666
Penama	0.9	381	25.9	50.3	2.6	2.1	0.5	46.3	28.8	17.5	0.8	381
Malampa	3.2	416	27.6	48.4	3.8	2.1	1.7	47.8	30.1	17.7	0.0	416
Shefa	2.3	1,374	27.5	36.3	4.3	2.7	1.6	59.3	29.8	29.5	0.1	1,374
Tafea	1.2	478	25.5	58.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	40.6	27.1	13.6	0.0	478
Age												
15-19	4.9	569	23.3	69.9	8.0	5.7	2.3	21.7	16.9	4.8	0.4	569
20-24	2.4	469	26.3	57.5	4.8	3.2	1.5	37.7	24.6	13.1	0.0	469
25-29	1.7	572	26.4	45.9	2.0	1.2	0.9	51.9	30.5	21.4	0.2	572
30-34	1.8	540	28.7	31.1	2.2	1.2	1.0	66.2	38.7	27.5	0.4	540
35-39	2.2	539	30.1	30.7	1.2	0.7	0.4	68.1	34.7	33.4	0.0	539
40-44	1.0	436	28.6	28.9	1.5	1.1	0.4	69.1	34.4	34.8	0.4	436
45-49	0.6	279	29.1	19.2	1.5	0.5	1.0	78.7	39.2	39.5	0.6	279
Education												
None, primary or lower	2.0	1,224	27.9	38.6	2.2	1.4	0.9	58.9	32.4	26.5	0.2	1,224
Junior secondary	2.7	1,308	26.9	46.0	3.6	2.6	1.0	49.9	29.5	20.4	0.5	1,308
Senior secondary	1.1	608	26.8	43.8	3.5	2.1	1.4	52.7	31.5	21.2	0.0	608
Post secondary or tertiary	3.4	265	27.9	38.8	5.1	2.8	2.3	56.2	25.7	30.5	0.0	265
Functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	0.0	64	28.1	28.8	3.1	3.1	0.0	61.8	27.6	34.2	6.3	64
Has no functional difficulty	1.8	2,984	27.9	39.0	2.6	1.7	0.9	58.2	32.6	25.6	0.1	2,984
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	2.0	590	26.4	54.6	2.0	1.2	0.8	43.3	27.8	15.4	0.1	590
Second	3.4	645	28.2	45.9	2.7	1.5	1.1	51.0	31.7	19.3	0.5	645
Middle	1.1	659	26.5	40.3	2.6	2.1	0.5	56.8	35.3	21.5	0.3	659
Fourth	2.5	719	27.4	38.4	3.0	1.9	1.0	58.3	31.4	26.8	0.3	719
Highest	2.2	792	28.0	35.8	5.3	3.4	1.9	58.9	27.1	31.7	0.1	792

¹ MICS indicator TM S12 - Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are categorised as overweight/obese^AThe 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

Table TM.14.2: Dietary diversity among womenPercentage of women age 15-49 years who achieved minimum dietary diversity (≥ 5 food groups yesterday), Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percent of women consuming nutrient-rich foods yesterday:			Mean number of fruit/vegetable groups yesterday (out of 4 groups)	Mean number of all food groups yesterday (out of 10 groups)	Percent achieving minimum dietary diversity for women ¹	Number of women age 15-49
	Animal-source foods	Pulses, nuts and seeds	Fruits and vegetables				
Total	86.3	60.1	95.6	2.3	5.6	61.3	3,412
Area							
Urban	93.8	51.7	94.6	2.2	5.6	66.2	868
Rural	83.7	63.0	95.9	2.3	5.5	59.6	2,544
Province							
Torba	75.3	54.8	95.7	1.9	4.5	37.9	89
Sanma	86.8	65.6	95.9	2.2	5.6	62.9	670
Penama	71.5	57.5	96.1	1.8	4.4	41.3	384
Malampa	91.1	78.2	97.7	3.1	7.1	79.6	416
Shefa	93.3	53.3	94.3	2.3	5.8	65.8	1,374
Tafea	75.4	59.4	96.3	2.0	4.7	50.4	478
Age							
15-19	84.9	56.8	94.3	2.2	5.3	58.8	572
20-24	86.3	60.1	94.8	2.2	5.6	60.9	469
25-29	86.5	59.0	96.3	2.3	5.5	60.0	573
30-34	88.7	62.3	95.5	2.3	5.7	64.5	542
35-39	85.0	61.3	95.8	2.2	5.5	59.5	539
40-44	86.2	59.0	96.5	2.2	5.5	60.9	437
45-49	86.7	64.8	96.4	2.4	5.9	67.4	280
Education							
None, primary or lower	82.2	62.4	96.2	2.2	5.4	56.5	1,227
Junior secondary	85.7	58.8	95.7	2.3	5.5	61.2	1,312
Senior secondary	92.2	59.9	94.8	2.2	5.7	65.4	608
Post secondary or tertiary	94.8	56.7	93.9	2.3	6.0	74.1	265
Functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	83.6	58.1	98.0	2.2	5.6	64.9	67
Has no functional difficulty	86.5	60.2	95.6	2.3	5.6	61.2	2,988
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	68.7	60.8	96.5	2.0	4.8	42.7	590
Second	82.9	66.7	96.9	2.3	5.6	61.4	648
Middle	86.2	63.1	95.0	2.3	5.5	60.8	661
Fourth	94.0	58.8	95.7	2.3	5.8	67.5	720
Highest	95.3	53.1	94.2	2.3	5.9	69.8	792
¹ MICS indicator TM S11 - Percentage of women age 15-49 years who achieved minimum dietary diversity (≥ 5 food groups yesterday)							

7

THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT



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7.1 IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 3.5 to 5 million deaths each year.⁸⁶ 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 Children⁸⁷ 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.⁸⁸

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportions of the target population covered by DTP, pneumococcal (conjugate) and measles vaccines 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 dose of measles and rubella (MR) containing vaccine 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 Vanuatu National Immunisation Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations with birth doses of BCG, Hepatitis B vaccine (within or after 24 hours of birth), three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DTP, three doses of Polio vaccine, one dose of IPV, three doses of Pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine and two doses of the MR vaccine containing measles antigens. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life. MR2 was not in the official vaccination schedule submitted to WHO for the year that the children in this survey would have been vaccinated. Vanuatu had only one dose of measles-containing vaccine at 12 months. The second dose of measles-containing vaccine was planned for introduction in October 2023. The estimates for full vaccination coverage from the MICS 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 whether the child had received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses were received. Information was also obtained from vaccination records at health facilities. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

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

86 " https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3830781

87 "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/.

88 Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age⁸⁷, but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

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

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

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age
	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either (Crude coverage) ^B		Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either (Crude coverage) ^B	
Antigen								
BCG ¹	64.9	20.0	84.9	84.8	55.2	28.2	83.4	81.8
Polio^C								
OPV1	62.0	20.7	82.7	80.4	51.2	31.5	82.6	80.1
OPV2	56.4	14.4	70.8	68.4	47.3	23.3	70.6	66.3
OPV3	49.9	8.6	58.5	55.9	43.7	17.2	60.8	56.2
IPV1 ²	49.1	17.7	66.8	65.0	42.6	27.0	69.6	63.2
HepB at birth^{D4}	67.5	21.9	89.4	89.4	57.8	30.4	88.3	88.3
Within 1 day	53.8	21.2	74.9	74.9	48.1	27.6	75.7	75.7
Later	13.7	0.7	14.4	14.4	9.7	2.9	12.6	12.6
DTP-Hib-HepB								
1	58.0	18.8	76.8	74.9	49.2	28.9	78.1	74.2
2	55.2	13.9	69.1	66.3	45.8	22.6	68.5	65.0
3 ³	49.3	8.7	57.9	54.1	40.8	16.6	57.3	52.7
Pneumococcal (Conjugate)								
1	44.7	16.0	60.7	59.9	27.2	24.9	52.1	42.7
2	41.3	11.5	52.8	49.7	23.1	18.5	41.6	32.7
3 ⁵ (PCV3)	34.4	6.9	41.3	38.2	19.6	12.7	32.4	24.5
Rotavirus								
1	41.6	15.6	57.2	54.3	22.9	22.2	45.1	33.0
2 ⁶	34.7	11.3	46.0	43.4	14.8	16.2	31.1	21.8
Measles/Rubella								
1 ⁷	32.6	13.5	46.1	26.6	26.9	23.7	50.6	25.2
Fully vaccinated								
Basic antigens ^{8,E}	28.8	5.0	33.8	16.0	22.6	10.5	33.1	13.3
All antigens ^{9,F}	na	na	na	na	21.9	10.3	32.2	5.3
No vaccinations	1.9	3.8	5.7	5.7	1.1	3.6	4.6	4.6
Number of children	388	388	388	388	392	392	392	392

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1⁴ MICS indicator TC. - Hepatitis B immunization coverage⁵ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1⁶ MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage⁷ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles/rubella immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1⁸ MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)⁹ MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)^A Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down^B MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.6, TC.7, TC.10 and TC.11a refer to children age 12-23 months; and TC.11b refer to children age 24-35 months^C For children with vaccination records, any record of Polio is accepted. For children relying on mother's report, Polio at birth is a dose received within the first six weeks after birth.^D Any record or report of a Hepatitis B dose is accepted regardless of timing^E Basic antigens include BCG, OPV3, DTP3, Measles/Rubella1^F All antigens include BCG, OPV3+IPV1, DTP3, HepB, PCV3, Rota2 and Measles/Rubella1 as per the vaccination schedule in Vanuatu.

Note: The Measles/Rubella second dose was introduced in October 2023 so is not included in the survey.

na = not applicable

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

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

	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
	Polio						DTP			PCV			Rotavirus		Measles/ Rubella ⁷	Basic antigens ^{8,C}	No vaccinations	Vaccination records ^D		Vaccination records seen ^E	Full vaccination			Vaccination records ^D	Vaccination records seen ^E		
	BCG ¹	HepB at birth ^{4,B}	OPV 1 ^A	OPV 2	OPV 3	IPV ²	1	2	3 ³	1	2	3 ⁵	1	2 ⁶							Measles/ Rubella ⁷	Basic antigens ^{8,C}	All antigens ^{8,F}			No vaccinations	
Total	84.9	89.4	82.7	70.8	58.5	66.8	76.8	69.1	57.9	60.7	52.8	41.3	57.2	46.0	46.1	33.8	5.7	78.2	70.9	388	50.6	33.1	32.2	4.6	74.0	59.5	392
Sex																											
Male	83.2	89.3	83.3	72.9	56.6	66.7	75.7	69.6	57.9	59.3	49.3	41.0	56.7	45.2	42.5	29.9	3.7	80.3	73.9	219	51.4	32.2	31.8	5.2	74.8	58.5	200
Female	87.2	89.5	81.8	68.1	60.9	67.0	78.1	68.4	58.0	62.6	57.3	41.8	57.9	47.1	50.8	38.9	8.4	75.5	67.1	169	49.8	34.1	32.6	4.1	73.2	60.5	192
Area																											
Urban	94.0	93.7	90.9	87.2	74.6	78.3	88.0	84.2	72.9	71.9	70.3	57.3	71.1	63.2	45.3	37.5	0.0	80.9	71.2	60	44.5	30.5	30.5	0.0	76.8	65.1	87
Rural	83.3	88.6	81.2	67.9	55.5	64.8	74.7	66.3	55.2	58.7	49.6	38.4	54.7	42.9	46.3	33.2	6.8	77.7	70.9	328	52.4	33.9	32.6	6.0	73.2	57.9	305
Province																											
Torba	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Sanma	81.5	94.5	82.1	62.9	47.3	66.5	76.8	60.2	42.2	62.0	45.0	27.9	54.1	38.3	46.3	20.9	3.5	78.9	67.2	89	55.9	23.4	23.4	0.0	70.5	52.5	75
Penama	85.1	89.5	76.4	69.9	59.1	50.3	74.3	72.1	65.6	65.5	54.7	45.2	60.5	42.8	53.3	44.6	10.5	82.9	80.6	45	58.0	40.7	40.7	4.9	73.0	59.4	57
Malampa	95.5	93.2	93.2	84.1	70.0	86.2	93.1	83.9	74.3	52.9	48.5	39.2	48.3	39.4	51.6	42.4	0.0	79.6	77.3	53	55.6	46.2	43.9	2.2	76.9	65.1	52
Shefa	93.6	92.5	92.4	87.7	75.8	81.6	84.6	84.0	76.9	72.0	70.3	61.1	69.5	61.9	51.6	45.5	0.0	81.0	74.0	110	52.3	38.4	38.4	0.0	76.5	61.0	132
Tafea	70.4	77.6	66.4	47.9	38.5	43.8	56.3	46.8	34.4	44.8	37.4	27.3	45.9	37.7	29.2	19.1	16.2	71.2	64.0	82	31.6	17.1	13.5	18.5	74.8	62.9	71
Mother's education ^G																											
None, primary or lower	82.4	89.1	79.7	66.9	50.5	59.6	71.3	65.3	52.5	58.6	52.0	41.0	53.8	38.1	45.0	32.3	7.3	75.4	70.0	153	50.6	27.0	27.0	4.0	72.8	60.9	146
Junior secondary	88.9	92.0	87.3	73.0	62.6	72.0	85.3	71.6	58.3	62.0	51.2	36.9	58.9	47.4	48.1	36.2	4.6	81.0	74.0	158	45.3	30.7	30.7	4.7	75.3	58.5	154
Senior secondary	80.6	84.7	77.0	75.6	67.5	70.9	65.7	72.6	68.6	60.7	55.6	49.6	61.0	58.8	44.2	32.8	6.5	79.4	70.7	61	56.3	37.6	34.8	8.5	69.7	54.3	60
Post secondary or tertiary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(69.9)	(67.3)	(60.0)	(0.0)	(83.2)	(67.9)	29

Continued

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), Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	
	Polio						DTP			PCV			Rotavirus		Measles/ Rubella ⁷	Basic antigens ^{8,C}	No vaccinations	Vaccination records ^D		Vaccination records seen ^E	Measles/ Rubella ⁷	Full vaccination		No vaccinations	Vaccination records ^D		Vaccination records seen ^E
	BCG ¹	HepB at birth ^{4,B}	OPV 1 ^A	OPV 2	OPV 3	IPV ²	1	2	3 ³	1	2	3 ⁵	1	2 ⁶								Basic antigens ^{8,C}	All antigens ^{9,F}				
Total	84.9	89.4	82.7	70.8	58.5	66.8	76.8	69.1	57.9	60.7	52.8	41.3	57.2	46.0	46.1	33.8	5.7	78.2	70.9	388	50.6	33.1	32.2	4.6	74.0	59.5	392
Wealth index quintile																											
Lowest	74.5	82.4	74.8	59.1	44.3	54.5	71.1	58.5	45.2	54.9	44.3	33.9	60.3	42.8	46.4	26.5	12.4	76.4	67.2	98	43.0	23.3	23.3	13.8	70.3	54.2	80
Second	85.9	87.3	74.7	62.2	48.1	56.4	69.6	61.7	48.7	49.2	42.1	27.7	41.4	29.5	35.9	26.5	6.9	72.0	68.2	87	50.0	33.0	30.2	4.4	65.2	52.0	74
Middle	87.0	96.7	87.1	74.9	65.1	73.1	76.6	73.3	62.5	62.0	46.9	41.7	53.5	47.2	49.9	39.9	3.3	83.2	77.0	81	53.7	31.5	31.5	2.0	71.4	57.7	85
Fourth	91.6	94.0	93.9	81.8	69.2	80.6	88.9	77.4	68.8	77.6	74.6	56.2	65.7	56.6	52.5	39.3	1.9	80.3	70.4	77	53.5	39.0	37.2	2.3	82.8	67.1	96
Highest	(90.4)	(87.6)	(87.8)	(86.7)	(78.8)	(79.1)	(82.3)	(84.4)	(76.5)	(64.6)	(65.1)	(57.8)	(73.4)	(64.8)	(47.4)	(43.6)	(0.0)	(81.9)	(74.3)	45	52.8	39.7	39.7	0.0	79.7	66.5	57

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage⁵ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1⁶ MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage⁷ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles/Rubella immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1⁸ MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)⁹ MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)^A For children with vaccination records, any record of Polio is accepted. For children relying on mother's report, Polio at birth is a dose received within the first 6 weeks after birth.^B Any record or report of a Hepatitis B birth dose is accepted regardless of timing^C Basic antigens include BCG, OPV3, DTP3, Measles^D Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down^E Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)^F All antigens include BCG, OPV3+IPV1, DTP3, HepB, PCV3, Rota2 and Measles/Rubella1 as per the vaccination schedule in Vanuatu^G The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Note: The Measles/Rubella second dose was introduced in October 2023 so is not included in the survey.

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

() Figures that are based on 25-49 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 and malaria which are still among the leading killers of children under 5.⁸⁹ Target 3.3 of the SDGs on ending the epidemics on malaria by 2030 along with other diseases is interpreted as the attainment of the Global Technical Strategy for malaria 2016–2030 and the Roll Back Malaria advocacy plan, Action and Investment to defeat Malaria 2016–2030 targets which aim at reducing malaria mortality rates globally by 90 percent compared with 2015.

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

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

⁸⁹ The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 per cent), pneumonia (16 per cent), intrapartum related events (12 per cent), diarrhoea (8 per cent), neonatal sepsis (7 per cent) and malaria (5 per cent). UNICEF et al. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017*. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html.

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes

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

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	Number of children
Total	5.8	2.5	10.7	2,043
Sex				
Male	6.2	2.3	11.0	1,063
Female	5.4	2.7	10.3	980
Area				
Urban	7.5	1.8	13.4	384
Rural	5.4	2.6	10.1	1,659
Province				
Torba	3.3	0.0	0.6	53
Sanma	3.3	1.4	9.2	408
Penama	7.2	9.7	21.2	297
Malampa	3.7	0.5	10.3	234
Shefa	9.0	1.5	11.1	649
Tafea	3.6	1.3	5.4	402
Age (in months)				
0-11	4.6	3.5	11.0	372
12-23	7.5	2.5	7.7	388
24-35	5.6	3.1	9.8	392
36-47	7.5	2.2	11.6	444
48-59	3.8	1.4	12.9	447
Mother's education ^A				
None, primary or lower	5.4	2.6	10.7	808
Junior secondary	6.1	2.2	10.4	788
Senior secondary	5.7	3.0	10.8	312
Post secondary or tertiary	7.1	2.6	11.2	129
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	4.2	3.2	8.6	473
Second	4.9	3.7	9.7	445
Middle	4.4	1.1	9.9	415
Fourth	7.0	2.3	12.5	412
Highest	9.9	1.7	14.1	297

^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

7.3 DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.⁹⁰ 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.⁹¹ 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.

90 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>.

91 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.

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.⁹⁰

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 from where.

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

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

Table TC.3.4 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.

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

Source of advice or treatment, vanguard MICS, 2023							
	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from:						Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers					No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}		
Total	34.4	2.8	8.8	6.2	35.1	60.3	118
Sex							
Male	30.1	3.1	6.0	5.8	31.4	64.6	66
Female	39.8	2.4	12.3	6.7	39.8	54.8	53
Area							
Urban	(28.9)	(4.2)	(7.6)	(8.8)	(28.9)	(60.4)	29
Rural	36.1	2.4	9.2	5.4	37.1	60.2	89

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

(I) 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/ DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/ DK	Total	
Total	36.7	17.3	14.4	14.2	16.5	1.0	100.0	39.9	29.9	17.0	8.8	3.2	1.1	100.0	118
Sex															
Male	35.0	13.2	20.0	18.4	11.6	1.8	100.0	42.6	26.7	16.6	10.3	3.9	0.0	100.0	66
Female	38.7	22.4	7.4	8.9	22.6	0.0	100.0	36.5	33.9	17.6	7.1	2.4	2.4	100.0	53
Area															
Urban	(29.1)	(24.9)	(24.4)	(0.0)	(21.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(31.6)	(28.8)	(28.6)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Rural	39.1	14.8	11.2	18.7	14.8	1.3	100.0	42.6	30.3	13.3	8.2	4.2	1.4	100.0	89

(l) 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:								
Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)								Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS ¹	Government-recommended homemade fluid (coconut water)	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc ²		
Total	26.5	21.8	27.5	35.7	52.7	25.5	9.2	118
Sex								
Male	26.9	21.2	26.9	33.5	49.5	20.6	6.6	66
Female	26.0	22.5	28.3	38.5	56.7	31.7	12.5	53
Area								
Urban	(33.1)	(26.5)	(33.1)	(20.9)	(49.9)	(31.1)	(14.1)	29
Rural	24.4	20.3	25.7	40.5	53.6	23.7	7.7	89
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								
(l) 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

Children with diarrhoea who were given:														Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)				Other treatments										
				Pill or syrup			Injection							
Zinc	ORS or increased fluids		ORT with continued feeding ¹	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Anti-biotic	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug			
Total	25.5	37.8	60.9	34.5	7.6	4.3	1.1	1.6	5.1	14.8	71.9	24.4	118	
Sex														
Male	20.6	38.3	57.1	27.9	7.0	6.6	0.0	1.5	7.3	15.3	71.4	27.3	66	
Female	31.7	37.2	65.6	42.8	8.3	1.5	2.4	1.7	2.4	14.2	72.6	20.8	53	
Area														
Urban	(31.1)	(33.1)	(49.9)	(37.4)	(10.6)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(14.9)	(70.3)	(20.8)	29	
Rural	23.7	39.3	64.4	33.6	6.6	4.4	1.4	2.1	5.5	14.8	72.4	25.6	89	
¹MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding														
(l) 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

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							Health facilities or providers					
Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B			Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B	
Total	(97.4)	(2.6)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(100)	33	(68.4)	(17.7)	(31.5)	(13.9)	(86.1)	30

^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

() 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.⁹²

The Vanuatu MICS 2023 included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking and lighting (heating is not generally used in Vanuatu due to warm all year round temperatures). Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys or other venting mechanisms which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

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

Table TC.4.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking while Table TC.4.3 presents the percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking.

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

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

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

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

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

	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	Solar cooker	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Piped natural gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove / Open fire	Other cookstove	No food cooked in the household				
Total	1.4	0.4	14.5	4.2	1.0	0.3	0.1	5.5	71.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	16,425	21.5	16,422
Area															
Urban	4.5	0.0	39.0	11.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.9	38.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	3,716	55.0	3,713
Rural	0.5	0.5	7.3	2.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	5.3	81.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	12,710	11.8	12,709
Province															
Torba	0.0	0.4	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	73.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	469	25.7	469
Sanma	3.9	1.0	8.6	8.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	16.5	60.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	3,205	22.1	3,205
Penama	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	90.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	2,151	2.1	2,150
Malampa	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	4.0	94.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,187	1.2	2,187
Shefa	1.6	0.1	31.2	7.0	2.5	0.5	0.0	3.0	53.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	5,893	42.5	5,890
Tafea	0.1	0.5	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	94.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,520	5.3	2,520
Education of household head ^A															
None, primary or lower	0.8	0.5	8.1	2.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	5.9	80.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	8,925	12.5	8,925
Junior secondary	1.4	0.5	14.5	4.7	0.9	0.2	0.0	4.9	71.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	4,181	22.2	4,180
Senior secondary	2.2	0.3	22.4	7.4	1.2	1.0	0.5	6.7	57.6	0.6	0.1	100.0	1,685	33.5	1,684
Post secondary or tertiary	4.1	0.0	40.7	10.1	2.5	0.2	0.0	2.9	39.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,493	57.5	1,492
Wealth index quintile															
Lowest	0.0	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	95.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,284	2.3	3,284
Second	0.0	1.1	3.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	85.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	3,285	5.6	3,285
Middle	0.1	0.3	1.9	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	9.2	85.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	3,285	3.8	3,284
Fourth	2.3	0.3	12.8	5.5	1.5	0.2	0.3	5.8	70.1	1.3	0.1	100.0	3,288	22.3	3,286
Highest	4.7	0.0	51.9	13.8	3.2	0.7	0.0	1.8	23.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,284	73.7	3,284

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" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:							Number of household members
	Clean fuels and technologies	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Wood	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	
Total	21.5	0.0	76.4	2.0	0.0	100.0	78.4	16,425
Area								
Urban	55.0	0.0	42.4	2.5	0.1	100.0	44.9	3,716
Rural	11.8	0.1	86.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	88.2	12,710
Province						100.0		
Torba	25.7	0.0	74.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.3	469
Sanma	22.1	0.2	75.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	77.7	3,205
Penama	2.1	0.0	96.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	97.8	2,151
Malampa	1.2	0.0	97.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.8	2,187
Shefa	42.5	0.0	56.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	57.5	5,893
Tafea	5.3	0.0	90.1	4.6	0.0	100.0	94.7	2,520
Education of household head								
None, primary or lower	12.5	0.0	85.4	2.0	0.0	100.0	87.5	8,925
Junior secondary	22.1	0.2	75.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	77.6	4,181
Senior secondary	33.5	0.0	63.4	3.0	0.1	100.0	66.4	1,685
Post secondary or tertiary	57.4	0.0	41.1	1.4	0.1	100.0	42.5	1,493
Don't Know / Missing	49.8	0.0	50.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.2	141
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	2.3	0.0	96.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	97.7	3,284
Second	5.6	0.0	91.7	2.6	0.0	100.0	94.4	3,285
Middle	3.7	0.0	94.1	2.1	0.0	100.0	96.2	3,285
Fourth	22.3	0.0	74.9	2.8	0.1	100.0	77.6	3,288
Highest	73.7	0.2	25.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	26.1	3,284

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and							Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking	
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:							
			Chimney	Fan	In main house			Outdoors				
					No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch			
Total	78.4	16,425	1.7	1.4	0.6	8.5	85.0	0.5	5.4	100.0	0.0	12,884
Area												
Urban	44.9	3,716	2.9	2.4	0.9	10.6	72.5	0.8	15.2	100.0	0.2	1,669
Rural	88.2	12,710	1.3	1.2	0.6	8.2	86.9	0.4	4.0	100.0	0.0	11,215
Province												
Torba	74.3	469	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	96.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	349
Sanma	77.9	3,205	0.3	0.0	0.5	16.8	81.4	0.2	1.1	100.0	0.1	2,498
Penama	97.8	2,151	4.1	4.0	1.6	8.5	89.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.0	2,105
Malampa	98.8	2,187	1.6	1.1	0.1	2.2	95.8	0.3	1.7	100.0	0.0	2,160
Shefa	57.5	5,893	2.4	2.1	0.6	5.7	80.3	0.7	12.7	100.0	0.0	3,387
Tafea	94.7	2,520	0.0	0.0	0.5	10.4	80.0	0.7	8.4	100.0	0.0	2,386
Education of household head												
None. primary or lower	87.5	8,925	1.4	1.3	0.7	8.2	85.8	0.1	5.2	100.0	0.0	7,805
Junior secondary	77.8	4,181	1.6	1.2	0.6	8.8	84.7	0.9	5.0	100.0	0.0	3,254
Senior secondary	66.4	1,685	3.2	3.0	0.9	10.4	80.9	1.1	6.6	100.0	0.2	1,119
Post secondary or tertiary	42.5	1,493	1.7	1.6	0.0	8.0	82.7	1.0	8.3	100.0	0.0	635
Don't Know / Missing	50.2	141	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	94.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	71
Wealth index quintile												
Lowest	97.7	3,284	0.3	0.4	1.5	3.7	93.0	0.3	1.5	100.0	0.0	3,208
Second	94.4	3,285	1.8	1.6	0.4	7.4	87.7	0.3	4.2	100.0	0.0	3,100
Middle	96.2	3,285	2.1	1.4	0.2	9.3	84.1	0.5	6.0	100.0	0.0	3,160
Fourth	77.6	3,288	2.8	2.5	0.3	11.7	78.2	0.7	9.1	100.0	0.2	2,553
Highest	26.3	3,284	1.4	1.3	1.0	17.6	69.1	0.9	11.3	100.0	0.0	863

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

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

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on										Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)	
	Clean fuels for lighting:												
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Pressure Lamp (Coleman Light)	Wood/ Coconut	Candle	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Total	Number of household members		
Total	32.3	59.4	6.2	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	16,425	99.7	16,425
Area													
Urban	82.3	16.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,716	99.6	3,716
Rural	17.7	72.1	7.9	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	12,710	99.7	12,709
Province													
Torba	5.2	76.6	16.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	469	100.0	469
Sanma	32.0	63.7	3.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,205	99.8	3,205
Penama	2.1	87.4	6.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,151	99.7	2,151
Malampa	7.0	79.0	13.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,187	99.8	2,187
Shefa	63.0	35.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	5,893	99.6	5,893
Tafea	13.7	65.2	14.9	6.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,520	99.9	2,520
Education of household head													
None, primary, or lower	22.2	66.7	8.8	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	8,925	99.6	9,039
Junior secondary	33.6	59.9	4.4	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,181	99.9	4,181
Senior secondary	46.6	48.7	1.8	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,685	99.5	1,685
Post secondary or tertiary	69.4	28.9	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,493	100.0	1,493
Don't Know / Missing	64.4	35.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	141	100.0	141
Wealth index quintile													
Lowest	0.1	79.7	15.6	3.9	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,284	99.4	3,284
Second	1.0	85.6	11.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,285	99.8	3,285
Middle	10.1	83.9	3.5	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,285	99.6	3,285
Fourth	55.9	42.2	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,288	99.8	3,288
Highest	94.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,284	100.0	3,284
1 MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting													

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

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

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

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting ^{1,A}	Number of household members
Total	21.5	16,425
Area		
Urban	55.0	3,716
Rural	11.7	12,710
Province		
Torba	25.7	469
Sanma	21.8	3,205
Penama	2.2	2,151
Malampa	1.2	2,187
Shefa	42.4	5,893
Tafea	5.3	2,520
Education of household head		
None, primary or lower	12.4	8,925
Junior secondary	22.1	4,181
Senior secondary	33.6	1,685
Post secondary or tertiary	57.5	1,493
Don't Know / Missing	49.8	141
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	2.3	3,284
Second	5.6	3,285
Middle	3.6	3,285
Fourth	22.2	3,288
Highest	73.7	3,284

¹ MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2^A In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator. The SDG indicator includes Space Heating, but heating is not generally used in Vanuatu.

7.5 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Pneumonia kills more children than any other infectious disease, claiming the lives of over 700,000 children under five every year, or around 2,000 every day. Mortality due to childhood pneumonia is strongly linked to poverty-related factors such as undernutrition, lack of safe drinking water and sanitation, indoor and outdoor air pollution as well as inadequate access to health care.

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the Vanuatu MICS 2023 to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.⁹³ 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.⁹³ While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for symptoms of ARI, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of ARI with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution.

Table TC.5.1 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI, which is also generally referred to as symptoms of pneumonia, in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics. Information is also presented by sex, age, region, area, age, and socioeconomic factors and the point of treatment among children with symptoms of ARI who were treated with antibiotics.

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, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, by source of antibiotics, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

validatu MICS, 2023

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	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:						Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics		
Advice or treatment was sought from:																Health facilities or providers								
Health facilities or providers														Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^C
Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^C														
Total	75.9	0.0	3.9	2.4	75.9	24.1	56.0	51	100.0	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	28										

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

^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

^C Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

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

93 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

7.6 MALARIA

Malaria is a major cause of death of children under age five worldwide.⁸⁹ In 2022, there were 249 million malaria cases globally that led to 608,000 deaths in total. Of these deaths, 76 per cent were children under 5 years of age. This translates into a daily toll of over one thousand children under age 5. In Vanuatu, malaria has historically been a cause of ill health in children. However, through a strong commitment and sustained efforts to eliminate malaria in the country, there has been a noticeable reduction in malaria incidence. In 2010 there were 85 cases per 1,000 population at risk, by 2021 this had fallen to less than 2 cases per 1,000 population at risk.⁹⁴ Preventive measures and treatment with effective antimalarial drugs have dramatically reduced malaria mortality rates among children to very low levels.⁹⁵

The Ministry of Health of Vanuatu has a National Strategic Plan for Malaria Elimination (2021-2026). There are four main programs the department of malaria is currently undertaking to eliminate malaria in Vanuatu. These include:

1. Vector Control which includes bed net distribution
2. Case Management
3. Surveillance
4. Community Mobilization, including awareness campaigns for communities and schools.

In areas where malaria is common, WHO recommends indoor residual spraying (IRS)⁹⁶, use of insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs)⁹⁷ and prompt treatment of cases with recommended anti-malarial drugs⁹⁵.

In 2010 the World Health Organization issued a recommendation for universal use of diagnostic testing to confirm malaria infection and apply appropriate treatment based on the results. According to the guidelines, treatment solely on the basis of clinical suspicion should only be considered when a parasitological diagnosis is not accessible. This recommendation was based on studies that showed substantial reduction in the proportion of fever that are associated with malaria to a low level.⁹⁸ This recommendation implies that the indicator on proportion of children with fever that received antimalarial treatment is no longer an acceptable indicator of the level of treatment of malaria in the population of children under age five. However, for purposes of comparisons, as well assessment of patterns across socio-demographic characteristics, the indicator remains a standard MICS indicator.

Insecticide-treated mosquito nets, or ITNs, if used properly, are very effective in offering protection against mosquitos and other insects.⁹⁷ The use of ITNs is one of the main health interventions implemented to reduce malaria transmission in Vanuatu. The questionnaire incorporates questions on the availability and use of insecticide treated mosquito nets, both at household level and among children under five years of age and pregnant women.

Table TC.6.1 presents the household possession of mosquito nets while Table TC.6.2 presents the source of mosquito nets.

Tables TC.6.3 and TC.6.4 present the number of ITNs owned by the household and the percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household.

Table TC.6.5 presents the use of mosquito nets by the household population while Table TC.6.6 presents the use of existing ITNs.

Table TC.6.7 and Table TC.6.8 present the percentage of children under age five and of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night by type of net.

94 Incidence of malaria (per 1,000 population at risk) - Vanuatu | Data (worldbank.org)

95 WHO. *Guidelines for the treatment of malaria. Third Edition*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/162441/9789241549127_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

96 WHO. *Indoor Residual Spraying. An operational manual for indoor residual spraying (IRS) for malaria transmission control and elimination. Second edition*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/177242/9789241508940_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

97 WHO. *Achieving and maintaining universal coverage with long-lasting insecticidal nets for malaria control*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/259478/WHO-HTM-GMP-2017.20-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

98 D'Acremont, V. et al. "Reduction in the proportion of fevers associated with *Plasmodium falciparum* parasitaemia in Africa: a systematic review." *Malaria Journal* 9, no. 240 (2010). doi:10.1186/1475-2875-9-240.

Pregnant women living in places where malaria is highly prevalent are highly vulnerable to malaria. Once infected, pregnant women risk anemia, premature delivery and stillbirth. Their babies are increased risk of low birth weight, which carries an increased risk to die in infancy.⁹⁹ For this reason, steps are taken to protect pregnant women by distributing insecticide-treated mosquito nets and treatment during antenatal check-ups with drugs that prevent malaria infection (Intermittent preventive treatment or IPT). WHO recommends a schedule of at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Starting as early as possible in the second trimester, IPTp-SP (Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine) is recommended for all pregnant women at each scheduled antenatal care visit until the time of delivery, provided that the doses are given at least one month apart. SP should not be given during the first trimester of pregnancy; however, the last dose of IPTp-SP can be administered up to the time of delivery without safety concerns.⁹⁵

In the Vanuatu MICS 2023, women age 15-49 years were asked of the medicines they had received to prevent malaria in their last pregnancy during the 2 years preceding the survey. Women are considered to have received intermittent preventive therapy if they have received at least 3 doses of SP/Fansidar/chloroquine during the pregnancy, at least one of which was taken during antenatal care. Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in pregnant women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table TC.6.9.

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

Mothers were also asked to report all the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility. Artemisinin-based Combination therapy (ACT) is the recommended first line antimalarial recommended by the World Health Organization and is used in Vanuatu. In addition, confirmation of malaria is undertaken on all fever cases through a rapid diagnostic test (RDT and microscopy).

Treatment-related findings are presented in Tables TC.6.11-13.

99 Shulman, C. and K. Dorman. "Importance and prevention of malaria in pregnancy." *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg* 97, no.1 (2003): 30–55. doi:10.1016/s0035-9203(03)90012-5.

Table TC.6.1: Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net and insecticide-treated net (ITN)^A, average number of any mosquito net and ITN per household, percentage of households with at least one mosquito net and ITN per two people, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net:		Average number of nets per household:		Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons ^B :		Number of households
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ²	
Total	60.0	59.4	2.9	2.9	51.7	51.1	4,327
Area							
Urban	32.1	31.5	2.7	2.6	23.8	23.2	966
Rural	68.1	67.4	2.9	2.9	59.7	59.0	3,361
Province							
Torba	93.0	93.0	3.0	3.0	87.0	86.4	134
Sanma	75.6	75.0	2.9	2.9	66.9	66.3	846
Penama	90.4	90.1	3.6	3.6	84.2	84.0	542
Malampa	80.5	80.4	2.7	2.7	75.3	75.1	653
Shefa	37.8	36.8	2.6	2.5	28.1	27.2	1,502
Tafea	38.6	37.4	2.5	2.4	28.3	27.2	649
Education of household head^C							
None, primary or lower	64.2	63.7	2.8	2.8	56.4	55.9	2,433
Junior secondary	60.1	59.2	3.0	3.0	51.3	50.7	1,067
Senior secondary	50.4	49.8	3.0	3.0	40.7	40.2	417
Post secondary or tertiary	44.4	43.5	2.9	2.9	35.6	34.4	381
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	67.0	66.8	2.8	2.8	60.1	59.8	951
Second	74.0	73.3	2.9	2.9	65.6	65.1	894
Middle	70.8	69.8	2.9	2.9	61.6	60.7	861
Fourth	52.4	51.3	2.8	2.8	41.5	40.6	835
Highest	32.1	31.7	3.1	3.1	25.6	25.0	785

¹ MICS indicator TC.21a - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) (at least one ITN)

² MICS indicator TC.21b - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) (at least one ITN for every two people)

^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

^B The numerators are based on number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household.

^C The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Table TC.6.2: Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of mosquito nets by source of net, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percent distribution of source of mosquito nets									Total	Number of mosquito nets
	Mass distribution campaign	Antenatal Care visit	Immunization visit	Health facility		Shop/Market/Street	Community health worker	Other	Don't know		
				Government	Private						
Total	95.7	0.4	2.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	7,536
Area											
Urban	95.0	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	828
Rural	95.8	0.4	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	6,708
Province											
Torba	98.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	371
Sanma	98.2	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,877
Penama	99.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,745
Malampa	96.8	0.1	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,438
Shefa	91.2	0.7	3.6	1.3	0.2	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.4	100.0	1,473
Tafea	84.7	2.2	7.5	2.1	0.2	2.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	633
Education of household head											
None, primary or lower	95.8	0.1	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,439
Junior secondary	96.6	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,921
Senior secondary	95.8	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	631
Post secondary or tertiary	90.8	2.0	2.4	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	496
Don't Know / Missing	(97.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	49
Type of net											
ITN ^A	96.3	0.5	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	7,456
Other	38.6	0.0	9.2	2.1	1.2	38.7	1.1	4.1	4.9	100.0	80
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	97.2	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,777
Second	93.8	0.8	3.8	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,929
Middle	96.0	0.4	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	1,791
Fourth	95.5	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	100.0	1,247
Highest	96.1	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	793

^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN). An "other" net is any net that is not an ITN.

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

Table TC.6.3: Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) - number of household members

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Number of ITNs owned by household:										Total	Percentage with access to an ITN ^A	Number of household members ^B
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more				
Total	40.6	11.8	15.7	14.5	8.8	4.6	2.2	0.9	0.9	100.0		54.4	16,425
Number of household members													
1	44.3	37.0	10.8	3.5	2.4	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0		55.7	547
2	41.4	13.6	28.0	9.1	5.4	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0		58.6	1,618
3	37.6	9.3	19.4	23.3	5.9	2.9	1.1	0.4	0.1	100.0		59.3	2,231
4	37.7	6.2	17.1	19.1	14.2	4.2	0.9	0.2	0.4	100.0		59.2	2,997
5	42.3	5.0	9.6	18.6	12.5	8.2	2.0	0.4	1.5	100.0		52.8	3,292
6	39.6	6.2	7.6	15.5	14.2	7.7	6.3	2.5	0.5	100.0		53.8	2,455
7	41.7	5.2	7.0	11.3	10.6	11.5	7.2	3.7	1.9	100.0		50.0	1,343
8 or more	45.6	6.0	6.1	5.4	5.9	8.9	7.3	5.8	9.0	100.0		43.8	1,942

^A Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people^B The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household

Table TC.6.4: Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) - background characteristics

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage with access to an ITN ^A	Number of household members ^B
Total	54.4	16,425
Area		
Urban	29.2	3,716
Rural	61.7	12,710
Province		
Torba	88.6	469
Sanma	70.6	3,205
Penama	86.4	2,151
Malampa	76.7	2,187
Shefa	32.2	5,893
Tafea	32.7	2,520
Education of household head		
None, primary or lower	58.0	8,925
Junior secondary	55.8	4,181
Senior secondary	46.6	1,685
Post secondary or tertiary	39.0	1,493
Don't Know / Missing	42.2	141
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	62.4	3,284
Second	69.7	3,285
Middle	64.0	3,285
Fourth	46.8	3,288
Highest	29.0	3,284

^A Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people^B The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household

Table TC.6.5: Use of mosquito nets by the household population

Percentage of household members who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of household members who the previous night slept under:		Number of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	Percentage who the previous night slept under an ITN	Number of household members in households with at least one ITN
	Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}			
Total	35.5	35.2	16,219	59.2	9,635
Sex					
Male	35.1	34.7	7,951	58.2	4,750
Female	35.9	35.6	8,268	60.2	4,886
Area					
Urban	11.5	11.3	3,664	32.7	1,269
Rural	42.5	42.1	12,555	63.2	8,366
Province					
Torba	80.5	80.1	469	87.3	431
Sanma	45.0	44.7	3,168	59.2	2,391
Penama	64.0	63.7	2,129	71.0	1,910
Malampa	56.7	56.7	2,172	71.3	1,726
Shefa	14.5	14.1	5,806	37.0	2,215
Tafea	21.0	20.5	2,474	52.7	962
Age					
0-4	40.0	39.4	2,061	66.3	1,224
5-14	35.8	35.6	4,209	57.5	2,608
15-34	29.7	29.3	4,196	53.1	2,318
35-49	36.1	35.8	2,517	60.2	1,496
50+	39.4	39.0	3,236	63.5	1,989
Education of household head					
None, primary or lower	40.4	40.2	8,830	64.0	5,544
Junior secondary	36.3	35.8	4,125	59.5	2,481
Senior secondary	24.8	24.5	1,662	47.0	866
Post secondary or tertiary	17.0	16.7	1,465	36.1	676
Don't Know / Missing	26.1	22.5	138	45.9	68
Wealth index quintile					
Lowest	52.5	52.3	3,246	77.8	2,183
Second	54.4	54.2	3,244	73.8	2,380
Middle	41.4	40.9	3,255	58.8	2,266
Fourth	22.3	21.7	3,235	40.8	1,722
Highest	6.8	6.6	3,239	19.8	1,085

¹ MICS indicator TC.22 - Population that slept under an ITN; SDG indicator 3.8.1^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table TC.6.6: Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone last night, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of ITNs used last night	Number of ITNs
Total	52.3	7,456
Area		
Urban	32.5	817
Rural	54.8	6,639
Province		
Torba	70.5	369
Sanma	47.1	1,865
Penama	60.3	1,741
Malampa	62.6	1,434
Shefa	36.6	1,437
Tafea	47.8	610
Education of household head		
None, primary or lower	56.6	4,399
Junior secondary	50.6	1,904
Senior secondary	42.4	626
Post secondary or Tertiary	34.3	483
Don't Know / Missing	(35.0)	44
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	68.8	1,770
Second	60.4	1,912
Middle	52.2	1,773
Fourth	37.6	1,223
Highest	18.6	779

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

Table TC.6.7: Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of children	Percentage of children who the previous night slept under:		Number of children who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of children who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of children living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}			
Total	99.8	2,043	40.0	39.4	2,038	87.1	921
Sex							
Male	99.7	1,063	41.2	40.6	1,060	87.1	493
Female	99.8	980	38.8	38.1	978	87.1	428
Area							
Urban	99.9	384	17.6	17.3	383	75.9	87
Rural	99.7	1,659	45.2	44.5	1,655	88.3	834
Province							
Torba	100.0	53	84.4	81.1	53	92.4	47
Sanma	99.9	408	50.2	49.6	407	89.4	226
Penama	100.0	297	71.0	70.3	297	90.1	232
Malampa	99.5	234	52.9	52.9	233	93.5	132
Shefa	99.7	649	20.6	20.0	647	79.8	162
Tafea	99.6	402	24.8	24.0	401	78.0	123
Age (in months)							
0-11	100.0	372	49.7	49.3	372	92.5	198
12-23	99.9	388	40.8	39.7	388	85.2	181
24-35	99.8	392	36.6	35.8	391	85.4	164
36-47	99.8	444	36.7	36.2	444	84.5	190
48-59	99.4	447	37.5	37.1	444	87.3	189
Mother's education ^B							
None, primary or lower	99.7	808	45.2	44.8	806	88.0	410
Junior secondary	100.0	788	42.0	41.6	788	89.9	364
Senior secondary	99.6	312	28.8	27.6	310	77.4	111
Post secondary or tertiary	98.7	129	21.4	19.4	128	(76.6)	32
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	99.6	473	53.2	52.7	471	89.8	276
Second	100.0	445	55.8	55.3	445	93.8	262
Middle	99.6	415	43.6	42.8	413	85.5	207
Fourth	99.8	412	25.4	24.1	411	75.8	131
Highest	99.8	297	10.8	10.8	297	(71.4)	45

¹ MICS indicator TC.23 - Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).^B The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TC.6.8: Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of pregnant women	Percentage of pregnant women who the previous night slept under:		Number of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of pregnant women living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}			
Total	98.6	159	36.2	36.2	157	85.2	67
Area							
Urban	100.0	45	18.5	18.5	45	(*)	11
Rural	98.0	115	43.2	43.2	112	87.8	55
Province							
Torba	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1
Sanma	(96.7)	34	(57.0)	(57.0)	33	(90.6)	21
Penama	(100.0)	24	(64.0)	(64.0)	24	(*)	17
Malampa	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	11
Shefa	(100.0)	53	(17.4)	(17.4)	53	(*)	13
Tafea	(100.0)	27	(15.2)	(15.2)	27	(*)	5
Age							
15-19	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	9
20-24	(100.0)	31	(36.8)	(36.8)	31	(*)	14
25-29	97.4	45	34.8	34.8	43	(*)	17
30-39	98.1	59	37.3	37.3	58	(*)	23
40-49	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	4
Education							
None, primary or lower	96.1	59	39.7	39.7	53	(*)	22
Junior secondary	100.0	65	40.7	40.7	65	(84.8)	31
Senior secondary	(100.0)	27	(28.8)	(28.8)	27	(*)	13
Post secondary or tertiary	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	8	-	0
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	(96.2)	31	(60.2)	(60.2)	30	(*)	18
Second	(95.9)	28	(43.0)	(43.0)	26	(*)	14
Middle	(100.0)	40	(45.1)	(45.1)	40	(*)	19
Fourth	(100.0)	39	(17.8)	(17.8)	39	(*)	10
Highest	(100.0)	23	(12.8)	(12.8)	23	(*)	5

¹ MICS indicator TC.24 - Pregnant women who slept under an insecticide-treated net (ITN)^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

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

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

Table TC.6.9: Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria (IPTp) by women during pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who took intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) for malaria during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Who took any medicine to prevent malaria	Percentage of pregnant women: who took SP/Fansidar:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		At least once	Two or more times	Three or more times ¹	Four or more times	
Total	74.0	74.0	57.0	54.6	53.6	738
Area						
Urban	81.5	81.5	57.5	54.8	54.8	133
Rural	72.4	72.4	56.8	54.5	53.3	605
Province						
Torba	(72.9)	(72.9)	(48.1)	(46.4)	(46.4)	20
Sanma	64.7	64.7	40.4	37.2	37.2	147
Penama	93.5	93.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	98
Malampa	85.0	85.0	65.8	59.6	58.0	81
Shefa	81.4	81.4	63.5	61.4	59.3	245
Tafea	52.3	52.3	37.9	36.3	35.8	148
Education						
None, primary or lower	69.2	69.2	54.4	53.0	52.5	259
Junior secondary	77.8	77.8	59.9	57.8	56.1	303
Senior secondary	71.6	71.6	55.6	50.2	49.6	133
Post secondary or tertiary	(83.9)	(83.9)	(55.9)	(54.7)	(54.7)	43
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	67.0	67.0	52.5	52.0	52.0	171
Second	72.3	72.3	57.7	53.6	52.0	162
Middle	72.3	72.3	58.2	56.5	53.9	149
Fourth	80.7	80.7	58.2	56.1	55.5	147
Highest	80.9	80.9	59.5	55.4	55.4	109
¹ MICS indicator TC.25 - Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy						
(i) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

of advice or treatment, vanuatu mrcs, 2020

	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 ^{1,8}	No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A				
Total	44.6	1.2	7.4	3.6	45.8	52.6	218
Sex							
Male	45.3	0.0	7.2	2.9	45.3	53.5	117
Female	43.8	2.5	7.6	4.4	46.3	51.6	101
Area							
Urban	44.1	0.0	2.3	3.8	44.1	55.9	51
Rural	44.8	1.5	8.9	3.5	46.3	51.5	167
Province							
Torba	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Sanma	(45.0)	(0.0)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(45.0)	(55.0)	37
Penama	56.2	0.0	7.8	3.1	56.2	42.2	63
Malampa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Shefa	42.2	3.5	8.8	4.5	45.7	54.3	72
Tafea	(39.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(39.0)	(61.0)	22
Age (in months)							
0-11	(43.0)	(3.1)	(15.2)	(7.9)	(46.1)	(53.9)	41
12-23	(50.5)	(0.0)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(50.5)	(49.5)	30
24-35	(45.5)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(45.5)	(54.5)	38
36-47	51.9	0.0	5.5	7.1	51.9	42.9	51
48-59	35.6	2.2	5.5	1.6	37.8	60.6	58
Mother's education ^c							
None, primary or lower	49.4	0.0	9.4	3.7	49.4	48.0	87
Junior secondary	40.5	1.5	5.4	3.2	42.1	56.2	82
Senior secondary	(38.2)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(38.2)	(61.8)	34
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	(36.5)	(0.0)	(13.0)	(0.0)	(36.5)	(63.5)	41
Second	(53.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(53.3)	(44.6)	43
Middle	(46.7)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(3.1)	(46.7)	(50.2)	41
Fourth	(46.2)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(2.7)	(46.2)	(51.0)	52
Highest	(39.5)	(6.0)	(7.2)	(7.7)	(45.5)	(54.5)	42

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

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

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

^C The categories of "Don't know/Missing" and "Post secondary or tertiary" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:										
	Anti-malarials	Other medications								Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Other	DK/ Missing	
Total	0.5	34.5	1.3	8.1	3.1	50.6	1.1	5.3	0.6	218
Sex										
Male	0.0	35.8	2.4	9.2	2.5	46.4	2.0	6.2	1.0	117
Female	1.0	33.0	0.0	6.8	3.7	55.5	0.0	4.3	0.0	101
Area										
Urban	0.0	40.7	0.0	14.1	0.0	50.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	51
Rural	0.6	32.6	1.7	6.3	4.0	50.6	1.4	7.0	0.0	167
Province										
Torba	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Sanma	(0.0)	(51.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(49.0)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37
Penama	1.6	30.6	3.1	8.4	9.2	51.1	0.0	6.7	0.0	63
Malampa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Shefa	0.0	33.6	0.0	10.1	0.0	54.4	0.0	6.3	1.7	72
Tafea	(0.0)	(12.1)	(3.8)	(11.6)	(4.1)	(46.6)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	22
Age (in months)										
0-11	(0.0)	(24.0)	(2.4)	(13.4)	(2.4)	(30.6)	(2.8)	(7.1)	(2.9)	41
12-23	(0.0)	(40.3)	(2.8)	(4.0)	(3.3)	(47.5)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	30
24-35	(0.0)	(38.3)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(7.6)	(44.7)	(0.0)	(14.7)	(0.0)	38
36-47	0.0	33.4	1.9	11.0	0.0	58.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	51
48-59	1.7	37.3	0.0	7.3	3.2	63.3	2.0	2.2	0.0	58
Mother's education ^A										
None, primary or lower	0.0	36.0	2.1	7.6	1.1	49.1	2.7	5.0	0.0	87
Junior secondary	1.2	32.9	1.2	7.9	3.4	50.0	0.0	2.7	1.5	82
Senior secondary	(0.0)	(37.9)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(8.7)	(66.3)	(0.0)	(10.2)	(0.0)	34
Wealth index quintile										
Lowest	(2.4)	(24.5)	(4.5)	(5.5)	(4.5)	(46.9)	(5.7)	(7.6)	(0.0)	41
Second	(0.0)	(40.9)	(2.3)	(6.7)	(6.7)	(52.1)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	43
Middle	(0.0)	(36.4)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(57.1)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(0.0)	41
Fourth	(0.0)	(35.2)	(0.0)	(17.7)	(1.9)	(49.9)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	52
Highest	(0.0)	(34.8)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(47.3)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(2.9)	42

^A The categories of "Don't know/Missing" and "Post secondary or tertiary" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a 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.6.12: Diagnostics and anti-malarial treatment of children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, who were given Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) and any anti-malarial drugs, and percentage who were given ACT among those who were given anti-malarial drugs, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children with fever who:					Number of children with fever in the last two weeks
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing ¹	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any antimalarial drugs ²	Any antimalarial drugs same or next day	
Total	20.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	218
Sex						
Male	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	117
Female	20.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	101
Area						
Urban	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51
Rural	18.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	167
Province						
Torba	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Sanma	(28.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37
Penama	20.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	63
Malampa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Shefa	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72
Tafea	(19.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
Age (in months)						
0-11	(19.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	41
12-23	(22.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30
24-35	(28.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	38
36-47	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51
48-59	15.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	58
Mother's education ^A						
None, primary or lower	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87
Junior secondary	16.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	82
Senior secondary	(17.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	34
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	(20.2)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.4)	41
Second	(22.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	43
Middle	(17.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	41
Fourth	(20.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	52
Highest	(18.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	42

¹ MICS indicator TC.27 - Malaria diagnostics usage

² MICS indicator TC.28 - Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5

^A The categories of "Don't know/Missing" and "Post secondary or tertiary" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

7.7 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

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

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.¹⁰⁰ 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.¹⁰¹ 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.¹⁰² 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.¹⁰³

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.¹⁰⁴ 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.^{105, 106} The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators^{107, 108} have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

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

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

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

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

104 WHO. *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*. Meeting Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2003. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1>

105 PAHO. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*. 2003.

106 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>

107 WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.

108 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 ¹⁰⁹	Notes on interpretation ¹¹⁰	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 ¹¹¹	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.3
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months) Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.6
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years Percentage of children age 12-15 months (1 year) and 20-23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	TC.7.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months) <u>Breastfed children:</u> Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day <u>Non-breastfed children:</u> At least four meals/snacks <u>and/or milk feeds</u> provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months) At least five of eight food groups ¹¹² 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

109 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.

110 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.

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

112 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

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures ¹⁰⁹	Notes on interpretation ¹¹⁰	Table
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.8
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of “minimum acceptable diet.” This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

- (i) The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
- (ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children; and 4 out of 7 ¹¹³ food groups for non-breastfed children; and
- (iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers’ reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth.

Table TC.7.2 presents information about liquids or other items newborns were given in the first 3 days of life, apart from breastmilk. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.6 are based on the mother’s report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent’s ability to provide a full report on the child’s liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for *exclusively breastfed* infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and *predominantly* breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or non-milk liquids). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–15 months and age 20–23 months.

Table TC.7.4 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months.

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.¹¹⁴ Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

¹¹³ 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.

¹¹⁴ 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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
	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth	
Total	97.6	58.8	95.0	738
Area				
Urban	95.9	62.3	92.4	133
Rural	98.0	58.1	95.6	605
Province				
Torba	(100.0)	(64.1)	(100.0)	20
Sanma	97.9	49.1	96.4	147
Penama	99.2	61.1	98.3	98
Malampa	98.5	52.1	95.6	81
Shefa	95.9	60.3	92.2	245
Tafea	98.4	67.5	95.1	148
Months since last birth				
0-11 months	98.2	57.7	95.7	349
12-23 months	97.1	59.8	94.4	389
Mother's education				
None, primary or lower	97.7	60.8	96.3	259
Junior secondary	98.3	57.8	96.6	303
Senior secondary	96.5	57.3	90.9	133
Post secondary or tertiary	(96.1)	(58.8)	(88.8)	43
Assistance at delivery^A				
Skilled attendant	98.0	60.0	95.5	671
Other / No attendant	92.7	48.2	88.9	59
Place of delivery^B				
Public health facility	98.0	59.3	95.5	658
Home	96.3	59.2	91.6	62
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	97.8	59.0	95.7	693
C-Section	(94.5)	(56.8)	(84.1)	45
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	98.7	62.4	98.2	171
Second	99.3	60.0	97.5	162
Middle	98.2	59.4	94.6	149
Fourth	95.9	51.1	91.5	147
Highest	95.2	61.0	91.5	109

¹ MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed

² MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

^A The category of "traditional birth attendant" in the background characteristic of "Assistance at delivery" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

^B The categories of "private health facility" and "other" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding other than breast milk

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 liquid, other than breastmilk, consumed in the first 3 days of life, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children who consumed:			Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Infant formula	Other	
Total	3.2	2.0	0.2	738
Area				
Urban	3.4	3.1	0.0	133
Rural	3.2	1.8	0.2	605
Province				
Torba	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
Sanma	2.3	2.5	0.0	147
Penama	2.7	0.0	0.0	98
Malampa	1.5	3.0	0.0	81
Shefa	5.9	3.2	0.5	245
Tafea	1.6	0.5	0.0	148
Months since last birth				
0-11 months	3.0	1.2	0.0	349
12-23 months	3.4	2.7	0.3	389
Assistance at delivery^A				
Skilled attendant	3.3	1.8	0.2	671
Other / No attendant	3.4	4.4	0.0	59
Place of delivery^B				
Public health facility	3.3	2.0	0.2	658
Home	0.0	2.4	0.0	62
Mother's education				
None, primary or lower	2.9	1.3	0.0	259
Junior secondary	2.8	1.5	0.0	303
Senior secondary	4.9	2.5	1.0	133
Post secondary or tertiary	(3.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	43
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	1.0	0.4	0.0	171
Second	1.3	1.5	0.0	162
Middle	3.4	3.3	0.0	149
Fourth	5.9	1.6	0.0	147
Highest	5.8	3.9	1.2	109

^A The category of "traditional birth assistant" in the background characteristic of "assistance at delivery" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

^B The categories of "private health facility" and "other" in the background characteristic of "place of delivery" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Note: A breakdown by breastfeeding status is excluded due to a small number of unweighted cases for "never breastfed".

(.) 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	77.1	78.5	204	68.2	154	30.8	103
Sex							
Male	78.7	80.5	94	72.2	81	34.3	61
Female	75.8	76.9	109	63.7	73	(25.6)	42
Area							
Urban	(57.1)	(58.3)	42	(51.1)	23	(*)	14
Rural	82.3	83.8	162	71.2	131	34.9	89
Province							
Torba	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	4	(*)	2
Sanma	(82.3)	(83.7)	36	(58.5)	44	(*)	18
Penama	(75.1)	(75.1)	25	(*)	14	(*)	14
Malampa	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	17	(*)	16
Shefa	66.4	66.4	73	(59.0)	43	(27.2)	37
Tafea	(93.9)	(96.0)	40	(84.3)	32	(*)	16
Mother's education^A							
None, primary or lower	80.8	81.4	62	68.6	57	(30.8)	39
Junior secondary	81.5	82.9	90	66.4	62	(30.2)	45
Senior secondary	(71.5)	(71.5)	39	(72.0)	29	(*)	16
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	77.8	78.5	50	(77.6)	38	(28.7)	28
Second	(91.8)	(94.0)	38	(73.4)	34	(*)	15
Middle	(90.0)	(90.0)	39	(65.6)	33	(*)	22
Fourth	(68.3)	(72.5)	39	(61.2)	35	(*)	21
Highest	(56.6)	(56.6)	36	(*)	14	(*)	16

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months² MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months³ MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year⁴ MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years^A The category of "Post secondary or tertiary" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed. from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding ¹	Number of children age 0-35 months
Median	18.9	1,152
Sex		
Male	19.1	598
Female	18.4	554
Area		
Urban	17.3	219
Rural	19.2	932
Province		
Torba	19.3	28
Sanma	17.5	231
Penama	19.7	158
Malampa	19.3	138
Shefa	19.0	364
Tafea	18.9	233
Mother's education		
None, primary or lower	19.5	415
Junior secondary	18.3	471
Senior secondary	18.8	189
Post secondary or tertiary	14.5	73
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	18.3	268
Second	18.9	246
Middle	21.0	229
Fourth	17.8	242
Highest	18.7	165
Mean	18.0	1,152
¹ MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding		

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Total	77.1	204	54.5	556	60.5	760
Sex						
Male	78.7	94	55.9	304	61.3	398
Female	75.8	109	52.8	253	59.7	362
Area						
Urban	(57.1)	42	48.5	91	51.2	133
Rural	82.3	162	55.6	465	62.5	627
Province						
Torba	(*)	9	(70.8)	15	68.3	24
Sanma	(82.3)	36	45.0	120	53.6	155
Penama	(75.1)	25	60.6	76	64.1	101
Malampa	(*)	21	60.3	65	65.4	86
Shefa	66.4	73	55.0	159	58.6	232
Tafea	(93.9)	40	54.2	122	64.1	162
Mother's education						
None, primary or lower	80.8	62	56.6	207	62.2	269
Junior secondary	81.5	90	54.7	227	62.3	317
Senior secondary	(71.5)	39	50.8	90	57.1	129
Post secondary or tertiary	(*)	12	(49.0)	32	(47.9)	44
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	77.8	50	57.6	138	63.0	188
Second	(91.8)	38	55.0	134	63.2	173
Middle	(90.0)	39	58.6	105	67.2	144
Fourth	(68.3)	39	52.6	107	56.8	147
Highest	(56.6)	36	44.1	72	48.3	108

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months² MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

() 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	68.1	72	(*)	11	68.7	84
Sex						
Male	(64.1)	39	(*)	4	(63.8)	43
Female	(72.7)	34	(*)	7	(73.8)	41

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding				Number of children age 6-23 months	All				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		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}		
Total	27.0	25.4	8.9	352	22.2	18.4	8.8	17.3	204	25.2	22.8	8.8	556	
Sex														
Male	27.3	24.8	9.0	198	22.8	17.6	8.4	17.6	106	25.7	22.3	8.8	304	
Female	26.6	26.2	8.7	154	21.5	19.3	9.3	17.1	98	24.6	23.5	8.9	253	
Area														
Urban	39.1	13.6	6.3	50	(23.6)	(34.6)	(9.6)	(29.0)	41	32.2	23.0	7.8	91	
Rural	25.0	27.3	9.3	302	21.8	14.4	8.6	14.4	163	23.9	22.8	9.0	465	
Province														
Torba	(35.0)	(56.1)	(6.6)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(40.2)	(39.7)	(4.7)	15	
Sanma	19.3	14.8	1.0	72	15.6	9.4	3.2	12.4	48	17.8	12.7	1.9	120	
Penama	10.7	15.3	3.6	55	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	12.3	14.3	4.9	76	
Malampa	(37.8)	(8.9)	(5.9)	42	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	39.1	9.6	7.7	65	
Shefa	36.8	39.1	17.4	93	23.6	32.5	12.0	27.3	65	31.3	36.4	15.2	159	
Tafea	27.0	30.5	11.3	80	16.6	16.4	10.5	16.4	42	23.4	25.6	11.0	122	
Age (in months)														
6-8	12.2	32.4	7.8	72	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	12.6	34.1	8.9	84	
9-11	29.2	16.9	6.3	65	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	26.4	17.1	5.8	84	
12-17	31.0	25.2	7.7	152	16.9	15.9	8.0	14.7	69	26.6	22.3	7.8	221	
18-23	32.1	26.5	15.6	63	27.5	17.4	9.5	15.3	104	29.2	20.8	11.8	167	
Mother's education														
None, primary or lower	27.7	24.6	11.1	131	22.0	10.4	7.8	12.0	76	25.6	19.4	9.9	207	
Junior secondary	26.3	27.8	7.4	146	20.8	24.4	10.1	18.7	80	24.3	26.6	8.3	227	
Senior secondary	28.8	19.4	8.4	56	(33.4)	(18.5)	(10.1)	(21.9)	34	30.5	19.1	9.0	90	
Post secondary or tertiary	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(14.3)	(29.4)	(5.3)	32	
Wealth index quintile														
Lowest	17.8	27.2	5.8	89	18.9	6.2	2.1	6.1	49	18.2	19.7	4.5	138	
Second	18.1	19.6	4.1	89	(18.5)	(10.7)	(7.2)	(9.0)	46	18.2	16.6	5.2	134	
Middle	36.4	27.5	15.3	73	(16.4)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(1.4)	32	30.3	21.4	10.6	105	
Fourth	40.8	30.6	11.7	64	(34.1)	(30.3)	(16.4)	(29.9)	43	38.1	30.5	13.6	107	
Highest	(27.8)	(21.9)	(9.8)	38	(22.4)	(41.9)	(19.5)	(44.1)	34	25.3	31.3	14.4	72	

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.

(I) 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	24.3	760
Sex		
Male	22.5	398
Female	26.4	362
Area		
Urban	43.0	133
Rural	20.4	627
Province		
Torba	13.0	24
Sanma	20.4	155
Penama	16.7	101
Malampa	16.1	86
Shefa	43.8	232
Tafea	11.0	162
Age (in months)		
0-5	19.2	204
6-11	32.9	168
12-23	23.3	388
Mother's education		
None, primary or lower	19.2	269
Junior secondary	22.7	317
Senior secondary	28.7	129
Post secondary or tertiary	(51.8)	44
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	10.2	188
Second	13.6	173
Middle	14.3	144
Fourth	41.6	147
Highest	55.9	108

¹ MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding

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

7.8 MALNUTRITION

Children's nutritional status reflects their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well-nourished.

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.¹¹⁵ 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.¹¹⁶ 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.¹¹⁷ 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 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.¹¹⁸ 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.

115 Black, R. et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60937-x

116 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

117 WHO. *Child Growth Standards*. Technical Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006. http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1

118 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 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above-described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained, and children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.8.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, and DQ.3.6 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 5.6 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 11.7 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 13.9 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	12.1	4.2	-0.6	1,929	29.1	13.3	-1.1	1,803	7.8	3.6	9.5	4.2	0.1	1,758
Sex														
Male	12.6	5.2	-0.6	1,004	29.6	14.2	-1.2	949	8.4	3.9	8.8	3.9	0.1	920
Female	11.5	3.1	-0.5	924	28.5	12.3	-1.1	855	7.2	3.3	10.2	4.6	0.1	838
Area														
Urban	11.8	2.0	-0.5	373	30.0	16.0	-1.3	348	5.1	1.7	9.4	4.1	0.2	338
Rural	12.1	4.7	-0.6	1,556	28.8	12.7	-1.1	1,455	8.5	4.1	9.5	4.3	0.1	1,420
Province														
Torba	21.1	6.0	-0.1	40	29.9	22.8	-0.5	37	11.1	5.7	23.9	8.4	0.4	31
Sanma	13.2	4.1	-0.7	377	21.5	7.6	-0.8	357	11.2	5.9	7.4	3.0	-0.2	358
Penama	11.8	4.8	-0.8	288	24.3	8.2	-1.0	275	6.5	3.6	4.4	1.9	-0.2	273
Malampa	21.3	10.1	-0.9	208	28.9	15.1	-1.3	200	15.2	6.5	5.9	2.0	-0.5	188
Shefa	10.1	3.4	-0.4	629	30.8	16.0	-1.3	584	6.6	2.9	10.7	5.4	0.2	550
Tafea	8.5	1.7	-0.4	387	37.6	16.6	-1.4	351	3.2	0.7	14.1	6.2	0.6	359
Age (in months)														
0-5	19.7	7.4	-0.5	190	31.1	18.5	-0.7	158	12.1	6.2	14.2	8.7	0.1	151
6-11	6.5	3.2	-0.1	162	16.3	7.2	-0.1	144	11.4	3.4	8.9	4.8	0.0	144
12-17	12.6	5.7	-0.5	203	28.7	10.1	-0.8	192	11.1	3.6	10.2	5.3	-0.1	192
18-23	8.9	3.1	-0.6	153	33.2	19.1	-1.3	147	12.4	7.0	10.9	6.8	0.0	146
24-35	11.5	3.5	-0.5	368	36.2	16.7	-1.4	351	7.2	4.0	10.4	3.6	0.2	333
36-47	10.8	3.3	-0.7	429	28.6	10.8	-1.4	416	4.6	2.3	8.5	2.1	0.1	413
48-59	13.4	4.3	-0.7	423	25.7	12.5	-1.3	396	5.4	2.5	7.0	3.6	0.1	380
Mother's education ^c														
None, primary or lower	12.1	4.6	-0.6	750	29.6	12.5	-1.1	705	8.2	4.4	8.6	3.4	0.1	693
Junior secondary	11.9	4.1	-0.6	752	29.8	14.7	-1.2	704	7.1	3.2	9.2	5.0	0.1	677
Senior secondary	13.4	4.0	-0.5	295	25.9	10.8	-1.0	272	7.8	2.9	10.7	4.5	0.2	270
Post secondary or tertiary	9.3	3.2	-0.4	126	27.2	15.5	-1.2	117	10.2	3.3	13.7	4.4	0.1	112
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	11.8	6.5	-0.7	186	32.5	14.9	-1.5	179	7.4	2.7	10.6	5.1	0.2	174
20-34	11.8	3.7	-0.5	1,311	28.8	13.0	-1.1	1,216	7.0	3.4	10.1	4.7	0.1	1,194
35-49	12.5	3.9	-0.6	372	28.8	13.1	-1.1	353	10.1	4.3	7.5	2.9	0.0	336
No information on biological mother	15.9	8.3	-0.5	60	26.2	16.0	-0.8	55	12.4	7.7	4.7	0.0	-0.2	54
Mother's functional difficulties ^B														
Has functional difficulty	(7.8)	(0.0)	(-0.5)	31	(51.6)	(19.7)	(-1.8)	29	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.9)	(3.2)	(0.8)	29
Has no functional difficulty	11.8	4.1	-0.6	1,768	28.9	12.9	-1.1	1,654	7.5	3.6	9.8	4.5	0.1	1,607

Continued

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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				Number of children with weight and height ^A	
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight			Mean Z-Score (SD)
	Percent below - 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			Percent below - 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			Percent below - 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶	Percent above + 2 SD ⁷	+ 3 SD ⁸		
Total	12.1	4.2	-0.6	1,929	29.1	13.3	-1.1	1,803	7.8	3.6	9.5	4.2	0.1	1,758
Wealth index quintile														
Lowest	14.4	4.9	-0.6	442	34.6	15.2	-1.2	410	8.9	3.8	11.0	5.0	0.2	411
Second	12.5	4.5	-0.6	401	27.2	12.8	-1.1	377	8.6	4.7	9.2	4.4	0.0	357
Middle	12.1	5.0	-0.7	398	28.9	11.8	-1.3	381	7.8	3.2	6.9	2.3	0.0	372
Fourth	11.7	3.6	-0.5	400	28.9	12.7	-1.1	375	6.6	3.1	8.1	4.8	0.0	364
Highest	8.2	2.2	-0.3	288	23.4	14.2	-1.0	261	6.8	3.2	13.0	4.7	0.2	255

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 2.2.1⁴ MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)⁵ MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2⁶ MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)⁷ MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2⁸ 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 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 category of "Don't know/missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.⁽ⁱ⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

7.9 SALT IODISATION

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable brain damage and impaired psychomotor development in young children.¹¹⁹ 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.¹²⁰ The indicator reported in MICS is the percentage of households consuming iodized salt as assessed using rapid test kits.

There is little documented information on the Vanuatu salt iodization efforts. At the policy level, iodine deficiency is considered a public health issue in the country with supportive legislation and policy on food fortification including salt iodization through the Food Control Act 21 of 1993 and Vanuatu Food Safety, Security & Nutrition Policy 2022 – 2030, respectively.

In Vanuatu MICS 2023, 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: Iodised salt consumption							
Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodised salt, Vanuatu MICS, 2023							
	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with: Salt test result			Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			No salt	Not iodised 0 ppm	Iodised >0 ppm ¹		
Total	90.1	4,327	4.3	0.7	95.0	100.0	4,076
Area							
Urban	96.4	966	1.9	1.2	96.9	100.0	949
Rural	88.3	3,361	5.0	0.5	94.5	100.0	3,126
Province							
Torba	100.0	134	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	134
Sanma	97.5	846	1.3	0.2	98.4	100.0	836
Penama	94.2	542	5.3	0.0	94.7	100.0	539
Malampa	95.4	653	3.3	0.9	95.7	100.0	645
Shefa	80.2	1,502	5.5	1.5	93.1	100.0	1,275
Tafea	92.8	649	6.9	0.1	93.0	100.0	647
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	93.2	951	5.8	0.1	94.0	100.0	941
Second	93.3	894	3.8	0.3	95.9	100.0	868
Middle	93.2	861	3.3	0.4	96.3	100.0	830
Fourth	86.5	835	4.0	0.5	95.5	100.0	753
Highest	83.3	785	4.3	2.5	93.2	100.0	684
¹ MICS indicator TC.48 - Iodised salt consumption							

119 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

120 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

7.10 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.¹²¹ Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.¹²² In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey and presented in Table TC.10.1. These included the involvement of adult members of the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things. It should be noted that the questionnaire module did not cover activities that children engage in with adults that are not members of the household, even if such frequently or even daily are taking care of the children.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing schoolwork. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home. The findings are presented in Table TC.10.2.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.¹²³ In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. This is presented in Table TC.10.3.

121 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.

122 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.

123 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Total	85.9	5.0	3.4	65.9	89.1	28.3	1.9	73.6	4.4	1,285
Sex										
Male	84.9	5.0	3.2	63.2	88.3	28.4	1.9	71.4	4.3	665
Female	87.0	5.1	3.6	68.8	89.9	28.2	1.9	76.0	4.5	619
Area										
Urban	86.9	5.2	2.1	63.7	90.5	27.3	1.9	74.2	4.4	251
Rural	85.7	5.0	3.7	66.4	88.8	28.6	1.9	73.5	4.4	1,033
Province										
Torba	93.4	5.4	0.0	84.2	95.0	56.2	3.7	91.2	5.2	30
Sanma	78.9	4.8	7.7	66.9	86.2	30.4	2.1	67.9	4.3	253
Penama	85.7	4.8	6.3	69.6	89.1	18.1	1.3	72.3	4.2	195
Malampa	87.6	5.2	1.6	62.6	89.8	42.5	2.4	81.0	4.7	148
Shefa	88.5	5.2	1.6	62.4	90.5	26.2	1.9	72.3	4.3	418
Tafea	87.0	5.1	1.0	67.6	88.6	25.9	1.8	76.1	4.4	240
Age										
2	84.4	4.9	3.2	63.9	92.9	27.7	1.8	75.5	4.5	393
3	87.5	5.1	3.0	64.8	88.3	28.7	2.0	75.3	4.4	444
4	85.8	5.1	4.0	68.7	86.6	28.4	2.0	70.2	4.2	447
Mother's education ^A										
None, primary or lower	82.4	4.8	4.6	69.4	84.1	28.9	2.0	67.2	4.0	539
Junior secondary	86.3	5.1	2.5	64.0	92.4	26.4	1.8	77.9	4.6	472
Senior secondary	91.6	5.4	1.9	57.4	97.3	24.7	1.7	81.4	4.8	183
Post secondary or tertiary	95.7	5.5	2.4	71.3	83.9	44.5	2.8	74.6	4.4	85
Father's education ^A										
Primary and lower	85.1	5.0	3.9	100.0	96.7	36.7	2.6	76.1	4.5	364
Junior secondary	89.7	5.1	1.7	100.0	96.6	41.7	2.9	78.3	4.6	231
Senior secondary	91.7	5.3	4.3	100.0	99.2	48.6	3.2	79.4	4.7	114
Post secondary or tertiary	86.8	5.2	2.9	100.0	91.5	43.0	2.8	70.9	4.4	84
Biological father not in the household	83.0	5.0	3.3	na	74.9	6.0	0.4	67.8	4.1	438

Continued

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Total	85.9	5.0	3.4	65.9	89.1	28.3	1.9	73.6	4.4	1,285
Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	84.2	4.8	2.5	69.3	94.7	41.6	2.6	80.9	4.6	99
Has no functional difficulty	86.1	5.1	3.5	65.6	88.6	27.2	1.9	73.0	4.4	1,185
Wealth index quintile										
Lowest	82.0	4.7	4.2	76.1	92.2	27.5	1.9	73.1	4.3	286
Second	81.9	4.9	3.2	68.0	91.7	29.0	2.0	71.4	4.3	272
Middle	86.5	5.1	5.5	59.7	86.8	28.3	1.8	74.1	4.4	272
Fourth	88.1	5.2	1.3	60.1	86.3	27.1	1.9	74.0	4.4	266
Highest	93.8	5.4	2.4	64.4	88.0	30.3	2.0	76.4	4.4	189

¹ MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member

² MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father

³ MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother and Father's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.
na - Not applicable.

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	10.9	2.2	63.5	65.6	72.2	69.6	2,043
Sex							
Male	11.0	2.0	65.5	67.3	74.3	71.7	1,063
Female	10.8	2.3	61.3	63.7	70.0	67.4	980
Area							
Urban	21.4	6.1	71.3	82.7	77.2	81.8	384
Rural	8.5	1.3	61.7	61.6	71.1	66.8	1,659
Province							
Torba	9.2	0.8	70.7	56.9	82.3	72.6	53
Sanma	6.6	1.6	60.8	56.3	64.4	66.0	408
Penama	5.0	0.0	38.6	43.1	64.2	43.2	297
Malampa	6.9	0.5	60.2	71.3	79.1	71.2	234
Shefa	20.1	4.6	70.3	82.7	72.2	79.3	649
Tafea	7.4	1.5	74.6	61.8	80.7	76.1	402
Age							
0-1	3.8	0.8	48.4	53.2	49.4	51.8	758
2-4	15.1	3.0	72.4	72.9	85.7	80.2	1,285
Mother's education^A							
None, primary or lower	4.8	0.5	60.5	57.1	72.3	65.5	808
Junior secondary	9.6	1.6	65.7	66.4	72.2	70.7	788
Senior secondary	19.7	5.0	64.7	76.8	70.0	72.4	312
Post secondary or tertiary	35.2	8.2	65.7	85.1	75.3	81.0	129
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	6.5	4.8	69.3	60.6	94.1	75.6	99
Has no functional difficulty	15.8	2.8	72.7	73.9	85.0	80.5	1,185
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	3.1	0.3	55.7	40.9	73.9	57.3	473
Second	3.3	0.4	55.5	57.1	67.7	61.7	445
Middle	8.0	1.1	64.3	70.4	73.1	72.4	415
Fourth	17.0	3.0	73.6	82.3	73.2	80.0	412
Highest	30.4	8.1	72.7	87.9	73.6	83.0	297

¹ MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books

² MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	22.2	18.9	29.2	2,043
Sex				
Male	22.9	19.1	30.3	1,063
Female	21.5	18.6	28.0	980
Area				
Urban	16.4	10.4	19.5	384
Rural	23.6	20.8	31.5	1,659
Province				
Torba	24.5	5.7	24.5	53
Sanma	12.3	10.5	17.2	408
Penama	34.9	34.4	49.2	297
Malampa	30.3	24.5	38.1	234
Shefa	19.2	14.3	24.8	649
Tafea	22.9	21.6	29.2	402
Age				
0-1	14.9	14.0	20.9	758
2-4	26.6	21.7	34.2	1,285
Mother's education ^A				
None, primary or lower	24.1	22.3	31.9	808
Junior secondary	21.8	18.6	29.2	788
Senior secondary	20.8	16.0	27.4	312
Post secondary or tertiary	17.4	7.0	18.7	129
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	23.7	25.8	32.2	99
Has no functional difficulty	26.8	21.4	34.3	1,185
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	27.4	26.2	37.1	473
Second	24.1	21.6	31.9	445
Middle	22.2	17.1	28.5	415
Fourth	18.4	15.7	23.3	412
Highest	16.7	9.9	21.9	297

¹ MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision

^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

7.11 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is a multidimensional process that involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.¹²⁴ While these are distinct domains of early childhood development, they are interconnected. Nurturing and supporting all these dimensions in a holistic manner is key to ensuring children have the best chance to reach their full potential. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and learning readiness set the trajectory for lifelong health, learning and well-being.¹²⁵

The Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030) module captures the achievement of key developmental milestones by children between the ages of 24 and 59 months. The data generated by the ECDI2030 can be used for monitoring and reporting on SDG indicator 4.2.1, and to inform government efforts to improve developmental outcomes among children.

- The measure includes 20 questions about the way children behave in certain everyday situations, and the skills and knowledge they have acquired, reflecting the increasing difficulty of the skills children acquire as they grow. The 20 items are organized according to the three general domains of health, learning and psychosocial well-being. A child is considered to be developmentally on track if they have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group. Each of the three general domains is composed of a set of core sub-domains:
- Health sub-domains: gross motor development, fine motor development and self-care.
- Learning sub-domains: expressive language, literacy, numeracy, pre-writing, and executive functioning.
- Psychosocial well-being sub-domains: emotional skills, social skills, internalizing behavior, and externalizing behavior.

The ECDI2030 module is not designed to report on individual domains separately. Rather, it is meant to produce a single summary score that captures the interlinked developmental concepts embedded in the three domains mentioned in SDG 4.2.1.¹²⁶

The indicator derived from the ECDI2030 module is the percentage of children aged 24 to 59 months who have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group¹²⁷. The findings are presented in Table TC.11.1.

124 UNICEF et al. Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale. Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

125 Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips. *From Neurons to Neighbourhoods: 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.

126 For details about the development of the ECDI2030 module and related indicator, see 'ECDI2030-Frequently-Asked-Questions': <https://data.unicef.org/resources/early-childhood-development-index-2030-ecd2030/>

127 The indicator generated by the ECDI2030 module is not entirely comparable to the one generated by the ECDI module that was introduced in the MICS surveys in 2009. For more information see 'ECDI2030-Frequently-Asked-Questions'.

Table TC.11.1: Early childhood development index (ECDI2030)

Percentage of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Early child development index score ¹	Number of children aged 24-59 months
Total	69.4	1,285
Sex		
Male	67.9	665
Female	70.9	619
Area		
Urban	77.9	251
Rural	67.3	1,033
Province		
Torba	62.1	30
Sanma	54.3	253
Penama	79.8	195
Malampa	64.9	148
Shefa	77.9	418
Tafea	65.4	240
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)		
Has functional difficulty	44.5	99
Has no functional difficulty	71.4	1,185
Age		
2	72.4	393
3	70.9	444
4	65.1	447
Attendance to early childhood education		
Attending	77.3	350
Not attending	62.0	541
Mother's education ^A		
None, primary or lower	65.2	539
Junior secondary	70.6	472
Senior secondary	74.4	183
Post secondary or tertiary	77.2	85
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	62.8	286
Second	61.9	272
Middle	67.9	272
Fourth	80.4	266
Highest	76.5	189

¹ MICS indicator TC.53 - Early childhood development index (ECDI2030); SDG Indicator 4.2.1^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

8

LEARN



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8.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

The Government of Vanuatu fully recognizes the importance of the early years in children's later development and learning, as well as the vital role of families in promoting such learning. It believes that children should be offered choice and the opportunity to explore, experiment, discover and problem solve in play situations, and that children have the right to be educated in their first language in these early years. It also acknowledges the valuable contribution and commitment made by various organizations in the community in the promotion of early childhood services in the country. Whilst the Government intends to retain this community support, at the same time, it plans to be more involved in the area of training, which is a potential public investment that can improve the quality of life for the next generation of children in Vanuatu.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 5 years currently attending early childhood education. A child currently attending school is a child who regularly attends school at the time of the survey. If the child is not attending school at the time of the interview due to school holidays or breaks, but the child regularly attends school, the child is considered as currently attending school. This indicator is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

Table LN.1.2 looks at children's exposure to organised learning programmes in the year before the official primary entry age. The official primary school entry age in Vanuatu is age 6 years. Table LN.1.2 therefore refers to children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year.¹²⁸ In Vanuatu, the school year begins in February.

The indicator corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) and is calculated as an adjusted¹²⁹ net attendance rate (ANAR). This indicator is based on question UB7 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

Additionally, Table LN.1.2 presents the gender, wealth and area parity indices for SDG indicator 4.2.2. These indices contribute to SDG indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators that can be disaggregated. Generally, when a parity index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The likely more disadvantaged group (e.g., female, poor and rural) is placed in the numerator, so parity index values below 0.97 indicate disadvantage for those groups. For example, in the gender parity index (GPI), a value between 0.97 and 1.03 indicates parity between the sexes, a GPI value lower than 0.97 indicates female disadvantage and a value greater than 1.03 suggests male disadvantage. The further from 1.00 that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. The indices do not reveal the overall indicator levels, as parity may be achieved, while overall levels for both groups are low.

Parity indices are also presented in Table LN.2.8 (for attendance to primary, junior and senior secondary school) and in Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 (for reading and numeracy skills, respectively).

¹²⁸ In MICS, the age of household members is the age at the time of the survey. This determines eligibility for individual questionnaires, modules and questions. Age is also used to define indicators. However, in analysis of the majority of education-related indicators based on the age of children, e.g., adjusted net attendance rates, completion rates, etc., a variable is created to reflect the age at the beginning of the school year. This eliminates issues relating to the timing and length of survey fieldwork and creates comparable findings across countries, while taking age-criteria for enrolment into account. Tables in this chapter specifically mention "Age at beginning of school year" in rows and columns where applicable, as compared to simply "age" in reference to age at the time of the survey.

¹²⁹ Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since the numerator includes children one year younger than the official primary entry age attending either ECE or primary education.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are currently attending early childhood education, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ^{1,A}	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	39.3	891
Sex		
Male	40.5	465
Female	38.0	426
Area		
Urban	38.4	165
Rural	39.5	727
Province		
Torba	(34.0)	25
Sanma	39.0	177
Penama	42.5	138
Malampa	43.3	96
Shefa	38.9	285
Tafea	36.2	169
Age (in months)		
36-47	22.5	444
48-59	56.0	447
Mother's education^B		
None, primary or lower	32.8	393
Junior secondary	42.1	317
Senior secondary	48.6	123
Post secondary or tertiary	48.1	56
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	(34.8)	45
Has no functional difficulty	39.5	846
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	33.1	205
Second	38.5	198
Middle	41.1	185
Fourth	40.4	170
Highest	46.2	132

¹ MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

^A Note that this indicator is a measure of current attendance, i.e. attending at the time of interview. It is therefore not directly comparable to the adjusted net attendance rates at higher levels of education presented elsewhere in this chapter.

^BThe category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and percent of children attending early childhood education or primary education (net attendance rate, adjusted), Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Number of children age 6 years at beginning of school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending any level of education (out of school)			
Total	52.3	35.1	12.6	100.0	87.4	455
Sex						
Male	53.1	33.4	13.5	100.0	86.5	248
Female	51.4	37.1	11.5	100.0	88.5	207
Area						
Urban	56.5	38.3	5.2	100.0	94.8	85
Rural	51.4	34.4	14.3	100.0	85.7	370
Province						
Torba	(45.7)	(36.6)	(17.7)	100.0	(82.3)	16
Sanma	55.7	31.7	12.7	100.0	87.3	93
Penama	70.6	26.7	2.7	100.0	97.3	68
Malampa	47.3	36.0	16.7	100.0	83.3	66
Shefa	48.5	41.0	10.5	100.0	89.5	132
Tafea	44.6	35.6	19.8	100.0	80.2	80
Mother's education						
None, primary or lower	44.1	36.8	19.1	100.0	80.9	205
Junior secondary	59.3	34.0	6.7	100.0	93.3	156
Senior secondary	66.2	26.9	6.9	100.0	93.1	64
Post secondary or tertiary	(39.8)	(49.0)	(11.3)	100.0	(88.7)	29
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	53.0	28.4	18.7	100.0	81.3	108
Second	47.4	36.4	16.2	100.0	83.8	93
Middle	59.0	36.3	4.7	100.0	95.3	95
Fourth	53.7	32.8	13.5	100.0	86.5	95
Highest	46.6	46.2	7.2	100.0	92.8	64
Parity indices						
Sex						
Female/male ²	0.97	1.11	0.85	na	1.02	na
Wealth						
Lowest/Highest ³	1.14	0.61	2.61	na	0.88	na
Area						
Rural/Urban ⁴	0.91	0.90	2.76	na	0.90	na
¹ MICS indicator LN.2 - Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2						
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						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						
na: not applicable						

8.2 ATTENDANCE

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Vanuatu, children enter primary school at age 6, junior secondary at age 12 and senior secondary school at age 16. There are 6 grades in primary school and a total of 7 grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as year 1 to year 6. For junior secondary school, grades are referred to as year 7 to year 10 and in senior secondary to year 11 to year 13. Children attending Francophone schools do four years of senior secondary schooling, however the smaller number of children attending Francophone schools¹³⁰ means that three years is considered in the analysis.

The school year typically runs from February to December of the same year.

To achieve comparability between varying national educational systems and classifications across the world, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) maintains the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) statistical framework. Its defined levels and coding are used in computation of MICS Indicators.¹³¹ With focus on completion of primary and secondary education, indicators are centred on levels 0-3 presented in the table of classifications below.

ISCED 2011		Education system in Vanuatu	
Level	ISCED Name	Name of education level in:	
		English	
0	Early childhood education and care	Early Childhood Care and Education	
1	Primary	Primary School	
2	Lower secondary	Junior secondary	
3	Upper secondary	Senior secondary	
The post-secondary level 4-8 are not detailed in this table, but include 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary, 5: Short-cycle tertiary, 6 Bachelor's or equivalent, 7: Master's or equivalent, and 8: Doctoral or equivalent			

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended an early childhood education programme the previous year.¹³²

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering Primary year 1.

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age (6 to 11 years) who are attending primary or secondary school¹³³, and those who are out of school. Similarly, Table LN.2.4 presents the percentage of children of junior secondary school age (age 12 to 15 years) who are attending junior secondary school or higher education levels¹³⁴, and those who are out of school.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in Primary year 3, as per the official intended age-for-grade. If this child is currently in Primary year 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and junior secondary levels.

¹³⁰ In 2015, 14,754 students were enrolled in English speaking schools compared to 5,681 in French speaking schools (figures from the Annual Statistical Digest of the Ministry of Education and Training, 2015).

¹³¹ ISCED is periodically revised by UNESCO (latest in 2011) in consultation with countries. National ISCED mappings are published here: <http://uis.unesco.org/en/isced-mappings>.

¹³² 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.

¹³³ Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also junior and senior secondary school attendance in the numerator.

¹³⁴ Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only junior secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

Table LN.2.6 presents the percentage of children of senior secondary school age (age 16 to 18 years) who are attending senior secondary school or higher¹³⁵, and those who are out of school.

The gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake ratio is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

The completion rate of primary education refers to the percentage of a cohort of children age 3 to 5 years above the official intended age for the last grade of primary education who have completed primary education. The intended age for the last grade of primary is the age at which children would enter the last grade of primary school if they had started school at the official primary entry age and had progressed without repeating or skipping a grade. In Vanuatu, the official age of entry into primary school is age 6 years. With 6 years in primary school, the intended age for the last grade of primary is therefore 11 years, and the reference group for the completion rate of primary education is children age 14 to 16 years. Completion rates are also presented for junior and senior secondary education. The official intended age for the last grades of junior and senior secondary school are 15 and 18 years, respectively. Thus, denominators for the junior and senior secondary completion rates are children age 18 to 20 years and children age 21 to 23 years, respectively.

The table also provides the “effective” transition rate¹³⁶, defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education – the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

A low effective transition rate indicates that a low percentage of students are transitioning to the next level of education. This brings to light the existence of potential barriers in an education system including: financial burden such as enrolment fees or the obligation to purchase textbooks or school uniforms; education supply and quality issues such as a limited number of teachers or classrooms and low-quality teaching; as well as social and individual beliefs on education such as low expectation in returns of advancing in education.

Table LN.2.8 presents the gender parity indices for the adjusted primary and secondary net attendance rates provided in Tables LN.2.3, LN.2.4 and LN 2.6. It also presents additional parity indices contributing to SDG 4.5.1, as described in Table LN.1.2.

¹³⁵ Rates presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only senior secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

¹³⁶ The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils’ progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	92.0	496
Sex		
Male	89.8	251
Female	94.2	245
Area		
Urban	97.1	90
Rural	90.8	407
Province		
Torba	(97.8)	17
Sanma	97.4	102
Penama	73.9	72
Malampa	95.5	82
Shefa	92.7	138
Tafea	95.0	85
Mother's education		
None, primary or lower	91.9	246
Junior secondary	92.3	162
Senior secondary	87.5	52
Post secondary or tertiary	(97.8)	35
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	89.7	120
Second	92.3	110
Middle	90.2	105
Fourth	93.1	91
Highest	96.5	70

¹ MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness

() 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), Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	77.3	455
Sex		
Male	77.1	222
Female	77.4	233
Area		
Urban	79.3	87
Rural	76.8	368
Province		
Torba	(69.5)	10
Sanma	74.8	87
Penama	73.8	79
Malampa	98.1	68
Shefa	75.8	128
Tafea	69.3	82
Mother's education		
None, primary or lower	70.6	224
Junior secondary	81.5	163
Senior secondary	(89.9)	40
Post secondary or tertiary	(87.5)	28
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	66.6	120
Second	75.1	111
Middle	84.6	93
Fourth	86.5	69
Highest	80.6	62

¹ MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education

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

Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, lower or Senior secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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 rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	90.3	2.5	7.2	1,282	91.1	2.7	6.3	1,327	90.7	2.6	6.8	2,609
Area												
Urban	90.1	2.9	7.0	253	94.5	1.9	3.7	234	92.2	2.4	5.4	487
Rural	90.3	2.4	7.3	1,029	90.3	2.9	6.9	1,093	90.3	2.6	7.1	2,122
Province												
Torba	83.9	5.0	11.2	39	98.4	0.0	1.6	29	90.0	2.9	7.1	68
Sanma	86.7	3.1	10.1	240	91.6	4.0	4.8	258	89.3	3.6	7.4	498
Penama	91.4	1.2	7.3	213	88.9	5.0	6.1	208	90.2	3.1	6.7	421
Malampa	97.9	0.0	2.1	181	97.6	0.0	2.4	208	97.7	0.0	2.3	389
Shefa	90.0	3.3	6.7	401	91.6	2.1	6.3	394	90.8	2.7	6.5	794
Tafea	88.4	2.9	8.6	207	84.7	2.9	12.4	231	86.5	2.9	10.6	439
Age at beginning of school year												
6	81.0	10.5	8.5	222	80.6	12.1	7.3	233	80.8	11.3	7.9	455
7	90.0	2.0	8.0	222	92.9	1.6	5.5	252	91.5	1.8	6.7	475
8	92.6	1.6	5.8	229	91.5	1.2	7.3	243	92.0	1.4	6.6	472
9	96.0	0.0	4.0	192	95.4	0.0	4.6	226	95.7	0.0	4.3	418
10	92.9	0.0	7.1	236	95.2	0.2	4.5	205	94.0	0.1	5.9	442
11	89.7	0.0	10.3	180	91.3	0.0	9.4	168	90.5	0.0	9.9	348
Mother's education ^c												
None, primary or lower	87.5	2.7	9.8	668	87.2	3.2	9.6	680	87.4	2.9	9.7	1,348
Junior secondary	90.8	3.2	6.0	402	93.4	3.3	3.3	433	92.2	3.2	4.6	834
Senior secondary	97.3	0.9	1.8	130	98.3	0.0	2.6	129	97.8	0.4	2.2	259
Post secondary or tertiary	98.9	0.0	1.1	79	98.6	0.0	1.4	83	98.7	0.0	1.3	162

Continued

Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age (Continued)

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, lower or Senior secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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 rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Mother's functional difficulties^B												
Has functional difficulty	(90.3)	(1.3)	(8.3)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(88.6)	(0.7)	(10.7)	47
Has no functional difficulty	89.9	2.8	7.3	998	90.8	2.7	6.6	1,033	90.4	2.7	7.0	2,031
Wealth index quintile												
Lowest	86.3	4.0	9.6	292	83.5	4.8	11.7	281	84.9	4.4	10.6	573
Second	90.4	1.9	7.6	284	90.1	4.3	6.0	305	90.3	3.1	6.8	589
Middle	91.3	1.5	7.2	267	92.2	1.6	6.2	284	91.8	1.6	6.7	551
Fourth	88.6	2.7	8.7	237	93.7	1.4	4.9	227	91.1	2.1	6.8	464
Highest	96.6	1.8	1.6	201	97.6	0.7	1.7	231	97.1	1.2	1.7	431

¹ MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

^A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

^B The 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 category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of junior secondary school age

Percentage of children of Junior secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending Junior secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children of Junior secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children of Junior secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	Number of children of Junior secondary school age at beginning of school year
Total	46.6	36.7	16.7	695	56.9	27.8	15.3	640	51.5	32.4	16.0	1,335
Area												
Urban	62.2	22.3	15.4	159	79.2	9.4	11.4	142	70.2	16.2	13.5	301
Rural	42.0	40.9	17.1	536	50.5	33.1	16.4	497	46.1	37.1	16.8	1,034
Province												
Torba	(48.5)	(30.7)	(20.7)	18	55.5	28.7	15.8	25	52.6	29.5	17.9	44
Sanma	42.8	38.8	18.4	133	58.2	25.3	16.5	130	50.4	32.1	17.5	262
Penama	31.2	42.2	26.6	104	22.1	58.3	19.6	77	27.3	49.0	23.6	181
Malampa	51.1	34.7	14.2	89	54.2	32.8	13.0	86	52.6	33.8	13.6	175
Shefa	57.7	28.2	14.1	238	72.4	13.3	14.3	224	64.8	21.0	14.2	462
Tafea	38.2	49.3	12.4	114	50.0	35.6	14.4	98	43.7	42.9	13.4	212
Age at beginning of school year												
12	25.8	65.2	9.1	217	36.9	53.3	9.8	215	31.3	59.3	9.4	432
13	42.8	43.0	14.2	181	58.0	30.5	11.6	167	50.1	37.0	12.9	348
14	62.0	19.3	18.7	156	75.6	5.9	18.5	133	68.2	13.1	18.6	289
15	66.6	3.9	29.6	141	70.0	3.7	26.3	125	68.2	3.8	28.0	267
Mother's education^{BC}												
None, primary or lower	36.4	42.0	21.6	369	48.0	33.1	18.9	345	42.0	37.7	20.3	714
Junior secondary	49.2	37.9	12.9	182	63.0	24.5	12.4	188	56.2	31.1	12.7	370
Senior secondary	60.7	27.7	11.6	71	71.9	20.7	7.4	60	65.8	24.5	9.7	131
Post secondary or tertiary	79.2	15.1	5.7	66	(84.2)	(12.7)	(3.1)	40	81.1	14.2	4.7	106

Continued

Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of junior secondary school age (Continued)

Percentage of children of Junior secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending Junior secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of Junior secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of Junior secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of Junior secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	46.6	36.7	16.7	695	56.9	27.8	15.3	640	51.5	32.4	16.0	1,335
Wealth index quintile												
Lowest	24.7	41.9	33.4	135	28.7	47.6	23.8	114	26.5	44.5	29.0	249
Second	36.4	47.5	16.1	131	40.9	37.5	21.6	128	38.6	42.6	18.8	259
Middle	35.6	48.6	15.8	135	56.5	28.1	15.4	128	45.8	38.6	15.6	263
Fourth	61.7	28.6	9.6	148	66.4	22.2	11.4	129	63.9	25.7	10.4	277
Highest	71.0	19.2	9.8	146	86.0	7.7	6.2	140	78.4	13.6	8.0	287

¹ MICS indicator LN.5b - Junior secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for children of Junior secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of Junior secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

^C The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and Junior secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Primary school						Junior secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:						Percent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total	Number of children attending primary school	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total	Number of children attending Junior secondary school
Total	21.6	41.7	19.6	17.1	100.0	2,996	11.2	29.8	27.7	31.4	100.0	933
Sex												
Male	20.4	38.8	21.2	19.6	100.0	1,503	9.7	24.9	29.1	36.3	100.0	456
Female	22.8	44.7	17.9	14.6	100.0	1,493	12.5	34.4	26.3	26.7	100.0	477
Area												
Urban	25.4	45.7	13.4	15.4	100.0	555	15.2	40.1	24.6	20.1	100.0	255
Rural	20.8	40.8	20.9	17.5	100.0	2,441	9.6	25.9	28.8	35.6	100.0	678
Province												
Torba	26.5	35.2	22.3	16.0	100.0	82	7.1	26.6	30.8	35.5	100.0	28
Sanma	21.0	45.0	18.0	16.0	100.0	561	9.3	25.9	26.9	37.9	100.0	178
Penama	15.4	36.4	25.4	22.8	100.0	490	3.6	16.6	40.0	39.8	100.0	69
Malampa	20.5	48.9	19.8	10.8	100.0	460	12.6	29.2	28.6	29.6	100.0	127
Shefa	23.6	43.4	16.6	16.5	100.0	899	15.5	38.1	26.1	20.3	100.0	372
Tafea	25.1	34.9	20.2	19.8	100.0	505	6.0	21.5	25.5	47.0	100.0	159
Mother's education^{A C}												
None, primary or lower	18.9	37.6	22.4	21.1	100.0	1,532	6.7	27.0	31.8	34.6	100.0	397
Junior secondary	23.3	47.5	18.4	10.7	100.0	932	15.1	29.2	34.0	21.7	100.0	254
Senior secondary	26.4	47.3	17.9	8.4	100.0	294	20.6	44.0	22.6	12.8	100.0	102
Post secondary or tertiary	33.6	48.2	8.8	9.3	100.0	186	19.7	51.4	22.0	6.8	100.0	93
Year												
1 (primary/7 Junior secondary)	31.8	46.4	12.6	9.3	100.0	519	10.9	34.0	29.8	25.3	100.0	313
2 (primary/ 8 Junior secondary)	23.9	48.0	18.7	9.4	100.0	524	11.8	24.3	31.0	32.9	100.0	249
3 (primary/9 Junior secondary)	22.5	43.0	18.8	15.8	100.0	506	11.0	27.6	24.5	37.0	100.0	213
4 (primary)	21.4	41.6	21.1	15.9	100.0	513	10.8	33.2	22.5	33.5	100.0	158
5 (primary)	15.0	39.3	17.9	27.8	100.0	479	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	13.8	30.7	29.3	26.2	100.0	455	na	na	na	na	na	na

Continued

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade (Continued)

Percent distribution of children attending primary and Junior secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Primary school						Junior secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:						Percent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total	Number of children attending primary school	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total	Number of children attending Junior secondary school
Total	21.6	41.7	19.6	17.1	100.0	2,996	11.2	29.8	27.7	31.4	100.0	933
Mother's functional difficulties^B												
Has functional difficulty	16.7	47.4	23.4	12.4	100.0	49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Has no functional difficulty	22.1	44.1	19.1	14.8	100.0	2,270	11.0	34.3	30.2	24.5	100.0	579
Wealth index quintile												
Lowest	17.5	34.8	24.4	23.4	100.0	633	5.9	10.2	30.8	53.1	100.0	112
Second	21.7	39.8	21.6	16.9	100.0	681	5.0	20.1	26.6	48.3	100.0	145
Middle	20.6	43.0	21.5	14.9	100.0	644	7.9	29.4	31.0	31.7	100.0	168
Fourth	22.8	45.6	17.9	13.8	100.0	522	12.2	31.4	28.7	27.7	100.0	245
Highest	26.8	47.4	10.2	15.5	100.0	516	17.9	42.1	23.8	16.1	100.0	264

¹ MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)² MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Junior 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 category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

na: not applicable

Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of senior secondary school age

Percentage of children of Senior secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending Senior secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending Junior secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:				Number of children of Senior secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:				Number of children of Senior secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:			Number of children of Senior secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending Junior secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending Junior secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending Junior secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	20.6	27.8	0.8	50.5	359	30.8	25.3	0.6	42.5	379	25.8	26.5	0.7	46.4	737
Area															
Urban	36.0	18.8	0.0	45.3	99	48.3	13.3	0.0	35.5	105	42.3	16.0	0.0	40.3	204
Rural	14.7	31.2	1.2	52.5	260	24.1	29.9	0.9	45.2	274	19.5	30.5	1.0	48.7	534
Province															
Torba	(10.6)	(14.5)	(0.0)	(74.9)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(11.0)	(21.0)	(2.1)	(65.9)	19
Sanma	14.8	28.0	0.0	57.2	75	25.6	26.6	1.8	46.0	64	19.8	27.4	0.8	52.0	139
Penama	(6.4)	(20.5)	(3.2)	(69.9)	31	(15.7)	(27.1)	(0.0)	(57.2)	43	11.8	24.4	1.3	62.5	74
Malampa	(15.7)	(40.4)	(0.0)	(43.9)	39	(15.4)	(30.3)	(0.0)	(54.3)	32	15.6	35.8	0.0	48.6	70
Shefa	31.7	19.3	0.8	47.3	150	46.5	14.8	0.0	36.9	171	39.6	16.9	0.4	41.8	320
Tafea	11.3	49.3	1.5	38.0	53	13.5	48.4	1.3	36.9	62	12.5	48.8	1.4	37.4	115
Age at beginning of school year															
15	15.1	45.5	1.4	38.0	127	23.9	44.2	1.5	30.3	127	19.5	44.9	1.5	34.1	254
16	24.6	23.1	1.0	51.3	127	35.3	23.2	0.3	41.2	135	30.1	23.2	0.6	46.1	263
17	22.3	11.9	0.0	64.6	104	33.0	7.0	0.0	57.4	116	28.0	9.3	0.0	60.8	221
Wealth index quintile															
Lowest	2.0	25.8	2.0	70.2	49	5.8	37.6	1.9	54.7	62	4.1	32.4	1.9	61.5	110
Second	9.0	32.9	1.0	57.1	80	(18.9)	(31.3)	(.8)	(49.0)	48	12.7	32.3	0.9	54.0	128
Middle	12.6	30.4	0.0	57.0	58	15.7	26.1	1.1	57.1	73	14.3	28.0	0.6	57.1	131
Fourth	19.8	33.1	1.4	44.4	90	32.7	22.0	0.0	45.3	94	26.4	27.4	0.7	44.9	184
Highest	49.4	16.2	0.0	34.4	82	60.6	17.5	0.0	19.0	102	55.6	16.9	0.0	25.9	184

¹ MICS indicator LN.5c - Senior secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for children of Senior secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of Senior secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

(^l) 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 ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to Junior secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for Junior secondary school and completion rate for Senior secondary school, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of children age 14-16 years at beginning of school year ^A	Effective transition rate to Junior secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of Junior secondary school ⁴	Number of children of Junior secondary school completion age at beginning of school year	Junior secondary completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 17-19 years at beginning of school year ^A	Senior secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20-22 years at beginning of school year ^A
Total	128.2	348	81.4	809	96.6	301	58.3	267	44.8	579	13.7	582
Sex												
Male	128.3	180	79.2	424	97.6	147	50.5	141	40.6	279	12.1	271
Female	128.1	168	83.7	385	95.7	154	67.0	125	48.8	300	15.1	311
Area												
Urban	120.7	65	89.2	205	98.6	70	65.0	73	55.0	173	20.6	189
Rural	129.9	283	78.7	604	96.0	231	55.7	193	40.5	406	10.3	392
Province												
Torba	(*)	10	(73.6)	21	(97.1)	14	(*)	6	(27.2)	15	(4.4)	20
Sanma	121.0	75	79.0	154	95.0	66	33.7	58	41.6	107	12.1	117
Penama	121.6	60	70.6	97	(*)	20	(17.6)	31	26.8	50	9.7	49
Malampa	(140.8)	47	81.8	96	(100.0)	42	(*)	26	(35.4)	45	(6.5)	39
Shefa	119.6	107	88.1	308	100.0	100	73.5	109	53.5	287	18.0	283
Tafea	155.4	49	77.2	134	94.1	58	(80.3)	37	37.2	75	8.2	73
Mother's education^B												
None, primary or lower	117.5	194	74.0	433	97.2	148	28.5	145	na	na	na	na
Junior secondary	152.9	84	87.1	206	95.2	87	44.0	61	na	na	na	na
Senior secondary	(119.4)	41	95.0	71	(100.0)	36	(65.2)	26	na	na	na	na
Post secondary or tertiary	(140.8)	27	93.1	76	(*)	24	(96.2)	29	na	na	na	na
Wealth index quintile												
Lowest	109.0	73	58.8	134	94.1	54	(33.7)	43	17.0	81	1.6	98
Second	155.0	65	72.5	156	92.9	47	24.5	56	30.6	95	5.3	86
Middle	126.2	82	81.3	156	96.9	54	(61.7)	43	43.5	93	12.0	120
Fourth	128.4	60	92.4	171	98.7	78	80.7	53	50.7	130	17.4	115
Highest	125.4	68	94.5	193	98.6	68	80.9	72	61.3	180	23.9	163

¹ MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

³ MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to Junior secondary school

⁴ MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Junior secondary)

⁵ MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Junior secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

⁶ MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Senior 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 Senior 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 category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

na: not applicable

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, junior and senior secondary school, and additional parity indices, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Primary school				Junior secondary school				Senior secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR ³	Junior secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Junior secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Junior secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for Junior secondary school ANAR ³	Senior secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Senior secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Senior secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for Senior secondary school ANAR ³
Total³	91.1	90.3	90.7	1.01	56.9	46.6	51.5	1.22	30.8	20.6	25.8	1.50
Area												
Urban	94.5	90.1	92.2	1.05	79.2	62.2	70.2	1.27	48.3	(36.0)	42.3	1.34
Rural	90.3	90.3	90.3	1.00	50.5	42.0	46.1	1.20	24.1	(14.7)	19.5	1.64
Province												
Torba	98.4	83.9	90.0	1.17	(55.5)	(*)	52.6	1.14	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.11
Sanma	91.6	86.7	89.3	1.06	58.2	42.8	50.4	1.36	(*)	(*)	(19.8)	1.73
Penama	88.9	91.4	90.2	0.97	(*)	(31.2)	27.3	0.71	(*)	(*)	(*)	2.43
Malampa	97.6	97.9	97.7	1.00	(54.2)	(51.1)	52.6	1.06	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.98
Shefa	91.6	90.0	90.8	1.02	72.4	57.7	64.8	1.26	46.5	(31.7)	39.6	1.46
Tafea	84.7	88.4	86.5	0.96	50.0	(38.2)	43.7	1.31	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.20
Mother's education^{A C}												
None, primary or lower	87.2	87.5	87.4	1.00	48.0	36.4	42.0	1.32	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.43
Junior secondary	93.4	90.8	92.2	1.03	63.0	49.2	56.2	1.28	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.91
Senior secondary	98.3	97.3	97.8	1.01	(71.9)	(60.7)	65.8	1.18	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.81
Post secondary or tertiary	98.6	98.9	98.7	1.00	(84.2)	(79.2)	81.1	1.06	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.14
Mother's functional difficulties^B												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(88.6)	0.96	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.53	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.03
Has no functional difficulty	90.8	89.9	90.4	1.01	58.9	46.7	52.6	1.26	(29.7)	(*)	(24.3)	1.59
Wealth index quintile												
Lowest	83.5	86.3	84.9	0.97	28.7	(24.7)	26.5	1.16	(*)	(*)	(*)	2.87
Second	90.1	90.4	90.3	1.00	40.9	36.4	38.6	1.12	(*)	(*)	(*)	2.09
Middle	92.2	91.3	91.8	1.01	56.5	(35.6)	45.8	1.59	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.24
Fourth	93.7	88.6	91.1	1.06	66.4	61.7	63.9	1.07	(32.7)	(*)	(26.4)	1.66
Highest	97.6	96.6	97.1	1.01	86.0	71.0	78.4	1.21	60.6	(49.4)	55.6	1.23

Continued

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices (Continued)

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, junior and senior secondary school, and additional parity indices, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Primary school				Junior secondary school				Senior secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR ³	Junior secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Junior secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Junior secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for Junior secondary school ANAR ³	Senior secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Senior secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Senior secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for Senior secondary school ANAR ³
Total³	91.1	90.3	90.7	1.01	56.9	46.6	51.5	1.22	30.8	20.6	25.8	1.50
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Lowest/Highest ¹	0.86	0.89	0.87	na	0.33	0.35	0.34	na	0.10	0.04	0.07	na
Area												
Rural/Urban ²	0.96	1.00	0.98	na	0.64	0.67	0.66	na	0.50	0.41	0.46	na
¹ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - primary, junior and senior secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1												
² MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - primary, junior and senior secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1												
³ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - primary, junior and senior secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1												
^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.												
^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 category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.												
na: not applicable												
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases												
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases												

8.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.¹³⁷ Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.¹³⁸

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.¹³⁹ 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.¹⁴⁰

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5.¹⁴¹

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card and was involved in school management and school activities in the last year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress.

In Table LN.3.2 reasons for children unable to attend class due to a school-related reasons are presented. Reasons include natural and man-made disaster, teacher strike and teacher absenteeism.

Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers teach in the language that the child speaks at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

137 Gest, D. et al. "Shared Book Reading and Children's Language Comprehension Skills: The Moderating Role of Parental Discipline Practices." *Early Childhood Research Quarterly* 19, no. 2 (2004): 319-36. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007.

138 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.

139 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.

140 Desforjes, 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.

141 Hattori, H., M. Cardoso, and B. Ledoux. *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education*. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5. New York: UNICEF, 2017. <http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiZlsljWMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvcMDAvNzIxL01JQ1NftWV0aG9kb2xvZ2ljYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26>.

Table LN.3.1: Parental involvement in school

Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
Total	92.2	3,240	90.1	82.0	74.2	70.5	82.1	83.7	2,988
Sex									
Male	91.5	1,629	90.2	82.3	73.3	69.6	82.3	83.3	1,491
Female	93.0	1,611	90.0	81.6	75.1	71.5	81.8	84.0	1,497
Area									
Urban	93.2	624	93.9	88.0	78.4	72.3	77.6	82.7	582
Rural	92.0	2,616	89.2	80.5	73.2	70.1	83.2	83.9	2,406
Province									
Torba	87.6	87	82.5	76.4	71.2	66.7	76.9	79.7	77
Sanma	92.6	618	76.2	72.7	63.1	54.1	64.5	73.6	572
Penama	89.7	512	92.7	72.3	61.5	60.7	82.7	84.8	459
Malampa	96.2	495	94.9	84.3	78.9	77.6	86.4	87.3	476
Shefa	92.1	996	93.6	87.8	79.4	74.9	84.1	85.8	918
Tafea	91.5	532	93.9	89.6	85.4	84.6	94.9	87.6	486
Age at beginning of school year									
6 ^A	95.1	294	84.3	80.0	72.1	68.2	76.4	83.2	279
7	93.9	458	90.0	77.9	70.8	67.0	78.6	80.3	430
8	91.9	424	90.2	77.9	72.9	66.7	85.4	83.6	389
9	95.0	387	89.8	86.1	76.1	72.8	80.4	81.2	368
10	95.7	428	94.1	83.4	74.5	69.9	85.9	80.8	410
11	91.6	355	87.2	82.3	73.7	71.8	78.2	85.9	325
12	90.7	419	89.8	79.4	73.8	72.0	82.5	84.5	380
13	85.8	361	92.0	86.6	76.6	73.4	85.4	90.1	310
14	85.0	114	(95.6)	(95.0)	(88.8)	(83.0)	(91.8)	(90.8)	97
School attendance^B									
Early childhood education	(*)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Primary	100.0	2,532	89.4	80.7	73.1	69.2	81.7	82.8	2,532
Junior secondary	100.0	423	95.4	90.3	83.0	80.2	85.3	88.8	423
Out-of-school	0.0	252	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Continued

Table LN.3.1: Parental involvement in school (Continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
Total	92.2	3,240	90.1	82.0	74.2	70.5	82.1	83.7	2,988
Mother's education ^D									
None, primary or lower	90.1	1,697	88.3	80.3	71.8	68.3	80.6	82.2	1,529
Junior secondary	93.1	986	91.5	81.5	74.6	72.7	82.9	85.1	917
Senior secondary	96.3	328	89.6	85.8	76.1	67.2	78.9	80.4	315
Post secondary or tertiary	98.4	216	96.8	89.4	85.8	81.9	93.5	92.2	213
School management ^{C D}									
Public	99.7	2,482	90.3	82.2	74.8	71.2	82.2	83.6	2,476
Non-public	100.0	472	89.7	81.5	73.1	69.0	83.0	84.2	472
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	87.5	336	90.0	79.1	74.2	68.8	81.5	83.0	294
Has no functional difficulty	92.8	2,904	90.1	82.3	74.2	70.7	82.1	83.8	2,694
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	86.4	691	85.1	74.4	65.3	63.8	78.8	80.2	597
Second	93.2	708	86.8	79.8	71.5	67.9	82.2	80.2	659
Middle	92.8	690	90.5	83.5	77.1	74.4	83.0	85.3	640
Fourth	93.3	616	93.9	87.3	80.2	76.0	80.9	86.5	575
Highest	96.5	536	95.3	85.8	77.8	70.8	85.9	87.1	517

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 As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

^B Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to adjusted net attendance rates reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers or caretakers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

^C School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown.

^D The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" and "School management" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

(I) 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 years not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:											
	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	Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	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 who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
Total	86.4	2,988	88.1	15.9	15.4	23.3	56.8	60.4	2,582	36.0	1,560
Sex											
Male	86.5	1,491	87.6	16.2	14.0	22.6	56.4	60.2	1,289	38.5	776
Female	86.3	1,497	88.6	15.7	16.7	24.1	57.2	60.6	1,293	33.5	784
Area											
Urban	83.3	582	89.0	9.2	7.2	10.7	41.2	43.5	485	25.6	211
Rural	87.2	2,406	87.9	17.5	17.3	26.2	60.4	64.3	2,097	37.6	1,349
Province											
Torba	66.5	77	100.0	50.2	41.0	81.5	83.9	83.9	51	50.7	43
Sanma	70.2	572	68.4	28.3	20.7	20.4	58.6	66.6	401	28.5	267
Penama	92.6	459	95.3	11.9	14.3	27.4	62.2	64.0	425	43.2	272
Malampa	83.1	476	76.1	10.7	19.2	24.2	69.0	74.6	396	25.7	295
Shefa	92.1	918	94.6	12.7	9.6	20.9	49.3	51.1	845	35.6	431
Tafea	95.3	486	95.5	15.5	16.4	19.6	50.7	54.2	463	46.2	251
Age at beginning of school year											
6 ^A	87.6	279	88.6	20.2	17.8	27.8	65.6	67.9	245	44.4	166
7	83.9	430	86.1	20.7	14.1	22.6	56.3	60.4	361	34.5	218
8	86.0	389	92.4	17.0	12.7	19.2	54.8	59.5	335	34.0	199
9	91.4	368	87.0	15.7	14.3	23.3	58.1	60.7	336	32.2	204
10	85.4	410	83.5	14.8	16.3	29.2	54.6	57.7	350	35.3	202
11	87.9	325	88.2	16.2	11.3	24.0	61.5	64.7	286	30.8	185
12	85.3	380	87.4	11.6	17.1	22.6	54.2	58.4	324	40.2	189
13	86.0	310	93.1	14.1	21.3	19.3	53.6	59.2	267	37.6	158
14	82.1	97	87.2	5.7	14.0	18.9	49.2	49.2	80	38.8	39
School attendance											
Early childhood education	86.3	33	87.0	27.9	13.2	22.4	75.7	79.2	28	62.0	22
Primary	86.6	2,532	88.3	16.1	15.3	24.0	58.2	61.8	2,193	36.0	1,354
Junior secondary	85.3	423	87.1	13.9	15.9	19.2	46.8	50.8	361	32.8	183
Mother's education ^D											
None, primary or lower	86.3	1,529	7.9	18.4	16.7	28.4	57.7	61.1	1,319	40.8	806
Junior secondary	87.0	917	87.0	15.3	15.9	19.2	61.9	66.2	798	29.1	528
Senior secondary	81.8	315	87.3	12.8	14.0	20.7	55.1	60.7	258	28.6	157
Post secondary or tertiary	91.2	213	93.7	6.8	7.3	10.4	33.8	33.8	194	51.2	66

Continued

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class (Continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 years not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:											
	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	Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	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 who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
Total	86.4	2,988	88.1	15.9	15.4	23.3	56.8	60.4	2,582	36.0	1,560
School management^{B D}											
Public	85.9	2,476	88.4	16.8	16.0	25.5	58.9	62.4	2,127	38.1	1,327
Non-public	89.1	472	87.1	10.1	12.2	12.7	45.3	49.1	420	19.6	206
Child's functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	86.9	294	88.1	18.1	12.3	24.6	73.6	75.5	255	26.7	193
Has no functional difficulty	86.4	2,694	88.1	15.7	15.7	23.2	55.0	58.8	2,327	37.3	1,367
Mother's functional difficulties^C											
Has functional difficulty	86.0	44	87.3	12.8	25.5	32.5	17.9	37.2	38	34.2	14
Has no functional difficulty	86.4	2,299	88.0	16.8	16.0	24.5	57.5	61.1	1,987	34.7	1,215
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	85.2	597	87.1	17.3	23.3	30.6	59.7	66.4	508	41.1	337
Second	87.0	659	88.4	15.9	16.1	25.3	59.9	62.2	574	44.5	357
Middle	86.8	640	86.9	20.1	14.4	25.6	63.7	67.3	556	27.7	374
Fourth	86.4	575	87.0	15.0	13.8	15.7	56.2	59.9	497	36.5	297
Highest	86.6	517	91.4	10.4	8.6	18.4	41.7	43.4	448	26.6	194

¹ MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence

^A As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

^B School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

^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 category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" and "School management" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years^A with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Total	27.2	3,240	77.9	2,764	94.5	2,988	27.8	2,601	91.3	2,822
Sex										
Male	27.4	1,629	74.7	1,369	94.7	1,491	28.6	1,293	94.1	1,412
Female	27.1	1,611	80.9	1,395	94.2	1,497	26.9	1,308	88.5	1,410
Area										
Urban	42.0	624	87.2	556	95.7	582	30.2	528	91.0	557
Rural	23.7	2,616	75.5	2,208	94.2	2,406	27.2	2,073	91.4	2,266
Province										
Torba	22.4	87	71.0	77	98.9	77	35.7	69	89.4	76
Sanma	24.4	618	74.5	541	89.2	572	32.9	505	88.5	510
Penama	12.5	512	67.1	419	92.5	459	32.4	388	90.5	425
Malampa	23.0	495	89.0	446	96.8	476	36.3	434	94.1	461
Shefa	41.7	996	86.0	810	97.2	918	20.1	774	92.4	892
Tafea	22.4	532	67.8	470	94.4	486	21.5	431	90.5	459
Age at beginning of school year										
6 ^B	15.8	294	63.0	241	86.9	279	27.4	231	92.9	243
7	22.0	458	72.3	376	92.0	430	30.3	356	94.0	396
8	29.3	424	75.6	348	95.0	389	28.6	330	91.5	370
9	24.8	387	75.3	302	95.7	368	27.5	297	96.6	352
10	26.9	428	83.7	392	96.4	410	33.2	374	89.7	395
11	27.7	355	82.5	302	95.4	325	23.9	287	93.2	311
12	31.2	419	78.6	369	97.2	380	29.8	342	86.5	369
13	32.4	361	81.3	329	93.9	310	19.6	293	88.3	291
14	47.3	114	(98.0)	106	(99.1)	97	(25.1)	91	(84.4)	96
School attendance										
Early childhood education	(*)	33	(*)	29	(*)	33	(*)	29	(*)	24
Primary	25.1	2,532	77.7	2,169	94.0	2,532	27.8	2,169	92.3	2,379
Junior secondary	49.6	423	93.0	403	99.1	423	26.9	403	86.0	419
Out-of-school	11.9	252	47.6	163	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's education ^c										
None, primary or lower	18.7	1,697	71.8	11,415	93.1	1,529	27.0	1,322	89.1	1,423
Junior secondary	28.4	986	81.6	846	94.3	917	28.0	790	94.1	865
Senior secondary	44.4	328	88.8	297	98.6	315	34.6	287	90.7	311
Post secondary or tertiary	59.5	216	87.7	195	98.8	213	23.8	192	95.6	211
Has functional difficulty	25.6	336	80.3	277	91.8	294	31.0	251	86.1	270

Continued

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home (Continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 years^A with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Total	27.2	3,240	77.9	2,764	94.5	2,988	27.8	2,601	91.3	2,822
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	25.6	336	80.3	277	91.8	294	31.0	251	86.1	270
Has no functional difficulty	27.4	2,904	77.6	2,487	94.7	2,694	27.4	2,351	91.9	2,552
Wealth index quintile										
Lowest	10.9	691	61.4	559	90.1	597	31.0	501	85.9	538
Second	16.9	708	72.2	604	93.3	659	27.7	564	90.7	615
Middle	24.3	690	81.5	562	94.4	640	25.6	542	94.3	604
Fourth	37.3	616	86.1	549	97.6	575	27.6	519	90.1	561
Highest	54.1	536	90.2	490	97.6	517	27.1	475	95.5	505

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 As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

^C The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.
na: not applicable

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

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

8.4 FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

The ability to read and understand a simple text is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. Yet in many countries, students enrolled in school for as many as 6 years are unable to read and understand simple texts, as shown for instance by regional assessments such as the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE), the Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (PASEC) and the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ).¹⁴² 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.¹⁴³

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.¹⁴⁴

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes¹⁴⁵ 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.¹⁴⁶ National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognised that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

The MICS Foundational Learning Skills module is designed to measure basic reading and numeracy skills expected upon completion of second grade of primary education.

The reading skills assessment is based on a short story and five comprehension questions (three literal and two inferential). The rationale, development, testing and validation of this module has been documented in two MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5¹³⁹ and No. 9¹⁴⁷

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In Vanuatu MICS 2023, reading assessments were available in English, Bislama and French. The assessment tools were customised using the official Grade 2 textbooks for these languages, ensuring that the vocabulary was appropriate for Grade 2 learners, both in terms of complexity and cultural relevance.¹⁴⁸

Children were asked what language they mostly speak at home (home language) and children who had ever attended school were also asked what language is or was used most often for teaching in class (school language). Depending on children's school attendance different paths of selection of language for the first assessment were taken:

- Children who had ever attended school were assessed using the school language. If the assessment was not available in the school language reported, the child was assessed in the home language. If the home language was not available, the child was given a choice between the available languages.
- Children who had never attended school were assessed using the home language. If the home language was not available, the child was given a choice between the available languages.

Irrespective of school attendance, all children who failed the first assessment were provided the option to be assessed in one of the other available languages.

The numeracy skills assessment is based on universal skills expected at Grade 2 level. The tool includes four mathematics tasks: number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognition.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years, by sex, who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively. Age and school attendance, by level and grade are among the disaggregates shown and necessary to read some of the reported indicators. These MICS indicators are designed and developed to both inform national policy development and report on global SDG indicator 4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions are also available.

¹⁴⁸ In Vanuatu MICS 2023, reading passages were customised based on guidance provided by technical experts. Please refer to Appendix E (Reading & Numbers Book) for the tasks in English, Bislama and French.

Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English, Bislama or French, by sex, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					Percentage of children for whom the reading tasks were not available in appropriate language ^A	
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,7,8,9}	Gender Parity Index for reading skills ^{4,5,6}	Percentage of children for whom the reading tasks were not available in appropriate language ^A	Number of children age 7-14 years
Total^{1,4}	55.1	49.3	47.7	46.6	1,369	60.5	51.0	49.5	47.0	1,395	57.8	50.2	48.6	46.8	1.01	3.6	2,764
Area																	
Urban	68.3	64.0	59.8	58.7	253	63.5	52.4	52.6	51.5	303	65.7	57.7	55.9	54.8	0.88	0.2	556
Rural	52.1	46.0	45.0	43.9	1,115	59.6	50.6	48.6	45.8	1,093	55.8	48.3	46.8	44.8	1.04	4.4	2,208
Province																	
Torba	56.9	54.1	50.7	50.7	43	(75.4)	(70.6)	(69.7)	(69.7)	33	64.9	61.3	59.0	59.0	1.37	1.5	77
Sanma	50.5	46.5	43.5	42.9	277	58.8	47.3	45.2	43.9	264	54.5	46.9	44.3	43.4	1.02	0.0	541
Penama	41.6	36.9	33.0	33.0	181	54.9	42.8	42.0	37.4	238	49.1	40.2	38.1	35.5	1.13	12.3	419
Malampa	61.4	54.6	52.1	52.1	237	70.0	53.3	53.8	47.5	209	65.4	54.0	52.9	49.9	0.91	2.5	446
Shefa	62.8	56.8	56.6	54.8	407	64.8	57.5	56.5	55.3	403	63.8	57.1	56.6	55.0	1.01	0.7	810
Tafea	50.5	42.7	43.3	40.7	222	50.6	47.6	43.5	42.8	248	50.6	45.3	43.4	41.8	1.05	6.1	470
Age at beginning of school year																	
6 ^B	17.6	14.7	14.7	14.7	123	21.3	19.3	17.1	17.1	118	19.4	16.9	15.9	15.9	1.17	8.0	241
7-8 ^{2,5}	27.5	21.1	19.2	18.6	335	36.4	30.6	28.0	27.0	389	32.3	26.2	23.9	23.1	1.45	4.5	724
7	18.9	15.3	13.0	12.4	180	25.1	20.6	21.7	19.8	196	22.1	18.1	17.6	16.3	1.60	5.4	376
8	37.4	27.8	26.4	25.8	156	47.9	40.8	34.4	34.4	193	43.2	34.9	30.8	30.5	1.33	3.5	348
9	45.0	39.4	37.3	37.3	151	50.4	34.8	30.5	28.5	151	47.7	37.1	33.9	32.9	0.76	1.5	302
10-14	75.3	69.4	67.7	66.0	759	81.5	70.1	69.9	66.2	738	78.3	69.7	68.8	66.1	1.00	2.8	1,497
10	74.7	70.2	67.8	64.4	186	65.7	46.2	53.6	46.2	205	70.0	57.6	60.3	54.8	0.72	1.9	392
11	60.8	58.7	56.8	56.8	157	83.5	72.7	73.8	70.5	145	71.7	65.4	65.0	63.4	1.24	1.7	302
12	82.4	72.0	71.6	69.4	183	83.9	73.7	71.3	68.3	186	83.2	72.9	71.4	68.8	0.98	4.7	369
13	75.6	67.6	66.7	65.2	179	91.7	87.3	76.9	76.9	150	82.9	76.6	71.3	70.6	1.18	3.8	329
14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	55	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	51	(97.1)	(94.4)	(93.4)	(91.8)	1.06	(0.0)	106
School attendance																	
Early childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.57	(*)	29
Primary	50.5	43.9	42.0	40.8	1,082	55.2	44.4	42.9	40.0	1,086	52.9	44.2	42.4	40.4	0.98	2.0	2,169
Year 1	(18.0)	(14.2)	(8.9)	(8.9)	95	(15.6)	(11.2)	(11.2)	(11.2)	88	16.8	12.7	10.0	10.0	1.26	5.6	183
Year 2-3 ^{3,6}	28.1	22.9	21.2	20.9	364	34.1	29.3	27.0	25.1	406	31.3	26.2	24.3	23.1	1.20	2.5	770
Year 2	24.6	19.8	20.4	19.8	176	27.1	24.0	23.5	22.2	207	26.0	22.1	22.1	21.1	1.13	4.2	383
Year 3	31.4	25.7	21.9	21.9	188	41.5	34.8	30.7	28.2	199	36.6	30.4	26.5	25.1	1.28	0.9	388
Year 4	54.0	48.8	48.3	46.3	233	57.3	38.8	34.6	33.0	179	55.5	44.5	42.4	40.5	0.71	0.9	411
Year 5	72.8	57.2	53.3	51.5	219	74.8	53.7	62.8	53.7	210	73.8	55.5	58.0	52.5	1.04	1.7	429
Year 6	82.7	81.3	81.2	79.7	172	92.5	84.5	75.1	74.1	204	88.0	83.0	77.9	76.7	0.93	0.9	375
Junior secondary	90.4	87.3	86.5	85.2	195	97.1	92.5	90.5	89.4	208	93.8	90.0	88.6	87.4	1.05	1.0	403
Year 1	87.9	83.1	83.1	81.1	125	95.3	90.5	88.3	86.2	111	91.4	86.6	85.6	83.5	1.06	1.6	236
Year 2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	54	(98.9)	(95.0)	(92.8)	(92.8)	77	96.6	94.3	91.9	91.9	1.02	0.0	131
Year 3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.94	(*)	33
Senior secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	2
Out of school	(37.0)	(35.6)	(35.6)	(35.6)	75	(43.4)	(37.0)	(37.0)	(37.0)	88	40.4	36.3	36.3	36.3	1.04	29.1	163

continued

Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills (Continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English, Bislama or French, by sex, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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 ^{1,2,3,7,8,9}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ^{4,5,6}	Percentage of children for whom the reading tasks were not available in appropriate language ^A	Number of children age 7-14 years
			Three literal	Two inferential					Three literal	Two inferential					Three literal	Two inferential				
Total^{1,4}	55.1	49.3	47.7	46.6	1,369	60.5	51.0	49.5	47.0	1,395	57.8	50.2	48.6	46.8	1.01	3.6	2,764			
Mother's education ^c																				
None, primary or lower	46.4	41.9	40.2	39.1	712	57.3	48.6	47.2	44.9	703	51.8	45.2	43.7	42.0	1.15	4.4	1,415			
Junior secondary	59.9	53.2	53.0	51.1	403	59.0	47.4	47.8	44.3	443	59.5	50.2	50.2	47.5	0.87	3.5	846			
Senior secondary	72.9	65.1	61.2	61.2	145	68.5	57.6	51.5	49.9	152	70.6	61.3	56.2	55.4	0.81	2.2	297			
Post secondary or tertiary	(70.0)	(62.2)	(61.3)	(61.3)	106	(75.8)	(71.8)	(68.4)	(68.4)	89	72.6	66.6	64.5	64.5	1.12	0.0	195			
Child's functional difficulties																				
Has functional difficulty	46.2	44.3	38.6	38.6	126	44.7	34.1	36.7	32.7	151	45.4	38.8	37.6	35.4	0.85	8.6	277			
Has no functional difficulty	56.0	49.8	48.6	47.4	1,242	62.4	53.0	51.0	48.8	1,245	59.2	51.4	49.8	48.1	1.03	3.0	2,487			
Wealth index quintile																				
Lowest	38.7	28.7	25.9	24.2	281	45.2	35.4	35.3	32.2	279	41.9	32.0	30.6	28.1	1.33	8.8	559			
Second	49.5	46.7	45.5	45.1	289	56.0	44.4	42.3	38.4	315	52.9	45.5	43.8	41.7	0.85	5.0	604			
Middle	53.8	48.5	47.4	47.4	270	62.5	52.2	52.2	48.9	291	58.3	50.4	49.9	48.1	1.03	2.5	562			
Fourth	62.7	56.1	56.5	53.5	299	67.5	58.6	57.1	56.2	250	64.9	57.2	56.8	54.7	1.05	1.1	549			
Highest	73.6	70.1	66.0	66.0	229	73.2	66.8	63.0	62.6	260	73.4	68.4	64.4	64.2	0.95	0.0	490			
Parity indices																				
Wealth																				
Lowest/Highest ⁷	0.53	0.41	0.39	0.37	na	0.62	0.53	0.56	0.51	na	0.57	0.47	0.48	0.44	na	na	na			
Area																				
Rural/Urban ⁸	0.76	0.72	0.75	0.75	na	0.94	0.96	0.92	0.89	na	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.82	na	na	na			
Functional difficulties																				
Difficulties/No difficulties ⁹	0.83	0.89	0.79	0.81	na	0.72	0.64	0.72	0.67	na	0.77	0.75	0.75	0.74	na	na	na			

¹ MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age 7-14)² MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)³ MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1⁵ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age for grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1⁶ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, attending grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1⁷ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1⁸ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1⁹ MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1^A The reading tasks were available in English, Bislama and French. Children were assessed in the language (mainly) spoken by teachers or alternatively in the language (mainly) spoken at home. Children for whom both indicated languages were not available for assessment are recorded here, though children may subsequently have elected to attempt the assessment in one of available languages.^B As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.^C The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

na = not applicable

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

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

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,7,8,9}	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ^{4,5,6}	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Total ^{1,4}	57.5	58.6	51.4	49.2	35.6	1,369	61.4	65.8	59.6	56.4	40.3	1,395	59.5	62.2	55.5	52.9	38.0	1.13	2,764
Area																			
Urban	68.5	66.4	60.9	56.6	44.6	253	62.7	70.6	59.0	59.1	37.6	303	65.3	68.7	59.9	58.0	40.8	0.84	556
Rural	55.0	56.8	49.3	47.6	33.6	1,115	61.0	64.4	59.7	55.7	41.1	1,093	58.0	60.6	54.4	51.6	37.3	1.22	2,208
Province																			
Torba	58.9	68.5	51.2	53.3	41.1	43	(66.1)	(75.9)	(64.0)	(52.5)	(39.8)	33	62.0	71.7	56.7	53.0	40.6	0.97	77
Sanma	53.5	55.7	48.4	42.9	34.4	277	62.8	65.1	54.7	57.5	38.1	264	58.1	60.3	51.5	50.0	36.2	1.11	541
Penama	52.1	63.4	35.2	39.1	25.6	181	57.6	67.0	59.8	53.6	40.6	238	55.3	65.5	49.2	47.3	34.1	1.59	419
Malampa	55.8	53.2	53.5	51.8	35.6	237	61.2	68.5	55.5	59.1	35.9	209	58.3	60.4	54.4	55.2	35.7	1.01	446
Shefa	65.8	62.1	58.3	56.6	40.2	407	65.9	68.4	66.4	56.6	40.7	403	65.8	65.2	62.3	56.6	40.4	1.01	810
Tafea	53.3	55.7	53.6	48.6	35.9	222	55.5	57.5	56.2	55.9	45.8	248	54.5	56.6	55.0	52.5	41.1	1.28	470
Age at beginning of school year																			
6 ^A	11.5	20.0	13.5	16.8	9.0	123	16.1	29.1	34.0	27.3	13.9	118	13.7	24.5	23.5	21.9	11.4	1.54	241
7-8 ^{2,5}	30.5	37.7	34.5	30.9	17.3	335	39.9	48.6	41.0	40.5	21.8	389	35.6	43.5	38.0	36.1	19.7	1.26	724
7	17.2	28.7	27.9	23.2	13.6	180	29.9	40.2	33.3	36.9	13.0	196	23.8	34.7	30.7	30.4	13.3	0.95	376
8	45.9	48.0	42.2	39.8	21.6	156	50.1	57.2	48.8	44.2	30.7	193	48.2	53.0	45.8	42.2	26.6	1.42	348
9	54.8	53.2	45.9	42.5	24.3	151	55.4	65.5	62.2	45.7	33.5	151	55.1	59.3	54.0	44.1	28.9	1.38	302
10-14	77.4	75.1	66.1	64.0	50.3	759	81.1	80.8	72.9	71.6	55.7	738	79.3	77.9	69.5	67.7	53.0	1.11	1,497
10	67.0	62.6	54.9	55.6	37.5	186	70.1	70.4	63.2	61.3	46.4	205	68.7	66.7	59.3	58.6	42.2	1.24	392
11	76.5	73.5	65.1	62.1	46.9	157	82.9	80.6	73.4	70.2	52.0	145	79.5	76.9	69.0	66.0	49.4	1.11	302
12	81.0	82.7	70.7	70.8	54.7	183	83.2	85.6	74.4	72.5	58.6	186	82.1	84.2	72.6	71.6	56.7	1.07	369
13	81.5	80.1	68.7	61.5	53.9	179	86.5	83.6	78.6	78.1	58.2	150	83.8	81.7	73.2	69.1	55.9	1.08	329
14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	55	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	51	(93.7)	(88.7)	(85.9)	(88.8)	(81.0)	1.12	106
School attendance																			
Early childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	29
Primary	52.9	54.7	47.1	45.1	29.7	1,082	57.4	63.0	56.5	52.3	36.4	1,086	55.2	58.9	51.8	48.7	33.0	1.23	2,169
Year 1	(10.3)	(13.7)	(10.5)	(8.4)	(6.2)	95	(11.4)	(17.2)	(19.5)	(18.4)	(10.0)	88	10.8	15.4	14.8	13.2	8.1	1.60	183
Year 2-3 ^{3,6}	29.7	38.3	33.9	31.4	15.8	364	37.6	50.6	44.0	41.0	21.6	406	33.9	44.8	39.2	36.5	18.9	1.36	770
Year 2	24.0	31.5	31.9	27.2	19.7	176	30.7	42.8	38.5	39.3	19.1	207	27.6	37.6	35.5	33.7	19.4	0.97	383
Year 3	35.0	44.6	35.8	35.4	12.2	188	44.8	58.8	49.6	42.7	24.1	199	40.0	51.9	42.9	39.1	18.4	1.98	388
Year 4	62.3	65.8	52.8	52.1	37.1	233	65.1	69.2	65.7	51.6	36.6	179	63.5	67.3	58.4	51.9	36.9	0.99	411
Year 5	73.7	69.6	55.5	54.4	32.2	219	77.4	78.4	68.3	67.2	50.8	210	75.5	73.9	61.8	60.7	41.3	1.58	429
Year 6	86.5	78.3	76.8	72.7	58.5	172	89.4	85.9	77.1	74.9	62.2	204	88.1	82.4	76.9	73.9	60.5	1.06	375
Junior secondary	94.1	90.7	81.4	79.5	72.8	195	92.6	94.0	82.6	87.6	67.3	208	93.3	92.4	82.0	83.7	69.9	0.92	403
Year 1	91.8	91.8	79.8	76.4	69.7	125	93.3	92.5	85.2	85.1	68.1	111	92.5	92.1	82.3	80.5	69.0	0.98	236
Year 2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	54	(89.8)	(94.7)	(79.1)	(92.6)	(63.8)	77	93.1	91.0	80.1	89.8	70.0	0.81	131
Year 3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.04	33
Senior secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	na	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	2
Out of school	(41.0)	(42.8)	(46.6)	(41.4)	(32.4)	75	(45.5)	(35.7)	(44.2)	(37.4)	(31.8)	88	43.4	39.0	45.3	39.3	32.1	0.98	163

continued

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills (Continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,7,8,9}	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ^{4,5,6}	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Total ^{1,4}	57.5	58.6	51.4	49.2	35.6	1,369	61.4	65.8	59.6	56.4	40.3	1,395	59.5	62.2	55.5	52.9	38.0	1.13	2,764
Mother's education ^B																			
None, primary or lower	51.7	55.4	44.2	42.5	29.7	712	60.2	64.7	59.0	54.3	0.8	703	55.9	60.0	51.6	48.3	35.3	1.37	1,415
Junior secondary	58.4	56.7	56.2	54.5	37.6	403	57.4	62.0	56.2	53.3	34.6	443	57.9	59.5	56.2	53.9	36.0	0.92	846
Senior secondary	71.2	68.1	65.0	62.9	47.3	145	66.8	72.5	63.0	60.6	39.1	152	69.0	70.4	64.0	61.7	43.1	0.83	297
Post secondary or tertiary	(73.1)	(72.5)	(64.8)	(55.7)	(52.8)	106	(77.6)	(79.0)	(71.3)	(77.8)	(61.8)	89	75.1	75.5	67.7	65.8	56.9	1.17	195
Child's functional difficulties																			
Has functional difficulty	48.7	56.7	49.2	50.5	29.6	126	61.2	60.2	53.2	51.3	34.0	151	55.5	58.6	51.4	50.9	32.0	1.15	277
Has no functional difficulty	58.4	58.8	51.6	49.1	36.2	1,242	61.4	66.5	60.3	57.0	41.1	1,245	59.9	62.6	56.0	53.1	38.7	1.13	2,487
Wealth index quintile																			
Lowest	42.8	45.2	35.3	43.6	23.4	281	49.3	55.4	45.2	47.5	31.9	279	46.0	50.3	40.3	45.6	27.6	1.36	559
Second	52.3	53.7	48.1	46.7	38.1	289	54.7	59.0	57.3	52.6	39.0	315	53.5	56.4	52.9	49.8	38.6	1.02	604
Middle	55.3	58.2	45.8	40.2	28.0	270	67.4	70.6	65.3	58.8	46.0	291	61.6	64.6	55.9	49.8	37.3	1.64	562
Fourth	64.2	65.8	63.4	56.4	41.4	299	67.7	70.1	62.3	57.2	36.9	250	65.8	67.7	62.9	56.8	39.3	0.89	549
Highest	76.2	72.3	66.2	60.6	48.7	229	69.5	75.6	68.6	67.2	48.0	260	72.6	74.1	67.4	64.1	48.3	0.98	490
Parity indices																			
Wealth																			
Lowest/Highest ⁷	0.56	0.62	0.53	0.72	0.48	na	0.71	0.73	0.66	0.71	0.66	na	0.63	0.68	0.60	0.71	0.57	na	na
Area																			
Rural/Urban ⁸	0.80	0.86	0.81	0.84	0.75	na	0.97	0.91	1.01	0.94	1.09	na	0.89	0.88	0.91	0.89	0.91	na	na
Functional difficulties																			
Difficulties/No difficulties ⁹	0.83	0.96	0.95	1.03	0.82	na	1.00	0.91	0.88	0.90	0.83	na	0.93	0.94	0.92	0.96	0.83	na	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, age 7-14)² MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)³ MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1⁵ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age for grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1⁶ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, attending grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1⁷ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1⁸ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1⁹ MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1^A As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.^B The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

na: not applicable

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

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

8.5 LINKING WITH EDUCATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Vanuatu MICS, 2023 collected school identification details that will enable the link between data from MICS and the Vanuatu Education Management Information System (VEMIS). This is part of 'MICS Link', an initiative to integrate household survey data and administrative records.

VEMIS was introduced by the Ministry of Education, (MoE) in 2008. It is a web-based application that integrates MoE information on schools, students, and staff into one platform and provides a unified web-based interface to the major MoE databases.

MICS and EMIS collect complementary information on the factors affecting children's education. While EMIS covers multiple dimensions of the education system (from information on student enrolment to information on teacher's qualifications, school management, expenditures and infrastructure), MICS captures socio-economic information about children and adolescents, their learning environment at home, or their parents' involvement in education.

During the Vanuatu MICS, 2023, survey respondents were asked for the location (province and island) and name of the schools attended by all children in pre-primary, primary or secondary school in the interviewed households. In addition, VEMIS information on school name and location (province and islands) was integrated in the CAPI entry application of the MICS Household Questionnaire. This makes it possible to connect the two data sources.

While tables LN.5.1 and LN.5.2 in this report only present the information collected in MICS, further analysis can be conducted by the Government of Vanuatu and its partners, linking aggregate, non-personally identifiable data from both sources, to better understand the relationships between school conditions and the socio-economic characteristics of children and their households.

Table LN.5.1 shows the percentage of children currently attending ECE programs, primary, secondary, or vocational/technical schools with identified VEMIS school information available. Table LN.5.2 presents, the percent distribution of children currently enrolled in ECE programs, primary, secondary, or vocational/technical schools by the location of their school or institution and whether they live and study in the same province.

Table LN.5.1: Children's school/institution

Percentage of children currently attending early childhood education (ECE) programs, primary, secondary, or vocational/technical level education by ECE/schools/institution information, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of students currently in school:		Total	Number of children currently attending ECE programs, primary, secondary or vocational/technical schools
	with school code/ name available	with no school information available		
Total	89.1	10.9	100.0	5,017
Sex				
Male	88.2	11.8	100.0	2,523
Female	90.1	9.9	100.0	2,494
Area				
Urban	91.7	8.3	100.0	1,051
Rural	88.4	11.6	100.0	3,966
Province				
Torba	93.7	6.3	100.0	135
Sanma	84.6	15.4	100.0	962
Penama	88.9	11.1	100.0	742
Malampa	92.6	7.4	100.0	702
Shefa	91.4	8.6	100.0	1,647
Tafea	86.3	13.7	100.0	828
Student's school level				
Early childhood education	73.1	26.9	100.0	897
Primary school	91.3	8.7	100.0	2,951
Secondary school	95.4	4.6	100.0	933
Vocational/technical school	97.5	2.5	100.0	235
Student's age				
3-5	77.6	22.4	100.0	971
6-11	90.6	9.4	100.0	2,432
12-15	94.5	5.5	100.0	1,121
16-18	95.7	4.3	100.0	374
19+	93.1	6.9	100.0	70
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	85.0	15.0	100.0	954
Second	85.9	14.1	100.0	1,042
Middle	88.3	11.7	100.0	1,033
Fourth	92.0	8.0	100.0	988
Richest	94.4	5.6	100.0	1,000

Table LN.5.2: Children's school and location of household

Percent distribution of children currently enrolled in early childhood education (ECE) programs, primary, secondary or vocational/technical schools by location of school/institution, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Studying within or outside of province of residence		Number of children currently attending ECE programs, primary, secondary or vocational/technical schools or institution
	Within the province	Outside the province	
Total	99.5	0.5	5,017
Sex			
Male	99.4	0.6	2,523
Female	99.7	0.3	2,494
Area			
Urban	99.0	1.0	1,051
Rural	99.7	0.3	3,966
Province			
Torba	100.0	0.0	135
Sanma	99.8	0.2	962
Penama	99.5	0.5	742
Malampa	99.3	0.7	702
Shefa	99.2	0.8	1,647
Tafea	99.9	0.1	828
Student's school level			
Early childhood education	99.8	0.2	656
Primary school	99.7	0.3	2,695
Secondary school	99.4	0.6	890
Vocational/technical school	96.2	3.8	230
School not identified	99.7	0.3	546
Student's age			
3-5	99.7	0.3	619
6-11	99.7	0.3	2,104
12-15	99.7	0.3	1,658
16-17	99.0	1.0	492
18+	95.3	4.7	144
Wealth index quintile			
Lowest	99.6	0.4	954
Second	99.7	0.3	1,042
Middle	99.7	0.3	1,033
Fourth	99.2	0.8	988
Highest	99.4	0.6	1,000

9

PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION



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9.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality are 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.¹⁴⁹ 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.

The Vanuatu Department of Civil Registration and Identity Management (CRIM) is mandated by the CRIM Act (2021) to register all births nationally. The first place for registration is at provincial hospitals when a child is born. If a family is discharged without a registration being done, or if the birth takes place outside a provincial hospital, the parents/caregivers must go to their nearest registration center within 21 days, for on-time registration. Vanuatu has also ensured improved coverage of birth registration through the introduction of late registration of children through schools as part of their initial enrolment process (mainly at Early Childhood Care and Education centers) and by organizing "catch-up days" in remote areas that do not have regular contact with the government or access to birth registration service centres.

149 UNICEF. Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration. New York: UNICEF, 2013. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered, and percentage of children did not register whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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						
	Seen	Not seen	No birth certificate	Total registered ¹			
Total	24.8	38.5	13.5	76.7	2,043	58.3	475
Sex							
Male	25.4	37.4	13.6	76.4	1,063	60.2	251
Female	24.1	39.7	13.3	77.1	980	56.3	225
Area							
Urban	26.0	53.7	8.8	88.5	384	(83.2)	44
Rural	24.5	35.0	14.5	74.0	1,659	55.8	431
Province							
Torba	34.5	42.3	6.9	83.8	53	(*)	9
Sanma	24.0	48.7	4.0	76.7	408	58.6	95
Penama	17.4	36.3	16.8	70.5	297	38.0	87
Malampa	29.3	20.5	12.4	62.2	234	62.9	88
Shefa	25.3	48.2	11.3	84.7	649	84.0	99
Tafea	26.5	24.1	25.5	76.0	402	43.2	97
Age (in months)							
0-11	24.2	27.0	16.2	67.3	372	64.0	122
12-23	23.2	29.3	16.6	69.2	388	57.9	120
24-35	24.2	40.6	12.1	77.0	392	60.9	90
36-47	26.0	41.3	11.5	78.8	444	53.6	94
48-59	25.9	51.3	11.6	88.8	447	50.2	50
Mother's education ^A							
None, primary or lower	24.2	34.2	13.4	71.8	808	50.5	228
Junior secondary	22.0	39.1	14.8	75.8	788	62.6	191
Senior secondary	29.1	42.9	12.8	84.8	312	(76.9)	47
Post secondary or tertiary	33.2	51.7	7.6	92.4	129	(*)	10
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^B							
Has functional difficulty	37.1	24.8	23.1	85.0	99	(*)	15
Has no functional difficulty	24.4	46.3	10.8	81.5	1,185	54.7	219
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	21.5	25.2	20.2	66.9	473	40.6	157
Second	21.0	34.7	13.8	69.5	445	54.1	136
Middle	26.2	41.5	15.4	83.2	415	64.3	70
Fourth	27.7	44.1	9.1	81.0	412	82.8	79
Highest	29.6	53.3	5.5	88.5	297	(87.8)	34

¹ MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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. Studies¹⁵⁰ 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 Vanuatu MICS 2023, mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

150 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe ^B		
Total	8.7	84.2	75.4	29.8	88.7	5,851
Sex						
Male	8.5	84.4	77.0	30.5	89.5	2,997
Female	9.0	84.0	73.6	29.1	87.8	2,854
Area						
Urban	10.6	77.9	71.2	23.8	85.3	1,113
Rural	8.3	85.7	76.3	31.2	89.5	4,738
Province						
Torba	6.7	75.4	70.1	17.2	81.6	157
Sanma	6.1	87.4	78.7	38.8	90.6	1,116
Penama	8.3	84.6	77.4	27.7	90.6	914
Malampa	10.8	85.1	77.6	30.3	88.4	809
Shefa	11.5	78.5	71.1	22.1	85.0	1,823
Tafea	5.9	91.4	76.6	37.0	92.6	1,033
Age						
1-2	17.4	68.3	58.7	14.9	75.2	783
3-4	7.9	85.7	80.8	29.4	90.2	891
5-9	5.0	88.8	84.2	36.9	93.2	2,283
10-14	10.0	84.7	69.1	27.6	88.1	1,893
Mother's education ^A						
None, primary or lower	6.8	86.8	77.3	32.2	90.5	2,840
Junior secondary	9.3	83.0	75.1	29.1	88.6	1,956
Senior secondary	9.8	82.7	74.7	30.3	86.9	671
Post secondary or tertiary	18.6	73.4	63.2	15.0	78.2	365
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-14 years)^C						
Has functional difficulty	6.9	88.2	84.1	35.6	92.1	569
Has no functional difficulty	7.8	85.9	76.6	30.8	90.1	4,892
Mother's functional difficulties^D						
Has functional difficulty	3.9	89.9	71.1	28.5	95.7	103
Has no functional difficulty	8.1	85.0	78.0	31.6	89.3	4,772
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	4.7	90.1	79.8	36.6	93.0	1,307
Second	7.2	87.8	77.4	30.2	91.0	1,259
Middle	8.9	84.9	76.5	31.0	89.4	1,229
Fourth	10.7	80.1	73.6	26.8	86.3	1,127
Highest	14.1	75.3	67.0	21.9	81.4	929

¹ MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.^B 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^C Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.^D 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.

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Total	41.3	2,221
Sex		
Male	31.6	157
Female	42.0	2,064
Area		
Urban	37.0	469
Rural	42.4	1,752
Province		
Torba	70.2	68
Sanma	43.8	435
Penama	28.3	290
Malampa	46.4	360
Shefa	40.4	756
Tafea	39.6	312
Age		
<25	38.7	200
25-34	42.8	704
35-49	43.2	880
50+	36.0	437
Education ^A		
None, primary or lower	40.6	1,081
Junior secondary	43.1	710
Senior secondary	40.0	272
Post secondary or tertiary	40.6	147
Functional difficulties^B		
Has functional difficulty	(32.3)	35
Has no functional difficulty	43.0	1,663
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	49.8	439
Second	36.4	453
Middle	35.9	500
Fourth	44.1	446
Highest	41.0	383

^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

^B The disaggregate of 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.

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

9.3 CHILD LABOUR

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the CRC states: “States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s education, or to be harmful to the child’s health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development”.

The Employment Act (2006) prohibits labour for children under age 12, except in family agriculture. Children generally begin to work at a very young age, mainly due to limited access to education and many are working to support their parents and families, for example by working in the family garden or taking care of animals (cows, pigs, chickens, goats, etc.), by taking care of younger siblings or through fishing or hunting. Economic activities engaging children include, for example, construction work and selling in the family shop.

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).^{151, 152, 153}

Table PR.3.1 presents children’s involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
- ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
- iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Table PR.3.2 presents children’s involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour.¹⁵⁴

- 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

151 ‘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.

152 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.

153 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.

154 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.

PR.3.3 presents both of these two measures. The MICS Indicator PR.3 is based on the second, i.e., using the general production boundary.

Pertaining to the overall concept of child labour, the module also collects information on hazardous working conditions. Table PR.3.4 presents the percentage of children involved in each of the hazardous activities included in the survey. Note, however, that the present definition, also used for SDG reporting, does not include involvement in hazardous working conditions, as further methodological work is needed to validate questions specifically aimed at identifying children working under such hazardous conditions.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		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	42.5	3,076	85.3	1.5	1,100	81.1	0.1	783
Sex								370
Male	42.3	1,516	84.6	0.4	594	83.1	0.2	412
Female	42.7	1,560	86.1	2.7	506	79.3	0.0	
Area								
Urban	30.7	561	74.2	1.0	240	67.7	0.0	207
Rural	45.2	2,516	88.4	1.6	860	85.9	0.1	575
Province								
Torba	51.8	82	(94.8)	(0.0)	35	(*)	(*)	21
Sanma	37.6	566	83.1	1.2	208	88.1	0.0	179
Penama	50.9	489	97.4	0.0	185	(96.2)	(1.1)	73
Malampa	35.7	468	87.1	4.3	140	(86.5)	(0.0)	89
Shefa	46.1	934	74.0	1.7	360	68.5	0.0	306
Tafea	38.5	537	95.0	1.0	173	88.0	0.0	115
School attendance								
Attending ^A	42.5	2,797	84.7	1.5	974	77.4	0.0	560
Not attending	43.2	279	89.5	1.3	127	90.5	0.4	222
Mother's education^B								
None, primary or lower	45.5	1,543	88.1	1.3	603	87.4	0.2	416
Junior secondary	41.4	1,015	87.3	0.8	311	78.1	0.0	207
Senior secondary	38.6	320	76.1	5.5	107	(65.6)	(0.0)	68
Post secondary or tertiary	30.6	191	(65.6)	(0.0)	72	(65.6)	(0.0)	70
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	31.1	374	(69.2)	(5.1)	96	(75.6)	(0.0)	57
Has no functional difficulty	44.1	2,702	86.8	1.1	1,005	81.5	0.1	726
Mother's functional difficulties^C								
Has functional difficulty	31.1	374	(69.2)	(5.1)	96	(75.6)	(0.0)	57
Has no functional difficulty	44.1	2,702	86.8	1.1	1,005	81.5	0.1	726
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	40.5	693	94.1	0.7	231	95.1	0.0	109
Second	45.9	715	92.9	1.3	184	84.4	0.5	149
Middle	47.5	642	85.3	1.5	236	88.5	0.0	161
Fourth	46.7	549	85.0	0.5	233	77.7	0.0	178
Highest	29.0	478	69.6	3.4	216	67.0	0.0	185

^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. The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

^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.

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

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

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household choresPercentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores^A during the previous week, by age groups, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more		Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	
Total	90.9	3.5	3,076	90.4	5.7	1,100
Sex						
Male	88.7	4.3	1,516	90.7	5.2	594
Female	93.0	2.7	1,560	90.1	6.4	506
Area						
Urban	88.0	0.8	561	91.7	3.9	240
Rural	91.5	4.1	2,516	90.1	6.3	860
Province						
Torba	87.3	6.9	82	(70.6)	(21.2)	35
Sanma	94.9	0.6	566	94.9	0.5	208
Penama	90.9	4.5	489	95.8	1.0	185
Malampa	90.5	6.1	468	83.6	13.0	140
Shefa	85.3	3.9	934	87.0	8.1	360
Tafea	97.2	2.2	537	96.2	3.3	173
School attendance						
Attending ^B	91.6	3.6	2,797	91.3	5.7	974
Not attending	83.3	2.7	279	84.0	6.2	127
Mother's education ^C						
None, primary or lower	91.6	3.8	1,543	87.9	7.3	603
Junior secondary	91.2	3.7	1,015	94.9	3.2	311
Senior secondary	89.1	2.9	320	85.7	8.9	107
Post secondary or tertiary	85.8	1.3	191	(98.4)	(0.0)	72
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	94.4	0.4	374	(81.9)	(7.6)	96
Has no functional difficulty	90.4	3.9	2,702	91.2	5.6	1,005
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	95.5	1.5	693	89.8	4.2	231
Second	90.4	5.8	715	96.0	3.4	184
Middle	92.6	4.3	642	87.4	10.0	236
Fourth	88.9	2.5	549	89.6	4.9	233
Highest	84.8	2.9	478	90.6	5.6	216

^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 category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour ^{1,A}	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	52.9	26.7	76.4	3.4	28.5	4,959
Sex						
Male	53.5	26.0	75.9	3.9	27.7	2,481
Female	52.2	27.4	76.9	3.0	29.3	2,479
Area						
Urban	45.9	17.3	70.8	1.4	18.2	1,008
Rural	54.6	29.1	77.9	4.0	31.1	3,951
Province						
Torba	60.1	30.7	69.7	9.5	36.1	139
Sanma	57.9	22.6	77.1	0.5	22.7	953
Penama	55.4	33.4	83.2	3.2	34.6	747
Malampa	58.7	24.8	77.5	6.7	29.9	697
Shefa	40.0	27.3	69.4	4.1	28.9	1600
Tafea	63.7	25.3	83.4	2.1	26.6	825
Age						
5-11	34.1	42.5	90.9	3.5	43.6	3,076
12-14	85.3	1.5	90.4	5.7	6.5	1,100
15-17	81.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	783
School attendance						
Attending ^B	51.2	27.8	79.7	3.6	29.6	4,331
Not attending	64.2	19.6	53.9	2.5	20.8	628
Mother's education^C						
None, primary or lower	56.6	27.8	75.9	4.0	29.9	2,561
Junior secondary	50.9	27.6	79.7	3.1	29.5	1,533
Senior secondary	45.3	26.2	76.2	3.8	27.4	494
Post secondary or tertiary	41.7	17.5	70.4	0.8	17.5	334
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	53.5	23.0	81.9	1.7	23.5	527
Has no functional difficulty	52.8	27.2	75.8	3.7	29.1	4,432
Mother's functional difficulties^D						
Has functional difficulty	(67.8)	(13.6)	(72.4)	(0.0)	(13.6)	98
Has no functional difficulty	50.9	28.7	78.9	3.6	30.5	3,743
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	60.1	27.3	84.2	2.0	28.7	1,033
Second	54.7	31.6	78.5	4.6	33.9	1,048
Middle	53.6	29.7	77.0	4.9	32.4	1,040
Fourth	49.5	26.8	72.6	2.6	28.4	960
Highest	44.9	16.6	68.4	2.9	17.4	879

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 disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated. The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

^D 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 PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions											Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^A	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Percentage of children engaged in:		Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold											
Total	26.7	3.4	27.3	42.8	23.9	24.4	13.1	18.7	3.6	6.1	53.2	63.5	4,959
Sex													
Male	26.0	3.9	31.1	44.9	23.0	24.9	14.1	21.3	3.9	6.4	55.2	64.6	2,481
Female	27.4	3.0	23.4	40.8	24.9	23.9	12.2	16.1	3.3	5.8	51.3	62.4	2,479
Area													
Urban	17.3	1.4	17.9	25.9	21.4	15.3	9.7	8.5	0.6	3.5	36.0	46.0	1,008
Rural	29.1	4.0	29.6	47.2	24.6	26.7	14.0	21.3	4.4	6.7	57.6	68.0	3,951
Province													
Torba	30.7	9.5	49.3	62.7	32.0	37.9	25.6	27.7	25.1	25.3	65.6	70.6	139
Sanma	22.6	0.5	21.9	26.6	14.2	9.3	11.4	10.5	3.9	5.7	35.0	51.0	953
Penama	33.4	3.2	27.0	31.5	16.3	7.9	1.5	4.5	0.0	0.9	44.1	58.4	747
Malampa	24.8	6.7	29.1	60.4	26.5	39.1	32.4	48.9	9.6	14.9	69.1	80.7	697
Shefa	27.3	4.1	22.6	35.2	23.2	29.4	14.2	17.3	2.1	4.7	46.9	55.6	1,600
Tafea	25.3	2.1	37.5	68.6	40.0	32.5	5.4	16.6	0.8	3.2	79.3	82.3	825
Age													
5-11	42.5	3.5	20.4	38.6	19.5	20.7	9.4	16.5	2.1	3.5	48.6	64.7	3,076
12-14	1.5	5.7	33.1	49.8	30.4	29.9	15.9	20.0	3.9	8.9	59.6	61.2	1,100
15-17	0.1	na	46.0	49.8	32.3	31.4	24.0	25.5	9.2	12.1	62.3	62.3	783
School attendance													
Attending ^B	27.8	3.6	25.4	42.6	23.3	23.8	12.4	18.5	3.3	5.6	52.8	63.3	4,331
Not attending	19.6	2.5	40.4	44.5	28.3	28.6	18.5	19.9	6.0	9.3	56.2	65.0	628
Mother's education^C													
None, primary or lower	27.8	4.0	30.9	46.8	23.2	25.8	12.6	18.9	3.7	7.0	57.5	67.4	2,561
Junior secondary	27.6	3.1	24.5	42.6	27.3	25.8	14.9	21.4	3.3	4.8	52.2	63.2	1,533
Senior secondary	26.2	3.8	19.7	33.1	20.6	16.7	11.0	14.5	3.6	6.1	43.5	56.9	494
Post secondary or tertiary	17.5	0.8	22.3	28.4	18.7	19.1	12.1	10.9	2.6	3.9	40.3	46.3	334
Child's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	23.0	1.7	22.8	43.9	26.1	23.6	9.2	22.5	4.7	6.7	56.8	65.3	527
Has no functional difficulty	27.2	3.7	27.8	42.7	23.7	24.5	13.6	18.2	3.5	6.0	52.8	63.3	4,432

Continued

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 engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions														Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^A	Number of children age 5-17 years
Percentage of children engaged in:		Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work					
Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold														
Total	26.7	3.4	27.3	42.8	23.9	24.4	13.1	18.7	3.6	6.1	53.2	63.5	4,959		
Mother's functional difficulties ^D															
Has functional difficulty	(13.6)	(0.0)	(19.8)	(49.3)	(42.1)	(28.7)	(28.6)	(19.1)	(2.5)	(6.1)	(58.1)	(60.5)	98		
Has no functional difficulty	28.7	3.6	26.3	43.5	23.9	25.1	13.3	19.4	3.9	6.2	53.2	64.1	3,743		
Wealth index quintile															
Lowest	27.3	2.0	32.4	50.6	23.4	20.6	8.9	14.8	3.8	5.6	59.2	67.8	1,033		
Second	31.6	4.6	28.2	50.8	28.6	27.3	13.1	21.4	6.1	7.5	61.7	74.0	1,048		
Middle	29.7	4.9	29.6	48.5	26.0	31.5	18.2	27.3	2.5	7.1	57.1	67.3	1,040		
Fourth	26.8	2.6	26.4	35.9	22.5	23.5	15.4	18.0	3.4	6.1	49.7	61.0	960		
Highest	16.6	2.9	18.2	25.0	18.1	18.1	9.6	10.6	2.0	3.7	35.3	44.4	879		

^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 disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated. The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

^D 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.

na: not applicable

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

9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage¹⁵⁵ 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.¹⁵⁶

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.^{157, 158} In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years and the percentage of adolescent girls and boys age 15-19 years who are currently married.

Tables PR.4.2W and PR.4.2M present, respectively, the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by 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.

155 All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

156 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.

157 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.

158 Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/ in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years
Total	3.7	3,412	4.3	19.4	2,840	4.5	20.9	469	7.7	572
Area										
Urban	2.6	868	3.1	16.0	711	2.0	9.8	141	3.6	157
Rural	4.1	2,544	4.7	20.5	2,129	5.6	25.7	328	9.3	415
Province										
Torba	5.0	89	5.9	29.4	75	(1.6)	(15.1)	16	(0.0)	14
Sanma	4.2	670	5.0	23.0	565	5.9	28.5	92	10.0	106
Penama	3.5	384	3.5	18.6	328	(5.0)	(26.6)	40	13.6	57
Malampa	3.7	416	4.2	15.0	366	(6.5)	(13.1)	36	(4.8)	50
Shefa	3.2	1,374	3.8	17.7	1,122	4.0	17.0	218	5.5	252
Tafea	4.2	478	5.2	21.8	385	3.8	25.7	66	10.3	93
Age										
15-19	0.6	572	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.7	572
15-17	0.4	357	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.1	357
18-19	0.9	214	na	na	na	na	na	na	18.7	214
20-24	4.5	469	4.5	20.9	469	4.5	20.9	469	na	na
25-29	5.0	573	5.0	20.5	573	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	4.6	542	4.6	21.9	542	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	5.7	539	5.7	19.3	539	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	2.1	437	2.1	15.6	437	na	na	na	na	na
45-49	2.8	280	2.8	15.7	280	na	na	na	na	na
Education										
None, primary or lower	6.5	1,227	6.8	24.2	1,122	8.1	36.7	93	11.1	105
Junior secondary	2.9	1,312	3.9	21.7	994	6.7	27.1	190	7.9	318
Senior secondary	1.3	608	1.6	10.5	478	1.0	9.1	115	4.7	130
Post secondary or tertiary	0.0	265	0.0	5.6	247	0.0	3.3	72	(*)	18
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	3.6	67	3.7	27.8	65	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	2
Has no functional difficulty	4.1	2,988	4.3	19.2	2,776	4.6	20.9	464	18.9	212
Wealth index quintile										
Lowest	5.1	590	5.5	21.0	504	10.6	35.8	76	8.4	86
Second	4.6	648	5.2	23.1	554	4.2	22.9	77	10.5	94
Middle	4.3	661	5.1	20.9	557	4.1	21.9	85	11.6	104
Fourth	2.8	720	3.4	17.5	586	4.9	25.9	98	8.8	134
Highest	2.2	792	2.8	15.3	639	1.3	6.9	132	1.9	153

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

na: not applicable

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

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

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	2.4	1,389	2.9	7.7	1,136	4.0	7.9	199	1.0	253
Area										
Urban	1.7	371	2.1	4.3	305	0.0	0.0	58	0.0	66
Rural	2.7	1,018	3.2	8.9	831	5.6	11.1	141	1.3	187
Province										
Torba	2.2	37	2.8	5.2	29	(*)	(*)	5	(0.0)	8
Sanma	2.5	285	2.5	8.2	238	(6.0)	(10.0)	40	2.5	47
Penama	2.5	154	3.0	9.0	125	(*)	(*)	16	(0.0)	29
Malampa	0.6	159	0.8	2.4	129	(*)	(*)	13	(0.0)	31
Shefa	2.3	571	2.8	7.7	471	4.0	9.0	103	1.3	101
Tafea	4.5	183	5.7	10.9	145	(6.1)	(6.1)	23	(0.0)	38
Age										
15-19	0.5	253	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.0	253
15-17	0.0	174	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.7	174
18-19	1.5	79	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.5	79
20-24	4.0	199	4.0	7.9	199	4.0	7.9	199	na	na
25-29	4.2	187	4.2	7.4	187	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	1.1	198	1.1	4.9	198	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	5.0	209	5.0	12.6	209	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	0.8	184	0.8	8.6	184	na	na	na	na	na
45-49	1.8	159	1.8	3.8	159	na	na	na	na	na
Education ^A										
None, primary or lower	2.9	505	3.0	10.2	448	2.7	10.7	48	2.1	7
Junior secondary	2.2	510	3.2	8.3	351	5.4	10.1	82	0.8	158
Senior secondary	2.1	232	2.4	4.2	199	(3.1)	(3.1)	49	(0.0)	33
Post secondary or tertiary	1.4	142	1.5	2.4	136	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile										
Lowest	3.9	248	4.1	10.8	208	(4.3)	(12.9)	33	2.9	40
Second	3.6	246	4.4	10.2	199	(4.8)	(8.4)	27	0.0	46
Middle	3.4	266	4.2	8.1	219	(8.4)	(12.3)	33	(0.0)	47
Fourth	0.8	301	1.0	6.0	245	(2.6)	(2.6)	43	0.0	57
Highest	1.2	327	1.5	4.6	265	2.1	6.2	63	2.1	63

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15)

² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18)

³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union

^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

na: not applicable

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

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

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 of residence, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	2.6	868	16.0	711	4.1	2,544	20.5	2,129	3.7	3,412	19.4	2,840
Age												
15-19	0.0	157	na	na	0.8	415	na	na	0.6	572	na	na
15-17	0.0	97	na	na	0.5	261	na	na	0.4	357	na	na
18-19	0.0	60	na	na	1.3	154	na	na	0.9	214	na	na
20-24	2.0	141	9.8	141	5.6	328	25.7	328	4.5	469	20.9	469
25-29	3.9	141	14.6	141	5.3	431	22.4	431	5.0	573	20.5	573
30-34	1.7	138	18.2	138	5.5	404	23.2	404	4.6	542	21.9	542
35-39	6.5	133	20.5	133	5.4	406	18.8	406	5.7	539	19.3	539
40-44	0.6	88	16.3	88	2.5	349	15.4	349	2.1	437	15.6	437
45-49	3.3	69	18.3	69	2.6	211	14.9	211	2.8	280	15.7	280

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 of residence, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	1.7	371	4.3	305	2.7	1,018	8.9	831	2.4	1,389	7.7	1,136
Age												
15-19	0.0	66	na	na	0.6	187	na	na	0.5	253	na	na
15-17	(0.0)	44	na	na	0.0	130	na	na	0.0	174	na	na
18-19	(*)	22	na	na	2.0	57	na	na	1.5	79	na	na
20-24	0.0	58	0.0	58	5.6	141	11.1	141	4.0	199	7.9	199
25-29	0.0	53	0.0	53	5.9	134	10.4	134	4.2	187	7.4	187
30-34	0.0	57	2.2	57	1.6	141	6.0	141	1.1	198	4.9	198
35-39	(12.9)	49	(18.0)	49	2.5	160	10.9	160	5.0	209	12.6	209
40-44	(0.0)	46	(5.6)	46	1.1	138	9.6	138	0.8	184	8.6	184
45-49	(0.0)	42	(1.2)	42	2.5	117	4.7	117	1.8	159	3.8	159

na: not applicable

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

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

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 20-24 years by age difference with their husband or partner, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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 ¹	Total	
Total	7.3	55.8	22.8	14.2	100.0	263
Area						
Urban	6.9	61.3	19.3	12.4	100.0	58
Rural	7.4	54.2	23.7	14.7	100.0	205
Province						
Torba	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Sanma	0.8	65.9	22.5	10.8	100.0	56
Penama	(3.6)	(39.6)	(35.7)	(21.1)	100.0	27
Malampa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Shefa	11.5	55.4	19.3	13.8	100.0	110
Tafea	7.1	53.0	23.6	16.3	100.0	44
Education^A						
None, primary or lower	1.2	36.7	32.9	29.2	100.0	64
Junior secondary	11.8	56.6	20.9	10.6	100.0	133
Senior secondary	5.1	69.9	16.5	8.6	100.0	51
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	9.7	56.2	24.2	9.9	100.0	54
Second	(1.7)	(52.7)	(21.8)	(23.8)	100.0	47
Middle	11.8	51.5	20.3	16.4	100.0	53
Fourth	6.3	51.3	24.5	17.8	100.0	61
Highest	(6.3)	(68.5)	(22.6)	(2.7)	100.0	49

¹ MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)^A The category of "Post secondary or tertiary" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

9.5 VICTIMISATION

Crime can have a large impact on the lives of victims and the wider community in which they live. Those who are victims of crimes can suffer physically and psychologically and experience loss of assets and income. Crime can also carry significant economic costs to the community through the provision of preventative measures as well as corrective services.¹⁵⁹

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 which weapon was used during the last robbery. Tables PR.6.3W and PR.6.3M expand on the circumstances of the latest assault, indicating where it took place and type of weapon used. Finally, Tables P.R6.4W and P.R6.4M indicate if the last robbery or assault experienced by women and men was reported to the police.

¹⁵⁹ 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	Robbery ^A			Assault ^B						Number of women
	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	
Total	8.7	5.0	2.5	4.3	3.1	1.4	11.3	7.0	3.7	3,412
Area										
Urban	7.5	4.5	2.1	6.7	5.1	2.0	12.9	8.8	4.1	868
Rural	9.1	5.2	2.6	3.5	2.4	1.2	10.8	6.4	3.5	2,544
Province										
Torba	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	89
Sanma	3.8	2.7	1.3	2.0	1.4	0.6	5.4	3.8	1.7	670
Penama	9.0	5.8	3.8	6.2	4.0	1.7	10.8	7.5	5.0	384
Malampa	10.8	2.3	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	11.1	2.3	1.1	416
Shefa	10.6	6.8	3.3	5.8	4.6	2.1	14.9	10.3	5.2	1,374
Tafea	9.3	5.7	2.1	5.7	3.3	1.9	11.7	7.0	3.6	478
Age										
15-19	12.1	7.1	2.0	4.6	3.6	1.3	14.2	9.5	3.5	572
15-17	10.9	6.3	2.1	3.2	2.3	1.6	12.1	7.4	3.5	357
18-19	14.1	8.5	2.0	6.8	5.8	0.7	17.7	12.9	3.4	214
20-24	10.6	7.0	4.3	6.8	5.7	3.3	14.7	10.9	7.4	469
25-29	7.6	4.6	3.2	5.8	4.2	2.0	11.5	7.4	4.2	573
30-34	9.4	4.9	3.0	4.4	2.7	0.8	12.1	6.5	3.5	542
35-39	6.2	3.8	1.5	2.7	1.7	0.8	7.9	4.9	2.0	539
40-44	8.1	3.7	1.6	3.6	1.9	1.1	10.4	5.2	2.9	437
45-49	5.0	2.7	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.2	5.7	2.9	1.3	280
Education										
None, primary or lower	6.5	3.6	1.4	2.8	1.8	0.9	8.1	4.6	2.1	1,227
Junior secondary	9.2	5.6	3.0	4.1	3.0	1.7	11.4	7.3	4.4	1,312
Senior secondary	10.1	4.7	2.6	7.3	5.1	2.0	14.8	8.5	4.5	608
Post secondary or tertiary	12.7	9.3	4.3	6.0	4.7	1.2	17.9	13.8	5.2	265
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	10.2	5.0	3.5	5.7	2.7	0.0	11.9	6.2	5.0	67
Has no functional difficulty	8.4	4.9	2.5	4.4	3.2	1.4	11.2	7.0	3.6	2,988
Wealth index quintile										
Lowest	5.6	3.2	1.4	2.7	2.0	0.8	6.2	3.9	2.3	590
Second	10.3	5.6	3.3	3.1	2.3	0.8	11.8	6.7	3.7	648
Middle	7.6	4.2	2.3	4.6	2.8	1.8	10.2	5.8	3.4	661
Fourth	9.5	5.4	2.6	4.5	3.0	1.5	12.2	7.6	4.5	720
Highest	9.8	6.1	2.6	6.2	4.9	1.9	14.9	10.1	4.1	792

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.

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2020										
	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:			Number of men
	Robbery ^A			Assault ^B						
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year ¹	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
Total	7.2	4.0	2.2	5.8	3.0	1.6	10.0	5.6	3.5	1,389
Area										
Urban	10.5	6.8	4.5	7.8	4.6	2.4	12.1	7.8	5.8	371
Rural	6.1	3.0	1.4	5.0	2.4	1.3	9.3	4.8	2.7	1,018
Province										
Torba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	37
Sanma	5.5	4.8	0.6	2.6	2.0	0.0	6.7	5.7	1.5	285
Penama	11.2	3.0	1.7	4.4	1.7	0.6	15.5	4.7	2.3	154
Malampa	3.4	1.4	0.8	2.0	2.0	1.4	4.1	2.8	2.8	159
Shefa	9.7	5.7	4.3	10.2	4.9	3.1	14.4	8.1	6.0	571
Tafea	3.7	1.7	0.4	2.5	1.2	0.4	4.1	2.1	1.2	183
Age										
15-19	6.3	4.4	3.2	5.3	3.0	1.7	9.3	6.7	5.6	253
15-17	4.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	1.4	1.0	6.4	3.8	3.4	174
18-19	9.9	8.7	4.9	11.4	6.6	3.3	15.7	13.0	10.5	79
20-24	8.7	6.6	4.6	8.2	5.0	2.8	13.5	8.8	5.3	199
25-29	7.8	4.4	3.1	7.7	3.3	2.0	11.6	5.6	3.1	187
30-34	7.7	3.2	1.1	7.8	2.7	0.9	11.8	5.1	2.5	198
35-39	7.0	3.1	0.6	2.0	1.6	1.1	7.0	3.6	1.6	209
40-44	6.4	3.7	2.3	3.8	2.4	1.4	7.4	4.7	3.4	184
45-49	6.9	2.5	0.0	6.0	3.1	0.8	9.8	4.2	2.2	159
Education ^C										
None, primary or lower	4.7	2.1	0.6	3.2	1.6	1.0	6.9	3.2	1.6	505
Junior secondary	8.2	4.8	2.8	6.1	3.4	1.1	10.8	6.7	4.2	510
Senior secondary	8.5	4.8	3.3	9.1	4.3	2.7	13.2	6.8	4.4	232
Post secondary or tertiary	11.0	7.1	4.3	8.7	4.4	3.5	13.5	8.3	6.5	142
Wealth index quintile										
Lowest	4.2	1.9	1.4	2.1	0.4	0.4	6.0	2.3	1.8	248
Second	6.7	3.6	1.8	2.8	1.4	0.4	8.8	4.8	2.2	246
Middle	7.8	3.3	1.8	4.8	2.2	1.5	9.2	4.7	3.2	266
Fourth	9.3	4.6	2.7	10.3	4.9	2.3	14.3	7.2	4.5	301
Highest	7.6	6.1	3.1	7.4	5.0	2.7	10.8	8.0	5.1	327

¹ MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault^A A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".^B An assault is here defined as a physical attack.^C The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, vanuatu IRLCS, 2023					
	Circumstances of the last robbery:				Number of women experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:			
		Knife	Other	Any weapon	
Total	86.2	5.7	8.6	13.8	296
Area					
Urban	92.7	7.3	0.0	7.3	65
Rural	84.4	5.2	11.0	15.6	231
Province					
Torba	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Sanma	(81.9)	(18.1)	(0.0)	(18.1)	26
Penama	(66.6)	(8.0)	(25.5)	(33.4)	35
Malampa	(91.5)	(0.0)	(8.5)	(8.5)	45
Shefa	93.2	6	1.8	6.8	146
Tafea	75.3	2	22.9	24.7	45
Age					
15-19	89.7	3.4	7.0	10.3	69
15-17	(89.7)	(0.0)	(10.3)	(10.3)	39
18-19	(89.6)	(7.8)	(2.7)	(10.4)	30
20-24	(94.8)	(1.6)	(3.6)	(5.2)	50
25-29	(71.4)	(5.3)	(21.0)	(28.6)	44
30-34	(86.6)	(7.9)	(7.4)	(13.4)	51
35-39	(91.0)	(3.5)	(5.5)	(9.0)	33
40-44	(81.7)	(10.5)	(11.4)	(18.3)	36
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Education					
None, primary or lower	87.8	4.1	8.1	12.2	80
Junior secondary	82.4	6.6	11.2	17.6	121
Senior secondary	90.7	4.8	6.1	9.3	61
Post secondary or tertiary	(87.7)	(7.5)	(4.8)	(12.3)	34
Last incident occurred					
More than 1 year ago	91.3	3.5	5.1	8.7	91
Less than 1 year ago	82.9	8.0	9.9	17.1	171
Don't remember	(89.1)	(0.0)	(10.9)	(10.9)	35
Robbery outcome ^					
Robbery	(79.5)	(10.7)	(12.1)	(20.5)	57
Attempted robbery	87.7	4.5	7.8	12.3	238
Wealth index quintile					
Lowest	(83.0)	(2.9)	(14.0)	(17.0)	33
Second	81.0	8.2	10.8	19.0	67
Middle	(81.2)	(6.1)	(12.7)	(18.8)	50
Fourth	89.7	5.3	6.9	10.3	68
Highest	92.1	4.7	3.2	7.9	77

^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Robbery outcome" has been suppressed from the table due to a 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 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, validated IVICS, 2023					
	Circumstances of the last robbery:				Number of men experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:			
		Knife	Other	Any weapon	
Total	78.5	16.7	12.4	21.5	101
Area					
Urban	(85.8)	(14.2)	(6.5)	(14.2)	39
Rural	73.9	18.3	16.0	26.1	62
Robbery outcome					
Robbery	(62.3)	(28.7)	(18.4)	(37.7)	39
Attempted robbery	88.8	9.1	8.5	11.2	61

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

Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Location of last incident of assault							Use of weapon during last assault					Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place	Total	No weapon	Knife	Other	Any weapon	
Total	69.3	7.5	14.3	1.6	1.7	3.1	2.5	100.0	76.6	10.3	13.8	23.4	148
Area													
Urban	56.5	7.7	25.2	4.0	0.0	2.0	4.5	100.0	72.7	10.5	16.8	27.3	58
Rural	77.7	7.3	7.2	0.0	2.8	3.8	1.2	100.0	79.1	10.2	11.8	20.9	89
Number of offenders													
1	76.2	6.6	10.9	0.0	1.0	3.1	2.2	100.0	81.3	8.9	10.5	18.7	120
2 or more	(40.5)	(11.3)	(29.0)	(8.3)	(4.3)	(2.8)	(3.8)	100.0	(56.5)	(16.0)	(27.6)	(43.5)	28

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

Table PR.6.3M: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Location of last incident of assault						Use of weapon during last assault					Number of men experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place	Total	No weapon	Knife	Other	Any weapon	
Total	12.4	10.0	63.7	10.1	2.5	1.2	100.0	77.9	10.8	14.5	22.1	80
Area												
Urban	(10.0)	(0.0)	(90.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(69.4)	(26.2)	(13.1)	(30.6)	29
Rural	(13.8)	(15.8)	(48.8)	(15.8)	(4.0)	(1.9)	100.0	(82.7)	(2.1)	(15.3)	(17.3)	51

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

Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	12.8	6.1	18.9	171	9.7	6.7	16.4	105	18.0	276
Area										
Urban	(11.9)	(0.0)	(11.9)	39	(10.6)	(2.6)	(13.2)	44	12.6	84
Rural	13.1	7.9	21.0	131	9.1	9.7	18.8	61	20.3	192

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

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	3.6	8.5	14.4	56	(4.2)	(5.6)	(15.8)	42	15.0	98

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.¹⁵⁹

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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 neighbourhood 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	18.5	39.1	29.0	10.6	2.8	100.0	57.6	31.2	43.2	19.2	6.2	0.2	100.0	74.3	11.0	3,412
Area																
Urban	15.6	42.8	29.6	8.2	3.7	100.0	58.4	33.0	44.3	18.2	4.4	0.1	100.0	77.3	8.8	868
Rural	19.5	37.8	28.8	11.4	2.5	100.0	57.3	30.5	42.8	19.6	6.8	0.3	100.0	73.3	11.8	2,544
Province																
Torba	28.5	8.9	28.7	34.0	0.0	100.0	37.4	29.1	10.0	27.2	33.7	0.0	100.0	39.2	34.0	89
Sanma	14.8	47.5	31.4	6.2	0.1	100.0	62.4	29.6	54.3	10.3	5.8	0.0	100.0	83.9	6.3	670
Penama	52.7	21.5	20.5	3.0	2.4	100.0	74.2	64.6	18.4	14.6	1.6	0.8	100.0	83.0	3.8	384
Malampa	10.5	35.4	43.6	1.8	8.7	100.0	45.9	23.7	63.5	11.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	87.2	2.1	416
Shefa	15.8	40.4	29.0	11.4	3.5	100.0	56.2	32.4	40.2	22.1	5.1	0.3	100.0	72.6	11.9	1,374
Tafea	9.3	46.2	20.2	23.9	0.5	100.0	55.5	9.7	44.4	32.3	13.5	0.2	100.0	54.1	24.4	478
Age																
15-19	16.1	36.1	31.8	12.8	3.2	100.0	52.2	27.5	40.0	24.6	7.1	0.7	100.0	67.6	13.1	572
15-17	17.5	33.7	31.1	14.6	3.1	100.0	51.2	28.4	37.8	25.5	7.5	0.7	100.0	66.3	15.0	357
18-19	13.7	40.2	33.0	9.8	3.2	100.0	53.9	26.1	43.6	23.2	6.5	0.5	100.0	69.7	9.8	214
20-24	19.2	36.8	29.0	12.7	2.3	100.0	56.0	30.1	41.3	21.6	6.8	0.3	100.0	71.4	13.6	469
25-29	20.4	44.8	24.5	8.2	2.1	100.0	65.2	32.4	48.0	13.8	5.8	0.0	100.0	80.4	8.9	573
30-34	15.5	37.2	32.6	11.2	3.5	100.0	52.7	29.3	44.5	20.5	5.6	0.0	100.0	73.8	11.5	542
35-39	18.4	38.3	29.2	11.2	2.9	100.0	56.7	31.4	43.4	18.5	6.6	0.1	100.0	74.8	11.5	539
40-44	21.3	39.8	26.8	8.6	3.5	100.0	61.1	33.2	42.8	18.3	5.5	0.2	100.0	76.0	9.0	437
45-49	20.4	41.1	28.7	7.8	2.0	100.0	61.6	37.7	40.2	15.8	6.0	0.3	100.0	77.9	8.2	280
Education																
None, primary or lower	20.8	38.7	27.1	11.5	1.9	100.0	59.5	33.3	43.5	15.9	7.0	0.2	100.0	76.8	12.0	1,227
Junior secondary	17.0	36.8	32.3	10.5	3.4	100.0	53.8	29.0	42.9	21.5	6.4	0.3	100.0	71.9	10.8	1,312
Senior secondary	17.4	42.6	27.4	10.3	2.3	100.0	60.0	29.5	43.2	21.6	5.6	0.2	100.0	72.6	10.9	608
Post secondary or tertiary	18.2	44.3	25.0	7.0	5.4	100.0	62.5	36.0	42.7	18.3	3.1	0.0	100.0	78.7	8.0	265
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	14.5	39.5	27.4	15.7	3.0	100.0	54.0	21.0	42.6	24.8	10.5	1.2	100.0	63.5	15.7	67
Has no functional difficulty	18.8	39.7	28.8	10.0	2.8	100.0	58.5	31.7	43.8	18.4	6.0	0.1	100.0	75.5	10.4	2,988
Wealth index quintile																
Lowest	18.7	37.6	28.7	12.6	2.4	100.0	56.3	28.6	40.8	22.4	7.7	0.5	100.0	69.4	12.8	590
Second	18.4	36.0	30.8	11.6	3.1	100.0	54.4	25.9	46.9	19.5	7.7	0.0	100.0	72.8	12.0	648
Middle	20.8	37.1	29.7	10.1	2.4	100.0	57.9	29.9	43.5	18.9	7.5	0.1	100.0	73.4	10.7	661
Fourth	19.7	38.3	28.6	10.4	3.0	100.0	58.0	35.1	42.4	17.2	4.9	0.4	100.0	77.6	10.8	720
Highest	15.6	45.0	27.6	8.7	3.1	100.0	60.6	34.8	42.2	18.8	4.1	0.1	100.0	76.9	9.4	792

¹ MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:						Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of men
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Very safe		Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark					
Total	29.4	53.5	16.5	0.5	0.2	100.0	82.9	62.0	32.7	5.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	94.7	0.6	1,389
Area																
Urban	21.5	53.9	23.7	0.6	0.3	100.0	75.4	41.1	53.7	4.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	94.7	1.0	371
Rural	32.2	53.3	13.9	0.4	0.1	100.0	85.6	69.6	25.1	5.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	94.6	0.4	1,018
Province																
Torba	32.9	64.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	98.1	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.0	37
Sanma	63.6	31.5	3.3	1.1	0.4	100.0	95.2	85.2	11.1	2.3	1.1	0.3	100.0	96.3	1.2	285
Penama	46.0	42.7	9.9	0.8	0.6	100.0	88.7	50.6	44.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.2	0.8	154
Malampa	1.9	77.9	20.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.8	83.8	14.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	0.0	159
Shefa	19.6	51.9	28.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	71.4	43.2	48.1	8.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	91.3	0.4	571
Tafea	15.9	78.2	5.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	94.1	67.6	30.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	0.4	183
Age																
15-19	24.6	60.7	14.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	85.3	62.6	32.4	4.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	95.0	0.3	253
15-17	28.3	55.7	15.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	84.0	62.5	31.2	5.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	93.7	0.5	174
18-19	16.4	71.7	11.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	88.1	62.9	35.0	1.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	97.8	0.0	79
20-24	30.5	47.4	21.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	77.9	58.8	31.6	8.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	90.4	0.6	199
25-29	28.6	50.1	21.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	78.7	62.8	33.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.4	0.2	187
30-34	31.2	54.5	13.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	85.7	56.2	38.9	4.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	95.0	0.6	198
35-39	29.8	54.1	15.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	83.9	63.4	32.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.4	0.6	209
40-44	30.7	55.0	13.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	85.7	62.5	34.2	2.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	96.7	1.3	184
45-49	32.3	49.7	17.3	0.5	0.3	100.0	81.9	68.5	25.1	6.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	93.6	0.5	159
Education ^A																
None, primary or lower	33.5	51.8	13.7	0.7	0.3	100.0	85.3	65.0	28.7	5.7	0.6	0.1	100.0	93.7	1.0	505
Junior secondary	28.7	52.7	18.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	81.4	61.1	34.1	4.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	95.2	0.6	510
Senior secondary	22.1	58.4	19.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	80.5	58.1	36.9	4.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	95.0	0.2	232
Post secondary or tertiary	28.6	54.6	16.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.2	60.0	35.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	0.0	142
Wealth index quintile																
Lowest	32.9	57.5	9.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	90.4	67.4	28.2	4.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	95.5	1.0	248
Second	27.8	57.0	13.6	1.2	0.4	100.0	84.8	65.9	29.2	4.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	95.1	1.2	246
Middle	36.7	48.0	14.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	84.7	64.9	28.7	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.6	0.5	266
Fourth	27.3	53.8	18.3	0.3	0.4	100.0	81.0	61.8	32.5	5.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	94.3	0.4	301
Highest	23.9	52.0	24.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.9	52.6	42.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.9	0.0	327

¹ MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4^A The category of "Don't know/missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

9.7 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Vanuatu MICS 2023 assessed the attitudes of women and men aged 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. In Vanuatu MICS 2023 an additional nine situations were added to the questionnaire to determine attitudes in relation to when wife/partner beating is considered justified. 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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 5 reasons ¹	If she does not complete her household work to his satisfaction	If she disobeys him	If she asks him whether he has other girlfriends	If he suspects that she is unfaithful	If bride price HAS NOT been paid	If bride price HAS been paid	If she is living in his house or on his land	If he thinks she needs to be disciplined, taught a lesson or education	If she is unable to get pregnant	For any of these 14 reasons	Number of women
Total	38.6	46.3	36.6	31.9	32.1	55.9	36.1	44.0	32.7	38.0	20.7	35.5	23.5	36.7	27.3	62.8	3,412
Area																	
Urban	32.3	38.6	27.0	23.4	24.1	49.9	24.9	35.5	22.4	28.9	14.3	28.9	17.8	28.7	20.5	57.3	868
Rural	40.8	48.9	39.8	34.7	34.8	58.0	39.9	46.9	36.2	41.1	22.9	37.8	25.4	39.4	29.7	64.7	2,544
Province																	
Torba	69.9	72.8	66.0	49.8	52.8	75.3	60.5	65.5	58.7	68.9	57.3	59.3	54.4	56.5	53.8	76.4	89
Sanma	42.1	57.0	46.0	35.3	45.5	68.8	48.5	53.4	38.7	50.5	27.8	36.3	24.7	44.7	30.0	77.1	670
Penama	21.7	24.7	17.5	14.0	15.9	33.0	14.2	22.9	13.5	19.6	4.6	19.7	12.3	15.6	7.4	40.0	384
Malampa	50.3	51.5	48.9	44.2	45.7	57.8	50.0	54.2	40.7	35.4	30.4	51.0	26.3	57.2	31.4	66.6	416
Shefa	30.5	39.2	26.0	23.5	23.3	51.2	25.5	37.7	24.9	31.4	12.6	31.7	17.8	28.9	20.4	58.8	1,374
Tafea	54.7	59.8	53.0	51.5	35.7	64.9	49.8	53.0	50.6	50.7	31.7	40.3	39.0	43.5	51.2	67.0	478
Age																	
15-19	33.1	40.1	29.6	25.1	27.8	51.1	30.4	41.3	28.5	33.5	15.6	33.4	20.5	30.8	21.3	57.9	572
15-17	30.7	36.4	29.3	22.4	26.8	47.3	29.3	40.4	26.0	29.8	15.5	31.7	19.2	30.1	19.8	55.5	357
18-19	37.1	46.2	30.1	29.8	29.4	57.5	32.2	42.7	32.6	39.8	15.8	36.1	22.6	32.1	23.7	61.9	214
20-24	39.5	48.1	37.6	30.8	32.0	59.6	37.8	45.6	31.8	36.5	20.0	35.1	23.8	36.4	26.7	65.3	469
25-29	40.2	48.7	38.0	34.5	33.1	56.6	37.2	44.7	35.0	41.6	23.7	35.8	22.9	36.8	30.1	62.8	573
30-34	38.7	48.1	38.7	34.5	35.6	56.1	36.1	44.6	33.9	40.5	22.3	38.2	26.2	43.0	30.5	65.0	542
35-39	39.9	47.2	37.5	32.5	32.5	56.2	37.2	42.8	33.1	37.1	20.8	36.1	24.5	36.2	25.8	63.3	539
40-44	40.6	45.7	36.8	32.3	31.6	55.9	37.1	43.4	33.6	37.4	22.5	33.7	23.3	37.1	28.6	61.5	437
45-49	39.3	47.0	40.0	35.1	31.8	57.6	38.5	47.5	33.7	40.1	20.3	36.7	23.5	37.0	30.0	66.0	280
Education																	
None, primary or lower	42.4	50.5	43.2	36.7	36.5	60.1	42.1	48.7	37.7	42.9	25.2	39.1	27.5	40.8	31.7	66.7	1,227
Junior secondary	40.4	48.1	36.5	33.3	34.0	57.4	38.2	46.3	34.4	39.9	20.6	38.2	24.4	38.8	28.4	63.8	1,312
Senior secondary	34.2	41.3	30.0	25.2	26.0	51.8	28.5	36.8	24.6	31.5	15.8	28.0	17.4	30.3	21.5	59.7	608
Post secondary or tertiary	22.1	30.2	21.4	17.2	15.8	39.4	15.2	27.7	19.7	21.1	11.7	23.3	14.4	22.2	15.0	47.3	265
Marital/Union status^A																	
Currently married/in union	40.2	48.6	38.8	33.8	33.5	58.0	38.0	45.5	34.3	39.9	22.4	37.3	24.7	39.1	29.2	65.0	2,411
Formerly married/in union	28.8	34.4	22.8	24.7	17.5	39.8	20.2	20.0	19.2	25.4	12.5	15.3	10.3	18.6	14.8	41.2	81
Never married/in union	35.5	41.5	31.9	27.4	29.6	52.1	32.5	42.4	29.7	34.2	17.0	32.8	21.5	32.1	23.5	59.2	918
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																	
Has functional difficulty	43.5	50.4	45.6	44.2	43.7	58.4	50.3	54.8	46.3	50.0	32.8	44.0	39.1	41.7	40.0	64.9	67
Has no functional difficulty	39.4	47.4	37.2	32.7	32.4	56.9	36.6	44.2	33.2	38.7	21.1	35.8	23.7	37.4	27.9	63.7	2,988
Wealth index quintile																	
Lowest	48.1	53.9	46.4	41.8	39.7	60.1	43.0	48.9	40.5	46.4	29.8	41.8	31.7	41.5	38.3	65.0	590
Second	42.6	49.4	43.9	37.2	39.4	58.8	45.3	49.6	40.2	43.4	27.5	39.2	28.4	43.8	33.8	65.4	648
Middle	38.8	47.4	38.7	32.6	33.3	57.1	38.2	45.8	33.6	37.5	17.8	33.7	22.1	39.1	26.3	64.6	661
Fourth	37.8	48.0	33.3	29.8	29.6	57.2	36.2	45.0	30.3	38.8	18.5	37.7	21.0	35.7	24.6	65.6	720
Highest	28.9	35.7	24.4	21.3	21.6	48.4	21.6	33.2	22.3	27.1	12.9	27.5	16.8	26.2	17.2	55.2	792

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence^A The category of "Don't know/missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital/union status" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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 5 reasons ¹	If she does not complete her household work to his satisfaction	If she disobeys him	If she asks him whether he has other girlfriends	If he suspects that she is unfaithful	If bride price HAS NOT been paid	If bride price HAS been paid	If she is living in his house or on his land	If he thinks she needs to be disciplined, taught a lesson or education	If she is unable to get pregnant	For any of these 14 reasons	Number of men
Total	32.6	40.1	32.2	26.4	20.5	59.5	25.5	49.0	27.8	39.1	10.6	28.4	14.2	46.1	14.6	79.8	1,389
Area																	
Urban	32.8	40.0	25.7	27.5	15.1	54.7	23.1	55.2	29.6	38.6	4.6	10.9	8.0	24.2	13.1	73.7	371
Rural	32.5	40.1	34.6	26.0	22.4	61.3	26.4	46.8	27.2	39.3	12.8	34.8	16.5	54.0	15.2	82.1	1,018
Province																	
Torba	62.8	89.1	75.6	58.9	8.8	96.1	43.6	88.2	75.3	73.0	48.9	41.4	22.7	86.3	15.5	99.4	37
Sanma	38.8	53.5	41.6	17.8	28.8	71.9	32.9	40.8	23.1	29.4	8.5	37.6	14.4	32.8	5.1	83.6	285
Penama	34.1	46.3	34.3	41.9	37.0	59.2	34.5	60.1	48.2	51.9	27.7	37.6	30.8	48.8	35.1	76.8	154
Malampa	15.3	26.0	33.9	24.9	16.8	56.4	23.4	48.2	15.9	56.5	3.3	44.4	3.4	88.7	24.5	94.7	159
Shefa	36.6	38.7	25.9	24.3	15.9	57.7	22.1	53.2	26.4	37.1	6.4	21.6	12.6	31.1	12.0	73.4	571
Tafea	18.3	20.6	25.7	27.8	13.2	41.6	15.4	32.3	23.2	28.0	10.7	11.2	12.4	66.0	11.6	79.7	183
Age																	
15-19	29.7	40.8	30.4	29.7	22.9	59.5	32.6	51.0	29.6	41.9	10.0	31.0	20.3	49.1	17.3	77.1	253
15-17	24.2	33.5	25.5	29.6	21.5	54.2	32.4	50.2	27.9	40.7	9.7	30.4	20.9	49.0	18.5	76.6	174
18-19	41.9	56.8	40.9	29.9	25.8	71.2	32.8	52.9	33.2	44.5	10.7	32.2	19.1	49.6	14.7	78.2	79
20-24	38.0	46.4	35.2	25.5	21.3	65.1	29.9	51.6	26.5	36.5	9.8	28.2	12.0	44.2	11.0	80.1	199
25-29	35.0	42.4	38.9	25.7	23.7	67.1	25.9	56.4	28.3	40.3	10.3	29.8	14.5	42.1	13.6	82.9	187
30-34	34.4	40.0	31.7	26.5	17.4	59.6	23.0	48.2	27.1	40.2	10.2	27.5	11.6	46.9	13.9	81.7	198
35-39	30.6	36.6	32.6	24.7	20.0	60.1	18.9	47.8	33.5	44.1	9.5	26.5	10.9	47.7	13.0	81.4	209
40-44	31.9	37.5	29.6	27.8	20.4	50.5	25.6	46.5	26.8	37.3	13.1	30.2	17.8	44.2	16.3	80.9	184
45-49	28.7	35.9	26.9	23.4	16.4	53.0	20.1	39.6	20.8	30.9	11.8	24.6	10.3	47.3	17.2	74.6	159
Education^A																	
None, primary or lower	35.3	44.7	35.6	28.2	25.5	62.5	30.4	49.2	29.7	41.5	12.3	32.6	15.9	51.7	17.1	82.9	505
Junior secondary	30.1	40.5	33.3	28.3	21.1	61.5	25.9	52.3	27.8	42.5	10.9	31.2	15.9	48.2	16.3	80.9	510
Senior secondary	32.5	35.2	26.9	20.7	13.3	53.5	18.9	44.3	25.8	34.9	7.9	20.6	8.4	37.9	7.7	77.2	232
Post secondary or tertiary	31.7	29.5	24.7	22.5	12.3	51.1	18.0	44.5	24.5	26.1	7.6	16.7	11.6	32.0	11.4	69.0	142
Marital/Union status^B																	
Currently married/in union	32.9	38.7	31.7	24.5	18.3	57.9	21.7	47.6	26.8	38.0	10.4	29.1	12.6	46.0	14.4	80.2	852
Never married/in union	31.8	41.6	33.0	29.0	23.5	61.7	31.1	50.8	28.9	40.3	10.6	27.0	16.6	45.8	14.8	78.8	525
Wealth index quintile																	
Lowest	32.9	40.3	38.2	33.3	26.9	62.6	28.3	49.6	36.2	47.0	15.5	31.3	18.5	54.6	19.3	84.1	248
Second	26.2	42.2	36.2	28.4	23.4	60.9	25.2	49.0	24.2	38.4	12.4	37.1	14.7	58.9	13.4	85.7	246
Middle	33.1	43.5	36.1	26.6	23.0	62.5	28.8	49.9	29.1	39.3	11.2	35.8	14.9	51.6	18.6	83.7	266
Fourth	36.0	37.7	22.5	20.6	15.3	58.2	20.8	42.8	19.7	31.6	8.6	24.6	11.5	37.5	11.7	74.6	301
Highest	33.7	37.7	30.6	24.8	16.0	54.9	25.3	53.6	30.6	40.5	6.8	17.3	12.6	33.4	11.5	73.8	327

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence^A The category of "Don't know/missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.^B The category of "Formally married/in union" in the background characteristic of "Marital/Union status" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

10

LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT



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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 right¹⁶⁰. 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.¹⁶¹

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.¹⁶²

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 water¹⁶³.

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.3 presents the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS 1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

Table WS.1.6 presents the proportion of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 *E. coli* per 100 mL), to moderate (1-10 *E. coli* per 100 mL), high (11-100 *E. coli* per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 *E. coli* per 100 mL). Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of household members with *E. coli* detected in their household drinking water. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling and storage.

Table WS.1.8 shows the proportion of household population with improved and unimproved drinking water sources located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from contamination meet the SDG criteria for 'safely managed' drinking water services.

Table WS.1.9 presents the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water.

160 The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

161 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>.

162 "Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. <https://washdata.org/>.

163 Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population by main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Main source of drinking water																Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sources									Unimproved sources								
	Piped water					Protected well	Protected spring	Protected rainwater collection	Bottled water ^A	Unpro- tected tube well	Unpro- tected well	Unpro- tected spring	Unpro- tected rainwater	Surface water	Other			
	Into dwelling	Into yard/ plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole													
Total	7.8	33.2	1.6	5.0	1.5	3.2	0.8	28.2	2.0	0.3	1.4	4.0	7.9	2.9	0.2	100.0	83.3	16,425
Area																		
Urban	23.3	50.1	2.6	2.9	0.2	0.6	0.0	11.9	6.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	98.0	3,716
Rural	3.2	28.3	1.3	5.7	1.8	4.0	1.0	33.0	0.7	0.3	1.6	5.2	10.0	3.7	0.2	100.0	78.9	12,710
Province																		
Torba	4.8	25.5	3.2	8.8	0.0	0.7	0.1	12.4	0.7	0.7	9.1	3.6	25.6	4.7	0.0	100.0	56.3	469
Sanma	3.7	36.8	1.0	3.2	0.5	2.9	1.1	38.1	0.5	0.2	1.0	3.4	4.4	3.4	0.1	100.0	87.6	3,205
Penama	0.6	21.9	1.1	7.8	0.8	1.4	0.3	18.5	0.0	0.1	3.3	5.1	37.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	52.3	2,151
Malampa	0.6	22.3	2.4	7.3	4.2	9.3	1.4	41.5	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.3	4.1	0.2	100.0	89.9	2,187
Shefa	17.4	36.7	1.8	2.8	1.3	3.2	0.3	27.0	4.8	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.9	0.9	0.1	100.0	95.4	5,893
Tafea	3.4	41.2	1.6	7.5	1.7	0.4	1.2	18.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	13.5	3.8	6.5	0.6	100.0	75.1	2,520
Education of household head																		
None, primary or lower	3.4	32.6	1.9	6.1	1.4	3.8	0.9	28.3	1.0	0.3	1.4	5.8	8.9	4.1	0.2	100.0	79.3	8,925
Junior secondary	7.3	34.4	1.7	4.5	2.0	3.4	0.8	28.4	1.2	0.3	2.2	2.9	8.9	1.8	0.2	100.0	83.6	4,181
Senior secondary	13.3	37.1	1.1	3.7	1.4	1.7	0.7	27.8	4.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	5.2	1.9	0.2	100.0	91.0	1,685
Post secondary or tertiary	28.1	31.2	0.7	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.2	26.1	6.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	3.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	95.8	1,493
Don't Know/Missing	17.2	16.7	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	10.2	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.0	141
Wealth index quintile																		
Lowest	0.3	30.2	3.5	9.2	0.6	1.7	1.0	14.7	0.1	0.6	1.1	13.0	15.9	8.0	0.1	100.0	61.4	3,284
Second	0.0	27.3	1.4	9.0	2.4	4.2	1.5	28.8	0.2	0.2	3.5	4.7	12.8	3.7	0.4	100.0	74.8	3,285
Middle	1.0	27.8	2.0	3.5	2.1	6.3	0.9	42.7	0.4	0.3	1.4	2.2	7.1	2.3	0.2	100.0	86.7	3,285
Fourth	2.5	47.6	1.2	2.5	1.6	2.4	0.3	35.2	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.3	3.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	94.7	3,288
Highest	35.0	33.3	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.5	0.1	19.5	7.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.7	3,284

¹ MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources^A Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes			
Total	74.1	8.8	0.3	9.7	6.0	1.0	100.0	82.9	16,425
Area									
Urban	93.8	4.2	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.0	3,716
Rural	68.3	10.2	0.4	12.1	7.6	1.3	100.0	78.5	12,710
Province									
Torba	42.8	12.9	0.5	36.4	7.3	0.0	100.0	55.7	469
Sanma	82.5	5.0	0.1	8.8	3.6	0.1	100.0	87.5	3,205
Penama	41.4	10.9	0.0	34.3	12.4	0.9	100.0	52.3	2,151
Malampa	73.6	16.2	0.2	4.0	5.4	0.6	100.0	89.7	2,187
Shefa	88.5	6.4	0.5	3.1	1.3	0.2	100.0	94.9	5,893
Tafea	63.7	10.7	0.7	5.4	14.6	4.8	100.0	74.4	2,520
Education of household head									
None, primary or lower	69.3	9.7	0.3	11.2	7.8	1.6	100.0	79.0	8,925
Junior secondary	74.9	8.6	0.1	10.6	5.2	0.6	100.0	83.5	4,181
Senior secondary	81.6	8.4	1.0	5.6	3.4	0.1	100.0	90.0	1,685
Post secondary or tertiary	90.6	4.9	0.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	1,493
Don't Know/Missing	85.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	100.0	94.0	141
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	46.5	14.5	0.5	16.4	18.5	3.6	100.0	60.9	3,284
Second	60.3	14.2	0.3	16.8	7.8	0.6	100.0	74.5	3,285
Middle	77.2	8.9	0.5	9.6	2.8	1.0	100.0	86.1	3,285
Fourth	89.6	4.7	0.4	4.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	94.3	3,288
Highest	96.7	2.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	3,284

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

^A Includes cases where household members do not collect

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/ Missing/ Members do not collect		
Total	16.2	16,425	46.5	32.4	3.2	2.8	15.1	100.0	2,661
Area									
Urban	4.5	3,716	51.0	20.5	9.8	8.6	10.0	100.0	167
Rural	19.6	12,710	46.2	33.1	2.8	2.4	15.4	100.0	2,494
Province									
Torba	20.8	469	56.9	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98
Sanma	8.7	3,205	55.2	24.4	1.4	3.5	15.4	100.0	279
Penama	24.2	2,151	45.6	13.5	3.8	3.2	34.0	100.0	521
Malampa	22.4	2,187	37.0	51.7	0.8	1.0	9.5	100.0	491
Shefa	8.4	5,893	35.7	37.9	5.8	5.9	14.8	100.0	495
Tafea	30.9	2,520	55.6	30.8	3.8	1.8	8.0	100.0	778
Education of household head									
None, primary or lower	19.5	8,925	46.5	32.7	3.3	2.5	15.0	100.0	1,739
Junior secondary	14.5	4,181	51.3	29.3	3.8	2.0	13.6	100.0	608
Senior secondary	12.9	1,685	39.3	31.0	1.2	4.2	24.4	100.0	217
Post secondary or tertiary	5.2	1,493	35.5	40.3	2.6	13.3	8.3	100.0	77
Don't Know/Missing	14.5	141	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Source of drinking water									
Improved	11.0	13,674	44.8	29.2	4.4	4.2	17.3	100.0	1,508
Unimproved	41.9	2,751	48.8	36.4	1.6	0.9	12.3	100.0	1,153
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	37.1	3,284	51.3	31.7	2.0	1.3	13.7	100.0	1,220
Second	22.9	3,285	43.2	29.5	3.9	3.3	20.1	100.0	752
Middle	13.2	3,285	43.6	44.1	1.1	2.8	8.3	100.0	435
Fourth	5.8	3,288	44.5	31.9	12.7	2.3	8.5	100.0	191
Highest	2.0	3,284	21.2	0.0	3.2	26.6	49.1	100.0	64

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

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	85.6	6.4	5.8	1.4	0.7	100.0	2,259
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	150
Rural	84.6	6.9	6.2	1.5	0.8	100.0	2,109
Province							
Torba	95.2	2.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	98
Sanma	98.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	100.0	236
Penama	84.4	11.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	344
Malampa	96.0	2.4	0.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	444
Shefa	91.5	3.5	2.4	0.0	2.6	100.0	421
Tafea	70.8	11.2	14.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	716
Age							
0-9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	53
0-14	85.5	2.5	12.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	160
15-19	81.8	5.2	5.2	2.0	5.8	100.0	128
15-17	83.5	0.0	5.6	2.8	8.1	100.0	91
18-19	(77.7)	(18.0)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37
20-24	84.0	12.8	0.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	177
25-49	87.8	6.1	4.9	0.7	0.6	100.0	1,218
50+	82.5	6.6	8.0	2.7	0.2	100.0	577
Sex							
Male	84.6	4.8	7.7	2.0	0.9	100.0	936
Female	86.3	7.6	4.5	1.0	0.6	100.0	1,324
Source of drinking water							
Improved	93.8	2.3	2.0	0.9	1.0	100.0	1,247
Unimproved	75.5	11.5	10.6	2.1	0.4	100.0	1,012
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	80.1	10.0	7.8	1.8	0.3	100.0	1,053
Second	89.6	3.3	5.1	1.3	0.6	100.0	601
Middle	92.1	5.0	1.3	1.3	0.3	100.0	399
Fourth	87.8	0.0	7.9	0.0	4.2	100.0	174
Highest	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	33

() 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities					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	68.5	16,425	72.3	3.1	14.6	9.8	0.2	100.0	5,158
Area	81.9	3,716	47.0	12.2	23.2	17.6	0.0	100.0	664
Urban	64.6	12,710	76.1	1.7	13.3	8.7	0.2	100.0	4,495
Rural								100.0	
Province									
Torba	74.3	469	94.5	0.0	3.8	0.2	1.4	100.0	119
Sanma	85.3	3,205	45.8	0.5	36.2	17.6	0.0	100.0	470
Penama	73.4	2,151	57.4	0.0	22.0	20.7	0.0	100.0	567
Malampa	57.7	2,187	90.4	0.0	9.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	924
Shefa	74.6	5,893	77.8	7.0	10.2	4.9	0.0	100.0	1,488
Tafea	36.9	2,520	68.2	3.3	13.6	14.4	0.5	100.0	1,589
Education of household head									
None, primary or lower	67.1	8,925	74.2	2.5	14.1	9.1	0.0	100.0	2,924
Junior secondary	66.6	4,181	67.1	3.7	17.3	11.5	0.5	100.0	1,392
Senior secondary	72.0	1,685	78.3	2.4	12.7	6.6	0.0	100.0	471
Post secondary or tertiary	77.1	1,493	71.6	3.5	11.8	13.1	0.0	100.0	341
Don't Know/Missing	79.0	141	(51.6)	(33.2)	(0.0)	(15.1)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Source of drinking water									
Improved	70.3	13,674	73.9	3.4	12.2	10.2	0.2	100.0	4,057
Unimproved	59.7	2,751	66.4	1.7	23.5	8.4	0.0	100.0	1,102
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	59.3	3,284	68.5	1.6	16.4	13.4	0.1	100.0	1,327
Second	62.1	3,285	70.9	0.9	17.3	10.9	0.0	100.0	1,244
Middle	66.6	3,285	80.9	2.6	10.1	5.8	0.7	100.0	1,091
Fourth	73.8	3,288	70.0	6.8	13.0	10.1	0.0	100.0	862
Highest	80.7	3,284	71.8	5.9	15.4	6.8	0.0	100.0	634

¹ MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water

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

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water

Percent distribution and percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking water, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> 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	19.5	24.7	23.2	32.5	100.0	80.5	4,024
Area							
Urban	39.5	27.8	18.4	14.2	100.0	60.5	942
Rural	13.4	23.8	24.7	38.1	100.0	86.6	3,082
Province							
Torba	0.0	3.6	35.0	61.4	100.0	100.0	92
Sanma	6.8	27.3	15.5	50.4	100.0	93.2	682
Penama	7.2	14.6	26.2	52.1	100.0	92.8	508
Malampa	5.0	32.7	39.4	22.9	100.0	95.0	511
Shefa	36.4	24.4	16.6	22.6	100.0	63.6	1,526
Tafea	17.1	27.3	29.7	25.9	100.0	82.9	704
Education of household head							
None, primary or lower	14.3	23.4	27.1	35.2	100.0	85.7	2,224
Junior secondary	18.2	25.3	19.8	36.8	100.0	81.8	942
Senior secondary	29.0	28.0	23.9	19.1	100.0	71.0	444
Post secondary or tertiary	41.6	25.0	9.1	24.4	100.0	58.4	367
Don't Know/Missing	(30.5)	(43.9)	(16.5)	(9.1)	100.0	(69.5)	46
Main source of drinking water^A							
Improved sources	19.5	24.7	23.2	32.5	100.0	80.5	4,024
Piped water	24.5	24.0	24.8	26.6	100.0	75.5	1,921
Tube well, dug well	14.0	30.6	24.3	31.2	100.0	86.0	128
Protected rainwater	15.7	25.0	24.0	35.3	100.0	84.3	1,161
Bottled water	46.0	32.9	10.3	10.9	100.0	54.0	95
Unimproved sources	9.3	21.3	20.6	48.8	100.0	90.7	610
Unprotected tube well, dug well or rainwater	9.3	21.3	20.6	48.8	100.0	90.7	610
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	10.9	21.1	21.2	46.8	100.0	89.1	749
Second	10.4	20.6	29.9	39.0	100.0	89.6	876
Middle	14.0	21.3	24.0	40.7	100.0	86.0	823
Fourth	21.7	34.9	26.6	16.8	100.0	78.3	700
Highest	39.4	27.0	14.9	18.7	100.0	60.6	876

¹ MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contamination of source water

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested

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

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

Percent distribution and percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	15.6	21.7	24.0	38.7	100.0	84.4	4,123
Area							
Urban	35.1	25.3	20.0	19.6	100.0	64.9	968
Rural	9.6	20.6	25.2	44.6	100.0	90.4	3,156
Province							
Torba	0.0	9.5	28.6	61.8	100.0	100.0	94
Sanma	6.2	19.7	17.6	56.5	100.0	93.8	695
Penama	4.0	12.0	28.3	55.7	100.0	96.0	520
Malampa	2.1	42.3	31.5	24.1	100.0	97.9	528
Shefa	31.2	21.6	20.9	26.4	100.0	68.8	1,567
Tafea	10.8	17.3	27.8	44.1	100.0	89.2	718
Education of household head							
None, primary or lower	10.2	21.3	26.5	42.0	100.0	89.8	2,283
Junior secondary	17.2	16.8	24.9	41.1	100.0	82.8	980
Senior secondary	23.9	25.2	23.3	27.6	100.0	76.1	445
Post secondary or tertiary	32.9	29.7	9.7	27.8	100.0	67.1	369
Don't Know/Missing	(30.6)	(44.1)	(2.0)	(23.4)	100.0	(69.4)	46
Main source of drinking water^A							
Improved sources	21.0	23.2	21.4	34.4	100.0	79.0	2,179
Piped water	19.7	24.1	21.8	34.4	100.0	80.3	1,933
Protected well or spring	13.0	24.0	18.1	44.9	100.0	87.0	149
Bottled/Sachet water	61.0	3.9	17.9	17.1	100.0	39.0	97
Unimproved sources	9.5	20.0	26.9	43.6	100.0	90.5	1,944
Unprotected well or spring	11.2	7.3	12.8	68.7	100.0	88.8	244
Surface water or other	9.2	21.8	28.9	40.0	100.0	90.8	1,700
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	7.8	17.7	19.7	54.8	100.0	92.2	787
Second	7.0	17.0	25.9	50.1	100.0	93.0	875
Middle	9.4	21.9	24.6	44.2	100.0	90.6	863
Fourth	18.8	29.3	28.8	23.0	100.0	81.2	701
Highest	34.3	23.6	21.6	20.6	100.0	65.7	898

¹ MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contamination of household drinking water

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

() 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Main source of drinking water ^A							The 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	Unimproved sources					
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises		Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises			Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources
Total	21.4	68.2	87.1	3,389	9.6	59.2	59.8	635	12.8	4,024
Area										
Urban	40.4	79.7	95.1	922	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	33.0	942
Rural	14.3	63.9	84.2	2,466	9.9	60.6	59.5	615	6.6	3,082
Province										
Torba	0.0	80.8	72.7	48	(0.0)	(84.0)	(77.1)	44	0.0	92
Sanma	7.9	86.1	93.2	588	(0.0)	(63.6)	(72.7)	94	5.2	682
Penama	7.4	72.4	70.2	255	6.9	66.7	69.5	253	2.9	508
Malampa	4.9	54.0	78.3	475	(*)	(*)	(*)	37	2.6	511
Shefa	37.0	73.3	91.2	1,465	(*)	(*)	(*)	61	28.3	1,526
Tafea	16.8	45.1	86.5	558	(18.3)	(35.5)	(29.9)	146	2.9	704
Education of household head										
None, primary or lower	14.9	68.5	84.9	1,804	11.6	62.1	53.1	421	8.0	2,224
Junior secondary	21.7	64.2	87.7	765	(2.9)	(49.6)	(69.6)	178	11.3	942
Senior secondary	29.2	69.2	88.6	416	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	22.0	444
Post secondary or tertiary	42.6	73.3	95.5	359	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	33.9	367
Don't Know/Missing	(30.5)	(75.2)	(89.3)	46	na	na	na	0	(19.8)	46
Main source of drinking water ^A										
Improved sources	24.9	69.4	91.2	2,140	na	na	na	na	19.8	2,140
Piped water	24.5	69.0	92.5	1,921	na	na	na	na	19.0	1,921
Protected well or spring	14.0	66.3	67.5	128	na	na	na	na	14.0	128
Bottled/Sachet water	48.4	81.0	98.7	91	na	na	na	na	43.4	91
Unimproved sources	15.3	66.2	80.1	1,249	9.6	59.2	59.8	635	4.9	1,884
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	na	11.8	69.0	36.9	217	0.0	217
Surface water/ Other	15.3	66.2	80.1	1,249	8.5	54.1	71.7	418	5.6	1,667
Wealth index quintile										
Lowest	8.3	62.5	74.4	475	15.5	56.0	43.6	274	1.4	749
Second	12.3	62.4	79.4	665	4.4	57.0	67.2	211	4.0	876
Middle	15.2	65.8	84.9	720	(5.0)	(60.0)	(78.0)	103	7.5	823
Fourth	22.3	69.1	93.6	661	(*)	(*)	(*)	39	17.1	700
Highest	39.7	77.0	96.9	869	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	32.9	876

¹ MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Water treatment method used in the household								Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other		
Total	72.9	22.7	0.2	6.1	1.6	0.4	3.2	0.1	24.3	16,425
Area										
Urban	69.4	27.7	0.1	6.8	0.4	0.0	5.6	0.0	28.0	3,716
Rural	73.9	21.2	0.2	5.8	1.9	0.5	2.5	0.2	23.2	12,710
Province										
Torba	82.2	15.6	0.0	5.7	0.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	15.8	469
Sanma	80.8	15.7	0.0	4.0	0.7	0.1	1.9	0.0	16.4	3,205
Penama	74.4	20.2	0.0	3.3	2.3	0.1	1.9	0.1	22.5	2,151
Malampa	69.1	26.0	0.5	6.9	2.7	0.3	1.9	0.1	29.3	2,187
Shefa	66.2	29.0	0.2	9.8	1.9	0.6	4.4	0.3	30.8	5,893
Tafea	78.8	17.4	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.6	4.4	0.0	17.9	2,520
Education of household head										
None, primary or lower	74.6	20.9	0.1	5.5	1.6	0.2	2.9	0.2	22.5	8,925
Junior secondary	73.3	22.9	0.1	6.5	1.3	0.1	2.9	0.0	24.0	4,181
Senior secondary	67.4	26.5	0.4	6.1	1.9	1.0	4.3	0.4	29.4	1,685
Post secondary or tertiary	69.3	27.6	0.6	7.5	2.1	1.6	4.9	0.0	29.0	1,493
Don't Know/Missing	59.9	33.6	1.7	14.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	35.3	141
Source of drinking water										
Improved	72.1	23.5	0.2	6.5	1.8	0.4	3.2	0.1	25.2	13,674
Unimproved	76.8	18.8	0.0	3.9	0.6	0.4	3.4	0.4	19.6	2,751
Wealth index quintile										
Lowest	83.4	14.2	0.0	2.6	0.5	0.2	1.8	0.1	14.8	3,284
Second	75.4	18.4	0.3	3.8	2.4	0.4	3.9	0.0	20.8	3,285
Middle	71.3	24.1	0.0	7.4	1.6	0.1	3.1	0.1	25.7	3,285
Fourth	69.6	27.3	0.0	6.7	1.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	28.4	3,288
Highest	64.9	29.5	0.4	9.8	2.0	1.1	4.3	0.5	31.8	3,284

10.2 HANDWASHING

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five.¹⁶⁴ 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^{165, 166}.

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.

164 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.

165 Ram, P. *Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update*. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

166 Handwashing place or facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

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

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Handwashing facility observed				Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and		Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed	No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other			water available	soap available			
Total	34.9	23.7	39.8	1.6	100.0	16,425	87.8	60.4	9,623	34.6	16,158
Area											
Urban	67.6	13.9	18.5	0.0	100.0	3,716	96.8	77.2	3,029	62.1	3,715
Rural	25.3	26.6	46.0	2.1	100.0	12,710	83.7	52.8	6,594	26.4	12,443
Province											
Torba	43.4	21.5	35.1	0.0	100.0	469	70.0	8.7	305	5.6	469
Sanma	21.8	20.3	57.5	0.4	100.0	3,205	86.1	52.2	1,350	21.9	3,194
Penama	17.0	43.4	37.4	2.2	100.0	2,151	80.0	42.4	1,299	23.0	2,104
Malampa	9.2	17.2	72.0	1.6	100.0	2,187	87.4	80.3	578	19.5	2,153
Shefa	61.3	20.5	16.0	2.2	100.0	5,893	95.3	75.9	4,818	61.8	5,762
Tafea	25.7	24.8	47.8	1.7	100.0	2,520	73.6	32.3	1,272	16.2	2,476
Education of household head											
None, primary or lower	27.7	25.1	45.2	2.0	100.0	8,925	84.8	51.1	4,713	26.4	8,750
Junior secondary	33.6	26.0	39.1	1.4	100.0	4,181	87.0	62.0	2,489	35.6	4,124
Senior secondary	43.2	21.6	33.4	1.8	100.0	1,685	92.3	70.4	1,092	44.5	1,655
Post secondary or tertiary	69.8	12.7	17.4	0.0	100.0	1,493	96.7	83.4	1,233	67.5	1,493
Don't Know/Missing	56.4	11.4	28.9	3.2	100.0	141	91.1	68.8	96	48.2	137
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	15.8	22.9	59.7	1.6	100.0	3,284	65.4	17.0	1,270	15.8	3,230
Second	15.1	29.8	53.9	1.2	100.0	3,285	76.6	37.7	1,473	15.1	3,245
Middle	20.9	32.0	45.0	2.1	100.0	3,285	88.1	58.1	1,738	20.9	3,217
Fourth	42.5	26.4	28.9	2.2	100.0	3,288	94.9	69.8	2,266	42.5	3,217
Highest	80.0	7.6	11.3	1.1	100.0	3,284	97.6	85.3	2,877	80.0	3,250
¹ MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1											

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 third¹⁶⁷, 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 worldwide¹⁶⁸.

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Table WS. 3.2 presents the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children aged 0-2 years. Appropriate methods for disposing of the stool include the child using a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, is only considered an appropriate means of disposal if there is also a system in place for hygienic collection and disposal of the solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene¹⁶⁹. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

167 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.

168 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.

169 WHO, UNICEF and JMP. *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/258617/9789241512893-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Type of sanitation facility used by household										Open defecation (no facility, bush, field) ²	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation								
	Flush/Pour flush to:			Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Pour/flush to open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Other					
	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where											
Total	27.4	7.7	0.6	10.0	23.4	2.6	23.3	0.2	0.4	4.4	100.0	69.1	16,425	
Area														
Urban	74.7	5.6	0.2	2.4	7.1	1.5	5.0	0.6	0.0	2.9	100.0	90.0	3,716	
Rural	13.6	8.3	0.6	12.2	28.2	3.0	28.7	0.1	0.5	4.8	100.0	63.0	12,710	
Province														
Torba	2.3	2.3	0.0	8.2	43.3	2.0	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	56.1	469	
Sanma	20.4	9.7	0.7	20.2	20.6	8.5	19.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	71.5	3,205	
Penama	2.8	0.3	2.0	21.2	19.6	0.3	49.5	0.6	2.7	1.0	100.0	45.8	2,151	
Malampa	7.2	20.2	0.3	2.8	35.5	4.2	23.8	0.0	0.0	6.0	100.0	66.0	2,187	
Shefa	59.7	7.9	0.1	4.7	15.1	0.8	6.8	0.4	0.0	4.5	100.0	87.5	5,893	
Tafea	4.4	1.1	0.3	6.2	35.8	0.1	41.3	0.0	0.0	10.7	100.0	47.9	2,520	
Education of household head														
None, primary or lower	18.0	7.7	0.7	10.4	25.2	2.6	29.5	0.2	0.5	5.2	100.0	62.0	8,925	
Junior secondary	26.8	7.5	0.4	12.2	25.6	3.0	20.1	0.3	0.1	3.9	100.0	72.6	4,181	
Senior secondary	40.2	9.5	0.5	7.2	20.2	2.9	15.6	0.5	0.0	3.4	100.0	77.6	1,685	
Post secondary or tertiary	68.1	6.4	0.2	5.2	11.3	1.5	4.6	0.0	0.5	2.1	100.0	91.2	1,493	
Don't Know/Missing	62.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	14.9	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	100.0	78.8	141	
Location of sanitation facility														
In own dwelling	90.2	1.5	0.3	1.3	2.8	0.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.1	2,042	
In own yard/ plot	20.2	9.4	0.6	12.1	27.5	3.2	26.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	69.7	12,883	
Elsewhere	9.0	2.0	0.6	7.5	32.6	0.5	42.8	1.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	51.7	778	
Open defecation (no facility/bush/field)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	na	723	
Wealth index quintile														
Lowest	0.6	1.5	0.7	8.5	25.9	0.7	53.2	0.4	1.3	7.1	100.0	37.2	3,284	
Second	1.3	5.8	0.3	12.0	35.4	3.4	36.4	0.0	0.1	5.4	100.0	54.7	3,285	
Middle	6.2	12.1	1.2	16.2	33.2	5.0	19.6	0.5	0.4	5.6	100.0	68.9	3,285	
Fourth	38.4	14.5	0.6	12.2	19.7	3.6	7.1	0.2	0.0	3.8	100.0	85.3	3,288	
Highest	90.8	4.4	0.0	1.1	3.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	3,284	

¹ MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities² MICS indicator WS.S1 – Open defecation

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	Not shared	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility			
Total	51.4	15.0	1.8	0.8	20.6	5.5	0.2	0.3	4.4	100.0	16,425
Area											
Urban	55.5	28.4	5.3	0.8	3.7	3.2	0.1	0.1	2.9	100.0	3,716
Rural	50.2	11.2	0.7	0.8	25.6	6.2	0.2	0.3	4.8	100.0	12,710
Province											
Torba	45.1	10.0	0.0	0.9	30.3	12.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	469
Sanma	54.7	15.6	0.8	0.2	24.6	2.9	0.1	0.1	1.0	100.0	3,205
Penama	32.6	12.3	0.4	0.5	37.2	14.6	0.2	1.2	1.0	100.0	2,151
Malampa	56.3	6.2	2.1	1.3	22.9	4.7	0.4	0.3	6.0	100.0	2,187
Shefa	61.3	21.7	3.5	1.0	4.0	3.6	0.3	0.1	4.5	100.0	5,893
Tafea	37.3	9.7	0.0	0.9	36.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	10.7	100.0	2,520
Education of household head											
None, primary or lower	47.0	12.7	1.6	0.7	25.3	7.1	0.1	0.3	5.2	100.0	8,925
Junior secondary	50.3	19.1	2.0	1.0	19.1	4.2	0.3	0.2	3.9	100.0	4,181
Senior secondary	58.6	16.8	1.1	0.9	13.6	4.8	0.7	0.2	3.4	100.0	1,685
Post secondary or tertiary	73.0	15.4	2.4	0.5	5.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	1,493
Don't Know/Missing	50.6	20.7	7.4	0.0	9.2	3.5	0.0	3.3	5.2	100.0	141
Location of sanitation facility^A											
In own dwelling	90.1	5.3	0.6	0.0	2.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	2,042
In own yard/plot	49.3	17.4	2.1	0.9	24.1	5.7	0.2	0.3	na	100.0	12,883
Elsewhere	33.2	16.4	0.2	2.2	28.6	17.6	0.6	1.2	na	100.0	774
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	29.9	6.6	0.3	0.4	42.4	12.5	0.1	0.7	7.1	100.0	3,284
Second	43.1	10.9	0.3	0.4	32.3	7.0	0.0	0.5	5.4	100.0	3,285
Middle	52.2	13.6	1.4	1.3	20.6	4.6	0.4	0.1	5.6	100.0	3,285
Fourth	54.4	26.5	3.6	0.8	7.1	3.2	0.5	0.0	3.8	100.0	3,288
Highest	77.5	17.6	3.0	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,284

¹ MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1

^A The category of 'No facility/Bush/Field' in the background characteristic of "Location of sanitation facility" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied					
Total	1.4	7.0	1.6	0.1	0.2	29.5	0.2	0.2	2.6	0.1	56.9	0.1	100.0	90.8	0.3	8.9	11,244
Area																	
Urban	4.0	17.0	3.6	0.1	0.7	57.3	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.0	14.8	0.1	100.0	77.3	0.1	22.6	3,335
Rural	0.3	2.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	17.8	0.1	0.0	3.2	0.2	74.6	0.0	100.0	96.5	0.4	3.1	7,909
Province																	
Torba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	264
Sanma	2.0	4.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.0	68.9	0.1	100.0	93.2	0.0	6.8	2,260
Penama	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	84.9	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.6	0.0	943
Malampa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.9	81.6	0.0	100.0	98.3	1.7	0.0	1,432
Shefa	2.2	13.4	2.4	0.0	0.5	49.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	30.7	0.1	100.0	83.5	0.0	16.4	5,147
Tafea	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.6	0.0	4.1	0.0	86.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,198
Education of household head																	
None, primary or lower	1.1	4.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	22.0	0.0	0.3	2.8	0.0	67.5	0.1	100.0	93.3	0.3	6.4	5,468
Junior secondary	1.0	7.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	26.0	0.2	0.1	3.7	0.2	58.7	0.0	100.0	91.1	0.2	8.8	3,009
Senior secondary	2.0	10.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	45.4	0.3	100.0	87.0	0.7	12.4	1,296
Post secondary or tertiary	2.3	11.8	1.7	0.1	0.5	57.7	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	24.1	0.0	100.0	85.3	0.1	14.6	1,360
Don't Know/Missing	12.2	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	100.0	76.7	0.0	23.3	111
Type of sanitation facility																	
Flush to septic tank	3.5	17.5	3.9	0.3	0.5	73.6	0.5	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	78.0	0.4	21.6	4,508
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.4	4.4	0.2	94.9	0.1	100.0	99.4	0.2	0.4	6,736
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.5	2.1	1.1	96.3	0.0	100.0	98.4	1.1	0.6	1,252
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.5	3.5	0.0	95.8	0.2	100.0	99.5	0.0	0.5	1,630
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.3	5.5	0.0	94.1	0.1	100.0	99.7	0.0	0.3	3,853
Wealth index quintile																	
Lowest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	95.9	0.0	100.0	99.5	0.5	0.0	1,199
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	92.8	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0	1,787
Middle	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	8.0	0.0	0.6	3.8	0.2	86.2	0.2	100.0	98.3	0.2	1.4	2,214
Fourth	1.1	5.7	1.9	0.2	0.8	35.2	0.3	0.3	2.8	0.3	51.1	0.1	100.0	91.5	0.5	8.0	2,787
Highest	4.0	18.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	64.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	7.8	0.0	100.0	77.0	0.2	22.9	3,257

¹ MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)			Connected to sewer ^A	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	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					
Total	62.2	0.2	6.1	0.6	26.6	4.4	100.0	16,425
Area								
Urban	69.4	0.1	20.3	0.2	7.1	2.9	100.0	3,716
Rural	60.1	0.2	1.9	0.6	32.3	4.8	100.0	12,710
Province								
Torba	56.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.7	0.2	100.0	469
Sanma	65.7	0.0	4.8	0.7	27.8	1.0	100.0	3,205
Penama	43.6	0.3	0.0	2.0	53.2	1.0	100.0	2,151
Malampa	64.4	1.1	0.0	0.3	28.2	6.0	100.0	2,187
Shefa	73.0	0.0	14.3	0.1	8.0	4.5	100.0	5,893
Tafea	47.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	41.4	10.7	100.0	2,520
Education of household head								
None, primary or lower	57.1	0.2	3.9	0.7	32.8	5.2	100.0	8,925
Junior secondary	65.6	0.1	6.3	0.4	23.7	3.9	100.0	4,181
Senior secondary	66.9	0.5	9.5	0.5	19.3	3.4	100.0	1,685
Post secondary or tertiary	77.7	0.1	13.3	0.2	6.7	2.1	100.0	1,493
Don't Know/Missing	60.4	0.0	18.4	0.0	16.0	5.2	100.0	141
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	36.3	0.2	0.0	0.7	55.7	7.1	100.0	3,284
Second	54.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	39.9	5.4	100.0	3,285
Middle	66.3	0.1	1.0	1.2	25.7	5.6	100.0	3,285
Fourth	77.6	0.5	6.7	0.6	10.9	3.8	100.0	3,288
Highest	76.3	0.2	22.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	3,284
¹ MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1								
^A Includes flush/pour flush facilities that respondents do not know to where they flush.								

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years by place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Place of disposal of child's faeces								Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ^A	Number of children age 0-2 years
	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	10.3	23.4	6.3	39.4	17.6	0.6	2.2	0.2	100.0	33.7	1,152
Area											
Urban	4.6	11.0	6.0	68.5	8.3	0.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	15.6	219
Rural	11.7	26.3	6.4	32.5	19.8	0.6	2.5	0.3	100.0	38.0	932
Province											
Torba	4.7	36.8	0.0	37.0	6.1	1.4	14.0	0.0	100.0	41.6	28
Sanma	3.8	18.8	5.2	59.7	12.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	22.6	231
Penama	9.8	50.0	12.3	8.7	11.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	100.0	59.8	158
Malampa	23.0	21.2	6.1	21.3	23.8	2.7	0.9	0.9	100.0	44.2	138
Shefa	4.5	9.7	3.9	66.0	13.2	0.7	1.7	0.3	100.0	14.2	364
Tafea	19.5	30.8	8.1	9.5	32.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.3	233
Mother's education^B											
None, primary or lower	11.5	26.8	7.6	31.3	19.9	0.6	2.0	0.3	100.0	38.3	415
Junior secondary	9.4	23.7	4.4	41.9	16.5	0.9	2.9	0.3	100.0	33.1	471
Senior secondary	11.4	17.8	7.4	42.9	18.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	29.2	189
Post secondary or tertiary	6.2	15.6	9.0	59.7	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.7	73
Type of sanitation facility											
Improved	7.1	22.7	5.7	44.4	17.0	0.7	2.1	0.3	100.0	29.8	744
Unimproved	16.9	27.7	8.3	31.4	12.5	0.5	2.8	0.0	100.0	44.6	347
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	13.1	6.8	2.7	23.4	54.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.8	61
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	18.0	35.7	7.9	18.2	15.3	0.1	4.2	0.5	100.0	53.8	268
Second	12.6	27.3	8.2	24.7	24.7	1.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	39.9	246
Middle	7.8	27.7	4.5	36.5	20.6	0.5	2.2	0.0	100.0	35.5	229
Fourth	5.0	13.2	4.1	53.5	20.6	1.0	2.0	0.5	100.0	18.2	242
Highest	5.9	6.3	6.7	79.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.2	165

^A In many countries, disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is common. The risks vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed; therefore, for the purposes of international comparability, solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

^B The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of household population using:																Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
	Drinking water					Sanitation					Handwashing ^A							
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total	Basic facility ^B	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see / other	Total			
Total	82.9	0.3	13.8	2.9	100.0	51.4	17.6	26.6	4.4	100.0	34.0	24.6	39.8	1.6	100.0	21.3	16,425	
Area																		
Urban	98.0	0.0	1.7	0.3	100.0	55.5	34.4	7.1	2.9	100.0	62.0	19.5	18.5	0.0	100.0	41.3	3,716	
Rural	78.5	0.4	17.4	3.7	100.0	50.2	12.6	32.3	4.8	100.0	25.8	26.0	46.0	2.1	100.0	15.4	12,710	
Province																		
Torba	55.7	0.5	39.0	4.7	100.0	45.1	11.0	43.7	0.2	100.0	5.6	59.3	35.1	0.0	100.0	2.8	469	
Sanma	87.5	0.1	9.1	3.4	100.0	54.7	16.5	27.8	1.0	100.0	21.8	20.3	57.5	0.4	100.0	12.9	3,205	
Penama	52.3	0.0	45.7	2.0	100.0	32.6	13.2	53.2	1.0	100.0	22.5	37.9	37.4	2.2	100.0	4.9	2,151	
Malampa	89.7	0.2	6.0	4.1	100.0	56.3	9.5	28.2	6.0	100.0	19.2	7.2	72.0	1.6	100.0	11.8	2,187	
Shefa	94.9	0.5	3.7	0.9	100.0	61.3	26.2	8.0	4.5	100.0	60.4	21.3	16.0	2.2	100.0	41.7	5,893	
Tafea	74.4	0.7	18.4	6.5	100.0	37.3	10.6	41.4	10.7	100.0	15.9	34.6	47.8	1.7	100.0	9.6	2,520	
Education of household head																		
None, primary or lower	79.0	0.3	16.5	4.1	100.0	47.0	14.9	32.8	5.2	100.0	25.9	26.9	45.2	2.0	100.0	14.3	8,925	
Junior secondary	83.5	0.1	14.6	1.8	100.0	50.3	22.1	23.7	3.9	100.0	35.1	24.4	39.1	1.4	100.0	20.0	4,181	
Senior secondary	90.0	1.0	7.2	1.9	100.0	58.6	18.8	19.3	3.4	100.0	43.7	21.1	33.4	1.8	100.0	31.4	1,685	
Post secondary or tertiary	95.5	0.3	4.0	0.2	100.0	73.0	18.3	6.7	2.1	100.0	67.5	15.1	17.4	0.0	100.0	53.9	1,493	
Don't Know/Missing	94.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	100.0	50.6	28.2	16.0	5.2	100.0	46.6	21.2	28.9	3.2	100.0	28.9	141	
Wealth index quintile																		
Lowest	60.9	0.5	30.6	8.0	100.0	29.9	7.3	55.7	7.1	100.0	6.2	32.5	59.7	1.6	100.0	1.6	3,284	
Second	74.5	0.3	21.6	3.7	100.0	43.1	11.6	39.9	5.4	100.0	14.8	30.1	53.9	1.2	100.0	5.3	3,285	
Middle	86.1	0.6	11.0	2.3	100.0	52.2	16.4	25.7	5.6	100.0	28.2	24.7	45.0	2.1	100.0	14.2	3,285	
Fourth	94.3	0.4	4.9	0.3	100.0	54.4	30.9	10.9	3.8	100.0	47.2	21.7	28.9	2.2	100.0	25.5	3,288	
Highest	98.7	0.0	1.0	0.3	100.0	77.5	21.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	73.7	13.9	11.3	1.1	100.0	59.6	3,284	

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1² 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

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.¹⁷⁰

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.

170 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation				Total	Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials ^A		DK whether reusable/ Missing	Other/No materials					
	Reusable	Not reusable							
Total	19.9	76.4	0.1	3.6	100.0	96.4	96.8	94.7	3,123
Area									
Urban	10.2	85.6	0.0	4.2	100.0	95.8	95.4	93.1	814
Rural	23.4	73.1	0.1	3.4	100.0	96.6	97.2	95.3	2,309
Province									
Torba	77.3	17.6	0.0	5.1	100.0	94.9	94.2	93.8	82
Sanma	25.9	71.5	0.0	2.6	100.0	97.4	96.9	96.6	602
Penama	26.3	66.6	0.0	7.1	100.0	92.9	96.6	91.2	353
Malampa	29.0	69.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	98.0	98.3	97.0	350
Shefa	6.2	89.5	0.1	4.2	100.0	95.8	96.4	93.7	1,297
Tafea	29.2	69.1	0.2	1.5	100.0	98.5	97.0	96.3	439
Age									
15-19	16.7	79.1	0.0	4.2	100.0	95.8	95.9	94.4	541
15-17	15.9	77.9	0.0	6.2	100.0	93.8	94.4	92.5	339
18-19	18.1	81.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	98.3	97.8	202
20-24	17.1	79.2	0.2	3.5	100.0	96.5	97.2	95.5	453
25-29	18.0	80.0	0.3	1.8	100.0	98.2	97.5	96.3	536
30-39	21.2	75.8	0.0	3.0	100.0	97.0	97.3	95.2	984
40-49	24.5	69.6	0.0	5.8	100.0	94.2	95.7	92.1	610
Education									
None, primary or lower	27.7	67.3	0.1	4.9	100.0	95.1	96.3	93.3	1,107
Junior secondary	18.5	78.8	0.1	2.6	100.0	97.4	97.0	95.7	1,205
Senior secondary	13.0	84.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	97.0	97.2	95.4	566
Post secondary or tertiary	8.2	87.8	0.0	4.0	100.0	96.0	97.2	94.7	246
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	18.5	81.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	98.6	58
Has no functional difficulty	20.5	76.1	0.1	3.4	100.0	96.6	97.0	94.9	2,726
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	39.7	55.0	0.4	4.9	100.0	95.1	96.4	93.3	534
Second	24.5	71.7	0.0	3.8	100.0	96.2	97.3	95.2	586
Middle	18.8	77.9	0.0	3.2	100.0	96.8	96.6	94.8	601
Fourth	12.3	84.9	0.0	2.8	100.0	97.2	97.5	95.7	653
Highest	9.8	86.6	0.0	3.6	100.0	96.4	96.1	94.4	749

¹ MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

^A Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	39.5	3,123
Area		
Urban	25.6	814
Rural	44.4	2,309
Province		
Torba	63.6	82
Sanma	35.2	602
Penama	46.5	353
Malampa	59.9	350
Shefa	27.1	1,297
Tafea	55.9	439
Age		
15-19	38.5	541
20-24	35.2	453
25-29	43.7	536
30-39	40.8	984
40-49	37.9	610
Education		
None, primary or lower	44.8	975
Junior secondary	40.0	1,205
Senior secondary	33.6	566
Post secondary or tertiary	27.0	246
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	42.7	58
Has no functional difficulty	39.3	2,726
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	53.8	534
Second	52.5	586
Middle	39.9	601
Fourth	32.2	653
Highest	25.3	749

¹ MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation

11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE



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11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities¹⁷¹ 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.

Vanuatu MICS, 2023 included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1 and EQ.1.2 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 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.

171 "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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:							Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing		
Total	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.9	2.7	6.2	0.7	7.7	1,285
Sex									
Male	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	2.9	7.0	0.8	8.8	665
Female	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.9	2.4	5.3	0.7	6.6	619
Area									
Urban	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.2	2.0	4.1	1.4	5.3	251
Rural	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.1	2.9	6.7	0.6	8.3	1,033
Province									
Torba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30
Sanma	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.9	253
Penama	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.0	3.7	195
Malampa	3.4	0.0	1.6	3.3	3.3	9.1	0.0	12.4	148
Shefa	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.6	2.1	4.5	1.5	5.7	418
Tafea	0.7	1.1	0.3	1.4	6.9	18.0	1.4	18.8	240
Age									
2	2.3	0.4	1.3	1.9	6.0	11.3	2.4	13.7	393
3	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.9	2.1	5.7	0.0	6.9	444
4	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.4	2.1	0.0	3.3	447
Early childhood education attendance^B									
Attending	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.9	3.1	0.0	4.5	350
Not attending	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.4	4.4	0.0	5.5	541
Mother's education^C									
Primary and lower	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.1	3.5	7.6	0.7	8.4	539
Junior secondary	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.9	2.6	5.7	1.2	7.9	472
Upper secondary	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.2	6.3	0.0	7.8	183
Post secondary or tertiary	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	85
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.4	4.5	10.5	0.3	12.4	286
Second	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.2	2.3	7.2	0.6	9.5	272
Middle	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	4.7	0.4	5.6	272
Fourth	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.8	5.9	1.7	7.5	266
Richest	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.6	189

^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 category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	0.5	1.1	1.9	0.4	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.6	0.7	2.7	3.0	10.6	4,959
Sex															
Male	0.4	1.3	1.8	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.7	0.4	3.1	3.5	9.8	2,481
Female	0.6	0.9	2.1	0.3	0.9	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.1	2.4	2.6	11.3	2,479
Area															
Urban	0.3	1.6	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	2.6	1.9	7.7	1,008
Rural	0.5	1.0	1.9	0.4	0.7	2.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.7	0.7	2.7	3.3	11.3	3,951
Province															
Torba	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	4.7	8.9	139
Sanma	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.2	1.0	5.2	953
Penama	0.8	2.4	3.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.4	3.4	2.0	10.8	747
Malampa	0.4	0.4	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.4	2.6	1.2	2.6	11.0	20.7	697
Shefa	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.7	2.0	2.2	1.3	2.8	1.8	9.1	1,600
Tafea	0.4	1.2	2.0	0.2	0.7	5.8	2.7	0.7	0.4	2.3	0.2	1.7	1.9	11.2	825
Age															
5-9	0.7	1.6	2.8	0.4	0.8	2.9	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.7	0.6	2.7	4.3	13.7	2,283
10-14	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.7	0.5	2.5	2.1	8.1	1,893
15-17	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.3	3.1	1.8	7.3	783
School attendance															
Attending ^B	0.4	1.2	1.8	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.5	2.4	2.9	10.3	4,331
Not attending	1.4	0.4	3.2	2.1	3.7	4.7	3.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.1	4.9	4.1	12.2	628
Mother's education^C															
Primary and lower	0.5	0.9	2.3	0.6	1.0	2.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.9	0.9	2.9	2.9	11.0	2,561
Junior secondary	0.4	1.5	1.8	0.2	0.4	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.3	1.3	0.3	2.5	3.6	11.4	1,533
Upper secondary	1.0	1.8	1.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.9	1.1	0.7	2.3	1.7	8.5	494
Post secondary or tertiary	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.7	0.8	2.9	2.9	6.8	334
Mother's functional difficulties^D															
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(2.4)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.1)	(4.9)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.3)	98
Has no functional difficulty	0.6	1.1	1.8	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.8	3.0	3.5	11.0	3,743
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.4	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.8	3.8	2.3	0.5	0.2	2.0	0.4	2.2	2.2	11.1	1,033
Second	0.9	0.8	2.9	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.8	0.8	3.1	5.0	15.1	1,048
Middle	0.8	1.3	2.7	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.5	2.8	3.2	10.5	1,040
Fourth	0.1	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	2.3	1.6	6.2	960
Richest	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.9	2.3	1.3	3.2	3.0	9.5	879

^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. The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

^D 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 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:				Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2-17 years						
Total	3.0	2.8	4.0	6,244	2.5	190	6.2	173	6.7	249
Sex										
Male	2.7	2.6	3.7	3,146	1.3	86	9.6	83	7.3	118
Female	3.4	2.9	4.3	3,098	3.4	104	3.0	89	6.1	132
Age										
2-4	(1.8)	(1.9)	(3.7)	1,285	(0.0)	23	(2.7)	24	(2.6)	47
5-9	(3.7)	(3.4)	(4.4)	2,283	(4.2)	85	(11.5)	78	(4.1)	100
10-14	(2.4)	(2.4)	(3.8)	1,893	(2.6)	45	(2.5)	46	(14.0)	73
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	783	(*)	38	(*)	25	(*)	30
Mother's education^A										
None, primary or lower	2.6	2.6	3.8	3,100	4.4	79	5.5	81	8.7	117
Junior secondary	(3.7)	(3.1)	(4.1)	2,004	(1.6)	74	(9.0)	62	(6.4)	82
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,318	(*)	21	(*)	23	(*)	40
Second	(3.0)	(3.4)	(4.0)	1,321	(11.9)	40	(10.5)	45	(5.9)	52
Middle	(4.0)	(3.4)	(5.6)	1,311	(0.0)	52	(9.8)	44	(8.2)	74
Fourth	(2.8)	(2.6)	(4.4)	1,225	(0.0)	34	(2.1)	32	(8.3)	54
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,068	(*)	43	(*)	28	(*)	29

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated. The categories of "Upper secondary", "Post secondary or tertiary" and "Don't know/ Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain ¹	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	7.7	1,285	10.6	4,959	10.0	6,244
Sex						
Male	8.8	665	9.8	2,481	9.6	3,146
Female	6.6	619	11.3	2,479	10.4	3,098
Area						
Urban	5.3	251	7.7	1,008	7.2	1,259
Rural	8.3	1,033	11.3	3,951	10.7	4,984
Province						
Torba	0.0	30	8.9	139	7.4	168
Sanma	1.9	253	5.2	953	4.5	1,205
Penama	3.7	195	10.8	747	9.3	942
Malampa	12.4	148	20.7	697	19.2	845
Shefa	5.7	418	9.1	1,600	8.4	2,018
Tafea	18.8	240	11.2	825	12.9	1,065
Mother's education^A						
None, primary or lower	8.4	539	11.0	2,561	10.6	3,100
Junior secondary	7.9	472	11.4	1,533	10.5	2,004
Upper secondary	7.8	183	8.5	494	8.3	677
Post secondary or tertiary	1.4	85	6.8	334	5.7	419
Mother's functional difficulties^B						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	23	(21.3)	98	21.6	121
Has no functional difficulty	7.9	1,152	11.0	3,743	10.3	4,895
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	12.4	286	11.1	1,033	11.4	1,318
Second	9.5	272	15.1	1,048	13.9	1,321
Middle	5.6	272	10.5	1,040	9.5	1,311
Fourth	7.5	266	6.2	960	6.5	1,225
Richest	1.6	189	9.5	879	8.1	1,068

¹ MICS 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. The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

^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.

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

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

11.2 SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Health insurance is one type of financial protection scheme offered in Vanuatu. However, the usage of such schemes is very low. Tables EQ.2.1W and EQ.2.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have a health insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborates the usage of health insurance for children under age five and 5-17 separately.

Similar to most Pacific Islands (except the Cook Islands and Fiji) Vanuatu does not have a comprehensive social protection system targeting children, women and families. However, the MICS survey did include measures of educational support provided to household members age 5 to 24. 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.

Table EQ.S1 contains the percentage of households that received support for education during the last school year. Table EQ.S2 presents the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received support for education in the same period. Table EQ.S3 presents the percentage of children under age 5 to 17 living in households that received educational support during the last school year.

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)		
Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, Vanuatu MICS, 2023		
	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women
Total	1.2	3,412
Area		
Urban	2.1	868
Rural	0.9	2,544
Province		
Torba	0.0	89
Sanma	0.2	670
Penama	0.7	384
Malampa	3.2	416
Shefa	1.6	1,374
Tafea	0.3	478
Age		
15-19	0.8	572
20-24	0.8	469
25-29	0.9	573
30-34	1.5	542
35-39	1.7	539
40-44	0.9	437
45-49	2.2	280
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	2.8	67
Has no functional difficulty	1.3	2,988
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.3	590
Second	0.9	648
Middle	1.2	661
Fourth	0.5	720
Richest	2.6	792
¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage		

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of men
Total	0.3	1,389
Area		
Urban	1.2	371
Rural	0.0	1,018
Province		
Torba	0.0	37
Sanma	0.4	285
Penama	0.0	154
Malampa	0.0	159
Shefa	0.6	571
Tafea	0.0	183
Age		
15-19	0.0	253
20-24	0.7	199
25-29	0.3	187
30-34	0.6	198
35-39	0.0	209
40-44	0.7	184
45-49	0.0	159
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.0	248
Second	0.0	246
Middle	0.0	266
Fourth	0.0	301
Richest	1.4	327
¹ MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage		

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years
Total	0.8	4,959
Area		
Urban	1.9	1,008
Rural	0.5	3,951
Province		
Torba	0.6	139
Sanma	0.0	953
Penama	0.0	747
Malampa	1.6	697
Shefa	1.4	1,600
Tafea	0.7	825
Age		
5-11	0.9	2,283
12-14	0.7	1,893
15-17	0.5	783
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	1.2	527
Has no functional difficulty	0.7	4,432
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.5	1,033
Second	0.5	1,048
Middle	0.9	1,040
Fourth	0.1	960
Richest	2.2	879
¹ MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)		

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5
Total	0.2	2,043
Area		
Urban	0.3	384
Rural	0.2	1,659
Province		
Torba	0.0	53
Sanma	0.0	408
Penama	0.0	297
Malampa	0.6	234
Shefa	0.4	649
Tafea	0.0	402
Age		
0-11 months	0.0	372
12-23 months	0.0	388
24-35 months	0.0	392
36-47 months	0.0	444
48-59 months	0.9	447
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^A		
Has functional difficulty	0.0	99
Has no functional difficulty	0.3	1,185
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.3	473
Second	0.3	445
Middle	0.0	415
Fourth	0.0	412
Richest	0.4	297

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2d - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)^A Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the 2023 school year, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	38.5	36.7	45.7	54.3	4,196
Sex of household head					
Male	37.3	36.4	44.6	55.4	2,066
Female	39.7	36.9	46.9	53.1	2,131
Area					
Urban	25.8	25.9	34.7	65.3	938
Rural	42.2	39.7	48.9	51.1	3,259
Province					
Torba	61.7	37.8	70.8	29.2	111
Sanma	32.2	28.4	39.4	60.6	772
Penama	54.7	47.6	61.7	38.3	574
Malampa	63.1	64.7	66.5	33.5	599
Shefa	22.8	20.8	29.6	70.4	1,457
Tafea	40.2	45.8	51.6	48.4	683
Age					
5-9	40.5	40.1	47.8	52.2	1,581
10-14	39.9	36.8	47.0	53.0	1,753
15-19	32.5	31.5	40.5	59.5	749
20-24	29.4	20.3	32.3	67.7	112
School management ^A					
Public	42.0	39.1	48.9	51.1	3,467
Non-public	21.9	24.9	30.5	69.5	727
Education of household head ^A					
None, primary or lower	40.6	37.9	47.4	52.6	2,192
Junior secondary	39.6	37.8	47.7	52.3	1,106
Upper secondary	35.7	35.0	41.8	58.2	427
Post secondary or tertiary	29.4	30.6	37.8	62.2	434
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	49.7	41.9	55.9	44.1	752
Second	48.7	45.2	54.6	45.4	845
Middle	38.3	36.6	43.4	56.6	838
Fourth	31.2	35.5	41.7	58.3	830
Highest	26.9	25.8	35.2	64.8	931

¹ MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support

^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education of household head" and " School management" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table EQ.S1: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the 2023 school year, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Received school tuition or other school related support ¹	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
Total	33.3	5,463
Sex of household head		
Male	32.9	4,275
Female	34.6	1,188
Area		
Urban	28.1	1,045
Rural	34.8	4,419
Province		
Torba	43.2	203
Sanma	27.7	887
Penama	44.4	955
Malampa	48.4	1,058
Shefa	23.6	1,392
Tafea	38.5	969
Education of household head ^A		
None, primary or lower	32.5	2,898
Junior secondary	35.6	1,487
Upper secondary	32.6	550
Post secondary or tertiary	32.5	485
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	34.7	1,139
Second	38.3	1,257
Middle	30.8	1,010
Fourth	31.4	1,032
Highest	31.2	1,025

¹ MICS indicator EQ.S1 - School-related support for members age 5-24 currently at school

^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table EQ.S2: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in households in the two lowest quintiles

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in households in the two lowest quintiles who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the 2023 school year, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Received school tuition or other school related support ¹	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
Total	26.0	480
Sex of household head		
Male	26.6	362
Female	24.3	118
Province		
Torba	30.9	35
Sanma	(15.2)	51
Penama	32.4	126
Malampa	32.0	128
Shefa	(*)	19
Tafea	27.1	120
Education of household head ^A		
None, primary or lower	24.2	327
Junior secondary	32.2	124
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	24.4	232
Second	27.8	248

¹ MICS indicator EQ.S2 - School-related support for members age 5-24 currently at school in households in two lowest quintiles

^A The categories of "Upper secondary", "Post secondary or tertiary" and "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education of household head" have been suppressed from the table due to a 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.S3: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-17 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the 2023 school year, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Received school tuition or other school related support ¹	Number of household members age 5-17 years currently attending primary education or higher
Total	41.1	7,084
Sex of household head		
Male	41.0	5,462
Female	41.4	1,622
Area		
Urban	33.2	1,409
Rural	43.0	5,675
Province		
Torba	58.2	195
Sanma	32.0	1,376
Penama	53.4	1,056
Malampa	60.8	942
Shefa	28.8	2,275
Tafea	45.5	1,241
Education of household head ^A		
None, primary or lower	41.6	3,745
Junior secondary	41.6	1,932
Upper secondary	37.5	759
Post secondary or tertiary	40.3	591
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	44.1	1,525
Second	46.5	1,506
Middle	38.0	1,462
Fourth	38.4	1,386
Highest	37.2	1,205

¹ MICS indicator EQ.S3 - Support for school-related support for members age 5-17

^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to a 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. 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Place of origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Total	17.7	10.3	7.4	10.6	15.3	2.2	8.8	28.9	71.1	3,412
Area										
Urban	16.0	9.9	6.2	10.3	16.1	0.9	2.5	28.3	71.7	868
Rural	18.3	10.5	7.9	10.7	15.1	2.6	10.9	29.1	70.9	2,544
Province										
Torba	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.3	2.2	97.8	89
Sanma	11.2	4.0	2.6	5.4	11.3	0.8	1.6	19.5	80.5	670
Penama	13.3	5.5	1.7	3.1	4.5	0.7	8.9	23.2	76.8	384
Malampa	20.5	2.3	2.3	5.5	21.9	1.2	27.6	37.8	62.2	416
Shefa	18.2	11.5	7.1	11.6	15.2	2.4	5.2	31.2	68.8	1,374
Tafea	29.9	28.5	25.2	27.2	26.9	5.7	14.2	37.3	62.7	478
Age										
15-19	14.3	9.6	6.9	11.4	12.5	2.3	6.1	23.8	76.2	572
15-17	13.2	8.0	6.6	9.9	11.8	2.0	5.5	19.9	80.1	357
18-19	16.0	12.1	7.5	13.9	13.6	2.7	7.0	30.2	69.8	214
20-24	19.9	10.7	8.9	12.7	15.0	2.9	9.8	32.9	67.1	469
25-29	17.6	11.2	7.9	10.5	14.4	1.8	10.7	29.5	70.5	573
30-34	21.4	11.4	9.8	12.0	16.2	2.9	10.9	31.5	68.5	542
35-39	19.6	11.3	7.4	10.5	17.4	1.8	7.7	29.6	70.4	539
40-44	16.0	9.0	4.4	7.7	17.1	1.8	7.8	30.2	69.8	437
45-49	13.3	7.4	4.9	7.5	15.2	1.3	8.0	22.8	77.2	280
Education										
None, primary or lower	17.9	10.7	8.0	11.7	15.4	2.5	10.9	29.5	70.5	1,227
Junior secondary	18.5	9.7	7.1	9.8	14.8	1.8	9.1	29.0	71.0	1,312
Upper secondary	17.1	11.4	7.9	11.5	16.7	2.6	6.3	28.1	71.9	608
Post secondary or tertiary	14.7	9.2	5.3	7.2	14.1	1.3	2.9	27.5	72.5	265
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	28.7	25.6	24.2	28.6	21.2	12.7	15.6	42.5	57.5	67
Has no functional difficulty	18.0	10.2	7.1	10.3	15.6	1.9	9.0	29.7	70.3	2,988
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	18.2	12.2	10.0	12.9	15.4	2.4	14.9	27.8	72.2	590
Second	20.6	11.1	8.4	9.9	17.6	2.0	13.2	32.3	67.7	648
Middle	16.6	8.5	7.3	11.1	12.1	3.3	9.8	26.2	73.8	661
Fourth	18.5	11.1	6.6	10.8	15.8	2.0	4.4	30.5	69.5	720
Richest	15.2	9.1	5.5	8.9	15.7	1.4	3.7	27.7	72.3	792
¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1										

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Place of origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Total	11.8	3.0	3.9	4.0	9.1	2.9	14.7	27.0	73.0	1,389
Area										
Urban	21.0	3.4	5.3	5.6	14.6	6.0	15.3	36.2	63.8	371
Rural	8.4	2.9	3.4	3.4	7.1	1.7	14.6	23.6	76.4	1,018
Province										
Torba	1.7	0.6	2.0	1.2	1.9	2.9	56.4	56.4	43.6	37
Sanma	23.0	0.4	1.0	1.2	14.2	2.5	21.6	35.2	64.8	285
Penama	15.0	13.6	15.7	14.0	12.4	3.0	13.6	23.4	76.6	154
Malampa	6.2	2.0	0.0	0.7	15.4	0.7	2.7	22.4	77.6	159
Shefa	9.9	2.7	3.8	4.6	6.6	4.1	15.6	29.3	70.7	571
Tafea	4.1	0.8	2.4	1.7	2.5	1.2	4.5	8.2	91.8	183
Age										
15-19	9.4	1.4	4.4	4.2	9.5	2.3	13.8	25.1	74.9	253
15-17	6.8	0.7	3.8	3.1	9.7	2.6	11.9	22.3	77.7	174
18-19	15.0	2.8	5.7	6.6	9.1	1.6	18.0	31.1	68.9	79
20-24	14.3	5.3	4.3	3.9	6.7	4.3	16.0	31.8	68.2	199
25-29	12.1	4.7	2.9	4.2	9.9	3.0	15.0	26.0	74.0	187
30-34	11.2	2.3	4.0	2.3	7.1	2.4	13.5	23.3	76.7	198
35-39	9.6	1.1	2.5	1.5	7.3	2.0	12.7	22.1	77.9	209
40-44	13.4	4.1	6.5	7.2	10.0	3.5	13.4	26.3	73.7	184
45-49	13.5	3.1	2.4	5.4	14.5	2.9	20.3	37.1	62.9	159
Education										
None, primary or lower	9.0	2.1	3.0	3.6	8.1	2.6	15.0	25.0	75.0	527
Junior secondary	13.5	5.1	5.9	5.9	11.4	3.4	17.4	33.1	66.9	510
Upper secondary	12.7	0.8	1.4	1.5	6.1	2.7	8.5	19.9	80.1	232
Post secondary or tertiary	14.2	2.3	3.8	3.0	9.4	2.0	14.6	24.4	75.6	142
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	6.5	3.8	4.3	3.7	5.3	2.2	12.5	16.6	83.4	248
Second	9.6	4.4	4.2	4.9	8.7	2.7	17.4	27.9	72.1	246
Middle	9.0	3.1	3.7	3.2	8.6	3.0	13.5	26.8	73.2	266
Fourth	12.5	2.1	5.9	6.0	12.7	3.6	14.5	32.1	67.9	301
Richest	18.9	2.2	1.6	2.4	9.4	2.8	15.7	29.8	70.2	327

¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a 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 status.¹⁷²

Vanuatu MICS, 2023 included a question about happiness and the respondents' overall satisfaction with life. To assist respondents in answering the question on happiness, they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix E) 'very happy,' 'somewhat happy', 'neither happy nor unhappy', 'somewhat unhappy' and 'very unhappy'. They were then shown a pictorial of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top and asked to indicate at which step of the ladder they feel they are standing at the time of the survey to indicate their level of life satisfaction. Tables EQ.4.1W and EQ.4.1M present the percentage of women age 15-49 years, and age 15-24 years separately, who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, ladder step reported and the average life satisfaction score.

In addition to the questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to the understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young people. In Tables EQ.4.2W and EQ.4.2M, women's and men's perceptions of a better life are shown.

172 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	2.5	34.1	63.3	0.1	100.0	7.3	87.7	1,041	2.3	28.5	69.1	0.0	100.0	7.6	88.6	3,412
Area																
Urban	2.1	25.1	72.7	0.0	100.0	7.8	85.8	298	1.8	21.7	76.5	0.0	100.0	8.0	86.2	868
Rural	2.6	37.7	59.5	0.2	100.0	7.2	88.5	743	2.5	30.9	66.6	0.1	100.0	7.4	89.4	2,544
Province																
Torba	7.3	40.2	52.6	0.0	100.0	7.0	80.6	30	5.5	38.8	55.7	0.0	100.0	7.2	84.2	89
Sanma	1.4	27.0	71.6	0.0	100.0	7.5	93.6	198	2.0	23.4	74.6	0.0	100.0	7.7	92.2	670
Penama	2.0	31.8	66.1	0.0	100.0	7.6	89.3	97	3.4	21.0	75.6	0.0	100.0	7.9	86.4	384
Malampa	1.6	35.0	63.4	0.0	100.0	8.0	98.7	86	0.3	34.8	64.9	0.0	100.0	7.8	97.7	416
Shefa	2.8	35.3	61.6	0.3	100.0	7.2	86.7	470	2.6	28.4	68.9	0.1	100.0	7.5	88.1	1,374
Tafea	2.6	38.9	58.5	0.0	100.0	7.1	78.2	160	1.9	34.8	63.3	0.0	100.0	7.2	79.6	478
Age																
15-19	3.0	31.3	65.5	0.2	100.0	7.4	89.1	572	3.0	31.3	65.5	0.2	100.0	7.4	89.1	572
15-17	1.1	32.4	66.1	0.4	100.0	7.6	91.1	357	1.1	32.4	66.1	0.4	100.0	7.6	91.1	357
18-19	6.1	29.6	64.4	0.0	100.0	7.1	85.9	214	6.1	29.6	64.4	0.0	100.0	7.1	85.9	214
20-24	1.8	37.5	60.7	0.0	100.0	7.3	86.0	469	1.8	37.5	60.7	0.0	100.0	7.3	86.0	469
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.3	28.7	69.0	0.0	100.0	7.5	88.9	573
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.9	27.7	69.3	0.0	100.0	7.6	88.5	542
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.8	26.3	71.9	0.0	100.0	7.7	86.7	539
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.0	21.3	76.7	0.0	100.0	7.8	90.7	437
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.7	24.6	73.7	0.0	100.0	7.8	91.6	280
Education																
None, primary or lower	3.0	41.0	56.1	0.0	100.0	7.1	87.1	198	2.4	32.2	65.4	0.0	100.0	7.4	88.0	1,227
Junior secondary	2.5	33.7	63.5	0.3	100.0	7.4	89.2	508	2.2	28.7	69.0	0.1	100.0	7.6	89.2	1,312
Upper secondary	2.3	32.1	65.5	0.0	100.0	7.3	87.7	245	2.5	24.7	72.8	0.0	100.0	7.6	89.7	608
Post secondary or tertiary	1.3	26.8	71.9	0.0	100.0	7.6	80.9	90	1.6	19.5	78.9	0.0	100.0	8.0	85.8	265
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	3.2	36.6	60.2	0.0	100.0	7.2	87.7	321	2.3	26.9	70.8	0.0	100.0	7.6	88.7	2,492
Never married/in union	2.2	33.0	64.7	0.2	100.0	7.4	87.7	720	2.0	33.1	64.7	0.1	100.0	7.4	88.3	918
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty (*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	8	4.4	34.2	61.3	0.0	100.0	7.1	83.7	67
Has no functional difficulty	3.2	34.9	61.9	0.0	100.0	7.2	86.0	676	2.4	27.9	69.7	0.0	100.0	7.6	88.4	2,988
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	2.9	41.3	55.8	0.0	100.0	7.1	81.7	163	2.7	37.9	59.3	0.0	100.0	7.2	81.9	590
Second	1.8	38.7	59.6	0.0	100.0	7.4	89.9	171	2.6	33.0	64.4	0.0	100.0	7.4	91.0	648
Middle	0.7	41.6	57.7	0.0	100.0	7.2	91.1	190	1.3	29.3	69.4	0.0	100.0	7.5	90.9	661
Fourth	3.7	31.3	65.0	0.0	100.0	7.3	88.7	232	2.3	26.5	71.3	0.0	100.0	7.6	90.2	720
Richest	2.8	24.6	72.2	0.5	100.0	7.6	86.9	285	2.5	19.1	78.2	0.2	100.0	7.9	88.1	792

¹ MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among women age 15-24

² MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among women age 15-24

³ MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among women age 15-49

⁴ MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among women age 15-49

na: not applicable

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

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	Missing	Total			
Total	9.6	54.6	35.8	100.0	6.1	91.6	452	8.1	49.7	42.2	0.1	100.0	6.4	89.8	1,389
Area															
Urban	0.0	74.5	25.5	100.0	5.9	95.4	124	1.2	63.0	35.8	0.0	100.0	6.3	91.8	371
Rural	13.2	47.1	39.7	100.0	6.2	90.1	328	10.6	44.8	44.5	0.1	100.0	6.5	89.1	1,018
Province															
Torba	(2.4)	(80.3)	(17.2)	100.0	(5.7)	(100.0)	13	0.8	70.9	28.2	0.0	100.0	6.3	100.0	37
Sanma	0.0	35.1	64.9	100.0	8.0	96.6	87	2.6	28.7	68.7	0.0	100.0	8.1	95.8	285
Penama	(46.4)	(38.5)	(15.1)	100.0	(3.7)	(94.4)	45	25.1	46.4	27.8	0.6	100.0	5.1	91.7	154
Malampa	(0.0)	(70.8)	(29.2)	100.0	(6.2)	(97.5)	43	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	100.0	6.2	93.1	159
Shefa	3.7	61.0	35.3	100.0	6.2	85.3	203	4.1	54.8	41.0	0.0	100.0	6.4	82.5	571
Tafea	24.0	56.0	19.9	100.0	5.0	97.4	61	22.9	50.0	27.1	0.0	100.0	5.2	96.6	183
Age															
15-19	11.0	54.5	34.5	100.0	6.0	92.9	253	11.0	54.5	34.5	0.0	100.0	6.0	92.9	253
15-17	9.4	57.2	33.4	100.0	6.0	94.0	174	9.4	57.2	33.4	0.0	100.0	6.0	94.0	174
18-19	14.5	48.6	36.9	100.0	5.9	90.4	79	14.5	48.6	36.9	0.0	100.0	5.9	90.4	79
20-24	7.8	54.7	37.5	100.0	6.3	89.9	199	7.8	54.7	37.5	0.0	100.0	6.3	89.9	199
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.1	51.0	42.8	0.0	100.0	6.4	89.9	187
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.8	45.1	45.6	0.5	100.0	6.6	88.9	198
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.5	50.8	42.7	0.0	100.0	6.4	87.6	209
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.1	46.6	45.3	0.0	100.0	6.7	91.1	184
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.1	42.1	50.9	0.0	100.0	6.8	87.0	159
Education ^															
None, primary or lower	14.0	50.5	35.5	100.0	5.9	92.6	105	11.2	47.6	41.1	0.0	100.0	6.3	89.2	505
Junior secondary	9.6	57.5	32.9	100.0	6.1	90.1	240	7.9	56.3	35.6	0.2	100.0	6.2	88.3	510
Upper secondary	2.8	49.2	48.0	100.0	6.7	94.1	81	3.1	44.5	52.4	0.0	100.0	6.8	93.1	232
Post secondary or tertiary	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	25	5.7	42.1	52.2	0.0	100.0	6.9	91.4	142
Marital Status															
Ever married/in union	6.7	54.4	38.9	100.0	6.6	85.7	55	7.9	46.5	45.4	0.1	100.0	6.6	89.5	864
Never married/in union	10.0	54.6	35.4	100.0	6.0	92.4	397	8.3	54.9	36.8	0.0	100.0	6.2	90.2	525
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	25.6	48.6	25.9	100.0	5.2	90.6	73	22.0	51.1	26.9	0.0	100.0	5.4	91.8	248
Second	12.0	48.2	39.8	100.0	6.4	94.7	73	7.8	55.7	36.1	0.4	100.0	6.3	89.4	246
Middle	10.9	47.0	42.1	100.0	6.3	94.5	80	9.0	42.0	49.0	0.0	100.0	6.6	87.0	266
Fourth	3.7	60.7	35.6	100.0	6.2	87.7	100	1.9	47.8	50.3	0.0	100.0	6.8	86.5	301
Richest	2.6	61.8	35.5	100.0	6.3	91.5	125	2.6	52.1	45.3	0.0	100.0	6.7	93.9	327

¹ MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among men age 15-24² MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among men age 15-24³ MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among men age 15-49⁴ MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among men age 15-49^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

na: not applicable

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

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

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	
Total	73.4	84.1	68.8	1,041	74.1	85.0	70.0	3,412
Area								
Urban	73.4	88.1	70.0	298	75.7	88.0	71.6	868
Rural	73.4	82.5	68.4	743	73.6	84.0	69.4	2,544
Province								
Torba	31.5	57.6	31.5	30	46.0	66.5	46.0	89
Sanma	62.5	80.4	57.5	198	60.9	80.2	56.1	670
Penama	67.2	75.2	60.3	97	68.5	83.1	63.6	384
Malampa	95.6	95.6	95.6	86	91.1	90.7	89.9	416
Shefa	76.3	87.1	71.9	470	77.3	88.0	73.0	1,374
Tafea	78.1	84.3	71.9	160	78.4	83.2	72.9	478
Age								
15-19	73.2	83.1	68.4	572	73.2	83.1	68.4	572
15-17	75.7	83.1	70.5	357	75.7	83.1	70.5	357
18-19	68.9	83.1	65.0	214	68.9	83.1	65.0	214
20-24	73.7	85.4	69.4	469	73.7	85.4	69.4	469
25-29	na	na	na	na	72.9	85.7	68.1	573
30-34	na	na	na	na	74.4	84.8	70.2	542
35-39	na	na	na	na	73.1	85.5	69.7	539
40-44	na	na	na	na	77.0	85.9	73.1	437
45-49	na	na	na	na	76.1	84.7	72.8	280
Education								
None, primary or lower	69.4	79.9	64.3	198	70.0	81.7	66.0	1,227
Junior secondary	75.0	84.5	70.6	508	74.8	86.1	71.0	1,312
Upper secondary	75.1	85.1	70.9	245	78.7	88.2	74.1	608
Post secondary or tertiary	68.3	88.6	63.0	90	79.1	87.4	73.4	265
Marital Status								
Ever married/in union	75.7	82.6	69.5	321	75.2	85.4	71.0	2,492
Never married/in union	72.3	84.8	68.6	720	71.1	83.8	67.2	918
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	66.2	73.0	65.0	67
Has no functional difficulty	72.3	84.8	68.1	676	74.1	85.5	70.0	2,988
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	63.3	78.9	59.9	163	66.5	77.8	62.6	590
Second	72.6	80.4	69.3	171	72.6	83.7	69.5	648
Middle	70.4	80.6	63.8	190	72.3	85.4	68.6	661
Fourth	76.8	85.8	70.3	232	78.1	87.2	72.5	720
Richest	78.9	90.3	75.8	285	78.8	89.1	74.7	792

¹ MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among women age 15-24

² MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among women age 15-49

(*) Figures that are based on 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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	
Total	77.9	87.2	75.2	452	80.0	89.8	78.0	1,389
Area								
Urban	72.1	80.4	70.7	124	77.1	84.9	75.9	371
Rural	80.1	89.8	76.9	328	81.1	91.6	78.8	1,018
Province								
Torba	(30.3)	(91.1)	(30.3)	13	20.8	91.9	19.1	37
Sanma	68.4	75.2	67.9	87	71.7	81.2	71.4	285
Penama	(55.8)	(73.0)	(51.5)	45	67.7	81.2	63.8	154
Malampa	(97.5)	(92.6)	(92.6)	43	95.2	96.0	93.3	159
Shefa	80.4	91.4	77.7	203	82.6	92.9	80.5	571
Tafea	95.1	96.3	91.4	61	94.2	94.6	91.3	183
Age								
15-19	74.9	84.9	72.1	253	74.9	84.9	72.1	253
15-17	77.7	83.6	74.6	174	77.7	83.6	74.6	174
18-19	68.9	87.6	66.7	79	68.9	87.6	66.7	79
20-24	81.7	90.2	79.1	199	81.7	90.2	79.1	199
25-29	na	na	na	na	82.0	93.5	81.1	187
30-34	na	na	na	na	81.0	92.8	80.8	198
35-39	na	na	na	na	80.3	91.6	78.4	209
40-44	na	na	na	na	81.2	89.3	79.6	184
45-49	na	na	na	na	81.1	87.2	77.0	159
Education								
None, primary or lower	72.2	85.6	69.8	105	75.6	87.4	73.2	505
Junior secondary	79.0	85.6	75.7	240	78.8	89.0	76.5	510
Upper secondary	79.4	93.2	79.4	81	85.0	93.4	83.8	232
Post secondary or tertiary	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	92.0	95.3	90.8	142
Marital Status								
Ever married/in union	91.6	96.0	88.5	55	81.8	91.0	79.9	864
Never married/in union	76.0	86.0	73.4	397	77.1	87.9	74.9	525
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	76.2	85.3	71.5	73	74.5	85.4	71.2	248
Second	77.8	91.6	77.8	73	74.9	93.2	74.7	246
Middle	85.0	91.1	81.4	80	85.8	93.1	84.0	266
Fourth	77.9	85.1	76.6	100	82.0	87.5	80.2	301
Richest	74.4	85.1	70.7	125	81.6	90.0	78.9	327

¹ MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among men age 15-24

² MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among men age 15-49

^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a 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

APPENDIX A: SAMPLE DESIGN



Health care worker with mother weighing her baby at Lolowai Hospital, Lolowai, North Ambae, PENAMA, Vanuatu

Photo credit: © UNICEF/UN0822243/Shing

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 Vanuatu MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level and for the six provinces by urban and rural areas: Torba, Sanma urban, Sanma rural, Penama, Malampa, Shefa urban, Shefa rural and Tafea. In designing the sample for the Vanuatu MICS, 2023, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the MICS conducted in 2007, 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 2020 Vanuatu National Population and Housing Census and the 2022 Agriculture Census. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census enumeration. For the second stage sampling (selection of households), the original plan was to use the household lists prepared by the 2022 Vanuatu Agricultural Census (VNAC). However, the work with the household listing was prematurely terminated when the cyclones hit the country. The listing had at that time been completed only in 31 out of the 238 PSUs. For the remaining 207 PSUs it was decided to use the 2020 Census household list.

This is a type of probability sample, in which each household and household member has a positive and known probability of selection, once the listing of households in the sample PSUs is complete, and the list of household members in each interviewed sample household is complete. With probability sampling, it is possible to make valid inferences to the population or any subgroup of the population, through weighting the data by the inverse of the overall probabilities of selection.

A1. SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the Vanuatu MICS partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Vanuatu from the 2020 Vanuatu National Population and Housing Census and the 2022 Agriculture Census sampling frame was first examined by provinces, urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame						
Distribution of EAs and households, by strata, 2020 Vanuatu National Population and Housing Census and the 2022 Agriculture Census						
	Number of EAs			Number of Households (2020 & 2022 Census)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	269	69	200	63,365	14,702	48,663
Province						
Torba	26	na	26	2,392	na	2,392
Sanma	68	33	35	12,890	3,584	9,306
Penama	34	na	34	7,863	na	7,863
Malampa	33	na	33	9,715	na	9,715
Shefa	74	36	38	22,266	11,118	11,148
Tafea	34	na	34	8,239	na	8,239
na : not applicable						

The overall sample size for the Vanuatu MICS was calculated as 5,132 households. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for the indicator underweight prevalence:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2(pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where:

- n = the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- 4 = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
- r = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
- $deff$ = the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5
- RME = the relative margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more than 0.12 (12 percent) for national-level estimates
- pb = the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r , is based
- $AveSize$ = the average household size (mean number of persons per household)
- RR = the predicted response rate from the 2013 Vanuatu DHS

The indicator underweight prevalence was used for the calculation. The calculation is based on data from the Vanuatu Demographic and Health Survey 2013. The calculation was done separately for each of the strata; the strata being the provinces by urban and rural parts. The prevalence (r) was assumed to be 4.8 % for the urban strata (Shefa urban and Tafea urban) and 12.3% for the rural strata (Torba, Sanma, Penama, Malampa and the rural parts of Shefa and Tafea). The value of $deff$ (design effect) was taken as 1.1 for the rural strata and 1.01 for the urban strata, pb (percentage of children age 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 12.0% - 15.9% in the individual strata, $AveSize$ (mean household size) was taken as 4.4 - 5.5 households, and the response rate was assumed to be 85% - 99% in the strata. (Response rates in Shefa and Tafea provinces were adjusted down to 85% due to the destruction and population movements after the two cyclones in early 2023, and the fact that no household listing will be done in the areas prior to the sampling of households).

The calculation formula was used in the reverse way, finding the expected RME for various sample sizes. The reason for this was restrictions on what total sample size could possibly be set for the survey, given the funding situation. The resulting numbers of sample households from this exercise were between 500 and 744 households in the strata. The total sample size at the national level was 5,132 households. The calculated sample sizes for the strata will result in expected margin of error (ME) of 2.8 – 3.6 percentage points in the rural strata and 2.0 – 2.2 percentage points in the urban strata.

The number of households selected per cluster for the Vanuatu MICS was determined as 20 households in the PSUs in Torba, Sanma, Penama, and Malampa and 24 households in Shefa and Tafea, based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster as well as the impact of disaster on household movement especially in Shefa and Tafea. The sample sizes in the strata are shown in table SD.2.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation						
Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, Vanuatu MICS, 2023						
	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	238	58	180	5,132	1,284	3,228
Province						
Torba	25	na	25	500	na	500
Sanma	58	27	31	1,160	540	620
Penama	31	na	31	620	na	620
Malampa	31	na	31	620	na	620
Shefa	62	31	31	1,488	744	744
Tafea	31	na	31	744	na	744
na : not applicable						

A2. SELECTION OF ENUMERATION AREAS (CLUSTERS)

Census enumeration areas were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportional to size (pps) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2020 Population Census and the 2022 Agriculture Census frame. 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 six provinces, separately for the urban and rural strata.

A3. LISTING ACTIVITIES

Given that Vanuatu had a recent update of households from the 2020 Census the original plan was to use the household lists prepared by the 2022 Vanuatu Agricultural Census (VNAC). However, the work with the household listing was prematurely terminated when the cyclones hit the country. The listing had at that time been completed only in 31 out of the 238 sample EAs. For the remaining 207 EAs, the 2020 Census household lists were used.

A4. SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

The households in each selected EA were sequentially numbered from 1 to M_{hi} (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at VBoS, where the selection of 20-24 households in each 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.¹⁷³

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in half of the sample of households. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the proportion of households to be selected for administering the individual questionnaire for men, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.¹ All men age 15 to 49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

The Vanuatu MICS, 2023 also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 5 of the 20 (and 6 of the 24) 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.

¹⁷³ Available here: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 31, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

A5. CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The Vanuatu MICS 2023 sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating equal numbers of 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:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi}$$

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:

$$p_{1hi} = \begin{cases} \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \\ 1 \text{ if the PSU was selected with certainty (27 PSUs)} \end{cases}$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2020 & 2022 Census frame for the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the 2020 & 2022 Census frame for stratum h , excluding households in PSUs selected with certainty in the stratum

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, $p_{2hi} = 1$

$$p_{3hi} = \frac{20}{M'_{hi}} \text{ or } \frac{24}{M'_{hi}}$$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews by stratum, as well as the sample cluster completion rate for each stratum. The adjustment for the cluster and household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{n_h}{n'_h} \times \frac{1}{RR_h}$$

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 . The term n'_h is the number of sample clusters with complete enumeration in stratum h , so the first adjustment factor corresponds to the inverse of the sample cluster completion rate for stratum h . This additional adjustment factor is needed in the case where

some sample clusters cannot be enumerated in some strata due to security or accessibility problems. In the case where all the sample clusters in each stratum are enumerated, this cluster adjustment factor is equal to 1 for all strata, so it does not affect the weight. This adjustment of the household weight based on the cluster completion rate is included in the corresponding formulas in the MICS template for calculating the weights.

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 Vanuatu MICS, 2023 are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men in the list of household members in all the MICS sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non-response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men in the stratum was obtained from the 50 percent 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, in effect a tertiary sampling unit. The household weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 5 (or 6) households was selected from the 20 (or 24) MICS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{20}{5} = \frac{4}{f_{hi}} \text{ or } W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{24}{6} = \frac{4}{f_{hi}}$$

where:

W_{wqhi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{n_h}{n'_h} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}}$$

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)

As in the case of the adjustment of the raw household weights, an adjustment factor equal to the inverse of the cluster completion rate (n_h/n'_h) for the stratum is necessary to account for any sample clusters that could not be enumerated within a stratum. As mentioned above, this factor is equal to 1 for any stratum for which all the sample clusters were enumerated.

The Vanuatu MICS, 2023 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 0.2478 and 1.9004 in the 238 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



Students of Qatuneala Primary school during UNICEF RD visit. Qatuneala, North Ambae, PENAMA, Vanuatu

Photo credit: ©UNICEF/UN0822288/Shing

Interviewers

Annie Lisa Toara
 Celiane Badley
 Claudia Bakeo
 Claudia Warsal
 Dalsie Tari
 Dorine Ranbel
 Florina John
 Gladys Malesu
 Grace Nambo
 Henry Anatol

Ileen Maki
 Isaac Iaruel
 James Roy
 Jenny Leiriki William
 Jeremie Sese
 Kathy Toara
 Keith Lovo
 Keren Tamata
 Livancy Bue
 Lydia Christina Amos

Madeleine Jimmy
 Madleine Tom
 Melanie Tari
 Mowkrah Lava
 Nancy Willie
 Norris George
 Rose Mary Raela Moise
 Thatcher Sao
 Yolaine Bihu

Supervisors

Archie Paul Aru
 Bob Iavilu
 Florence Johnson

Geraldine Wesley
 Joanna Naki
 Johnny Sali Tajout

Marina Siba
 Nairine Alavanua
 Nelson Tomoyan

Nicola Wells
 Tania Tulangi

Measurers

Annie Ruben
 Claudia Jill Kenneth
 Helory Boehilan
 Jerry Nibtick

Justin Tabiusu
 Marie Rose
 Nathalie Kasso
 Noelline Simeon

Noelline Willie
 Patrick Luata
 Rex nako
 Sau Joel

Veronica Rapouel
 Willie Silom
 Yvette George

Data Processing Support Staff

Rosina
 Paul Yakoli

Drivers

Mahlon Horry Tari
 Thomas Marafi

VBoS Support Staff

Ms. Erima Kalmet – Secretary	Mr. Charlinton Leo – Principal Manager
Mrs. Aspinold Amos – Principal EO Admin Officer	Mr. Jimmy Tamkela – Principal Manager
Mrs. Serah Kaiapam – Former Finance Officer	Mr. Rara Soro – Former Principal Statistician
Mr. Stanley Tonge – Assistant Finance officer	Mr. Esau Kalorie – Assistant Statistician
Ms. Regina Aru – Acting Finance Officer	Mr. Jackson Andrews – Metadata Officer
Mr. Hidson Rob – Publication Officer	Mr. Vincent Wells – Assistant Compiler
Ms. Susie Mento – Senior Statistician	Ms. Marguerite Licht – Assistant Compiler
Ms. Salome Atnelo – Statistician	Mr. Brandy Sahe – Statistician
Ms. Maina Avock – Statistician	Mr. Herman Tevilili – Statistician
Ms. Melanie Willie – Statistician	Mr. Javen Wilfred – Statistician

Technical Committee**World Health Organisation:**

Dr. Tsoigzolmaa Bayaandorj

UNICEF:

Ms. Emily Rand

Mr. James Kaphuka

VBoS:

Ms. Andy Calo

Ms. Alice Trief

Mrs. Vinau Sahe

Ministry of Education:

Ms. Dawn Ruben

Mr. Benjamin Nari

SPC:

Mrs. Kim Robertson

Vanuatu Police Force:

Mr. Morris Seule

UNFPA:

Ms. Emily Deed

Department of Energy:

Mr. Matthew Tasale

Ministry of Health:

Mr. Mahlon Tari

Mr. Clayton Banga

World Vision Organisation:

Ms. Relvie Poilapa

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Vinau Sahe	Survey Coordinator, Vanuatu
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Thomas Marafi	Sampling focal person, Vanuatu
Rara Soro	Sampling Expert (Former Staff), Vanuatu
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APPENDIX C:

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS



Students of Qatuneala Primary school dressed in traditional dress to welcome the UNICEF Regional director during her visit. Qatuneala, North Ambae, PENAMA, Vanuatu

Photo credit: © UNICEF/UN0822293/Shing

The sample of respondents selected in the Vanuatu Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error (se)*: Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation (se/n)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value (*n*) 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 complex sample design. If a *deft* (or *deff*) value is less than 1.0 and the corresponding number of observations is relatively small, the values of the standard error and confidence limits should be used with caution. These situations might stem from the small number of observations and the distribution of the indicator values within and between the sample clusters in such estimation domains.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 6.3 and SPSS Version 24 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter 3. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for six provinces (Tables SE.4 to SE.9).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For the following indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the weighted 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

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sampleStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (n)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/n)	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	0.6160	0.01515	0.025	4.197	2.049	16,425	4,327	0.586	0.646
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6964	0.01099	0.016	1.948	1.396	3,412	3,412	0.674	0.718
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.7979	0.01283	0.016	1.417	1.190	1,389	1,389	0.772	0.824
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.5075	0.01379	0.027	2.595	1.611	3,412	3,412	0.480	0.535
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.5569	0.01852	0.033	1.929	1.389	1,389	1,389	0.520	0.594
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.1675	0.01100	0.066	2.960	1.720	3,412	3,412	0.146	0.190
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.1748	0.01553	0.089	2.320	1.523	1,389	1,389	0.144	0.206
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.0985	0.00610	0.062	1.431	1.196	3,412	3,412	0.086	0.111
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.4330	0.02156	0.050	2.628	1.621	1,389	1,389	0.390	0.476
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.2921	0.01055	0.036	1.296	1.139	2,412	2,409	0.271	0.313
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4560	0.01580	0.034	1.364	1.168	1378	1358	0.424	0.488
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.6499	0.01798	0.028	1.064	1.032	738	750	0.614	0.686
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9086	0.01334	0.015	1.606	1.267	738	750	0.882	0.935
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.5794	0.02793	0.048	1.235	1.112	387	387	0.524	0.635
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4133	0.02856	0.069	1.299	1.140	387	387	0.356	0.470
Measles/Rubella immunization coverage	TC.10	0.5046	0.02515	0.050	1.042	1.021	418	413	0.454	0.555
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	0.2147	0.01300	0.061	4.336	2.082	16,425	4,327	0.189	0.241
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.7591	0.06309	0.083	1.110	1.054	51	52	0.633	0.885
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.3518	0.01225	0.035	10.703	3.271	16,219	16,259	0.327	0.376
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.7714	0.02832	0.037	0.928	0.963	204	205	0.715	0.828
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2906	0.01243	0.043	1.349	1.161	1,803	1,801	0.266	0.315
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0781	0.00716	0.092	1.246	1.116	1,758	1,752	0.064	0.092
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0946	0.00846	0.089	1.463	1.209	1,758	1,752	0.078	0.112
Early child development index	TC.53	0.6936	0.01524	0.022	1.396	1.181	1,285	1,278	0.663	0.724

Continued

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

									Confidence limits	
	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	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8744	0.01788	0.020	1.341	1.158	455	462	0.839	0.910
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.8135	0.01768	0.022	1.685	1.298	809	819	0.778	0.849
Completion rate (Junior secondary)	LN.8b	0.4483	0.02213	0.049	1.128	1.062	578	571	0.404	0.493
Completion rate (Senior secondary)	LN.8c	0.1366	0.01398	0.102	0.959	0.980	582	580	0.109	0.165
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.2313	0.02444	0.106	1.270	1.127	770	379	0.182	0.280
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.1885	0.02291	0.122	1.297	1.139	770	379	0.143	0.234
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7674	0.01158	0.015	1.533	1.238	2,043	2,043	0.744	0.791
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8868	0.00668	0.008	1.666	1.291	5,851	3,750	0.873	0.900
Child labour	PR.3	0.2851	0.01240	0.043	1.859	1.363	4,959	2,466	0.260	0.310
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.0455	0.01096	0.241	1.306	1.143	469	473	0.024	0.067
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.2095	0.02043	0.098	1.190	1.091	469	473	0.169	0.250
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.5761	0.01470	0.026	3.019	1.738	3,412	3,412	0.547	0.605
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.8285	0.01695	0.020	2.808	1.676	1,389	1,389	0.795	0.862
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.8291	0.01309	0.016	5.231	2.287	16,425	4,327	0.803	0.855
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1280	0.01446	0.113	1.958	1.399	4,024	1,046	0.099	0.157
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.3459	0.01214	0.035	2.779	1.667	16,158	4,267	0.322	0.370
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.6909	0.01425	0.021	4.111	2.028	16425	4,327	0.662	0.719
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.5143	0.01334	0.026	3.083	1.756	16,425	4,327	0.488	0.541
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0608	0.00632	0.104	3.024	1.739	16,425	4,327	0.048	0.073
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0999	0.00652	0.065	4.424	2.103	6,243	3,744	0.087	0.113
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.2889	0.01191	0.041	2.353	1.534	3,412	3,412	0.265	0.313
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.2701	0.01925	0.071	2.609	1.615	1,389	1,389	0.232	0.309
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.3499	0.08149	0.011	1.555	1.247	1,040	1,044	7.2	7.5
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.1125	0.17315	0.028	2.299	1.516	452	457	5.8	6.5

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: UrbanStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	0.8755	0.02328	0.027	5.248	2.291	3,716	1,057	0.829	0.922
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.8695	0.01634	0.019	2.195	1.481	868	934	0.837	0.902
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8877	0.02169	0.024	1.713	1.309	371	364	0.844	0.931
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.7942	0.02171	0.027	2.691	1.640	868	934	0.751	0.838
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.7080	0.03991	0.056	2.797	1.673	371	364	0.628	0.788
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.3319	0.02471	0.074	2.570	1.603	868	934	0.283	0.381
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.3159	0.03146	0.100	1.663	1.289	371	364	0.253	0.379
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.1370	0.01129	0.082	1.006	1.003	868	934	0.114	0.160
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.4859	0.04243	0.087	2.616	1.618	371	364	0.401	0.571
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.3284	0.02128	0.065	1.211	1.100	543	591	0.286	0.371
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4699	0.02591	0.055	0.930	0.964	320	346	0.418	0.522
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.6543	0.04162	0.064	1.149	1.072	133	151	0.571	0.738
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9625	0.01980	0.021	1.628	1.276	133	151	0.923	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.7293	0.05302	0.073	0.954	0.977	60	68	0.623	0.835
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.5729	0.07274	0.127	1.449	1.204	60	68	0.427	0.718
Measles/Rubella immunization coverage	TC.10	0.4394	0.05479	0.125	1.170	1.082	89	97	0.330	0.549
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	0.5501	0.03097	0.056	4.092	2.023	3,716	1,057	0.488	0.612
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.1132	0.01284	0.113	6.693	2.587	3,664	4,073	0.087	0.139
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.5708	0.06138	0.108	0.692	0.832	42	46	0.448	0.694
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.3003	0.03034	0.101	1.717	1.310	348	393	0.240	0.361
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0509	0.01248	0.245	1.238	1.113	338	385	0.026	0.076
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0936	0.01835	0.196	1.524	1.235	338	385	0.057	0.130
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7789	0.02856	0.037	1.313	1.146	251	278	0.722	0.836

Continued

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban (Continued)Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

									Confidence limits	
	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	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9483	0.02496	0.026	1.195	1.093	85	95	0.898	0.998
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.8924	0.02308	0.026	1.298	1.139	205	235	0.846	0.939
Completion rate (Junior secondary)	LN.8b	0.5496	0.03116	0.057	0.722	0.850	173	185	0.487	0.612
Completion rate (Senior secondary)	LN.8c	0.2064	0.02790	0.135	0.951	0.975	189	201	0.151	0.262
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.2597	0.06542	0.252	1.759	1.326	134	80	0.129	0.390
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.2243	0.06373	0.284	1.844	1.358	134	80	0.097	0.352
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.8850	0.02063	0.023	1.785	1.336	384	428	0.844	0.926
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8530	0.01601	0.019	1.645	1.283	1,113	806	0.821	0.885
Child labour	PR.3	0.1823	0.02633	0.144	2.707	1.645	1,008	583	0.130	0.235
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.0202	0.01133	0.562	0.942	0.970	141	146	0.000	0.043
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.0976	0.02762	0.283	1.256	1.121	141	146	0.042	0.153
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.5845	0.02603	0.045	2.603	1.613	868	934	0.532	0.637
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.7538	0.04622	0.061	4.179	2.044	371	364	0.661	0.846
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9803	0.00656	0.007	2.358	1.536	3,716	1,057	0.967	0.993
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.3298	0.04429	0.134	2.219	1.489	942	251	0.241	0.418
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.6205	0.02313	0.037	2.396	1.548	3,715	1,056	0.574	0.667
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.8997	0.01795	0.020	3.772	1.942	3,716	1057	0.864	0.936
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.5554	0.02903	0.052	3.603	1.898	3,716	1,057	0.497	0.613
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.2029	0.02043	0.101	2.724	1.651	3,716	1,057	0.162	0.244
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0724	0.01281	0.177	6.637	2.576	1,259	861	0.047	0.098
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.2835	0.02081	0.073	1.989	1.410	868	934	0.242	0.325
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.3624	0.04212	0.116	2.787	1.669	371	364	0.278	0.447
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.7526	0.13020	0.017	1.333	1.154	298	314	7.5	8.0
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.9282	0.25674	0.043	3.099	1.760	124	129	5.4	6.4

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: RuralStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.5402	0.01831	0.034	4.414	2.101	12,710	3,270	0.504	0.577
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6374	0.01382	0.022	2.047	1.431	2,544	2,478	0.610	0.665
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.7651	0.01558	0.020	1.384	1.176	1,018	1,025	0.734	0.796
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.4097	0.01739	0.042	3.098	1.760	2,544	2,478	0.375	0.445
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.5018	0.02111	0.042	1.825	1.351	1,018	1,025	0.460	0.544
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.1114	0.01192	0.107	3.554	1.885	2,544	2,478	0.088	0.135
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.1234	0.01696	0.137	2.723	1.650	1,018	1,025	0.090	0.157
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.0853	0.00730	0.086	1.693	1.301	2,544	2,478	0.071	0.100
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.4137	0.02512	0.061	2.665	1.632	1,018	1,025	0.363	0.464
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.2816	0.01219	0.043	1.335	1.156	1,870	1,818	0.257	0.306
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4555	0.01903	0.042	1.476	1.215	1,058	1,012	0.417	0.494
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.6489	0.01993	0.031	1.043	1.021	605	599	0.609	0.689
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.8968	0.01558	0.017	1.569	1.252	605	599	0.866	0.928
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.5522	0.03128	0.057	1.258	1.122	328	319	0.490	0.615
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.3843	0.03075	0.080	1.271	1.127	328	319	0.323	0.446
Measles/Rubella immunization coverage	TC.10	0.5222	0.02839	0.054	1.018	1.009	329	316	0.465	0.579
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	0.1166	0.01474	0.126	6.895	2.626	12,710	3,270	0.087	0.146
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.7594	0.06730	0.089	1.066	1.033	44	44	0.625	0.894
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.4215	0.01573	0.037	12.371	3.517	12,555	12,186	0.390	0.453
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.8232	0.03180	0.039	1.098	1.048	162	159	0.760	0.887
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2883	0.01357	0.047	1.263	1.124	1,455	1,408	0.261	0.315
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0846	0.00834	0.099	1.226	1.107	1,420	1,367	0.068	0.101
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0948	0.00952	0.100	1.441	1.200	1,420	1,367	0.076	0.114
Early child development index	TC.53	0.6728	0.01728	0.026	1.354	1.164	1,033	1,000	0.638	0.707

Continued

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

									Confidence limits	
	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	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8574	0.02110	0.025	1.333	1.154	370	367	0.815	0.900
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.7881	0.02253	0.029	1.772	1.331	604	584	0.743	0.833
Completion rate (Junior secondary)	LN.8b	0.4051	0.02898	0.072	1.342	1.158	406	386	0.347	0.463
Completion rate (Senior secondary)	LN.8c	0.1029	0.01544	0.150	0.976	0.988	392	379	0.072	0.134
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.2253	0.02614	0.116	1.166	1.080	636	299	0.173	0.278
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.1810	0.02412	0.133	1.170	1.082	636	299	0.133	0.229
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7402	0.01347	0.018	1.522	1.234	1,659	1,615	0.713	0.767
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8947	0.00739	0.008	1.704	1.306	4,738	2,944	0.880	0.910
Child labour	PR.3	0.3114	0.01413	0.045	1.751	1.323	3,951	1,883	0.283	0.340
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.0563	0.01493	0.265	1.366	1.169	328	327	0.026	0.086
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.2574	0.02694	0.105	1.238	1.112	328	327	0.204	0.311
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.5732	0.01760	0.031	3.137	1.771	2,544	2,478	0.538	0.608
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.8557	0.01602	0.019	2.128	1.459	1,018	1,025	0.824	0.888
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.7849	0.01689	0.022	5.526	2.351	12,710	3,270	0.751	0.819
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0664	0.01324	0.200	2.247	1.499	3,082	795	0.040	0.093
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.2639	0.01429	0.054	3.376	1.837	12,443	3,211	0.235	0.292
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.6298	0.01770	0.028	4.394	2.096	12,710	3,270	0.594	0.665
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.5023	0.01501	0.030	2.947	1.717	12,710	3,270	0.472	0.532
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0193	0.00569	0.295	5.597	2.366	12,710	3,270	0.008	0.031
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1069	0.00752	0.070	4.048	2.012	4,984	2,883	0.092	0.122
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.2908	0.01430	0.049	2.457	1.567	2,544	2,478	0.262	0.319
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.2365	0.02094	0.089	2.487	1.577	1,018	1,025	0.195	0.278
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.1883	0.09937	0.014	1.581	1.257	742	730	7.0	7.4
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.1819	0.21850	0.035	2.186	1.478	328	328	5.7	6.6

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: TorbaStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>n</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.3570	0.02501	0.070	0.891	0.944	469	328	0.307	0.407
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.4130	0.03594	0.087	1.215	1.102	89	229	0.341	0.485
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.4110	0.05029	0.122	1.045	1.022	37	101	0.310	0.512
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.2271	0.02932	0.129	1.117	1.057	89	229	0.168	0.286
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.4555	0.04927	0.108	0.979	0.989	37	101	0.357	0.554
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.0449	0.01502	0.335	1.201	1.096	89	229	0.015	0.075
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.0464	0.02945	0.634	1.958	1.399	37	101	0.000	0.105
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.0420	0.01205	0.287	0.823	0.907	89	229	0.018	0.066
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.8026	0.04259	0.053	1.145	1.070	37	101	0.717	0.888
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.1868	0.02933	0.157	0.906	0.952	62	161	0.128	0.245
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4555	0.05668	0.124	0.803	0.896	26	63	0.342	0.569
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.5970	0.06727	0.113	0.846	0.920	20	46	0.463	0.732
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.7368	0.04274	0.058	0.424	0.651	20	46	0.651	0.822
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	0.2573	0.02677	0.104	1.226	1.107	469	328	0.204	0.311
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.8014	0.02504	0.031	4.516	2.125	469	1,147	0.751	0.852
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2991	0.05201	0.174	1.097	1.047	37	86	0.195	0.403
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.1107	0.04161	0.376	1.179	1.086	31	68	0.027	0.194
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.2392	0.04962	0.207	0.907	0.952	31	68	0.140	0.338
Early child development index	TC.53	0.6212	0.04709	0.076	0.669	0.818	30	72	0.527	0.715

Continued

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Torba (Continued)Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>n</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8231	0.04102	0.050	0.462	0.680	16	41	0.741	0.905
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.7356	0.05945	0.081	0.854	0.924	21	48	0.617	0.854
Completion rate (Junior secondary)	LN.8b	0.2724	0.06243	0.229	0.629	0.793	15	33	0.147	0.397
Completion rate (Senior secondary)	LN.8c	0.0442	0.04225	0.956	1.859	1.363	20	45	0.000	0.129
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.8375	0.04257	0.051	1.651	1.285	53	125	0.752	0.923
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8163	0.02478	0.030	1.048	1.024	157	257	0.767	0.866
Child labour	PR.3	0.3611	0.04222	0.117	1.406	1.186	139	183	0.277	0.446
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.0165	0.01317	0.798	0.417	0.646	16	40	0.000	0.043
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.1508	0.03643	0.242	0.404	0.636	16	40	0.078	0.224
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.3735	0.03470	0.093	1.173	1.083	89	229	0.304	0.443
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.9760	0.02321	0.024	2.299	1.516	37	101	0.930	1.000
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.5574	0.03174	0.057	1.336	1.156	469	328	0.494	0.621
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0000	0.00000				92	78	0.000	0.000
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.0564	0.01477	0.262	1.341	1.158	469	328	0.027	0.086
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.5613	0.03043	0.054	1.230	1.109	469	328	0.500	0.622
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.4515	0.03229	0.072	1.376	1.173	469	328	0.387	0.516
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0000	0.00000				469	328	0.000	0.000
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0736	0.02514	0.342			168	255	0.023	0.124
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.0222	0.01251	0.564	1.645	1.283	89	229	0.000	0.047
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.5636	0.03628	0.064	0.535	0.731	37	101	0.491	0.636
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.0419	0.29602	0.042	1.046	1.023	30	73	6.4	7.6
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.7192	0.39131	0.068	1.915	1.384	13	35	4.9	6.5

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: SanmaStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), and square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and WFP indicators, 2020									Confidence limits	
	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	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.6356	0.03123	0.049	3.917	1.979	3,205	931	0.573	0.698
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6930	0.02321	0.033	1.987	1.410	670	786	0.647	0.739
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8064	0.02679	0.033	1.397	1.182	285	305	0.753	0.860
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.4181	0.02925	0.070	2.760	1.661	670	786	0.360	0.477
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.4826	0.03709	0.077	1.675	1.294	285	305	0.408	0.557
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.1086	0.01385	0.128	1.556	1.247	670	786	0.081	0.136
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.1170	0.01719	0.147	0.870	0.933	285	305	0.083	0.151
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.0827	0.01117	0.135	1.292	1.137	670	786	0.060	0.105
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.3230	0.04385	0.136	2.673	1.635	285	305	0.235	0.411
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.2136	0.01429	0.067	0.661	0.813	476	544	0.185	0.242
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4205	0.02665	0.063	0.787	0.887	229	271	0.367	0.474
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.6212	0.03309	0.053	0.749	0.866	147	162	0.555	0.687
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9285	0.02181	0.023	1.154	1.074	147	162	0.885	0.972
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.4219	0.05971	0.142	1.316	1.147	89	91	0.302	0.541
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.2791	0.05009	0.179	1.122	1.059	89	91	0.179	0.379
Measles/Rubella immunization coverage	TC.10	0.5342	0.05124	0.096	0.929	0.964	80	89	0.432	0.637
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	0.2184	0.02191	0.100	2.615	1.617	3,205	931	0.175	0.262
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.4465	0.02723	0.061	10.678	3.268	3,168	3,560	0.392	0.501
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.8228	0.04295	0.052	0.493	0.702	36	40	0.737	0.909
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2150	0.02593	0.121	1.581	1.257	357	398	0.163	0.267
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.1117	0.01888	0.169	1.426	1.194	358	398	0.074	0.149
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0742	0.01516	0.204	1.329	1.153	358	398	0.044	0.105
Early child development index	TC.53	0.5433	0.04245	0.078	2.019	1.421	253	279	0.458	0.628

Continued

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Sanma (Continued)Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

									Confidence limits	
	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	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8732	0.04476	0.051	1.774	1.332	93	99	0.784	0.963
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.7897	0.03783	0.048	1.637	1.280	154	191	0.714	0.865
Completion rate (Junior secondary)	LN.8b	0.4161	0.04665	0.112	1.111	1.054	107	125	0.323	0.509
Completion rate (Senior secondary)	LN.8c	0.1211	0.02594	0.214	0.847	0.920	117	135	0.069	0.173
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.1416	0.04429	0.313	1.291	1.136	142	81	0.053	0.230
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.1087	0.04245	0.390	1.488	1.220	142	81	0.024	0.194
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7674	0.02610	0.034	1.699	1.303	408	446	0.715	0.820
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.9058	0.00967	0.011	0.885	0.941	1,116	808	0.886	0.925
Child labour	PR.3	0.2270	0.02309	0.102	1.628	1.276	953	537	0.181	0.273
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.0593	0.02408	0.406	1.101	1.049	92	107	0.011	0.107
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.2852	0.05444	0.191	1.541	1.241	92	107	0.176	0.394
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.6237	0.02106	0.034	1.484	1.218	670	786	0.582	0.666
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.9517	0.01493	0.016	1.473	1.214	285	305	0.922	0.982
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.8746	0.02739	0.031	6.365	2.523	3,205	931	0.820	0.929
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0516	0.01530	0.297	1.067	1.033	682	224	0.021	0.082
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.2186	0.02334	0.107	2.948	1.717	3,194	925	0.172	0.265
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.7155	0.02588	0.036	3.061	1.749	3,205	931	0.664	0.767
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.5472	0.02200	0.040	1.817	1.348	3,205	931	0.503	0.591
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0481	0.00906	0.188	1.668	1.292	3,205	931	0.030	0.066
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0454	0.00874	0.193	4.450	2.109	1,205	816	0.028	0.063
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.1948	0.01989	0.102	1.980	1.407	670	786	0.155	0.235
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.3520	0.04279	0.122	2.440	1.562	285	305	0.266	0.438
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.5304	0.12131	0.016	1.082	1.040	198	236	7.3	7.8
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.9836	0.29703	0.037	1.650	1.284	87	100	7.4	8.6

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: PenamaStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.3137	0.02669	0.085	1.850	1.360	2,151	560	0.260	0.367
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.4723	0.03913	0.083	2.446	1.564	384	399	0.394	0.551
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.7198	0.03358	0.047	0.911	0.955	154	164	0.653	0.787
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.2952	0.03177	0.108	1.931	1.390	384	399	0.232	0.359
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.3684	0.05008	0.136	1.757	1.325	154	164	0.268	0.469
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.0346	0.00981	0.283	1.145	1.070	384	399	0.015	0.054
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.0420	0.01449	0.345	0.850	0.922	154	164	0.013	0.071
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.0148	0.00642	0.435	1.128	1.062	384	399	0.002	0.028
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.5247	0.06400	0.122	2.677	1.636	154	164	0.397	0.653
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.3844	0.04033	0.105	2.124	1.457	300	310	0.304	0.465
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4382	0.04502	0.103	1.786	1.337	211	218	0.348	0.528
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.8216	0.03878	0.047	1.036	1.018	98	102	0.744	0.899
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9270	0.03096	0.033	1.431	1.196	98	102	0.865	0.989
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.6565	0.07649	0.117	1.167	1.080	45	46	0.503	0.809
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4519	0.08343	0.185	1.265	1.125	45	46	0.285	0.619
Measles/Rubella immunization coverage	TC.10	0.5851	0.06715	0.115	1.096	1.047	58	60	0.451	0.719
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	0.0215	0.00692	0.321	1.270	1.127	2,151	560	0.008	0.035
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.7754	0.07787	0.100	1.010	1.005	29	30	0.620	0.931
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.6372	0.02866	0.045	7.780	2.789	2,129	2,191	0.580	0.695
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.7508	0.09155	0.122	1.120	1.058	25	26	0.568	0.934
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2428	0.02207	0.091	0.747	0.864	275	283	0.199	0.287
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0649	0.01434	0.221	0.948	0.974	273	281	0.036	0.094
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0440	0.01000	0.227	0.666	0.816	273	281	0.024	0.064
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7981	0.03504	0.044	1.523	1.234	195	201	0.728	0.868

Continued

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Penama (Continued)Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

									Confidence limits	
	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	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9734	0.01857	0.019	0.920	0.959	68	70	0.936	1.000
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.7064	0.06230	0.088	1.853	1.361	97	100	0.582	0.831
Completion rate (Junior secondary)	LN.8b	0.2680	0.04926	0.184	0.618	0.786	50	51	0.169	0.367
Completion rate (Senior secondary)	LN.8c	0.0967	0.03729	0.386	0.780	0.883	49	50	0.022	0.171
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.2494	0.05951	0.239	1.060	1.029	117	57	0.130	0.368
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.1815	0.04917	0.271	0.911	0.955	117	57	0.083	0.280
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7053	0.02757	0.039	1.112	1.054	297	305	0.650	0.760
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.9061	0.01556	0.017	1.622	1.274	914	571	0.875	0.937
Child labour	PR.3	0.3461	0.03081	0.089	1.493	1.222	747	357	0.284	0.408
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.0503	0.03457	0.687	1.025	1.013	40	42	0.000	0.119
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.2661	0.07504	0.282	1.182	1.087	40	42	0.116	0.416
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.7417	0.02709	0.037	1.525	1.235	384	399	0.688	0.796
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.8865	0.03460	0.039	1.939	1.393	154	164	0.817	0.956
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.5231	0.06079	0.116	8.279	2.877	2,151	560	0.401	0.645
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0287	0.01467	0.512	1.059	1.029	508	138	0.000	0.058
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.2297	0.02541	0.111	2.014	1.419	2,104	553	0.179	0.280
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.4581	0.05120	0.112	5.904	2.430	2,151	560	0.356	0.561
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.3259	0.04398	0.135	4.922	2.218	2,151	560	0.238	0.414
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0000	0.00000				2,151	560	0.000	0.000
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0931	0.01551	0.167	3.891	1.972	942	558	0.062	0.124
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.2320	0.02510	0.108	1.407	1.186	384	399	0.182	0.282
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.2343	0.03593	0.153	1.173	1.083	154	164	0.162	0.306
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.6468	0.22946	0.030	1.101	1.049	97	101	7.2	8.1
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	3.7221	0.64834	0.174	2.318	1.523	45	47	2.4	5.0

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: MalampaStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

									Confidence limits	
	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	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.6029	0.03973	0.066	3.494	1.869	2,187	531	0.523	0.682
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7244	0.03241	0.045	1.831	1.353	416	349	0.660	0.789
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.9184	0.02223	0.024	0.982	0.991	159	150	0.874	0.963
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.2919	0.02853	0.098	1.371	1.171	416	349	0.235	0.349
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.6264	0.04099	0.065	1.070	1.034	159	150	0.544	0.708
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.0466	0.01566	0.336	1.920	1.386	416	349	0.015	0.078
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.1409	0.04279	0.304	2.253	1.501	159	150	0.055	0.226
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.1543	0.02302	0.149	1.413	1.189	416	349	0.108	0.200
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.3925	0.06044	0.154	2.283	1.511	159	150	0.272	0.513
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.1885	0.02475	0.131	1.109	1.053	332	278	0.139	0.238
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.3793	0.03748	0.099	0.800	0.894	162	135	0.304	0.454
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.7021	0.06051	0.086	1.155	1.075	81	67	0.581	0.823
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9388	0.04501	0.048	2.327	1.526	81	67	0.849	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.7433	0.05445	0.073	0.653	0.808	53	43	0.634	0.852
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.3920	0.07791	0.199	1.070	1.034	53	43	0.236	0.548
Measles/Rubella immunization coverage	TC.10	0.5758	0.07066	0.123	0.899	0.948	55	45	0.435	0.717
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	0.0124	0.00551	0.444	1.314	1.146	2,187	531	0.001	0.023
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.5667	0.03439	0.061	8.504	2.916	2,172	1,767	0.498	0.636
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2891	0.04007	0.139	1.274	1.129	200	164	0.209	0.369
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.1516	0.03416	0.225	1.388	1.178	188	154	0.083	0.220
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0588	0.01809	0.308	0.905	0.951	188	154	0.023	0.095
Early child development index	TC.53	0.6487	0.03852	0.059	0.788	0.888	148	122	0.572	0.726

Continued

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Malampa (Continued)Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

									Confidence limits	
	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	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8328	0.05177	0.062	1.001	1.000	66	53	0.729	0.936
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.8182	0.06543	0.080	2.216	1.489	96	78	0.687	0.949
Completion rate (Junior secondary)	LN.8b	0.3544	0.06793	0.192	0.726	0.852	45	37	0.219	0.490
Completion rate (Senior secondary)	LN.8c	0.0654	0.04381	0.670	0.974	0.987	39	32	0.000	0.153
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.2413	0.05899	0.244	1.198	1.094	157	64	0.123	0.359
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.1894	0.05496	0.290	1.239	1.113	157	64	0.079	0.299
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.6220	0.04484	0.072	1.634	1.278	234	192	0.532	0.712
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8844	0.01718	0.019	1.209	1.100	809	420	0.850	0.919
Child labour	PR.3	0.2991	0.02412	0.081	0.816	0.903	697	295	0.251	0.347
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.0647	0.04200	0.650	0.846	0.920	36	30	0.000	0.149
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.1307	0.05712	0.437	0.833	0.913	36	30	0.016	0.245
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.4593	0.03605	0.078	1.821	1.349	416	349	0.387	0.531
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.7979	0.03262	0.041	0.983	0.992	159	150	0.733	0.863
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.8973	0.02226	0.025	2.850	1.688	2,187	531	0.853	0.942
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0264	0.01266	0.479	0.834	0.913	511	135	0.001	0.052
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.1951	0.03670	0.188	4.460	2.112	2,153	521	0.122	0.268
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.6599	0.04698	0.071	5.213	2.283	2,187	531	0.566	0.754
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.5630	0.04216	0.075	3.829	1.957	2,187	531	0.479	0.647
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0000	0.00000				2,187	531	0.000	0.000
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1920	0.02439	0.127	3.148	1.774	845	417	0.143	0.241
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.3776	0.03004	0.080	1.336	1.156	416	349	0.318	0.438
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.2238	0.03718	0.166	1.186	1.089	159	150	0.149	0.298
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.9727	0.31141	0.039	1.202	1.096	86	72	7.3	8.6
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.1686	0.24284	0.039	1.171	1.082	43	41	5.7	6.7

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: ShefaStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and WSS indicators, 2020									Confidence limits	
	MICS Indicator	Value (n)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.8521	0.02653	0.031	6.922	2.631	5,893	1,240	0.799	0.905
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.8324	0.01421	0.017	1.560	1.249	1,374	1,078	0.804	0.861
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.9010	0.01613	0.018	1.251	1.119	571	430	0.869	0.933
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.7289	0.02069	0.028	2.334	1.528	1,374	1,078	0.687	0.770
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.6504	0.03362	0.052	2.132	1.460	571	430	0.583	0.718
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.2817	0.02219	0.079	2.621	1.619	1,374	1,078	0.237	0.326
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.2703	0.02927	0.108	1.863	1.365	571	430	0.212	0.329
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.1326	0.01076	0.081	1.084	1.041	1,374		0.111	0.154
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.5017	0.03840	0.077	2.531	1.591	571	430	0.425	0.578
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.3529	0.01810	0.051	1.010	1.005	897	705	0.317	0.389
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5224	0.02611	0.050	1.178	1.085	548	432	0.470	0.575
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.6703	0.03578	0.053	1.112	1.055	245	193	0.599	0.742
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9518	0.02128	0.022	1.893	1.376	245	193	0.909	0.994
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.7689	0.05904	0.077	1.687	1.299	110	87	0.651	0.887
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.6108	0.06431	0.105	1.496	1.223	110	87	0.482	0.739
Measles/Rubella immunization coverage	TC.10	0.5266	0.04491	0.085	0.922	0.960	143	115	0.437	0.616
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	0.4239	0.03102	0.073	4.882	2.209	5,893	1,240	0.362	0.486
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.1413	0.01929	0.136	14.662	3.829	5,806	4,782	0.103	0.180
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.6638	0.05484	0.083	0.768	0.876	73	58	0.554	0.773
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.3078	0.02499	0.081	1.345	1.160	584	460	0.258	0.358
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0658	0.01196	0.182	1.009	1.004	550	434	0.042	0.090
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.1073	0.01623	0.151	1.191	1.091	550	434	0.075	0.140
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7795	0.02530	0.032	1.225	1.107	418	330	0.729	0.830

Continued

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Shefa (Continued)Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

									Confidence limits	
	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	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8946	0.03201	0.036	1.163	1.078	132	108	0.831	0.959
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.8810	0.02386	0.027	1.353	1.163	308	250	0.833	0.929
Completion rate (Junior secondary)	LN.8b	0.5353	0.03389	0.063	1.085	1.042	287	236	0.468	0.603
Completion rate (Senior secondary)	LN.8c	0.1804	0.02335	0.129	0.859	0.927	283	234	0.134	0.227
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.3614	0.05636	0.156	1.197	1.094	200	88	0.249	0.474
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.2817	0.05443	0.193	1.274	1.129	200	88	0.173	0.391
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.8471	0.01802	0.021	1.278	1.131	649	511	0.811	0.883
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8503	0.01609	0.019	1.939	1.392	1,823	954	0.818	0.882
Child labour	PR.3	0.2888	0.02510	0.087	2.040	1.428	1,600	666	0.239	0.339
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.0399	0.01787	0.448	1.433	1.197	218	173	0.004	0.076
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.1697	0.02987	0.176	1.089	1.044	218	173	0.110	0.229
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.5623	0.02637	0.047	3.044	1.745	1,374	1,078	0.510	0.615
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.7144	0.03934	0.055	3.254	1.804	571	430	0.636	0.793
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9488	0.01284	0.014	4.205	2.051	5,893	1,240	0.923	0.975
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.2827	0.03656	0.129	2.011	1.418	1,526	306	0.210	0.356
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.6179	0.02396	0.039	2.960	1.720	5,762	1,218	0.570	0.666
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.8749	0.01794	0.021	3.643	1.909	5,893	1,240	0.839	0.911
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.6125	0.02298	0.038	2.758	1.661	5,893	1,240	0.567	0.658
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.1434	0.01639	0.114	2.708	1.646	5,893	1,240	0.111	0.176
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0840	0.01273	0.152	4.138	2.034	2,018	996	0.059	0.110
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.3120	0.02256	0.072	2.553	1.598	1,374	1,078	0.267	0.357
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.2928	0.03832	0.131	3.043	1.744	571	430	0.216	0.369
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.2016	0.14255	0.020	1.651	1.285	469	367	6.9	7.5
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.1956	0.26244	0.042	2.582	1.607	203	154	5.7	6.7

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: TafeaStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	0.3568	0.04429	0.124	6.291	2.508	2,520	737	0.268	0.445
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.5191	0.03113	0.060	2.213	1.488	478	571	0.457	0.581
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.5007	0.05762	0.115	3.161	1.778	183	239	0.385	0.616
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.4074	0.04087	0.100	3.943	1.986	478	571	0.326	0.489
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.4990	0.04438	0.089	1.875	1.369	183	239	0.410	0.588
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.1570	0.02918	0.186	3.668	1.915	478	571	0.099	0.215
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.1339	0.04978	0.372	5.087	2.255	183	239	0.034	0.233
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.0516	0.01227	0.238	1.753	1.324	478	571	0.027	0.076
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.2730	0.04181	0.153	2.096	1.448	183	239	0.189	0.357
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.2811	0.03248	0.116	2.140	1.463	345	411	0.216	0.346
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4155	0.05069	0.122	2.518	1.587	202	239	0.314	0.517
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.5089	0.03662	0.072	0.961	0.980	148	180	0.436	0.582
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.8115	0.03924	0.048	1.802	1.342	148	180	0.733	0.890
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.3442	0.05654	0.164	1.345	1.160	82	96	0.231	0.457
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.2726	0.05374	0.197	1.384	1.176	82	96	0.165	0.380
Measles/Rubella immunization coverage	TC.10	0.3169	0.05800	0.183	1.368	1.169	77	89	0.201	0.433
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	0.0530	0.01549	0.292	3.515	1.875	2,520	737	0.022	0.084
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.2048	0.02832	0.138	13.839	3.720	2,474	2,812	0.148	0.261
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.9389	0.03138	0.033	0.773	0.879	40	46	0.876	1.000
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.3764	0.02758	0.073	1.325	1.151	351	410	0.321	0.432
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0323	0.00892	0.276	1.060	1.030	359	417	0.014	0.050
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.1405	0.02607	0.186	2.342	1.530	359	417	0.088	0.193
Early child development index	TC.53	0.6536	0.03168	0.048	1.210	1.100	240	274	0.590	0.717

Continued

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Tafea (Continued)Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and WSS indicators, 2020									Confidence limits	
	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	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8021	0.05035	0.063	1.437	1.199	80	91	0.701	0.903
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.7780	0.04719	0.061	1.947	1.396	134	152	0.684	0.872
Completion rate (Junior secondary)	LN.8b	0.3721	0.05590	0.150	1.177	1.085	75	89	0.260	0.484
Completion rate (Senior secondary)	LN.8c	0.0818	0.03073	0.376	1.043	1.021	73	84	0.020	0.143
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.0977	0.03556	0.364	0.976	0.988	140	69	0.027	0.169
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.1440	0.03811	0.265	0.801	0.895	140	69	0.068	0.220
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7599	0.02756	0.036	1.928	1.388	402	464	0.705	0.815
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.9262	0.01212	0.013	1.589	1.260	1,033	740	0.902	0.950
Child labour	PR.3	0.2655	0.03532	0.133	2.732	1.653	825	428	0.195	0.336
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.0383	0.02079	0.543	0.939	0.969	66	81	0.000	0.080
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.2569	0.04464	0.174	0.835	0.914	66	81	0.168	0.346
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.5550	0.05366	0.097	6.646	2.578	478	571	0.448	0.662
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.9412	0.02130	0.023	1.951	1.397	183	239	0.899	0.984
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.7438	0.04394	0.059	7.457	2.731	2,520	737	0.656	0.832
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0290	0.01143	0.394	0.760	0.872	704	165	0.006	0.052
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.1619	0.02784	0.172	4.120	2.030	2,476	722	0.106	0.218
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.4789	0.04146	0.087	5.069	2.251	2,520	737	0.396	0.562
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.3729	0.03304	0.089	3.436	1.854	2,520	737	0.307	0.439
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0000	0.00000				2,520	737	0.000	0.000
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1289	0.01495	0.116	4.091	2.023	1,065	702	0.099	0.159
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.3730	0.03365	0.090	2.759	1.661	478	571	0.306	0.440
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.0825	0.02640	0.320	2.191	1.480	183	239	0.030	0.135
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.1059	0.16177	0.023	1.197	1.094	160	195	6.8	7.4
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	4.9676	0.36410	0.073	2.453	1.566	61	80	4.2	5.7

APPENDIX D: DATA QUALITY



Benjamin (4 yrs) is being fed RUTF for being malnourished.

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D.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household populationSingle-year age distribution of household population^A, by sex, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

Males			Females		Males			Females	
Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Age					Age				
0	173	2.1	194	2.3	45	52	0.6	73	0.9
1	229	2.8	174	2.1	46	88	1.1	66	0.8
2	199	2.5	199	2.4	47	69	0.9	54	0.6
3	237	2.9	207	2.5	48	67	0.8	62	0.7
4	235	2.9	218	2.6	49	69	0.8	37	0.4
5	241	3.0	232	2.8	50	102	1.3	167	2.0
6	214	2.6	201	2.4	51	117	1.5	113	1.4
7	241	3.0	241	2.9	52	76	0.9	84	1.0
8	231	2.9	256	3.1	53	84	1.0	82	1.0
9	206	2.5	239	2.9	54	85	1.1	80	1.0
10	202	2.5	221	2.6	55	75	0.9	68	0.8
11	228	2.8	193	2.3	56	64	0.8	74	0.9
12	190	2.4	183	2.2	57	77	0.9	45	0.5
13	206	2.6	174	2.1	58	73	0.9	65	0.8
14	171	2.1	159	1.9	59	63	0.8	89	1.1
15	154	1.9	137	1.6	60	62	0.8	79	1.0
16	131	1.6	119	1.4	61	63	0.8	75	0.9
17	117	1.4	129	1.6	62	57	0.7	47	0.6
18	112	1.4	138	1.7	63	69	0.9	69	0.8
19	96	1.2	106	1.3	64	51	0.6	49	0.6
20	105	1.3	85	1.0	65	48	0.6	39	0.5
21	81	1.0	96	1.2	66	36	0.4	30	0.4
22	76	0.9	94	1.1	67	34	0.4	24	0.3
23	110	1.4	121	1.5	68	38	0.5	33	0.4
24	84	1.0	105	1.3	69	37	0.5	36	0.4
25	89	1.1	117	1.4	70	35	0.4	29	0.3
26	88	1.1	114	1.4	71	49	0.6	38	0.5
27	79	1.0	107	1.3	72	16	0.2	20	0.2
28	105	1.3	142	1.7	73	31	0.4	36	0.4
29	87	1.1	116	1.4	74	19	0.2	25	0.3
30	80	1.0	116	1.4	75	21	0.3	15	0.2
31	108	1.3	128	1.5	76	12	0.1	13	0.2
32	94	1.2	83	1.0	77	17	0.2	10	0.1
33	85	1.0	116	1.4	78	18	0.2	16	0.2
34	104	1.3	120	1.4	79	14	0.2	10	0.1
35	93	1.1	104	1.2	80	8	0.1	10	0.1
36	112	1.4	138	1.7	81	33	0.4	13	0.2
37	91	1.1	117	1.4	82	6	0.1	3	0.0
38	93	1.1	112	1.3	83	10	0.1	4	0.0
39	76	0.9	90	1.1	84	2	0.0	5	0.1
40	90	1.1	116	1.4	85+	55	0.7	45	0.5
41	70	0.9	85	1.0					
42	74	0.9	68	0.8	DK/Missing	0	-	0	-
43	113	1.4	104	1.3					
44	89	1.1	90	1.1	Total	8,088	100.0	8,337	100.0

^A As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those shown for individuals in Tables SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights. Tables DQ.1.2W/M, DQ.1.3 and DQ.1.4 similarly use household sample weights and do not match distributions obtained through individual questionnaires.

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Household population of women age 10-54 years		Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number		Number	Percent	
Age					
10-14	930		na	na	na
15-19	629		576	16.8	91.5
20-24	501		468	13.7	93.3
25-29	596		576	16.8	96.7
30-34	563		540	15.8	95.9
35-39	561		538	15.7	95.9
40-44	464		445	13.0	95.9
45-49	293		278	8.1	94.7
50-54	526		na	na	na
Total (15-49)	3,607		3,420	100.0	94.8
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.48		na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.80		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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households			
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
Age					
10-14	997	508	na	na	na
15-19	611	293	258	18.5	88.1
20-24	456	215	195	14.0	90.6
25-29	447	210	186	13.4	88.7
30-34	469	221	199	14.3	89.8
35-39	465	218	204	14.6	93.2
40-44	434	208	191	13.7	91.7
45-49	345	169	159	11.4	93.8
50-54	465	224	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	3,227	1,534	1,390	100.0	90.6
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.63	1.74	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.35	1.32	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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	367	359	17.8	97.8
1	403	392	19.4	97.3
2	398	390	19.3	97.9
3	444	439	21.7	98.9
4	453	443	21.9	97.7
5	474	na	na	na
6	415	na	na	na
7	483	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	2,065	2,023	100.0	97.9
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	0.99	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.05	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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview ^A	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
Age					
3	440	na	na	na	na
4	449	na	na	na	na
5	470	10.8	267	10.9	99.1
6	416	9.3	229	9.4	98.4
7	474	9.8	241	9.9	98.7
8	478	9.5	230	9.4	97.6
9	431	8.1	199	8.1	98.3
10	409	7.8	191	7.8	98.8
11	421	8.2	201	8.2	97.8
12	369	7.2	171	7.0	95.6
13	386	7.7	188	7.7	97.7
14	321	6.2	150	6.1	97.3
15	288	5.7	140	5.7	97.6
16	243	4.9	120	4.9	99.0
17	237	4.8	120	4.9	99.5
18	243	na	na	na	na
19	191	na	na	na	na
20	174	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	4,943	100.0	2,448	100.0	98.1
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	0.96	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	0.88	0.95	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.90	0.93	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	1.03	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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	96.2	3.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	16,425
Area							
Urban	94.2	4.6	0.0	0.8	0.3	100.0	3,716
Rural	96.8	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	12,710
Province							
Torba	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	469
Sanma	97.9	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	3,205
Penama	97.2	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,151
Malampa	92.9	7.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,187
Shefa	95.7	3.7	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	5,893
Tafea	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,520
Age							
0-4	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,065
5-14	98.3	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,231
15-24	97.0	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	2,198
25-49	96.6	3.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	4,636
50-64	92.5	7.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,304
65-84	90.4	9.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	891
85+	57.2	10.5	0.0	27.8	4.6	100.0	101

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	98.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,412
Area							
Urban	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	868
Rural	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,544
Province							
Torba	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89
Sanma	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	670
Penama	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	384
Malampa	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	416
Shefa	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,374
Tafea	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	478
Age							
15-19	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	572
20-24	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	469
25-29	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	573
30-34	99.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	542
35-39	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	539
40-44	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	437
45-49	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	280

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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		
Total	97.6	2.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,389
Area						
Urban	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	371
Rural	97.4	2.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,018
Province						
Torba	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37
Sanma	99.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	285
Penama	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	154
Malampa	92.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	159
Shefa	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	571
Tafea	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	183
Age						
15-19	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	253
20-24	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	199
25-29	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	187
30-34	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	198
35-39	96.2	3.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	209
40-44	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	184
45-49	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	159

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), Vanuatu MICS, 2023

Vanuatu WRCG, 2010

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth							
	Date of first live birth			Number of first live births	Date of last live birth			Number of most recent live births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Total		Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Total	
Total	99.9	0.1	100.0	2,507	99.9	0.1	100.0	1,997
Area								
Urban	100.0	0.0	100.0	553	100.0	0.0	100.0	414
Rural	99.8	0.2	100.0	1,954	99.8	0.2	100.0	1,583
Province								
Torba	100.0	0.0	100.0	67	100.0	0.0	100.0	58
Sanma	100.0	0.0	100.0	507	100.0	0.0	100.0	391
Penama	99.7	0.3	100.0	315	99.7	0.3	100.0	278
Malampa	99.6	0.4	100.0	333	99.6	0.4	100.0	277
Shefa	100.0	0.0	100.0	925	100.0	0.0	100.0	702
Tafea	99.5	0.5	100.0	360	99.7	0.3	100.0	291

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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		
Total	99.6	0.4	100.0	2,043
Area				
Urban	99.4	0.6	100.0	384
Rural	99.6	0.4	100.0	1,659
Province				
Torba	100.0	0.0	100.0	53
Sanma	99.7	0.3	100.0	408
Penama	99.7	0.3	100.0	297
Malampa	99.0	1.0	100.0	234
Shefa	99.6	0.4	100.0	649
Tafea	99.6	0.4	100.0	402
Age				
0	100.0	0.0	100.0	369
1	99.4	0.6	100.0	390
2	100.0	0.0	100.0	393
3	99.2	0.8	100.0	444
4	99.4	0.6	100.0	447

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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		
Total	99.0	0.9	100.0	2,466
Area				
Urban	97.5	2.5	100.0	527
Rural	99.4	0.5	100.0	1,939
Province				
Torba	100.0	0.0	100.0	72
Sanma	99.9	0.1	100.0	470
Penama	98.6	1.1	100.0	345
Malampa	98.7	1.3	100.0	362
Shefa	98.3	1.7	100.0	841
Tafea	100.0	0.0	100.0	376
Age				
5-9	98.9	1.1	100.0	1,175
10-14	99.1	0.9	100.0	906
15-17	99.1	0.6	100.0	385

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Salt was tested			Salt was not tested, by reason		Total	Number of households
	1st test	2nd test		No salt in household	Other ^A		
	Iodised	Iodised	Not iodised				
Total	88.9	0.6	0.6	4.0	5.3	100.0	4,327
Area							
Urban	94.5	0.8	1.2	1.9	1.3	100.0	966
Rural	87.3	0.6	0.4	4.7	6.4	100.0	3,361
Province							
Torba	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	134
Sanma	96.8	0.5	0.2	1.3	1.0	100.0	846
Penama	93.3	0.9	0.0	5.2	0.5	100.0	542
Malampa	94.3	0.2	0.9	3.3	1.3	100.0	653
Shefa	78.4	0.6	1.1	4.6	13.8	100.0	1,502
Tafea	91.7	0.9	0.1	6.8	0.4	100.0	649
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	92.6	0.5	0.1	5.8	1.0	100.0	951
Second	92.3	0.7	0.3	3.7	3.0	100.0	894
Middle	92.5	0.4	0.4	3.2	3.5	100.0	861
Fourth	85.4	0.7	0.3	3.6	9.0	100.0	835
Highest	80.3	0.8	2.0	3.8	11.3	100.0	785

^A Includes those households in which the first test indicated no reaction (not iodised) where a second test was not performed**Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing**

Percentage of households selected for and with complete water quality testing at household and source, and (unweighted) percentage of positive blank tests, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of households:			Percentage of households with complete water quality test for:		Number of households selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire Percentage positive	Blank tests (unweighted)		
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	Number of households	Household drinking water	Source of drinking water		Number completed	Number of households selected ^A	
Total	25.1	25.0	4,327	99.8	97.3	1,085	5.0	182	202
Area									
Urban	24.4	24.3	966	99.4	98.5	236	2.0	45	50
Rural	25.3	25.2	3,361	99.9	97.0	849	5.9	137	152

^A One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to first of the households selected for water quality testing.

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of women
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	15.6	2,494
Only month missing	14.4	2,494
Both month and year missing	1.0	2,494
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	2,494
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	2,865
Time since last intercourse missing	0.2	2,865
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	519
Time since last intercourse missing	0.0	519

^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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of men
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	17.2	864
Only month missing	15.7	864
Both month and year missing	0.9	864
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	864
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	1,190
Time since last intercourse missing	0.0	1,190
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	273
Time since last intercourse missing	0.0	273

^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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Reason for exclusion from analysis					Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
	Valid weight and date of birth	Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	94.4	1.6	0.4	0.0	3.5	100.0	5.6	2,043
Age (in months)								
<6	93.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.0	100.0	6.6	204
6-11	96.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	3.7	168
12-23	92.0	1.9	0.6	0.0	5.6	100.0	8.0	388
24-35	93.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	6.1	392
36-47	96.6	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.8	100.0	3.4	444
48-59	94.6	2.1	0.6	0.0	2.7	100.0	5.4	447

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Valid length/ height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis			Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	88.3	2.2	0.4	9.1	100.0	11.7	2,043
Age (in months)							
<6	77.7	2.0	0.0	20.3	100.0	22.3	204
6-11	85.8	2.6	0.0	11.6	100.0	14.2	168
12-23	87.3	2.4	0.6	9.6	100.0	12.7	388
24-35	89.5	3.8	0.0	6.7	100.0	10.5	392
36-47	93.5	0.4	0.8	5.3	100.0	6.5	444
48-59	88.5	2.5	0.6	8.3	100.0	11.5	447

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Valid weight and length/ height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/ Height not measured	Weight and length/ height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	86.1	0.1	0.7	1.5	11.6	100.0	13.9	2,043
Age (in months)								
<6	74.2	0.0	1.4	0.6	23.8	100.0	25.8	204
6-11	85.9	0.5	1.0	1.6	11.0	100.0	14.1	168
12-23	87.0	0.0	0.6	1.9	10.6	100.0	13.0	388
24-35	84.8	0.0	1.7	2.1	11.4	100.0	15.2	392
36-47	92.9	0.4	0.0	0.4	6.3	100.0	7.1	444
48-59	85.0	0.0	0.4	2.1	12.5	100.0	15.0	447

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,010	100.0	2,012	100.0
Digit				
0	253	12.6	359	17.9
1	170	8.5	168	8.3
2	238	11.8	231	11.5
3	168	8.4	179	8.9
4	186	9.2	195	9.7
5	239	11.9	312	15.5
6	200	9.9	179	8.9
7	192	9.5	126	6.3
8	193	9.6	128	6.4
9	172	8.5	135	6.7

Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practise, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percent distribution of children with:						Percentage of children:				Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Incomplete FL modules, by reason:				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			
		Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other		Total					
Total	84.4	1.6	7.6	5.6	0.8	100.0	1,582	0.0	4.0	1335	38.5	546
Area												
Urban	88.3	2.0	2.8	6.1	0.7	100.0	318	0.0	3.9	281	51.4	101
Rural	83.4	1.5	8.8	5.5	0.8	100.0	1,263	0.0	4.0	1054	35.6	446
Province												
Torba	86.1	0.0	4.1	8.9	0.9	100.0	45	0.0	0.0	39	32.8	15
Sanma	86.8	0.2	11.2	1.4	0.4	100.0	301	0.0	4.4	261	36.0	111
Penama	79.5	0.8	12.9	5.3	1.4	100.0	231	0.0	5.3	184	25.6	66
Malampa	90.1	1.0	3.9	5.0	0.0	100.0	249	0.0	1.6	224	35.4	101
Shefa	81.3	3.0	6.2	8.6	0.9	100.0	513	0.0	3.0	417	43.3	158
Tafea	86.5	2.1	5.7	4.5	1.1	100.0	242	0.0	7.4	210	46.3	96
Age												
7	80.5	2.7	8.0	5.7	3.1	100.0	243	0.0	15.0	196	42.4	196
8	81.2	0.9	10.1	7.7	0.0	100.0	231	0.0	3.7	188	38.9	188
9	81.1	1.3	10.3	6.7	0.6	100.0	201	0.0	2.9	163	33.3	163
10	80.6	3.6	8.1	7.2	0.5	100.0	192	0.0	1.8	155	na	na
11	92.4	0.5	5.5	1.0	0.5	100.0	203	0.0	1.6	187	na	na
12	84.4	2.3	8.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	170	0.0	1.2	143	na	na
13	88.8	0.4	4.6	5.5	0.6	100.0	189	0.0	2.6	168	na	na
14	88.5	0.8	5.3	5.1	0.3	100.0	153	0.0	0.0	135	na	na

na: not applicable

D.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.1: Observation of bednets

Percentage of bednets in all households observed by the interviewers, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Percentage of bednets observed by interviewer	Number of bednets
Total	31.1	7,536
Area		
Urban	28.0	828
Rural	31.4	6,708
Province		
Torba	11.3	371
Sanma	11.9	1,877
Penama	27.2	1,745
Malampa	58.4	1,438
Shefa	37.0	1,473
Tafea	34.6	633
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	29.5	1,777
Second	28.6	1,929
Middle	32.5	1,791
Fourth	34.4	1,247
Highest	32.1	793

Table DQ.4.2: Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	33.9	24.5	40.0	1.2	0.3	100.0	4,327
Area							
Urban	68.3	13.8	17.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	966
Rural	24.0	27.6	46.4	1.5	0.4	100.0	3,361
Province							
Torba	44.4	21.9	33.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	134
Sanma	20.9	23.3	55.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	846
Penama	17.8	44.9	36.0	0.2	1.1	100.0	542
Malampa	8.3	18.2	71.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	653
Shefa	60.9	21.0	16.3	1.5	0.3	100.0	1,502
Tafea	25.3	24.2	48.5	1.4	0.5	100.0	649
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	15.1	22.6	60.6	1.5	0.3	100.0	951
Second	15.2	30.9	52.8	0.8	0.3	100.0	894
Middle	21.6	33.3	43.2	1.6	0.4	100.0	861
Fourth	42.5	26.9	28.6	1.6	0.4	100.0	835
Highest	82.3	7.7	9.5	0.5	0.2	100.0	785

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	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	24.8	38.5	36.5	0.2	100.0	39.2	2,043
Area							
Urban	26.0	53.7	20.3	0.0	100.0	32.6	384
Rural	24.5	35.0	40.3	0.2	100.0	41.2	1,659
Province							
Torba	34.5	42.3	23.2	0.0	100.0	44.9	53
Sanma	24.0	48.7	27.0	0.3	100.0	33.0	408
Penama	17.4	36.3	46.0	0.3	100.0	32.3	297
Malampa	29.3	20.5	50.2	0.0	100.0	58.9	234
Shefa	25.3	48.2	26.3	0.2	100.0	34.4	649
Tafea	26.5	24.1	49.5	0.0	100.0	52.4	402
Age (in months)							
0-5	25.2	24.8	49.9	0.0	100.0	50.4	204
6-11	22.8	29.6	47.6	0.0	100.0	43.6	168
12-23	23.2	29.3	47.1	0.3	100.0	44.2	388
24-35	24.2	40.6	35.1	0.0	100.0	37.4	392
36-47	26.0	41.3	32.1	0.5	100.0	38.6	444
48-59	25.9	51.3	22.8	0.0	100.0	33.6	447

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, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records		DK/Missing	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)				
Total	7.6	12.3	70.3	9.5	0.3	100.0	88.0	1,152
Area								
Urban	8.4	8.4	74.5	8.7	0.0	100.0	89.5	219
Rural	7.4	13.2	69.3	9.7	0.4	100.0	87.7	932
Province								
Torba	20.6	21.5	42.8	15.1	0.0	100.0	73.9	28
Sanma	8.3	12.9	67.1	11.8	0.0	100.0	85.1	231
Penama	11.0	9.1	72.5	7.4	0.0	100.0	90.7	158
Malampa	7.0	13.1	74.5	5.3	0.0	100.0	93.3	138
Shefa	6.7	9.0	73.1	11.3	0.0	100.0	86.6	364
Tafea	4.7	17.3	68.6	7.9	1.5	100.0	89.7	233
Age (in months)								
0-5	3.2	8.7	85.1	3.0	0.0	100.0	96.6	204
6-11	3.5	10.2	76.2	10.1	0.0	100.0	88.3	168
12-23	8.8	12.5	70.9	7.5	0.2	100.0	90.4	388
24-35	10.4	14.8	59.5	14.7	0.7	100.0	80.2	392

D.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Currently attending																		Number of household members age 3-24 years	
	Not attending school	Early childhood education	Primary Year						Lower secondary school Year				Upper secondary school Year				Higher than secondary	DK/ Missing		Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
Age at beginning of school year																				
3	53.2	46.3	0.4	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	463
4	21.6	73.1	4.1	0.5	0.7	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	100.0	451
5	11.8	52.3	31.6	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	455
6	7.9	11.3	52.9	24.4	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	455
7	6.7	1.8	13.7	52.9	21.0	2.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	475
8	6.6	1.4	3.3	20.8	46.1	19.5	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	472
9	4.3	0.0	1.4	4.9	22.7	51.0	13.4	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	418
10	5.9	0.1	0.7	2.9	10.1	24.5	42.6	11.2	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	442
11	9.9	0.0	0.1	0.8	4.8	11.2	24.7	40.1	8.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	348
12	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	6.7	20.2	30.9	24.6	6.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	432
13	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.6	9.5	23.5	26.8	17.4	5.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	348
14	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.3	9.0	16.0	26.8	20.3	4.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	289
15	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	2.3	6.3	19.4	19.6	19.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	267
16	34.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.2	7.0	19.7	14.0	12.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	254
17	46.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	4.1	6.6	11.2	13.4	11.6	3.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	263
18	60.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	3.5	4.7	6.1	6.4	10.8	1.2	3.6	1.9	100.0	221
19	74.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.6	4.8	7.1	0.3	4.0	4.8	100.0	180
20	80.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	4.3	1.3	3.1	1.8	0.0	4.7	2.5	100.0	178
21	88.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.2	6.3	100.0	168
22	90.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.8	2.5	4.2	100.0	227
23	95.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.4	100.0	187
24 ^A	95.9	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	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	80

^A Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 3-24 years at the time of interview

D.6 BIRTH HISTORY

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women age 15-49 years, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	3,801	3,656	1.04	3,732	3,615	1.03	69	41	1.69	3,412
Age										
15-19	17	16	1.00	15	16	0.95	2	1	2.10	572
20-24	230	194	1.18	226	189	1.19	4	5	0.78	469
25-29	570	523	1.09	554	517	1.07	16	6	2.56	573
30-34	775	756	1.03	762	750	1.02	13	6	2.01	542
35-39	905	888	1.02	897	885	1.01	8	3	2.92	539
40-44	786	794	0.99	770	784	0.98	17	10	1.63	437
45-49	519	484	1.07	508	475	1.07	10	10	1.05	280

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio, by survival status of children, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date ^A			Sex ratio at birth ^B			Period ratio ^C		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	7,347	110	7,457	99.8	100.0	99.8	103.2	168.6	104.0	na	na	na
Years preceding survey												
0	349	4	353	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.0	558.0	88.6	na	na	na
1	376	12	388	100.0	100.0	100.0	124.9	136.4	125.3	104.1	192.6	105.5
2	374	8	382	100.0	100.0	100.0	106.4	220.1	107.9	97.4	95.5	97.4
3	392	5	397	99.7	100.0	99.7	114.9	67.7	114.1	99.4	77.6	99.1
4	414	5	419	99.5	100.0	99.5	105.8	82.0	105.5	106.2	86.4	105.9
5	388	7	394	99.7	100.0	99.7	108.1	na	111.6	97.7	141.0	98.2
6	379	4	384	99.8	100.0	99.8	111.5	97.8	111.4	95.7	77.4	95.5
7	405	5	410	99.2	100.0	99.3	93.0	na	95.1	102.6	90.2	102.5
8	410	6	416	99.8	100.0	99.8	87.6	490.3	89.4	105.1	110.8	105.2
9	375	6	381	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.6	79.3	92.3	19.3	21.2	19.3
10+	3,483	50	3,533	99.8	100.0	99.8	104.1	137.6	104.5	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0-4	1,906	33	1,939	99.8	100.0	99.8	107.4	144.8	107.9	na	na	na
5-9	1,957	27	1,984	99.7	100.0	99.7	97.9	320.3	99.4	na	na	na
10-14	1,601	14	1,615	99.8	100.0	99.8	104.0	186.1	104.5	na	na	na
15-19	1,024	18	1,042	99.6	100.0	99.6	105.7	149.0	106.3	na	na	na
20+	859	18	877	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.3	101.4	102.3	na	na	na

na: not applicable

^A Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth^B $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively^C $(2 \times B_t / (B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of deaths under age one month in reported age of death in days, and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15–49 years, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in days)					
0	4	8	5	5	18
1	7	4	1	1	14
2	1	1	0	0	2
3	1	1	0	0	2
4	1	1	0	0	2
5	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0
7	2	0	0	0	2
8	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	2	0	2	2	4
15	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	2	0	0	2
25	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–30 days	18	17	8	8	46
Percent early neonatal ^A	77.9	89.6	73.6	73.6	83.4

^A Deaths during the first 7 days (0–6), divided by deaths during the first month (0–30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 years in age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Vanuatu MICS, 2023

age 15-45 years, Vaudatut WHCC, 2020

	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	18	17	8	8	46
1	2	1	2	2	6
2	0	0	0	0	0
3	2	0	0	0	4
4	0	0	0	0	0
5	2	0	0	0	2
6	1	2	0	0	4
7	1	0	0	0	1
8	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	1	1	1	2
10	1	0	0	0	2
11	1	1	0	0	2
12	1	0	0	0	1
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0
16	1	0	0	0	1
17	0	0	0	0	1
18	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	1	0	0	1
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	1	0	0	0	1
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0-11 months	28	22	11	11	69
Percent neonatal ^B	62.9	76.8	72.5	72.5	67.1

^A Includes deaths under one month reported in days

^B Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

^A Includes deaths under one month reported in days

^B Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

APPENDIX E:

VANUATU MICS, 2023

QUESTIONNAIRES



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The questionnaires of the Vanuatu MICS, 2023 are presented in English. During the data collection, Bislama and French version of the questionnaires were also used, are available on request.

- Household Questionnaire
- Water Quality Testing Questionnaire
- Questionnaire for Individual Women
- Questionnaire for Individual Men
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five
- Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility
- Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17



HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Vanuatu MICS 2023



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: _____ / _____ / 20____		HH7. Province: TORBA 1 SANMA 2 PENAMA 3 MALAMPA 4 SHEFA 5 TAFEA 6	
HH6. Area:	URBAN 1 RURAL 2		
HH8. Is the household selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN?	YES 1 NO 2		
HH9. Is the household selected for WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES 1 NO 2	HH10. Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES 1 NO 2
Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.			HH11. Record the time. HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____
HH12. Hello, my name is (your name). I am from Vanuatu Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 30 minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?			
YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2		1 ⇒ LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2 ⇒ HH46	
HH46. Result of HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview: Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 02 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME 03 REFUSED 04 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 05 DWELLING DESTROYED 06 DWELLING NOT FOUND 07 OTHER (specify) 96		
HH47. Name and line number of the respondent to HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview: NAME _____		To be filled after HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE is completed	
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		TOTAL NUMBER	
WOMEN AGE 15-49		HH48 _____	
If household is selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN: MEN AGE 15-49		HH49 _____	
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5		HH50 _____	
CHILDREN AGE 5-17		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, <u>make sure to probe</u> for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household. Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box:.....																					
HL1. Line number	HL2. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. Probe for additional household members.	HL3. What is the relationship of (name) to (name of the head of household)?	HL4. Is (name) male or female?	HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth?	HL6. How old is (name)? Record in complete d years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.	HL7. Did (name) stay here last night?	HL8. Record line number if woman and age 15-49.	HL9. Record line number if man, age 15-49 and HH8 is yes.	HL10. Record line number if age 0-4.	HL11. Age 0-17?	HL12. Is (name)'s natural mother alive?	HL13. Does (name)'s natural mother live in this household?	HL14. Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.	HL15. Where does (name)'s natural mother live?	HL15A. Is (name)'s natural mother abroad for seasonal work or longer term?	HL16. Is (name)'s natural father alive?	HL17. Does (name)'s natural father live in this household?	HL18. Record the line number of father and go to HL20.	HL19. Where does (name)'s natural father live?	HL19A. Is (name)'s natural father abroad for seasonal work or longer term?	HL20. Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask: Who is the primary caretaker of (name)? If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.
6	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	Y N	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				1 2	01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8
02			1 2				1 2	02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8
03			1 2				1 2	03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8
04			1 2				1 2	04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8
05			1 2				1 2	05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8
06			1 2				1 2	06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8
07			1 2				1 2	07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8
08			1 2				1 2	08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8
09			1 2				1 2	09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8
10			1 2				1 2	15	15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 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 (name) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ Next Line		ED5. What is the highest level and class or year of school (name) has ever <u>attended</u> ? LEVEL: 0 ECE ☹ ED7 1 PRIMARY 2 JUNIOR SECONDARY 3 SENIOR SECONDARY 4 POST-SECONDARY 5 TERTIARY 8 DK							CLASS/YEAR: 98 DK ☹ ED7			ED6. Did (name) ever complete that (class/year)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED7. Age 3-24? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ Next Line	ED8. Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ Next Line		
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	YES	NO	LEVEL							CLASS/YEAR	Y	N	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO
01		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2

EDUCATION 2										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		ED9. At any time during the 2023 school year did (name) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ✎ ED15	ED10. During the 2023 school year, which level and class or year is (name) attending? LEVEL: 0 ECE ✎ ED10C 1 PRIMARY 2 JUNIOR SEC. 3 SENIOR SEC. 4 POST-SEC. 5 TERTIARY 8 DK CLASS/ YEAR: 98 DK		ED10C. Attending ECE, primary, secondary or vocational/technical level of education? 1 YES 2 NO ✎ ED11	ED10D. In which province is (name) currently attending school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 01 TORBA 02 SANMA 03 PENAMA 04 MALAMPA 05 SHEFA 06 TAFEA 07 SCHOOL OUTSIDE OF VANUATU ✎ ED11 08 ECE OUTSIDE OF VANUATU ✎ ED15 98 DK	ED10E. In which island the school or ECD facility is located? (Drop down list by Province) 98 DK	ED10F. What is the name of the school or Early Childhood Education centre (name) is currently attending? (Drop down list of schools/ECE centres/technical) [Provision to add other (specify _____), if not in the list and DK] Remind the respondent that this information will not be shared with anyone else other than for purposes of the survey, especially if they seem uneasy with the question	ED 10G. Attending ECE level of education? 1 YES ✎ ED15 2 NO
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	YEAR	YES NO	PROVINCE	ISLAND	NAME	YES NO
01			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2				1 2
02			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2				1 2
03			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2				1 2
04			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2				1 2
05			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2				1 2
06			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2				1 2
07			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2				1 2
08			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2				1 2
09			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2				1 2
10			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2				1 2

EDUCATION 2 (CONTINUED)								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		ED11. Is (he/she) attending a public school? If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school. 1 GOVT./ PUBLIC 2 RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. 3 PRIVATE 6 OTHER 8 DK	ED12. In the 2023 school year, has (<u>name</u>) received any school tuition support? If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours. 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED13. Who provided the tuition support? Record all mentioned. A GOVT./ PUBLIC B RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. X OTHER Z DK	ED14. For the 2023 school year, has (<u>name</u>) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies? If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours. 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED15. At any time during the 2022 school year did (<u>name</u>) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED16. During the 2022 school year, which level and class or year did (<u>name</u>) attend? LEVEL: 0 ECE 1 PRIMARY 2 JUNIOR SEC. 3 SENIOR SEC. 4 POST-SEC. 5 TERTIARY 8 DK YEAR: 98 DK	
LINE	NAME	AGE	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	LEVEL	YEAR
01			1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
02			1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
03			1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
04			1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
05			1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
06			1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
07			1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
08			1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
09			1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
10			1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	HC
HC1A. What is the religion of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)?	ANGLICAN 01 PRESBYTERIAN 02 CATHOLIC 03 SEVENTH-DAY-ADVESTIST 04 CHURCH OF CHRIST 05 ASSEMBLIES OF GOD 06 NEIL THOMAS MINISTRY /INNER LIFE MINISTRY 07 APOSTOLIC 08 CUSTOMARY BELIEFS 09 OTHER RELIGION (<i>specify</i>) 96 NO RELIGION 97
HC1B. What is the native language of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)?	ENGLISH 1 BISLAMA 2 FRENCH 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (<i>specify</i>) 6
HC2. To what ethnic group does (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>) belong?	NI-VANUATU 01 PART NI-VANUATU 02 OTHER MELANESIAN 03 POLYNESIAN 04 MICRONESIAN 05 EUROPEAN 06 ASIAN 07 AFRICAN 08 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS __ __
HC4. Main material of the dwelling floor. <i>Record observation.</i> <i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.</i>	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH / SAND 11 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS 21 PALM / BAMBOO 22 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS 32 CERAMIC TILES 33 CEMENT 34 CARPET 35 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96

HC5. Main material of the roof. <i>Record observation.</i>	NO ROOF 11 NATURAL ROOFING THATCH / PALM LEAF 12 COCONUT LEAF 14 CANE LEAF 15 RUDIMENTARY ROOFING RUSTIC MAT 21 PALM / BAMBOO..... 22 WOOD PLANKS 23 CARDBOARD 24 TARPAULIN/TAPOLEN 25 FINISHED ROOFING METAL / TIN/IRON SHEET/KAPA..... 31 WOOD..... 32 CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE 33 CERAMIC TILES 34 CEMENT..... 35 ROOFING SHINGLES 36 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC6. Main material of the exterior walls. <i>Record observation.</i>	NO WALLS..... 11 NATURAL WALLS CANE / PALM / TRUNKS/BAMBOO..... 12 DIRT 13 RUDIMENTARY WALLS BAMBOO WITH MUD 21 STONE WITH MUD..... 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE 23 PLYWOOD 24 CARDBOARD 25 REUSED WOOD 26 METAL / TIN/IRON SHEET/KAPA..... 27 FINISHED WALLS CEMENT..... 31 STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT..... 32 BRICKS..... 33 CEMENT BLOCKS 34 COVERED ADOBE..... 35 WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES..... 36 CEMENT SHEET 37 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	

HC7. Does your household have:	YES	NO	
[A] A fixed telephone line?	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE	1 2	
[B] A radio?	RADIO	1 2	
[C] A dining table?	DINING TABLE	1 2	
[D] A sofa?	SOFA.....	1 2	
[E] A gas stove?	GAS STOVE	1 2	
[F] A kerosene stove?	KEROSENE STOVE	1 2	
[G] A water storage tank?	WATER STORAGE TANK	1 2	
HC8. Does your household have electricity?	YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID	1	
	YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM)	2	
	NO	3	3 ⇒ HC10
HC9. Does your household have:	YES	NO	
[A] A television?	TELEVISION.....	1 2	
[B] A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR.....	1 2	
[C] A washing machine?	WASHING MACHINE.....	1 2	
[D] A microwave oven?	MICROWAVE.....	1 2	
[E] An air conditioner?	AIR CONDITIONER.....	1 2	
[F] A VCR or DVD player?	DVD PLAYER.....	1 2	
[G] An electric fan?	ELECTRIC FAN	1 2	
[H] A blender?	BLENDER.....	1 2	
[I] A sewing machine?	SEWING MACHINE	1 2	
[J] A solar panel?	SOLAR PANEL	1 2	
[K] A water pump?	WATER PUMP	1 2	
[L] A grain grinder?	GRAIN GRINDER.....	1 2	
[M] A water heater?	WATER HEATER	1 2	
[N] A generator?	GENERATOR.....	1 2	
[O] A cassette or CD player?	CASSETTE OR CD PLAYER.....	1 2	

HC10. Does any member of your household own:	YES NO	
[A] A wristwatch?	WRISTWATCH..... 1 2	
[B] A bicycle?	BICYCLE..... 1 2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER 1 2	
[E] A car, truck or van?	CAR / TRUCK / VAN..... 1 2	
[F] A boat with a motor?	BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 2	
[G] A boat without the motor?	BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR 1 2	
[H] A canoe with motor?	CANOE WITH MOTOR..... 1 2	
[I] A canoe without motor?	CANOE WITHOUT MOTOR 1 2	
[J] A fishing net?	FISHING NET..... 1 2	
[K] A chain saw?	CHAIN SAW..... 1 2	
[L] A grass cutter?	GRASS CUTTER..... 1 2	
HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet?	YES 1 NO 2	
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HC13
HC12A. What kind of mobile telephone does member of your household have?	SMARTPHONE A KEYPAD MOBILE PHONE B DK..... Z	
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES 1 NO 2	
HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? <i>If 'No', then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i> <i>If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.</i>	OWN 1 RENT..... 2 OTHER (specify) 6	
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HC17
HC16. How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? <i>If less than 1, record '00'.</i>	HECTARES ____ 95 OR MORE 95 DK 98	
HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HC19

HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have? [A] Milk cows or bulls? [B] Other cattle? [C] Horses? [D] Goats? [E] Sheep? [F] Chickens? [G] Pigs? [H] Ducks? [I] Quails? <i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i>	MILK COWS OR BULLS ____ ____ OTHER CATTLE ____ ____ HORSES..... ____ ____ GOATS..... ____ ____ SHEEP ____ ____ CHICKENS ____ ____ PIGS ____ ____ DUCKS ____ ____ QUAILS ____ ____	
HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES 1 NO 2	

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. In your household, what type of cookstove is <u>mainly</u> used for <u>cooking</u> ?	ELECTRIC STOVE 01	01 ⇒ EU5
	SOLAR COOKER..... 02	02 ⇒ EU5
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/	
	COOKING GAS STOVE 03	03 ⇒ EU5
	PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE 04	04 ⇒ EU5
	BIOGAS STOVE 05	05 ⇒ EU5
	LIQUID FUEL STOVE..... 06	06 ⇒ EU4
	MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE 07	
	TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE..... 08	
	THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE 09	09 ⇒ EU4
OTHER (specify) 96	96 ⇒ EU4	
NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 97	97 ⇒ EU9	
EU2. Does it have a chimney?	YES 1	
	NO 2	
	DK 8	
EU3. Does it have a fan?	YES 1	
	NO 2	
	DK 8	
EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove? <i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.</i>	KEROSENE / PARAFFIN..... 03	
	CHARCOAL 05	
	WOOD..... 06	
	SAWDUST..... 11	
	COCONUT HUSK OR SHELL 12	
	OTHER (specify) 96	
EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? <i>If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.</i> <i>If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.</i>	IN MAIN HOUSE	
	NO SEPARATE ROOM 1	
	IN A SEPARATE ROOM 2	
	IN A SEPARATE BUILDING..... 3	
	OUTDOORS	
	OPEN AIR..... 4	
	ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH 5	
OTHER (specify) 6		

EU9. At night, what does your household <u>mainly</u> use to <u>light</u> the household?	ELECTRICITY	01
	SOLAR LANTERN	02
	RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN.....	03
	BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN.....	04
	PRESSURE LAMP (COLEMAN LIGHT)	05
	LPG POWERED KAMP (GAZ)	06
	KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP	07
	CHARCOAL	08
	WOOD / COCONUT	09
	CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS.....	10
	CANDLE	13
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)	96
	NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD.....	97

INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS		TN
TN1. Does your household have any mosquito nets?	YES	1
	NO	2
2 ⇒ End		
TN2. How many mosquito nets does your household have?	NUMBER OF NETS.....	

	1 ST NET	2 ND NET	3 RD NET
TN3. Ask the respondent to show you all the nets in the household.	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2
TN4. How many months ago did your household get the mosquito net? If less than one month, record '00'.	MONTHS AGO MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 DK / NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 DK / NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 DK / NOT SURE 98
TN5. Observe or ask the brand/type of mosquito net. If brand is unknown and you cannot observe the net, show pictures of typical net types/brands to respondent.	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) YORKOOL 11 OTHER BRAND (specify) 16 DK BRAND 18 OTHER TYPE (specify) 36 DK BRAND/TYPE 98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) YORKOOL 11 OTHER BRAND (specify) 16 DK BRAND 18 OTHER TYPE (specify) 36 DK BRAND/TYPE 98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) YORKOOL 11 OTHER BRAND (specify) 16 DK BRAND 18 OTHER TYPE (specify) 36 DK BRAND/TYPE 98
TN10. Did you get the net through a Mass LLIN Distribution Campaign, during an antenatal care visit, or during an immunization visit?	YES, MASS LLIN DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION 3 NO 4 DK 8	YES, MASS LLIN DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION 3 NO 4 DK 8	YES, MASS LLIN DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION 3 NO 4 DK 8
TN11. Check TN10: Is TN10=4 or 8?	YES, TN10=4 OR 8 1 NO, TN10=1, 2 OR 3 2 TN13	YES, TN10=4 OR 8 1 NO, TN10=1, 2 OR 3 2 TN13	YES, TN10=4 OR 8 1 NO, TN10=1, 2 OR 3 2 TN13

TN12. Where did you get the net?	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY 02 PHARMACY 03 SHOP / MARKET / STREET 04 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.....05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION 06 SCHOOL 07 OTHER.....96 DK 98	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY 02 PHARMACY..... 03 SHOP / MARKET / STREET..... 04 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION 06 SCHOOL 07 OTHER..... 96 DK 98	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY 02 PHARMACY 03 SHOP / MARKET / STREET 04 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION..... 06 SCHOOL 07 OTHER 96 DK..... 98
TN13. Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE.....8	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8
TN14. Check TN13: Did anyone sleep under the net (TN13=1)?	YES, TN13=1 1 NO, TN13=2 OR 8 2 ✎ TN16	YES, TN13=1 1 NO, TN13=2 OR 8 2 ✎ TN16	YES, TN13=1 1 NO, TN13=2 OR 8..... 2 ✎ TN16
TN15. Who slept under this mosquito net last night? <i>Record the person's line number from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.</i> <i>If someone not in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS slept under the mosquito net, record '00'.</i>	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER.....__ __ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER.....__ __ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER.....__ __ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER.....__ __	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER __ __ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER __ __ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER __ __ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER __ __	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER __ __ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER __ __ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER __ __ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER __ __
TN16. Is there another net?	YES 1 ✎ Next Net NO 2 ✎ End	YES.....1 ✎ Next Net NO 2 ✎ End	YES..... 1 ✎ Next Net NO..... 2 ✎ End
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ☐

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS1. What is the <u>main</u> source of drinking water used by members of your household? <i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).</i>	PIPED WATER	
	PIPED INTO DWELLING 11	11 ⇨ WS7
	PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12	12 ⇨ WS7
	PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR 13	13 ⇨ WS3
	PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....14	14 ⇨ WS3
	TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE	
	PROTECTED TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE 22	22 ⇨ WS3
	UNPROTECTED TUBE WELL /	
	BOREHOLE 23	23 ⇨ WS3
	DUG WELL	
	PROTECTED WELL.....31	31 ⇨ WS3
	UNPROTECTED WELL 32	32 ⇨ WS3
	SPRING	
	PROTECTED SPRING.....41	41 ⇨ WS3
	UNPROTECTED SPRING 42	42 ⇨ WS3
	RAINWATER	
	PROTECTED RAINWATER.....52	52 ⇨ WS3
	UNPROTECTED RAINWATER 53	53 ⇨ WS3
	SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81	81 ⇨ WS3
	PACKAGED WATER	
	BOTTLED WATER.....91	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....96	96 ⇨ WS3

WS2. What is the <u>main</u> source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing? <i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.</i>	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE PROTECTED TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE 22 UNPROTECTED TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE .23 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL.....31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32 SPRING PROTECTED SPRING.....41 UNPROTECTED SPRING 42 RAINWATER PROTECTED RAINWATER 52 UNPROTECTED RAINWATER 53 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81 OTHER (specify) 96	11 ⇨ WS7 12 ⇨ WS7
WS3. Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT..... 2 ELSEWHERE 3	1 ⇨ WS7 2 ⇨ WS7
WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT 000 NUMBER OF MINUTES __ __ DK.....998	000 ⇨ WS7
WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? <i>Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.</i>	NAME..... LINE NUMBER.....__ __	
WS6. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), how many times has this person collected water?	NUMBER OF TIMES.....__ __ DK.....98	
WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE..... 1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇨ WS9 8 ⇨ WS9

WS8. What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?	WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE... 1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE..... 2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 8	
WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ WS11 8 ⇒ WS11
WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all methods mentioned.</i>	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	
WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? <i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:</i> Where does it flush to? <i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i>	FLUSH / POUR FLUSH FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK.....12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE 13 FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN 14 FLUSH TO DK WHERE 18 PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE.....21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT.....23 BUCKET 41 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD/CREEK/ OCEAN 95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	14 ⇒ WS14 18 ⇒ WS14 41 ⇒ WS14 95 ⇒ End 96 ⇒ WS14
WS12. Has your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) ever been emptied?	YES, EMPTIED 1 NO, NEVER EMPTIED 4 DK 8	4 ⇒ WS14 8 ⇒ WS14

WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to? <i>Probe:</i> Was it removed by a service provider?	REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER TO A TREATMENT PLANT 1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 2 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE..... 3 EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 4 TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE 5 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 8	
WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT..... 2 ELSEWHERE 3	
WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?	SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC) 1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC 2	2 ⇒ End
WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10) 0 ____ TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 10 DK 98	

HANDWASHING	HW	
HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household <u>most often</u> wash their hands? <i>Record result and observation.</i>	OBSERVED FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING 1 IN YARD / PLOT 2 MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) 3 NOT OBSERVED NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT 4 NO PERMISSION TO SEE 5 OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>) 6	4 ⇨ HW5 5 ⇨ HW4 6 ⇨ HW5
HW2. Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing. <i>Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.</i>	WATER IS AVAILABLE 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
HW3. Is soap or hand washing liquid present at the place for handwashing?	YES, PRESENT 1 NO, NOT PRESENT 2	1 ⇨ HW7 2 ⇨ HW5
HW4. Where do you or other members of your household <u>most often</u> wash your hands?	FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING 1 IN YARD / PLOT 2 MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) 3 NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT 4 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	
HW5. Do you have any soap or hand washing liquid in your house for washing hands?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ End
HW6. Can you please show it to me?	YES, SHOWN 1 NO, NOT SHOWN 2	2 ⇨ End
HW7. Record your observation. <i>Record all that apply.</i>	BAR OR LIQUID SOAP A HANDWASHING LIQUID (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE) B	

POST EMERGENCY		PE
PE1. We want to talk to you about the Cyclone Judy and Kevin Did anyone who was not a member of this household before the Cyclone Judy and Kevin come to live in this household because of the Cyclone Judy and Kevin?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	2⇒PE3 8⇒PE3
PE.2 How many persons came to live in this household?	NUMBER OF PERSONS	
PE3. At any time during the Cyclone Judy and Kevin, did all the members of this household have to move somewhere else because of the Cyclone Judy and Kevin? <i>If 'No', probe if all the members of the household stayed one night or more in another location. If so, record 1 for 'Yes'.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒PE5
PE4. How long did all the members of this household live in another place? <i>If household members returned at different times, report when the first person returned.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>If less than one month, record weeks.</i> <i>Otherwise, record months.</i>	DAYS 1 WEEKS 2 MONTHS 3 NOT YET RETURNED 995 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE 998	
PE5. Due to the Cyclone Judy and Kevin, was your house damaged or destroyed?	YES 1 NO 2	
PE6. Did anyone who was living in the household during the Cyclone Judy and Kevin die as a direct result of the Cyclone Judy and Kevin?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE 8	
PE7. Did any of the members of this household need medical care for any reason at the time of the Cyclone Judy and Kevin?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE 8	2⇒PE9 8⇒PE9
PE8. Did all members that needed medical care receive this care?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE 8	
PE9. Now I would like to ask you about serious illnesses caused by the Cyclone Judy and Kevin. These can include, for example, water-borne diseases (such as diarrhoea); respiratory infections (including coughs) and other communicable infections such as scabies, yaws, leptospirosis and dengue fever Did any member of this household become seriously ill at the time of the Cyclone Judy and Kevin?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE 8	2⇒PE11 8⇒PE11

PE10. As a result of the illness(es), (was this person/were these persons) unable to perform usual daily activities, such as going to work or school for more than 3 months at a time?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE 8	
PE11. Did anyone in this household become seriously injured due to the Cyclone Judy and Kevin?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE 8	
PE12. Due to the Cyclone Judy and Kevin, were any household members separated from the household, even if it was temporary? <i>If 'No', probe: Did any household member move to live with relatives or neighbours, or were detained or got lost, even if temporarily? If any, record 1 for 'Yes'.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ PE15
PE13 How many members were separated?	NUMBER OF SEPERATED — —	
PE14. Were any members who were separated less than 18 old at the time of separation?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE 8	
PE15. Were there any children age 5-17 years living in this household during the Cyclone Judy and Kevin? <i>Probe: Please include both children who still live with the household and children who no longer live with the household, including ones who were separated.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ PE18
PE16. Before the Cyclone Judy and Kevin, were any of these children attending school?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	2 ⇒ PE18 8 ⇒ PE18
PE17. During the Cyclone Judy and Kevin, did any of these children age 5 to 17 years stop attending school due to the Cyclone Judy and Kevin, even if temporarily?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE 8	
PE18. During the Cyclone Judy and Kevin, was the household's main source of drinking water unusable because of the Cyclone Judy and Kevin, even if temporarily?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE 8	
PE19. During the Cyclone Judy and Kevin, was the household's main toilet facility unusable due to the Cyclone Judy and Kevin, even if temporarily?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE 8 NO TOILET FACILITY 9	
PE20. Was household income affected by the Cyclone Judy and Kevin? <i>If 'Yes', probe to find whether the income increased or decreased.</i>	YES, INCREASED 1 YES, DECREASED 2 NO CHANGE 3 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE 8	1 ⇒ PE22 3 ⇒ PE22 8 ⇒ PE22

PE21. Why did your household's income decrease? <i>Probe. Anything else?</i> <i>Record all that apply.</i>	LOST JOB..... A REDUCTION IN WORK HOURS / EARNINGS . B UNABLE TO HARVEST OR PLANT..... C UNABLE TO MAINTAIN LIVESTOCK D COULD NOT GO TO WORK.....E COULD NOT OPEN BUSINESS.....F LOSS OF BUSINESS LOCATION..... G LOSS OF BUSINESS INVENTORY H LOSS OF BUSINESS EQUIPMENT/ASSETS I DEATH/INJURY / INJURY OF FAMILY MEMBER..... J OTHER (specify) X	
PE22. During the Cyclone Judy and Kevin, were any items of value in the home, farm or business, either damaged, destroyed or stolen?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SALT IODISATION		SA
SA1. We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodised. May I have a sample of the salt used <u>to cook meals</u> in your household? <i>Apply 2 drops of test solution, observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1 or 5) that corresponds to test outcome.</i>	SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION)..... 1 REACTION 5 SALT NOT TESTED NO SALT IN THE HOUSE..... 4 OTHER REASON (specify) 6	5 ⇒ HH13 4 ⇒ HH13 6 ⇒ HH13
SA2. I would like to perform one more test. May I have another sample of the same salt? <i>Apply 5 drops of recheck solution. 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 or 5) that corresponds to test outcome.</i>	SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION)..... 1 REACTION 5 SALT NOT TESTED OTHER REASON (specify) 6	

HH13. Record the time.	HOUR AND MINUTES :																																																													
HH14. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH 1 BISLAMA 2 FRENCH 3																																																													
HH15. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH 1 BISLAMA 2 FRENCH 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6																																																													
HH16. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH 1 BISLAMA 2 FRENCH 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																																																													
HH18. Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:	NO CHILDREN 0 0 ⇒ HH29 1 CHILD 1 1 ⇒ HH27 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER)																																																													
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.																																																														
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>HH20. Rank number</th> <th>HH21. Line number from HL1</th> <th>HH22. Name from HL2</th> <th colspan="2">HH23. Sex from HL4</th> <th>HH24. Age from HL6</th> </tr> <tr> <th>RANK</th> <th>LINE</th> <th>NAME</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>AGE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>_____</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>_____</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>_____</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>_____</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>_____</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>_____</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>_____</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>_____</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>_____</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	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	_____		
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	_____																																																									
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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 (<i>name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17</i>) later? ☐ 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH34. ☐ 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34. ☐ 'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.		
HH34. Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN?	YES, HH8=1 1 NO, HH8=2 2	2 ⇒ HH40
HH35. Check HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any men age 15-49?	YES, AT LEAST ONE MAN AGE 15-49 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HH40
HH36. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN for each man age 15-49 years.		
HH37. Check HL6 and HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HH40
HH38. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 2	2 ⇒ HH40
HH39. As part of the survey we are also interviewing men age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A male interviewer conducts these interviews. For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. May we interview (<i>name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17</i>) 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
HH41. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.		
HH42. Check HH9 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, HH9=1 1 NO, HH9=2 2	2 ⇒ HH44A
HH43. Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE for this household		

HH44. As part of the survey we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test? <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 QUESTION- NAIRE

MICS PLUS CONSENT			
HH44A. Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household own a mobile phone?	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 1	NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2..... 2	2 ⇒ HH45
HH44B. Thank you for your participation. The Vanuatu Bureau of Statistics will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 15 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?			
YES..... 1		2 ⇒ HH45	
NO..... 2			
HH44C. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached?	YES..... 1	NO 2	2 ⇒ HH45
HH44D. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on.			
	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2 ND NUMBER	[P3] 3 RD NUMBER
HH44E. Ask for and record phone number.	_____	_____	_____
HH44F. Just to confirm, the number is (number recorded in HH44E)? If no, return to HH44E and correct entry.	YES..... 1 NO 2 ⇨ HH44E	YES 1 NO..... 2 ⇨ HH44E	YES..... 1 NO 2 ⇨ HH44E
HH44G. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number?	FIXED LINE 1 MOBILE 2	FIXED LINE 1 MOBILE 2	FIXED LINE 1 MOBILE 2
HH44H1. Usually, what time of the day would be best to call you on this number?	PERIOD BETWEEN AND..... ANY TIME..... 95 OTHER (specify) 96	PERIOD BETWEEN..... AND ANY TIME 95 OTHER (specify)..... 96	PERIOD BETWEEN AND..... ANY TIME 95 OTHER (specify) 96
HH44H2. Usually, what days of the week are best to call you on this number? Probe: Any other day? If X is recorded, no other answer is possible	MONDAY A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X	MONDAY A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X	MONDAY A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X

HH44I. Remember, you may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached?	YES..... 1  <i>[P2]</i>	YES 1  <i>[P3]</i>	YES..... 1  <i>[P4]</i>
	NO 2  <i>HH45</i>	NO 2  <i>HH45</i>	NO 2  <i>HH45</i>
			<i>Tick here if additional questionnaire used:..... </i>

HH45. Now return to the *HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL* and,

- Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview),
- Record the name and the line number (from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) of the Respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview in HH47,
- Fill the questions HH48 – HH52,
- Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then
- Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household.

If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**



WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE

Vanuatu MICS 2023



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: _____ / _____ / 202_____		
WQ6. Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES 1 NO 2	
WQ7. Name of the respondent to WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE: NAME _____		
WQ8. Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	1 ⇒ WQ10 2 ⇒ WQ31
WQ31. Result of WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN 02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 OTHER (specify) _____ 96	

WATER QUALITY TESTING		
WQ10. Record the time:	HOURS: ____ ____ MINUTES: ____ ____	
WQ11. Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2⇒ WQ31 and record '03'
WQ12. Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.	DIRECT FROM SOURCE 1 COVERED CONTAINER.....2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER.....3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE.....8	
WQ13. Label sample H-XXX-YY , where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).		
WQ14. Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2⇒WQ17 8⇒WQ17
WQ15. What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all items mentioned.</i>	BOILED IT A ADDED BLEACH/CHLORINE B STRAINED IT THROUGH A CLOTH C USED A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F OTHER (specify) X DK.....Z	

WQ17. What source was this water collected from?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR.....13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE PROTECTED TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE.....22 UNPROTECTED TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE 23 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL.....32 SPRING PROTECTED SPRING 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING.....42 RAINWATER PROTECTED RAINWATER.....52 UNPROTECTED RAINWATER.....53 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81 PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER 91 OTHER (specify) 96	
WQ18. Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well? <i>If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?</i>	YES, SHOWN 1 NO WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL 2 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR.....3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE 4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED 5 OTHER REASON (specify) 6	2 ⇒ WQ20 3 ⇒ WQ20 4 ⇒ WQ20 5 ⇒ WQ20 6 ⇒ WQ20
WQ19. Record whether source water sample collected. <i>Label sample S-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</i>	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:	____ / ____ / 20____	
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



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN

Vanuatu MICS 2023



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____	

Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.		WM7. Record the time: HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____
WM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨ WM9B 2 ⇨ WM9A
WM9A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). I am from Vanuatu Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 45 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?	WM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics 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?	
YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨ WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ WM17	

WM17. Result of woman's interview. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (<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, 3, 4 OR 5 1 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK 2	1⇒WB15 2⇒WB14
WB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH __ __ DK MONTH 98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
WB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</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?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒WB14
WB6. What is the highest level and class or year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ JUNIOR SECONDARY 2 __ __ SENIOR SECONDARY 3 __ __ POST-SECONDARY 4 __ __ TERTIARY 5 __ __	000⇒WB14
WB7. Did you complete that (class/year)?	YES 1 NO 2	
WB8. Check WB4: Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24 1 AGE 25-49 2	2⇒WB13
WB9. At any time during the 2023 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒WB11
WB10. During the 2023 school year, which level and class or year are you <u>attending</u> ?	PRIMARY 1 __ __ JUNIOR SECONDARY 2 __ __ SENIOR SECONDARY 3 __ __ POST-SECONDARY 4 __ __ TERTIARY 5 __ __	
WB11. At any time during the 2022 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒WB13
WB12. During the 2022 school year, which level and class or year did you <u>attend</u> ?	PRIMARY 1 __ __ JUNIOR SECONDARY 2 __ __ SENIOR SECONDARY 3 __ __ POST-SECONDARY 4 __ __ TERTIARY 5 __ __	
WB13. Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:	WB6=2, 3, 4, OR 5 1 WB6=1 2	1⇒WB15

WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. <i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i> <i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:</i> Can you read part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE..... 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE..... 3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language) 4	
WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city, town or village of residence)? <i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i>	YEARS..... ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95	95 ⇒ WB18
WB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <u><i>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></u> _____ (Name of place)	CITY..... 1 TOWN 2 RURAL AREA..... 3 UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF TOWN/RURAL .. 5 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
WB17. Before you moved here, in which province did you live in?	TORBA 01 SANMA 02 PENAMA 03 MALAMPA 04 SHEFA 05 TAFEA 06 OUTSIDE OF VANUATU (specify) 96	
WB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ WB19A
WB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	QBE A VANUATU INSURANCE BROKERS (AFA)..... B VANCARE INSURANCE..... C OTHER (specify) X	
WB19A. Check HH47 and WM3: Both are '01' (HH and given the HH interview)	YES, HH47=01 AND WM03=01 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End

WB20. What is your religion?	ANGLICAN 01 PRESBYTERIAN 02 CATHOLIC 03 SEVENTH-DAY-ADVESTIST 04 CHURCH OF CHRIST 05 ASSEMBLIES OF GOD 06 NEIL THOMAS MINISTRY /INNER LIFE MINISTRY 07 APOSTOLIC 08 CUSTOMARY BELIEFS 09 OTHER RELIGION <i>(specify)</i> 96 NO RELIGION 97	
WB21. To what ethnic group do you belong to?	NI-VANUATU 01 PART NI-VANUATU 02 OTHER MELANESIAN 03 POLYNESIAN 04 MICRONESIAN 05 EUROPEAN 06 ASIAN 07 AFRICAN 08 OTHER <i>(specify)</i> 96	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MT
MT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	
MT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	
MT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	
MT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MT9
MT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happened almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	0 ⇒ MT9
MT6. During the last 3 months, did you:	YES NO 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	

MT7. Check MT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MT6[C]=1 1 NO, MT6[C]=2 2	1 ⇔ MT10
MT8. Check MT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MT6[F]=1 1 NO, MT6[F]=2 2	1 ⇔ MT10
MT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇔ MT11
MT10. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇔ MT12
MT11A. What kind of mobile telephone you have?	SMARTPHONE A KEYPAD MOBILE PHONE B DK Z	
MT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>Probe if necessary: I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? <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>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM8
CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM5
CM3. How many sons live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS AT HOME _ _	
CM4. How many daughters live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME _ _	
CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM8
CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS ELSEWHERE _ _	
CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE _ _	
CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? <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>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM11
CM9. How many boys have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	BOYS DEAD _ _	
CM10. How many girls have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	GIRLS DEAD _ _	
CM11. Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.	SUM _ _	
CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (total number in CM11) births during your life. Is this correct?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ CM14
CM13. Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM14. Check CM11: How many live births?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE 1	0 ⇒ End

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY													BH
BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had. <i>Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines.</i>													
BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins? 1 SINGLE 2 MULTI	BH3. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) a boy or a girl? 1 BOY 2 GIRL	BH4. On what day, month and year was (<i>name of birth</i>) born? <i>Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?</i>			BH5. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) still alive? 1 YES 2 NO	BH6. How old was (<i>name of birth</i>) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i>	BH7. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) living with you? 1 YES 2 NO	BH8. <i>Record household line number of child (from HL1)</i> <i>Record '00' if child is not listed.</i>	BH9. How old was (<i>name of birth</i>) when (he/she) died? <i>If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (<i>name of birth</i>)?</i> <i>Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years</i>		BH10. Were there any other live births between (<i>name of previous birth</i>) and (<i>name of birth</i>), including any children who died after birth? 1 YES 2 NO
		S M	B G	Day	Month	Year	Y N	Age	Y N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y N
01		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	Next Birth	DAYS 1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	___	
02		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	BH10	DAYS 1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	___	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth
03		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	BH10	DAYS 1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	___	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth
04		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	BH10	DAYS 1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	___	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth
05		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	BH10	DAYS 1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	___	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth
06		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	BH10	DAYS 1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	___	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth
BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (<i>name of last birth listed</i>)?								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)? <i>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.</i>	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. <i>If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.</i>	NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD _____	

MISCARRIAGE, STILLBIRTH AND ABORTION		AB			
AB0. Check CM11: Has the woman given birth a baby?	YES, CM11≠0 1 NO, CM11=0 2	1 ⇒ AB2			
AB1. Have you ever been pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End			
AB2. Women sometimes have a pregnancy that does not result in a live birth. For example, a pregnancy can end in a miscarriage, the child can be born dead i.e., stillbirth, or an abortion. Have you ever had a pregnancy that did not end in a live birth?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End			
AB3. For your entire reproductive life and up-to-date, How many miscarriages have you had? How many stillbirths have you had? How many abortions have you had? <i>If none, record '00'</i> <i>If do not remember or do not answer, write '98'</i>	MISCARRIAGES STILLBIRTHS ABORTIONS DK 98				
AB4. When was the last time you had a miscarriage, stillbirth, or abortion?	MONTH DK MONTH 98 YEAR DK YEAR 9998				
AB5. Check AB4: If miscarriage, stillbirth, or abortion occurred within the last 5 years preceding the survey, that is, since (month of interview) in (year of interview minus 5)?	YES 1 NO, OR YEAR UNKNOWN 2	2 ⇒ End			
	PREGNANCIES RESULTED IN MISCARRIAGE, STILLBIRTH, OR ABORTION				
	01	02	03	04	
AB6. What was the year and month of your last miscarriage, or stillbirth, or abortion?	<i>Filled in AB4</i>	YEAR .. MONTH DK 98	YEAR MONTH DK 98	YEAR MONTH DK 98	
AB7. Check AB6: If miscarriage, stillbirth, or abortion occurred within the last 5 years preceding the survey, that is, since (month of interview) in (year of interview minus 5)?	<i>NOT APPLICABLE</i>	YES ..1 NO.... 2 ⇒ End	YES ..1 NO.... ⇒ End	YES ..1 NO.... ⇒ End	
AB8. How long did this pregnancy last in weeks or months?	WEEKS ...1 MONTHS 2	WEEKS.....1 MONTHS...2	WEEKS ... 1 MONTHS 2	WEEKS 1 MONTHS .. 2	
AB9. Did your pregnancy end with miscarriage, stillbirth, or abortion?	MISCARRIAGE ..1 STILLBIRTH 2 ABORTION 3	MISCARRIAGE ...1 STILLBIRTH 2 ABORTION 3	MISCARRIAGE ..1 STILLBIRTH 2 ABORTION 3	MISCARRIAGE.....1 STILLBIRTH 2 ABORTION 3	
AB10. Prior to this (AB6), have you had any other cases of pregnancy which ended with miscarriage, stillbirth, or abortion?	YES ..1 ⇒ next column NO.... 2	YES ..1 ⇒ next column NO.... 2	YES ..1 ⇒ next column NO.... 2	YES ..1 ⇒ next column NO.... 2	
AB11. Check AB9: Did the woman had any abortion in the last five years?	HAD ABORTION (AB9 = 3) 1 DID NOT HAVE ABORTION (AB9 ≠ 3) 2		2 ⇒ End		

AB12. Where was your last abortion performed? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (Name of place)	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 OTHER HOME..... 12 PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE/DISPENSARY 22 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i> _____)..... 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME..... 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i> _____) 36 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE 76 OTHER (<i>specify</i> _____)..... 96	
AB13. Who performed your last abortion? <i>Probe: Anyone else?</i> <i>Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.</i>	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR A NURSE / MIDWIFE B NURSE AID C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT..... F VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER G RELATIVE / FRIEND..... H OTHER (<i>specify</i> _____)..... X	
AB14. What method was used to perform your last abortion?	SURGICAL ABORTION 1 MENSTRUAL REGULATION 2 MEDICAL ABORTION (WITH DRUGS) 3 USING TRADITIONAL MEDICINES 4 OTHER (<i>specify</i> _____) 6 DK 8	

AB15. What was the main reason for your last abortion? <i>Any other reason?</i> <i>Record all reasons mentioned</i>	FAILURE OF FAMILY PLANNING/ CONTRACEPTION A UNWANTED PREGNANCY B UNEXPECTED GENDER OF FETUS C INSUFFICIENT ECONOMIC/ INCOME TO TAKE CARE A CHILD..... D REQUESTED BY HUSBAND/ BOYFRIEND/ FAMILY OR FORCED TO GET ABORTION ..E HEALTH STATUS OF WOMEN..... F HEALTH STATUS OF FETUS/ DEFORMED FETUS..... G LEFT BY HUSBAND OR PARTNER..... H OTHER (<i>specify</i>.....)..... X DK.....Z	
AB16. Did you have any complications in the last abortion?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ End
AB17. What are the complications you had in the last abortion? <i>Any other complication?</i> <i>Record all complications mentioned</i>	INFECTION/FEVER: A ECLAMPSIA B BLEEDING/HEMORRAGE C ORDOR/PUS VAGINAL DISCHARGE D TEAR/PERFORATION OF UTERUS E OTHER (<i>specify</i>.....)..... X DK Z	

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 (<i>name</i>), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End
DB3. Check CM11: Number of births:	ONLY 1 BIRTH..... 1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2	1 ⇒ DB4A 2 ⇒ DB4B
DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children?	LATER..... 1 NO MORE / NONE 2	
DB4B. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?		

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN																								
MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2	2 ⇒ End																								
MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MN7																								
MN3. Whom did you see? <i>Probe:</i> Anyone else? <i>Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.</i>	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR.....A NURSE / MIDWIFE B NURSE AID C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER.....G OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X																									
MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent. If “9 months” or later, record 9.</i>	WEEKS 1 ____ MONTHS 2 <u>0</u> ____ DK 998																									
MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? <i>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.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES ____ DK 98																									
MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: [A] Was your blood pressure measured? [B] Did you give a urine sample? [C] Did you give a blood sample? [D] Did the health worker listen to your baby's heartbeat? [E] Did the health worker talk to you about the foods you should eat during pregnancy? [F] Did the health worker talk with you about breastfeeding? [G] Did the health worker ask you if you had any vaginal bleeding?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BLOOD PRESSURE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>URINE SAMPLE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BLOOD SAMPLE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HEARTBEAT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FOODS.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BREASTFEEDING.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BLEEDING.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	BLOOD PRESSURE.....	1	2	URINE SAMPLE	1	2	BLOOD SAMPLE.....	1	2	HEARTBEAT	1	2	FOODS.....	1	2	BREASTFEEDING.....	1	2	BLEEDING.....	1	2	
	YES	NO																								
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HEARTBEAT	1	2																								
FOODS.....	1	2																								
BREASTFEEDING.....	1	2																								
BLEEDING.....	1	2																								

MN6H. During this pregnancy, were you given, or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup? <i>Show tablets/syrup/multiple micronutrient supplement.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ MN7
MN6I. During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the iron tablets or syrup? <i>If answer is not numeric, probe for approximate number of days.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS DK 998	
MN7. Do you have a card or other document with your own immunisations listed? <i>If yes, ask: May I see it please?</i> <i>If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.</i>	YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN).... 1 YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN)..... 2 NO 3 DK 8	
MN8. When you were pregnant with (<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?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ MN11 8 ⇨ MN11
MN9. How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8	8 ⇨ MN11
MN10. Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?	ONLY 1 INJECTION..... 1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS 2	2 ⇨ MN16
MN11. At any time before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby? <i>Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ MN16 8 ⇨ MN16
MN12. Before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i> <i>Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8	
MN13. Check MN12: How many tetanus injections before last pregnancy were reported?	ONLY 1 INJECTION..... 1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS OR DK 2	1 ⇨ MN14A 2 ⇨ MN14B
MN14A. How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection MN14B. How many years ago did you receive the last of those tetanus injections? <i>The reference is to the last injection received prior to this pregnancy, as recorded in MN12.</i> <i>If less than 1 year, record '00'.</i>	YEARS AGO DK 98	

MN16. During the pregnancy with (name) , did you take SP/Fansidar/Chloroquine/prophylaxis to keep <u>you</u> from getting malaria?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MN19 8 ⇒ MN19
MN17. How many times did you take SP/Fansidar/Chloroquine/prophylaxis during your pregnancy with (name) ?	NUMBER OF TIMES ____ DK 98	
MN18. Did you get the SP/Fansidar/Chloroquine/prophylaxis during an antenatal care visit, during another visit to a health facility or at another source?	ANTENATAL VISIT A ANOTHER FACILITY VISIT B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER C OTHER SOURCE (<i>specify</i>) X	
MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (name) ? <i>Probe: Anyone else?</i> <i>Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.</i>	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR A NURSE / MIDWIFE B NURSE AID C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER G RELATIVE / FRIEND H OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X NO ONE Y	
MN20. Where did you give birth to (name) ? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ <i>(Name of place)</i>	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE/DISPENSARY 22 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) 36 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE 76 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	11 ⇒ MN23 12 ⇒ MN23 96 ⇒ MN23
MN21. Was (name) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MN23
MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? <i>Probe if necessary:</i> Was it before or after your labour pains started?	BEFORE LABOUR PAINS 1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS 2	

MN23. Immediately after the birth, was <i>(name)</i> put directly on the bare skin of your chest? <i>If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.</i>  Photo Credit: Joyce Godwin	YES 1 NO 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	2 ⇨ MN25 8 ⇨ MN25
MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN25. Was <i>(name)</i> dried or wiped soon after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN26. How long after the birth was <i>(name)</i> bathed for the first time? <i>If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'.</i> <i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i> <i>If "1 day" or "next day", probe: About how many hours after the delivery?</i> <i>If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.</i> <i>If 24 hours or more, record days.</i>	IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR 000 HOURS 1 ____ DAYS 2 ____ NEVER BATHED..... 997 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
MN27. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96..... 2	1 ⇨ MN30
MN28. What was used to cut the cord?	NEW BLADE..... 1 BLADE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES..... 2 SCISSORS..... 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 8	
MN29. Was the instrument used to cut the cord boiled or sterilised prior to use?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN30. After the cord was cut and until it fell off, was anything applied to the cord?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	2 ⇨ MN32 8 ⇨ MN32

MN31. What was applied to the cord? <i>Probe: Anything else?</i>	CHLORHEXIDINE A OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET)..... B MUSTARD OIL..... C ASH..... D ANIMAL DUNG E OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....Z	
MN32. When (<i>name</i>) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE..... 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE..... 2 AVERAGE..... 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4 VERY SMALL..... 5 DK 8	
MN33. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MN35 8 ⇒ MN35
MN34. How much did (<i>name</i>) weigh? <i>If a card is available, record weight from card.</i>	FROM CARD..... 1 (KG) ____ . ____ FROM RECALL 2 (KG) ____ . ____ DK 99998	
MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (<i>name</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	
MN36. Did you ever breastfeed (<i>name</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MN39B
MN37. How long after birth did you first put (<i>name</i>) to the breast? <i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.</i> <i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i> <i>Otherwise, record days.</i>	IMMEDIATELY 000 HOURS 1 ____ DAYS 2 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (<i>name</i>) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ MN39A 2 ⇒ End

MN39A. What was (name) given to drink? <i>Probe: Anything else?</i> <i>'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.</i>	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) A PLAIN WATER B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER.....C GRIPE WATER D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION.....E FRUIT JUICE.....F INFANT FORMULA G TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS H HONEY I PRESCRIBED MEDICINE J OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK.....Y	
MN39B. In the first three days after delivery, what was (name) given to drink? <i>Probe: Anything else?</i> <i>'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.</i>		

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
PN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? <i>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</i> Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ End
PN2. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96..... 2	2 ⇒ PN7
PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (name) . You have said that you gave birth in (name or type of facility in MN20) . How long did you stay there after the delivery? <i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i>	HOURS 1 ____ DAYS.....2 ____ WEEKS 3 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on (name) 's health after delivery – for example, someone examining (name) , checking the cord, or seeing if (name) is ok. Before you left the (name or type of facility in MN20) , did anyone check on (name) 's health?	YES 1 NO 2	
PN5. And what about checks on <u>your</u> health – I mean, someone assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you? Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left (name or type of facility in MN20) ?	YES 1 NO 2	

PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>). Did anyone check on (<i>name</i>)'s health after you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ PN12 2 ⇒ PN17
PN7. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2	2 ⇒ PN11
PN8. You have already said that (<i>person or persons in MN19</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. 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?	YES 1 NO 2	
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?	YES 1 NO 2	
PN10. After the (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left you, did anyone check on the health of (<i>name</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ PN12 2 ⇒ PN19
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. After (<i>name</i>) was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ PN20
PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇒ PN13A 2 ⇒ PN13B
PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen? PN13B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? <i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i>	HOURS 1 ____ DAYS.....2 ____ WEEKS.....3 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	

PN14. Who checked on (name) 's health at that time?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR A NURSE / MIDWIFE B NURSE AID.....C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER.....G RELATIVE / FRIEND H OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	
PN15. Where did this check take place? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (<i>Name of place</i>)	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME..... 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE/DISPENSARY..... 22 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE CLINIC.....32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) 36 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.....76 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
PN16. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96..... 2	2 ⇒ PN18
PN17. After you left (name or type of facility in MN20), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ PN21 2 ⇒ PN25
PN18. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2	2 ⇒ PN20
PN19. After the delivery was over and (person or persons in MN19) left, did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ PN21 2 ⇒ PN25
PN20. After the birth of (name), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ PN25
PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇒ PN22A 2 ⇒ PN22B

PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen? PN22B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? <i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i>	HOURS 1 ____ DAYS..... 2 ____ WEEKS..... 3 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR A NURSE / MIDWIFE B NURSE AID.....C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER.....G RELATIVE / FRIEND H OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	
PN24. Where did this check take place? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (<i>Name of place</i>)	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE/DISPENSARY 22 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE CLINIC..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) 36 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE..... 76 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
PN25. During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility: [A] Examine (name)'s cord? [B] Take the temperature of (name)? [C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?	YES NO DK EXAMINE THE CORD.....1 2 8 TAKE TEMPERATURE 1 2 8 COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING.....1 2 8	
PN26. Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?	YES, MN36=1..... 1 NO, MN36=2 2	2⇒PN28

PN27. Observe <i>(name)</i> 's breastfeeding?	YES NO DK OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
PN28. Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?	YES, MN33=1.....1 NO, MN33=2 2 DK, MN33=8 3	1⇒PN29A 2⇒PN29B 3⇒PN29C
PN29A. You mentioned that <i>(name)</i> was weighed at birth. After that, was <i>(name)</i> weighed again by a health care provider within two days?	YES 1 NO 2	
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?		
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?		
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?	YES 1 NO 2	

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. Have you ever heard of (<i>name of method</i>)? YES NO		
[A] Female Sterilization (Ligation) Probe: Women can have an operation to avoid having more children	FEMALE STERILIZATION 1 2	
[B] Male Sterilization (Vasectomy) Probe: Men can have an operation to avoid having any children	MALE STERILIZATION 1 2	
[C] IUD Probe: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years	ICD 1 2	
[D] Injectables Probe: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months	INJECTABLES 1 2	
[E] Implant Probe: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years	IMPLANT 1 2	
[F] Pill Probe: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant	PILL 1 2	
[G] Male Condom Probe: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	MALE CONDOM 1 2	
[H] Female Condom Probe: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse	FEMALE CONDOM 1 2	
[I] Emergency Contraception Probe: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy	EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 1 2	
[J] Ovulation (Dr. Billing) Method Probe: Women can monitor their fertility and infertility period by checking the sensation of their vulva and the appearance of vaginal discharge	DR. BILLING (OVULATION) 1 2	
[K] Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM) Probe: Women who are fully breastfeeding their babies are free of menstrual periods for 3 – 6 months or longer and cannot get pregnant during that time	LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA 1 2	

[L] Rhythm/ Calendar Method <i>Probe: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant</i>	RHYTHM/CALENDAR..... 1 2	
[M] Withdrawal <i>Probe: Men can be careful and pull out before climax</i>	WITHDRAWAL 1 2	
[X] Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD (specify) A YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD (specify) B NO Z	
CP1. Are you pregnant now?	YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT 1 NO 2 DK OR NOT SURE 8	1 ⇒ CP3
CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ CP4
CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End 2 ⇒ End
CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? <i>Do not prompt. If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.</i>	FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION B IUD..... C INJECTABLES D IMPLANTS E PILL F MALE CONDOM G FEMALE CONDOM H DIAPHRAGM I FOAM / JELLY J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM) K PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM L WITHDRAWAL M OTHER (specify) X	
CP9. Check CP4: Sterilization (Female/Male) mentioned?	YES, CP4=A OR B 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CP13
CP10. In what month and year was the sterilization performed.	MONTH DK MONTH 98 YEAR..... DK YEAR 9998	

CP11. In what facility did the sterilization take place?	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR MAIN HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE/DISPENSARY 22 OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY/VANUATU HEALTH FACILITY 41 HOME 42 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 46 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 96	
CP12. How much did you (your husband/partner) pay in total for the sterilization, including any consultation you (he) may have had?	COSTS..... _ _ _ _ _ FREE 99995 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? <i>Probe:</i> For how long have you been using (current method(s) in CP4) now without stopping?	MONTH _ _ DK MONTH 98 YEAR _ _ _ _ DK YEAR 9998	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER 2 NO, NOT IN UNION.....3	3 ⇒MA5
MA2. How old is your (husband/partner)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS __ __ DK.....98	⇒MA7 98 ⇒MA7
MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	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?	WIDOWED.....1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED.....3	
MA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE.....1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇒MA8A 2 ⇒MA8B
MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	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 ⇒MA12
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)? MA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS __ __	
MA12. Check MA1: Is woman currently married or living together with man as if married?	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MA1=3 2	2 ⇒End
MA13. Now, I would like to ask you some questions about health care. Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband / partner), you and your (husband / partner) jointly, or someone else? <i>If someone else or other, probe:</i> Could you tell me (with) who(m)?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND / PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE (specify).....5 OTHER (specify).....6	
MA14. Who usually makes the decision on whether or not you should use contraception: you, your (husband / partner), you and your (husband / partner) jointly, or someone else? <i>If someone else or together, probe:</i> Could you tell me (with) who(m)?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND / PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE (specify).....5 OTHER (specify).....6	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	2 ⇨ UN6
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ UN5
UN3. Check CM11: Any births?	NO BIRTHS 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS 1	0 ⇨ UN4A 1 ⇨ UN4B
UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?	LATER 1 NONE / NO MORE 2	
UN4B. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?		
UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE / NONE 2 UNDECIDED / DK 8	1 ⇨ UN8 2 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14
UN6. Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'?	YES, CP4=A 1 NO, CP4≠A 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN7. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE / NONE 2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED / DK 8	2 ⇨ UN10 3 ⇨ UN12 8 ⇨ UN10
UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	MONTHS 1 ____ YEARS 2 ____ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 994 AFTER MARRIAGE 995 OTHER 996 DK 998	994 ⇨ UN12
UN8A. Check CP2: Currently using a contraceptive method?	YES, CP2=1 1 NO, CP2=2 2 CP2 WAS NOT ASKED 3	1 ⇨ UN8F
UN8B. Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ UN8D 8 ⇨ UN8F

UN8C. Which contraceptive method would you prefer to use? <i>Probe: Anything else?</i> <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION.....B IUD C INJECTABLES.....D IMPLANTS.....E ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE PILL.....F MALE CONDOM.....G FEMALE CONDOM.....H LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM) K PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM L WITHDRAWAL.....M EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION.....N OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X UNSURE.....Z	A ⇨UN8F B ⇨UN8F C ⇨UN8F D ⇨UN8F E ⇨UN8F F ⇨UN8F G ⇨UN8F H ⇨UN8F K ⇨UN8F L ⇨UN8F M ⇨UN8F N ⇨UN8F X ⇨UN8F Z ⇨UN8F
UN8D. What is the main reason that you think you will not use a contraceptive method at any time in the future?	NOT MARRIED 11 FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS INFREQUENT SEX/NO SEX 21 MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERCTOMY 22 SUBFECUND/INFECUND 23 WANTS AS MANY CHILDREN AS POSSIBLE 24 OPPOSITE TO USE RESPONDENT OPPOSED 31 HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED.....32 OTHERS OPPOSED 33 RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION 34 LACK OF KNOWLEDGE KNOWS NO METHOD 41 KNOWS NO SOURCE.....42 METHOD-RELATED REASONS HEALTH CONCERNS 51 FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS 52 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR.....53 COSTS TOO MUCH 54 INCONVINENT TO USE 55 INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESS 56 OTHER(<i>specify</i>) 96 DK.....98	21 ⇨UN8F 22 ⇨UN8F 23 ⇨UN8F 24 ⇨UN8F 31 ⇨UN8F 32 ⇨UN8F 33 ⇨UN8F 34 ⇨UN8F 41 ⇨UN8F 42 ⇨UN8F 51 ⇨UN8F 52 ⇨UN8F 53 ⇨UN8F 54 ⇨UN8F 55 ⇨UN8F 56 ⇨UN8F 96 ⇨UN8F 98 ⇨UN8F
UN8E. Would you ever use a contraceptive method if you were married?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
UN8F. Check CM11: How many live births?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=00.....0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS.....1	0 ⇨UN8G 1 ⇨UN8H

UN8G. If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? 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? <i>Probe for a numeric response</i>	NONE.....00 NUMBER.....__ __ OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....96	00 ⇒ UN8J 96 ⇒ UN8J																								
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? <i>If responses to UN8G/UN8H and UN8I are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	NUMBER OF BOYS.....__ __ NUMBER OF GIRLS.....__ __ EITHER.....__ __ OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....96																									
UN8J. In the last 3 months, have you heard or read about family planning: [A] On the radio [B] On the television/ [C] In a newspaper or magazine [D] Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram? [E] Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet, or brochure? [F] Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard? [G] Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RADIO.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TELEVISION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAMILY PLANNING ON SOCIAL MEDIA</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAMILY PLANNING ON A POSTER, LEAFLET, OR BROCHURE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAMILY PLANNING ON AN OUTDOOR SIGN OR BILLBOARD</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAMILY PLANNING AT COMMUNITY MEETINGS OR EVENTS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	RADIO.....	1	2	TELEVISION	1	2	NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE	1	2	FAMILY PLANNING ON SOCIAL MEDIA	1	2	FAMILY PLANNING ON A POSTER, LEAFLET, OR BROCHURE	1	2	FAMILY PLANNING ON AN OUTDOOR SIGN OR BILLBOARD	1	2	FAMILY PLANNING AT COMMUNITY MEETINGS OR EVENTS	1	2	
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FAMILY PLANNING AT COMMUNITY MEETINGS OR EVENTS	1	2																								
UN8J1. In the last 3 months, have you discussed the practice of family planning with the health worker or health professional?	YES.....1 NO.....2																									
UN8K. Check MA1: Currently married?	YES, MA1= 1 OR 2.....1 NO, MA1 ≠ 1 OR 2.....2	2 ⇒ UN9																								
UN8L Check CP4: Method currently using?	CODE B, G, OR M RECORDED 1 NO CODE RECORDED OR BLANK 2 OTHER CODES 3	1 ⇒ UN8N 2 ⇒ UN8P																								

UN8M. Does your husband/partner know that you are using a method of family planning?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
UN8N. Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decisions, mainly your husband's/partner's decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION 3 OTHER (specify) 6	
UN8O. Check CP4: Method currently using: <i>Female or Male Sterilization mentioned?</i>	YES, CP4=A OR B 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ UN9
UN8P. Does your husband/partner want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME 1 MORE 2 FEWER 3 DK 8	
UN9. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇒ UN14
UN10. Check CP2: Currently using a method?	YES, CP2=1 1 NO, CP2=2 2	1 ⇒ UN14
UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 ⇒ UN14 8 ⇒ UN14
UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX A MENOPAUSAL B NEVER MENSTRUATED C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC F BREASTFEEDING G TOO OLD H FATALISTIC I OTHER (specify) X DK Z	
UN13. Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?	MENTIONED, UN12=C 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2	1 ⇒ UN20

UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? <i>Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.</i> <i>If '1 year', probe:</i> How many months ago?	DAYS AGO 1 _ _ WEEKS AGO 2 _ _ MONTHS AGO 3 _ _ YEARS AGO 4 _ _ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH 994 NEVER MENSTRUATED 995	993 ⇒ UN20 994 ⇒ UN20 995 ⇒ UN20
UN15. Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR 1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2	2 ⇒ UN20
UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY 8	
UN17. During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ UN20 8 ⇒ UN20
UN19. Were the materials reusable?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
UN20. Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. 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?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ End 8 ⇒ End
UN21. Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS 1 DURING HER PERIOD 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS 4 OTHER (specify) 6 DK 8	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		DV		
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:		YES	NO	DK
[A]	If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING.....1	2	8
[B]	If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN 1	2	8
[C]	If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM.....1	2	8
[D]	If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX 1	2	8
[E]	If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD 1	2	8
[F]	If she does not complete her household work to his satisfaction?	NOT COMPLETE HER HOUSEHOLD WORK 1	2	8
[G]	If she disobeys him?	DISOBEYS 1	2	8
[H]	If she asks him whether he has other girlfriends?	GIRLFRIENDS.....1	2	8
[I]	If he suspects that she is unfaithful ?	SUSPECTS 1	2	8
[J]	If bride price HAS NOT been paid?	BRIDE PRICE NOT PAID.....1	2	8
[K]	If bride price HAS been paid?	BRIDE PRICE PAID 1	2	8
[L]	If she is living in his house or on his land?	HIS HOUSE/LAND.....1	2	8
[M]	If he thinks she needs to be disciplined, taught a lesson or education?	DISCIPLINE/TEACHING 1	2	8
[N]	If she is unable to get pregnant?	NOT PREGNANT 1	2	8

VICTIMISATION		VT
VT1. Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you <u>personally</u> were the victim. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. In the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force? <i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.</i> <i>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.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ VT9B 8 ⇨ VT9B
VT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	2 ⇨ VT5B 8 ⇨ VT5B
VT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? <i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i>	ONE TIME 1 TWO TIMES 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
VT4. Check VT3: One or more times?	ONE TIME, VT3=1 1 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, VT3=2, 3 OR 8 2	1 ⇨ VT5A 2 ⇨ VT5B
VT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you? VT5B. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	
VT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	2 ⇨ VT8 8 ⇨ VT8
VT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? <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? <i>If 'Yes', probe:</i> Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2 NO, NOT REPORTED 3 DK / NOT SURE 8	1 ⇒ VT9A 2 ⇒ VT9A 3 ⇒ VT9A 8 ⇒ VT9A
VT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), been physically attacked? 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? <i>If 'No', probe:</i> 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>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>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ VT20 8 ⇒ VT20
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>)?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	2 ⇒ VT12B 8 ⇒ VT12B
VT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? <i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:</i> Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONE TIME 1 TWO TIMES 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇒ VT12A 2 ⇒ VT12B 3 ⇒ VT12B 8 ⇒ VT12B
VT12A. Where did this happen? VT12B. Where did this happen the last time?	AT HOME 11 IN ANOTHER HOME 12 IN THE STREET 21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT 22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR 23 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26 AT SCHOOL 31 AT WORKPLACE 32 OTHER PLACE (<i>specify</i>) 96	
VT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence? <i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:</i> Was it one, two, or at least three people?	ONE PERSON 1 TWO PEOPLE 2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇒ VT14A 2 ⇒ VT14B 3 ⇒ VT14B 8 ⇒ VT14B

VT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person?	YES 1 NO 2	
VT14B. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?	DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
VT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	2 ⇒ VT19 8 ⇒ VT19
VT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? <i>Record all that apply.</i>	YES, A KNIFE A YES, A GUN B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
VT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? <i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i>	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2 NO, NOT REPORTED 3 DK / NOT SURE 8	
VT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE 3 VERY UNSAFE 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
VT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE 3 VERY UNSAFE 4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
VT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?		
	YES NO DK	
[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?	ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION 1 2 8	
[B] Sex?	SEX 1 2 8	
[C] Sexual orientation?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION 1 2 8	
[D] Age?	AGE 1 2 8	
[E] Religion or belief?	RELIGION / BELIEF 1 2 8	
[F] Disability?	DISABILITY 1 2 8	
[X] For any other reason?	OTHER REASON 1 2 8	

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? <i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	
AF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
AF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers. 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. <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.		
AF5. Check AF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?	YES, AF2=1 1 NO, AF2=2 2	1 ⇒ AF6A 2 ⇒ AF6B
AF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? AF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
AF7. Check AF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?	YES, AF3=1 1 NO, AF3=2 2	1 ⇒ AF8A 2 ⇒ AF8B
AF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? AF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
AF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4	
AF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
AF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
AF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		SB
SB1. Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE.....00 AGE IN YEARS.....__ __ FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND / PARTNER 95	00 ⇒ End
SB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? <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>	DAYS AGO.....1 __ __ WEEKS AGO.....2 __ __ MONTHS AGO.....3 __ __ YEARS AGO.....4 __ __	4 ⇒ SB13
SB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES.....1 NO 2	
SB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i> <i>If 'Boyfriend', then ask: Were you living together as if married? If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i>	HUSBAND.....1 COHABITING PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE.....4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5 OTHER (specify) 6	3 ⇒ SB6 4 ⇒ SB6 5 ⇒ SB6 6 ⇒ SB6
SB5. Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?	YES, MA1=1 OR 2.....1 NO, MA1=3.....2	1 ⇒ SB7
SB6. How old is this person? <i>If response is 'DK', probe: About how old is this person?</i>	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER __ __ DK 98	
SB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES.....1 NO 2	2 ⇒ SB13
SB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?	YES.....1 NO 2	

SB9. What was your relationship to this person? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i> <i>If 'Boyfriend' then ask:</i> Were you living together as if married? <i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i>	HUSBAND 1 COHABITING PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5 OTHER (specify) 6	3 ⇨ SB12 4 ⇨ SB12 5 ⇨ SB12 6 ⇨ SB12
SB10. Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MA1=3 2	2 ⇨ SB12
SB11. Check MA7: Married or living with a partner only once?	YES, MA7=1 1 NO, MA7≠1 2	1 ⇨ SB13
SB12. How old is this person? <i>If response is 'DK', probe:</i> About how old is this person?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER __ __ DK 98	
SB13. Can you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

HIV/AIDS		HA																
HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ End																
HA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>DK</td> </tr> <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> </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															
HA9. Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HA11																
HA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA11. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2	2 ⇒ HA24																
HA12. Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?	YES, MN2=1 1 NO, MN2=2 2	2 ⇒ HA17																

HA13. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), were you given any information about: [A] Babies getting HIV from their mother? [B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? [C] Getting tested for HIV? Were you: [D] Offered a test for HIV?	YES NO DK 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	
HA14. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ HA17 8 ⇒ HA17
HA15. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ HA17 8 ⇒ HA17
HA16. After you received the result, were you given any health information or counselling related to HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
HA17. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇒ HA21
HA18. Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born were you offered an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	
HA19. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HA21
HA20. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ HA22 2 ⇒ HA22
HA21. Check HA14: Was the respondent tested for HIV as part of antenatal care?	YES, HA14=1 1 NO OR NO ANSWER, HA14≠1 2	2 ⇒ HA24
HA22. Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ HA25
HA23. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	1 ⇒ HA28 2 ⇒ HA28 3 ⇒ HA28
HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HA27
HA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
HA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 ⇒ HA28 2 ⇒ HA28 8 ⇒ HA28

HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	
HA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HA30
HA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES 1 NO 2	
HA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

CERVICAL CANCER PREVENTION		CCP
CCP0. Check the age of respondent (WB4).	UNDER 30 YEARS 1 30 YEARS AND ABOVE..... 2	1 ⇨ CCP5
CCP1. Have you ever heard, read, or talked about early screening to detect cervical cancer?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
CCP2. Screening tests for cervical cancer prevention can be done in three different ways as follows: 1. VIA or VILI: is inspection of the surface of the uterine cervix after acetic acid (or vinegar) or iodine has been applied to it (by health workers). 2. Pap Smear: a health worker uses a swab to wipe from inside your vagina, take a sample and send it to a laboratory. The laboratory checks for abnormal cell changes or not. 3. Human Papillomavirus (HPV) test: a health worker takes a sample from your vagina and send it to a laboratory to find HP virus. <u>Please note that cervical cancer screening is not a OBG-YN check-ups.</u> So, have you ever taken one of the above-mentioned test?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ CCP5 8 ⇨ CCP5
CCP3. How many times have you done this test?	ONE..... 1 MORE THAN ONE 2	1 ⇨ CCP3A 2 ⇨ CCP3B
CCP3A. When did you take the test?	MONTH __ __ DK MONTH 98	
CCP3B. When did you take the most recent/last test?	YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
CCP4. Was the test positive or negative?	POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE.....2 DK 8	2 ⇨ CCP5 8 ⇨ CCP5
CCP4A. Were you provided with treatment?	YES 1 NO 2	
CCP5. Have you ever heard, read, or talked about HPV vaccination?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ End
CCP5A. Do you believe that HPV vaccination can help in prevention cervical cancer?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
CCP6. Have you ever taken HPV vaccines?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ CCP9 8 ⇨ CCP9
CCP7. When did you take the first dose of HPV vaccine?	MONTH __ __ DK MONTH 98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
CCP8. When did you take the last dose of HPV vaccines?	MONTH __ __ DK MONTH 98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	

CCP9. Would you be interested in getting HPV vaccines which can protect against HPV infection?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER 3 DK 8	1 ⇒End 3 ⇒End 8 ⇒End
CCP10. What is the <u>main</u> reason you would NOT want to get the vaccine?	DOES NOT NEED VACCINE 01 NOT SEXUALLY ACTIVE 02 TOO EXPENSIVE 03 TOO OLD FOR VACCINE 04 DOCTOR DIDN'T RECOMMEND IT ..05 WORRIED ABOUT SAFETY OF VACCINE 06 DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GET VACCINE 07 SPOUSE/FAMILY MEMBER AGAINST IT 08 DON'T KNOW ENOUGH ABOUT VACCINE 09 ALREADY HAVE HPV 10 REFUSED 11 DON'T KNOW 98 OTHERS 96 (SPECIFY)	

TOBACCO, ALCOHOL AND KAVA USE		TA
TA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ TA6
TA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE 00 AGE ____	00 ⇒ TA6
TA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ TA6
TA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES ____	
TA5. During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? <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 0 ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
TA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, water pipe, cigarillos or pipe?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ TA10
TA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ TA10
TA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CIGARS A WATER PIPE B CIGARILLOS C PIPE D OTHER (specify) X	
TA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<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>	NUMBER OF DAYS 0 ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
TA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ TA14
TA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ TA14

TA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CHEWING TOBACCO A SNUFF B DIP C OTHER (specify) X	
TA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in TA12</i>)? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i> <i>If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.</i> <i>If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS..... 0 ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 30	
TA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever drunk alcohol?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ TA18
TA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?	NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL 00 AGE ____ ____	00 ⇒ TA18
TA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? <i>If respondent did not drink, record '00'.</i> <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i> <i>If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.</i> <i>If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH 00 NUMBER OF DAYS..... 0 ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 30	00 ⇒ TA18
TA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?	NUMBER OF DRINKS..... ____ ____	
TA18. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking kava. Have you ever drunk kava?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
TA19. We count one bowl/shell of kava as one serving. How old were you when you had your first serving of kava, other than a few sips?	NEVER HAD ONE FULL BOWL OF KAVA 00 AGE ____ ____	00 ⇒ End
TA20. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one bowl of kava? <i>If respondent did not have kava, record '00'.</i> <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i> <i>If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.</i> <i>If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	DID NOT HAVE ONE BOWL IN LAST ONE MONTH 00 NUMBER OF DAYS..... 0 ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 30	00 ⇒ End

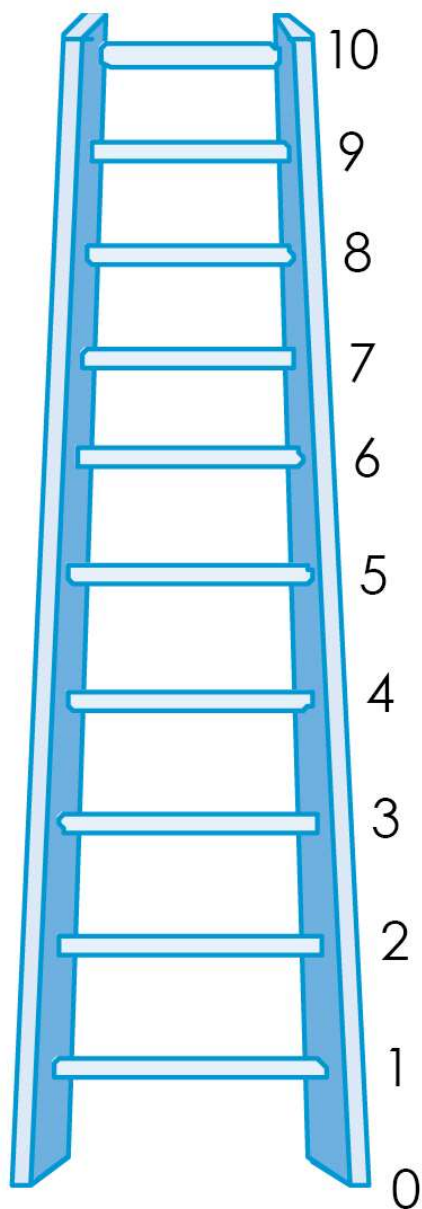
MINIMUM DIETARY DIVERSITY FOR WOMEN		MD
MD1. Now I'd like to ask you to describe everything that you ate or drank yesterday during the day or night, whether you ate it at home or anywhere else. Please include all foods and drinks, any snacks or small meals, as well as any main meals. Remember to include all foods you may have eaten while preparing meals or preparing food for others. Please also include food you ate even if it was eaten elsewhere, away from your home. Let's start with the first food or drink consumed yesterday Did you have anything to eat or drink when you woke? Did you have anything to eat or drink later in the morning? Did you eat or drink anything at mid-day? Did you have anything to eat or drink during the afternoon? Did you have anything to eat in the evening? Did you have anything else to eat or drink in the evening before going to bed or during the night? - If yes, What did you eat or drink? Anything else? <i>Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that she went to sleep until the next morning.</i>		
For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask:		
	YES NO DK	
[A] Bread, rice, pasta/noodles, or other foods made from grains.	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS 1 2 8	
[B] White potatoes, white yams, Kumala, manioc, taro or any other foods made from white-fleshed roots or tubers, or Banana.	WHITE ROOTS AND TUBERS AND PLANTAINS 1 2 8	
[C] Mature beans or peas (fresh or dried seed), or bean/pea products.	PULSES (BEANS, PEAS AND LENTILS) 1 2 8	
[D] Any tree nut, nangae, namabe, navele, natapoa, peanut, or certain seeds like pumpkin seeds, or nut/seed "butters" or pastes.	NUTS AND SEEDS 1 2 8	
[E] Milk, cheese, yoghurt, or other milk products but NOT including butter, ice cream, cream or sour cream.	MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS 1 2 8	
[F] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats or blood-based foods, including from wild game.	ORGAN MEAT 1 2 8	
[G] Beef, pork, goat, wild pig meat, chicken, duck or other birds like pigeon etc	MEAT AND POULTRY 1 2 8	
[H] Fresh or dried fish, shellfish or seafood	FISH AND SEAFOOD 1 2 8	
[I] Eggs from poultry or any other bird	EGGS 1 2 8	
[J] Any medium-to-dark green leafy vegetables, including island cabbage, bush cabbage, broccoli, Chinese cabbage, taro leaves, water cress, Pumpkin tops.	DARK GREEN LEAFY VEGETABLES 1 2 8	
[K] Pumpkin, carrots, orange kumala that are yellow or orange inside.	VITAMIN A-RICH VEGETABLES, ROOTS AND TUBERS 1 2 8	
[L] Ripe mango, ripe pawpaw.	VITAMIN A-RICH FRUITS 1 2 8	
[M] List examples of any other vegetables (cucumber), chayote top.	OTHER VEGETABLES 1 2 8	

[N] List examples of any other fruits watermelon, orange, avocado pineapple, guava, mandarin, naus, pamplemous, nandao, nagavika, etc.	OTHER FRUITS	1	2	8	
[O] Ingredients used in small quantities for flavour, such as chilies, spices, curry powders, cumin, cinnamon, turmeric, garlic, herbs, fish powder, tomato paste, flavour cubes or seeds	CONDIMENTS AND SEASONINGS	1	2	8	
[X] Tea or coffee if not sweetened, clear broth, alcohol, olives and similar	OTHER BEVERAGES AND FOOD	1	2	8	
[X1] Record all other food that do not fit food groups above	OTHER FOODS	1	2 ⚡ End	8 ⚡ End	
	(Specify) _____				

LIFE SATISFACTION		LS
LS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction. First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy? I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response. <i>Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.</i>	VERY HAPPY 1 SOMEWHAT HAPPY 2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY 3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY 4 VERY UNHAPPY 5	
LS2. Show the picture of the ladder. Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time? <i>Probe if necessary:</i> Which step comes closest to the way you feel?	LADDER STEP ____	
LS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?	IMPROVED 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSENEED 3	
LS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?	BETTER 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSE 3	

Very happy	Somewhat happy	Neither happy, nor unhappy	Somewhat unhappy	Very unhappy
				

Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

WM10. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES : ..	
WM11. <i>Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?</i>	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. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	ENGLISH 1 BISLAMA 2 FRENCH 3	
WM13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	ENGLISH 1 BISLAMA 2 FRENCH 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
WM14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	ENGLISH 1 BISLAMA 2 FRENCH 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
WM15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	

MICS PLUS CONSENT		
WM15A. Check the name and line number of this questionnaire's respondent (WM3). Check the names and line numbers of the respondents to all other questionnaires in this household: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47), 5 to 17 QUESTIONNAIRE (FS4) or UNDER 5 QUESTIONNAIRE (UF4): Has this questionnaire's respondent already been interviewed with any of the other questionnaires?	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED (WM3=HH47 OR WM3=FS4 OR WM3=UF4).....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW (WM3≠HH47 AND WM3≠FS4 AND WM3≠UF4).....2	1 ⇒ WM16
WM15B. Thank you for your participation. The Vanuatu Bureau of Statistics will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 15 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?		
YES.....1 NO.....2		2 ⇒ WM16
WM15C. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇒ WM16
WM15D. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on.		

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2 ND NUMBER	[P3] 3 RD NUMBER
WM15E. Ask for and record phone number.	_____	_____	_____
WM15F. Just to confirm, the number is (number from WM15E)? If no, return to WM15E and correct entry.	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⇒ WM15E	YES 1 NO 2 ⇒ WM15E	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⇒ WM15E
WM15G. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number?	FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE 2	FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE.....2	FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE 2
WM15H1. Usually, what time of the day would be best to call you on this number?	PERIOD BETWEEN AND ANY TIME 95 OTHER (specify) ____ 96	PERIOD BETWEEN..... AND ANY TIME 95 OTHER (specify) ____ 96	PERIOD BETWEEN..... AND ANY TIME 95 OTHER (specify) ____ 96

WM15H2. Usually, what days of the week are best to call you on this number? <i>Probe: Any other day?</i> <i>If X is recorded, no other answer is possible</i>	MONDAY A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X	MONDAY A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X	MONDAY A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X
WM15I. Remember, you may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached?	YES 1 ☐ [P2] NO 2 ☐ WM16	YES 1 ☐ [P3] NO 2 ☐ WM16	YES 1 ☐ [P4] NO 2 ☐ WM16
			<i>Tick here if additional questionnaire used:..... ☐</i>

WM16. Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the woman before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the **ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM** for this woman and complete the **ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL** on that Form.

Check columns HL10 and HL20 in **LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE**:

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in **WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL** and record '01'. Then go to the **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE** for that child and start the interview with this respondent.

☐ No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in **HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE**: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17**?

☐ Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in **LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE**: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17** in this household?

☐ Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in **WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL** and record '01'. Then go to the **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17** for that child and start the interview with this respondent.

☐ No ⇒ Go to WM17 in **WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL** and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

☐ No ⇒ Go to WM17 in **WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL** and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL		WAN
WAN1. Cluster number: _____	WAN2. Household number: _____	
WAN3. Woman's name and line number: NAME _____	WAN4. Woman's age from WB4: AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) _____	
WAN5. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number (Women age 15-17 years only): NAME _____	WAN6. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	

ANTHROPOMETRY		
WAN7. Measurer's name and number:	NAME _____	
WAN8. Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	KILOGRAMS (KG) _____ WOMAN NOT PRESENT 999.3 WOMAN REFUSED 999.4 MOTHER/CARE TAKER REFUSED 999.5 OTHER (specify) 999.6	99.3 ⇨ 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 PRESENT 999.3 WOMAN REFUSED 999.4 MOTHER/CARE TAKER REFUSED 999.5 OTHER (specify) 999.6	
WAN10. Today's date: Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>2</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



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN

Vanuatu MICS 2023



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: _____ / _____ / 20____	

Check man's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH39 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in MWM17.		MWM7. Record the time: HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____
MWM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇒ MWM9B 2 ⇒ MWM9A
MWM9A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). I am from Vanuatu Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 30 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	MWM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 30 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇒ MAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒ MWM17	

MWM17. Result of man's interview. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED..... 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96

MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, MWM3=HH47 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, MWM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇒ MWB3
MWB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=2, 3 OR 4 OR 5 1 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇒ MWB15 2 ⇒ MWB14
MWB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH __ __ DK MONTH 98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MWB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <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?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MWB14
MWB6. What is the highest level and class or year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ JUNIOR SECONDARY 2 __ __ SENIOR SECONDARY 3 __ __ POST-SECONDARY 4 __ __ TERTIARY 5 __ __	000 ⇒ MWB14
MWB7. Did you complete that (class/year)?	YES 1 NO 2	
MWB8. Check MWB4: Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24 1 AGE 25-49 2	2 ⇒ MWB13
MWB9. At any time during the 2023 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MWB11
MWB10. During the 2023 school year, which level and class or year are you <u>attending</u> ?	PRIMARY 1 __ __ JUNIOR SECONDARY 2 __ __ SENIOR SECONDARY 3 __ __ POST-SECONDARY 4 __ __ TERTIARY 5 __ __	
MWB11. At any time during the 2022 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MWB13
MWB12. During the 2022 school year, which level and class or year did you <u>attend</u> ?	PRIMARY 1 __ __ JUNIOR SECONDARY 2 __ __ SENIOR SECONDARY 3 __ __ POST-SECONDARY 4 __ __ TERTIARY 5 __ __	
MWB13. Check MWB6: Highest level of school attended:	MWB6=2, 3 OR 4 OR 5 1 MWB6=1 2	1 ⇒ MWB15

MWB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. <i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i> <i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:</i> Can you read part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE..... 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE..... 3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language) 4	
MWB15. How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city, town or village of residence)? <i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i>	YEARS..... ____ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95	95 ⇒ MWB18
MWB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (Name of place)	CITY..... 1 TOWN..... 2 RURAL AREA..... 3 UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF CITY/TOWN/RURAL 5 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MWB17. Before you moved here, in which province did you live in?	TORBA 01 SANMA 02 PENAMA 03 MALAMPA 04 SHEFA 05 TAFEA 06 OUTSIDE OF VANUATU (specify) 96	
MWB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MWB19A
MWB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	QBE A VANUATU INSURANCE BROKERS (AFA)..... B VANCARE INSURANCE..... C OTHER (specify) X	
MWB19A. Check HH47 and MWM3: Both are '01' (HH and given the HH interview)	YES, HH47=01 AND MWM03=01 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End

MWB20. What is your religion?	ANGLICAN 01 PRESBYTERIAN 02 CATHOLIC 03 SEVENTH-DAY-ADVESTIST 04 CHURCH OF CHRIST 05 ASSEMBLIES OF GOD 06 NEIL THOMAS MINISTRY /INNER LIFE MINISTRY 07 APOSTOLIC 08 CUSTOMARY BELIEFS 09 OTHER RELIGION <i>(specify)</i> 96 NO RELIGION 97	
MWB21. To what ethnic group do you belong to?	NI-VANUATU 01 PART NI-VANUATU 02 OTHER MELANESIAN 03 POLYNESIAN 04 MICRONESIAN 05 EUROPEAN 06 ASIAN 07 AFRICAN 08 OTHER <i>(specify)</i> 96	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MMT
MMT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	
MMT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	
MMT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	
MMT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MMT9
MMT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happened almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	0 ⇒ MMT9
MMT6. During the last 3 months, did you:	YES NO [A] Copy or move a file or folder? COPY/MOVE FILE 1 2 [B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document? USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT.....1 2 [C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video? SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT.....1 2 [D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet? USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA..1 2 [E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer? CONNECT DEVICE 1 2 [F] Find, download, install and configure software? INSTALL SOFTWARE 1 2 [G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts? CREATE PRESENTATION.....1 2 [H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device? TRANSFER FILE 1 2 [I] Write a computer program in any programming language? PROGRAMMING.....1 2	

MMT7. Check MMT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MMT6[C]=1 1 NO, MMT6[C]=2 2	1 ⇒ MMT10
MMT8. Check MMT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MMT6[F]=1 1 NO, MMT6[F]=2 2	1 ⇒ MMT10
MMT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MMT11
MMT10. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MMT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MMT12
MMT11A. What kind of mobile telephone you have?	SMARTPHONE A KEYPAD MOBILE PHONE B DK Z	
MMT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>Probe if necessary: I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	

FERTILITY		MCM
MCM1. Now I would like to ask about all the children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman? <i>This module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MCM8 8 ⇒ MCM8
MCM2. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MCM5
MCM3. How many sons live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS AT HOME _ _	
MCM4. How many daughters live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME _ _	
MCM5. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MCM8
MCM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS ELSEWHERE _ _	
MCM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE _ _	
MCM8. Have you ever fathered a son or daughter who was born alive but later died? <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?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MCM11
MCM9. How many boys have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	BOYS DEAD _ _	
MCM10. How many girls have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	GIRLS DEAD _ _	
MCM11. Sum answers to MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 and MCM10.	SUM _ _	
MCM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have fathered (total number in MCM11) live births during your life. Is this correct?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ MCM14
MCM13. Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in MCM12 is 'Yes'.		

MCM14. Check MCM11: How many live births fathered?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=00 0 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, MCM11=01 1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=02 OR MORE 2	0 ⇒ End 1 ⇒ MCM18A
MCM15. Did all the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ MCM17
MCM16. In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	NUMBER OF WOMEN _ _	
MCM17. How old were you when your first child was born?	AGE IN YEARS..... _ _	⇒ MCM18B
MCM18A. In what month and year was the child you have fathered born? MCM18B. In what month and year was the last of these (<i>total number in MCM11</i>) children you have fathered born even if he or she has died? <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i>	DATE OF LAST BIRTH MONTH _ _ YEAR _ _ _ _	

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. Have you ever heard of (<i>name of method</i>)?		
	YES	NO
[A] Female Sterilization (Ligation) <i>Probe:</i> Women can have an operation to avoid having more children	FEMALE STERILIZATION 1	2
[B] Male Sterilization (Vasectomy) <i>Probe:</i> Men can have an operation to avoid having any children	MALE STERILIZATION 1	2
[C] IUD <i>Probe:</i> Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years	IUD 1	2
[D] Injectables <i>Probe:</i> Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months	INJECTABLES 1	2
[E] Implant <i>Probe:</i> Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years	IMPLANT 1	2
[F] Pill <i>Probe:</i> Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant	PILL 1	2
[G] Male Condom <i>Probe:</i> Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	MALE CONDOM 1	2
[H] Female Condom <i>Probe:</i> Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse	FEMALE CONDOM 1	2
[I] Emergency Contraception <i>Probe:</i> As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy	EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 1	2
[J] Dr. Billing (Ovulation) Method <i>Probe:</i> Women can monitor their fertility and infertility period by checking the sensation of their vulva and the appearance of vaginal discharge	DR. BILLING (OVULATION) 1	2

[K] Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM) <i>Probe:</i> Women who are fully breastfeeding their babies are free of menstrual periods for 3 – 6 months or longer and cannot get pregnant during that time [L] Rhythm/ Calendar Method <i>Probe:</i> To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant [M] Withdrawal <i>Probe:</i> Men can be careful and pull out before climax [X] Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA..... 1 2 RHYTHM/CALENDAR METHOD..... 1 2 WITHDRAWAL 1 2 YES, MODERN METHOD <i>(specify)</i> _____ A YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD <i>(specify)</i> _____ B NO Z																									
MCP1. In the last 3 months, have you heard or read about family planning: [A] On the radio [B] On the television [C] In a newspaper or magazine [D] Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram? [E] Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet, or brochure? [F] Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard? [G] Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RADIO</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TELEVISION.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAMILY PLANNING ON SOCIAL MEDIA.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAMILY PLANNING ON A POSTER, LEAFLET, OR BROCHURE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAMILY PLANNING ON AN OUTDOOR SIGN OR BILLBOARD</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAMILY PLANNING AT COMMUNITY MEETINGS OR EVENTS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	RADIO	1	2	TELEVISION.....	1	2	NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE.....	1	2	FAMILY PLANNING ON SOCIAL MEDIA.....	1	2	FAMILY PLANNING ON A POSTER, LEAFLET, OR BROCHURE	1	2	FAMILY PLANNING ON AN OUTDOOR SIGN OR BILLBOARD	1	2	FAMILY PLANNING AT COMMUNITY MEETINGS OR EVENTS	1	2	
	YES	NO																								
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FAMILY PLANNING AT COMMUNITY MEETINGS OR EVENTS	1	2																								
MCP2. In the last 3 months, have you discussed the practice of family planning with the health worker or health professional?	YES 1 NO 2																									

MCP3. Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. 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?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MCP5 8 ⇒ MCP5												
MCP4. Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	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													
MCP5. I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree [A] Contraception is women's business, and a man should not have to worry about it. [B] Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>AGREE</th> <th>DISAGREE</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Contraception woman's business.....1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Woman may become Promiscuous.....1</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		AGREE	DISAGREE	DK	Contraception woman's business.....1		2	8	Woman may become Promiscuous.....1		2	8	
	AGREE	DISAGREE	DK											
Contraception woman's business.....1		2	8											
Woman may become Promiscuous.....1		2	8											

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	1 ⇨ MMA7 2 ⇨ MMA7
MMA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	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?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	
MMA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨ MMA8A 2 ⇨ MMA8B
MMA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH DK MONTH 98	
MMA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	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)?		
MMA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS — —	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE				MDV	
MDV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:		YES	NO	DK	
[A]	If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING.....	1	2	8
[B]	If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN	1	2	8
[C]	If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM.....	1	2	8
[D]	If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX	1	2	8
[E]	If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD	1	2	8
[F]	If she does not complete her household work to his satisfaction?	NOT COMPLETE HER HOUSEHOLD WORK	1	2	8
[G]	If she disobeys him?	DISOBEYS	1	2	8
[H]	If she asks him whether he has other girlfriends?	GIRLFRIENDS.....	1	2	8
[I]	If he suspects that she is unfaithful?	SUSPECTS	1	2	8
[J]	If bride price has not been paid?	BRIDE PRICE NOT PAID	1	2	8
[K]	If bride price has been paid?	BRIDE PRICE PAID	1	2	8
[L]	If she is living in his house or on his land?	HIS HOUSE/LAND.....	1	2	8
[M]	If he thinks she needs to be disciplined, taught a lesson or education?	DISCIPLINE/TEACHING	1	2	8
[N]	If she is unable to get pregnant?	NOT PREGNANT	1	2	8

VICTIMISATION		MVT
MVT1. Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you personally were the victim. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. In the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force? <i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.</i> <i>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.</i>	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MVT9B 8 ⇒ MVT9B
MVT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?	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? <i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i>	ONE TIME 1 TWO TIMES 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	
MVT4. Check MVT3: One or more times?	ONE TIME, MVT3=1 1 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, MVT3=2, 3 OR 8..... 2	1 ⇒ MVT5A 2 ⇒ MVT5B
MVT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you? MVT5B. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	
MVT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	2 ⇒ MVT8 8 ⇒ MVT8
MVT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? <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>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</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? 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>If 'No', probe:</i> 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>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under MVT1.</i>	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MVT20 8 ⇒ MVT20
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>)?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	2 ⇒ MVT12B 8 ⇒ MVT12B
MVT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? <i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:</i> Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONE TIME 1 TWO TIMES 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	1 ⇒ MVT12A 2 ⇒ MVT12B 3 ⇒ MVT12B 8 ⇒ MVT12B
MVT12A. Where did this happen? MVT12B. Where did this happen the last time?	AT HOME 11 IN ANOTHER HOME 12 IN THE STREET 21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT 22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR 23 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26 AT SCHOOL 31 AT WORKPLACE 32 OTHER PLACE (<i>specify</i>) 96	
MVT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence? <i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:</i> Was it one, two, or at least three people?	ONE PERSON..... 1 TWO PEOPLE..... 2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	1 ⇒ MVT14A 2 ⇒ MVT14B 3 ⇒ MVT14B 8 ⇒ MVT14B
MVT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person? MVT14B. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	

MVT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	2 ⇒MVT19 8 ⇒MVT19
MVT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? <i>Record all that apply.</i>	YES, A KNIFE A YES, A GUN B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
MVT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? <i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i>	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2 NO, NOT REPORTED 3 DK / NOT SURE 8	
MVT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE..... 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE..... 3 VERY UNSAFE..... 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK..... 7	
MVT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE..... 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE..... 3 VERY UNSAFE 4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK..... 7	
MVT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds? [A] Ethnic or immigration origin? [B] Sex? [C] Sexual orientation? [D] Age? [E] Religion or belief? [F] Disability? [X] For any other reason?	YES NO DK ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION 1 2 8 SEX..... 1 2 8 SEXUAL ORIENTATION..... 1 2 8 AGE 1 2 8 RELIGION / BELIEF 1 2 8 DISABILITY 1 2 8 OTHER REASON 1 2 8	

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? <i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	
MAF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
MAF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers. 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. <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.		
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?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
MAF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing?		
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?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
MAF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing?		
MAF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4	
MAF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
MAF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
MAF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		MSB
MSB1. Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE 00 AGE IN YEARS _ _ FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE / PARTNER 95	00 ⇒ End
MSB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.	DAYS AGO 1 _ _ WEEKS AGO 2 _ _ MONTHS AGO 3 _ _ YEARS AGO 4 _ _	4 ⇒ End
MSB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2	
MSB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse? Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse If 'Girlfriend', then ask: Were you living together as if married? If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.	WIFE 1 COHABITING PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5 OTHER (specify) 6	3 ⇒ MSB6 4 ⇒ MSB6 5 ⇒ MSB6 6 ⇒ MSB6
MSB5. Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?	YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MMA1=3 2	1 ⇒ MSB7
MSB6. How old is this person? If response is 'DK', probe: About how old is this person?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER _ _ DK 98	
MSB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
MSB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2	

MSB9. What was your relationship to this person? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i> <i>If 'Girlfriend' then ask:</i> Were you living together as if married? <i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i>	WIFE.....1 COHABITING PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND.....3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	 3 ⇒MSB12 4 ⇒MSB12 5 ⇒MSB12 6 ⇒MSB12
MSB10. Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?	YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MMA1=3 2	2 ⇒MSB12
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? <i>If response is 'DK', probe:</i> About how old is this person?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER ____ DK..... 98	

HIV/AIDS		MHA
MHA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else.	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?		
MHA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS.	YES 1 NO 2	
Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	DK 8	
MHA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
MHA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
MHA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
MHA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
MHA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
MHA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby:		
	YES NO DK	
[A] During pregnancy?	DURING PREGNANCY 1 2 8	
[B] During delivery?	DURING DELIVERY 1 2 8	
[C] By breastfeeding?	BY BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
MHA9. Check MHA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MHA24
MHA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
MHA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MHA27
MHA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
MHA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 ⇒ MHA28 2 ⇒ MHA28 8 ⇒ MHA28

MHA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	
MHA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒MHA30
MHA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES 1 NO 2	
MHA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 SAYS HE HAS HIV 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

CIRCUMCISION		MMC
MMC1. Some men are circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis. Are you circumcised?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
MMC2. How old were you when you got circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS __ __ DK 98	
MMC3. Who did the circumcision?	TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER / FAMILY / FRIEND 1 HEALTH WORKER / PROFESSIONAL 2 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 8	
MMC4. Where was it done?	HEALTH FACILITY 1 HOME OF A HEALTH WORKER / PROFESSIONAL 2 AT HOME 3 RITUAL SITE 4 OTHER HOME / PLACE (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 8	

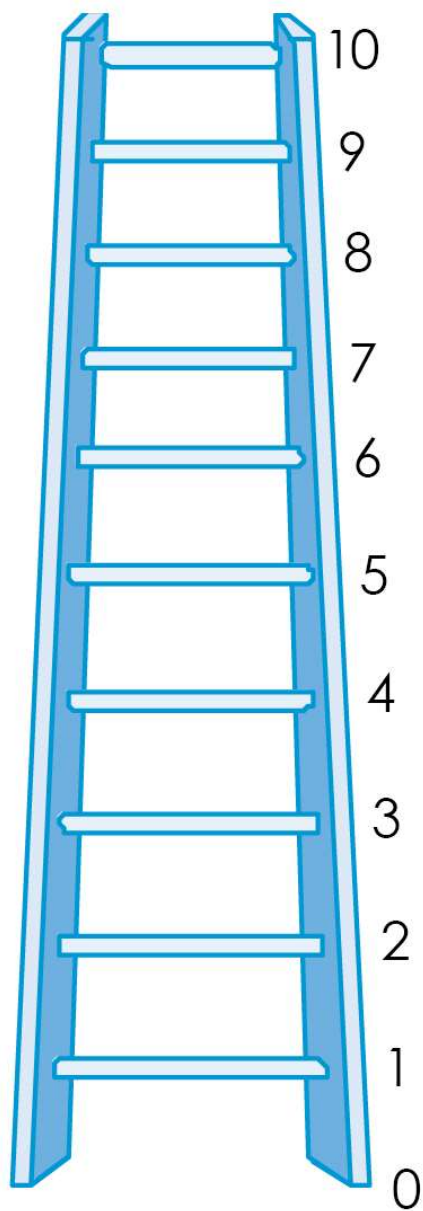
TOBACCO, ALCOHOL AND KAVA USE		MTA
MTA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA6
MTA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE 00 AGE ____	00 ⇒ MTA6
MTA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA6
MTA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES ____	
MTA5. During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? <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	
MTA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, water pipe, cigarillos or pipe?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA10
MTA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA10
MTA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CIGARS.....A WATER PIPE.....B CIGARILLOS.....C PIPE.....D OTHER (specify) X	
MTA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in MTA8</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>	NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH..... 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
MTA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA14
MTA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA14

MTA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CHEWING TOBACCO A SNUFF B DIP C OTHER (specify) X	
MTA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in MTA12</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>	NUMBER OF DAYS 0 ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH..... 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
MTA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever drunk alcohol?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA18
MTA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?	NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL..... 00 AGE ____ ____	00 ⇒ MTA18
MTA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? <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>	DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH..... 00 NUMBER OF DAYS 0 ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH..... 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	00 ⇒ MTA18
MTA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?	NUMBER OF DRINKS ____ ____	
MTA18. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking kava. Have you ever drunk kava?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
MTA19. We count one bowl/shell of kava as one serving. How old were you when you had your first serving of kava, other than a few sips?	NEVER HAD ONE FULL BOWL OF KAVA 00 AGE ____ ____	00 ⇒ End
MTA20. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one bowl of kava? <i>If respondent did not have kava, 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>	DID NOT HAVE ONE BOWL IN LAST ONE MONTH..... 00 NUMBER OF DAYS 0 ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH..... 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	00 ⇒ End

LIFE SATISFACTION		MLS
MLS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction. First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy? I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response. <i>Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.</i>	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. Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time? <i>Probe if necessary:</i> Which step comes closest to the way you feel?	LADDER STEP _ _	
MLS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?	IMPROVED 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSENEDED 3	
MLS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?	BETTER 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSE 3	

Very happy	Somewhat happy	Neither happy, nor unhappy	Somewhat unhappy	Very unhappy
				

Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

MWM10. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES : ..	
MWM11. <i>Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?</i>	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. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	ENGLISH 1 BISLAMA 2 FRENCH 3	
MWM13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	ENGLISH 1 BISLAMA 2 FRENCH 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
MWM14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	ENGLISH 1 BISLAMA 2 FRENCH 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
MWM15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	

MICS PLUS CONSENT		
MWM15A. Check the name and line number of this questionnaire's respondent (MWM3). Check the names and line numbers of the respondents to all other questionnaires in this household: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47), 5 to 17 QUESTIONNAIRE (FS4) or UNDER 5 QUESTIONNAIRE (UF4): Has this questionnaire's respondent already been interviewed with any of the other questionnaires?	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED (MWM3=HH47 OR MWM3=FS4 OR MWM3=UF4) 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW (MWM3≠HH47 AND MWM3≠FS4 AND MWM3≠UF4).....2	1 ⇒ MWM16
MWM15B. Thank you for your participation. The Vanuatu Bureau of Statistics will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 15 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?		
YES.....1 NO.....2		2 ⇒ MWM16
MWM15C. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇒ MWM16
MWM15D. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on.		

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2 ND NUMBER	[P3] 3 RD NUMBER
MWM15E. Ask for and record phone number.	_____	_____	_____
MWM15F. Just to confirm, the number is (<i>number from MWM15E</i>)? <i>If no, return to MWM15E and correct entry.</i>	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⇒ MWM15E	YES 1 NO 2 ⇒ MWM15E	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⇒ MWM15E
MWM15G. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number?	FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE 2	FIXED LINE 1 MOBILE.....2	FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE 2
MWM15H1. Usually, what time of the day would be best to call you on this number?	PERIOD BETWEEN AND ANY TIME 95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ____ 96	PERIOD BETWEEN AND ANY TIME 95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ____ 96	PERIOD BETWEEN AND ANY TIME 95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ____ 96
MWM15H2. Usually, what days of the week are best to call you on this number? <i>Probe: Any other day?</i> <i>If X is recorded, no other answer is possible</i>	MONDAY A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X	MONDAY A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X	MONDAY A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X

MWM15I. Remember, you may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached?	YES.....1 ☒ [P2]	YES 1 ☒ [P3]	YES.....1 ☒ [P4]
	NO.....2 ☒ MWM16	NO 2 ☒ MWM16	NO.....2 ☒ MWM16
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used:..... ☐

MWM16. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
 Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

- ☐ Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
- ☐ No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?
- ☐ Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?
- ☐ Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
- ☐ No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.
- ☐ No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

Vanuatu MICS 2023



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: ____ / ____ / 20____	UF8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.

UF9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨ UF10B 2 ⇨ UF10A
UF10A. Hello, my name is (your name). I am from Vanuatu Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (child's name from UF3)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 20 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	UF10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (child's name from UF3)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨ UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ UF17	

UF17. Result of interview for children under 5 Codes refer to mother/caretaker. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (specify) 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (specify) 96

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (name) 's Birth Certificate, PIKININI HELT BUK, and any immunisation record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.		
UB1. On what day, month and year was (name) born? <i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday? <i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.</i> <i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH DAY __ __ DK DAY 98 MONTH.....__ __ YEAR <u>2</u> <u>0</u> ..__ __	
UB2. How old is (name) ? <i>Probe:</i> How old was (name) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</i> <i>If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __	
UB3. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒ UB9
UB4. Check the respondent's line number (UF4) in UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2	2 ⇒ UB6
UB5. Check ED10 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?	YES, ED10=0 1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇒ UB8B 2 ⇒ UB9
UB6. Has (name) ever attended any early childhood education programme, such as Kindergarten?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ UB9
UB7. At any time since February 2023, did (he/she) attend (programmes mentioned in UB6)?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ UB8A 2 ⇒ UB9
UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend (programmes mentioned in UB6)? UB8B. You have mentioned that (name) has attended an early childhood education programme this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?	YES 1 NO 2	
UB9. Is (name) covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End

UB10. What type of health insurance is <i>(name)</i> covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	QBE A	
	VANUATU INSURANCE	
	BROKERS (AFA) B	
	VANCARE INSURANCE C	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. Does <i>(name)</i> have a birth certificate? <i>If yes, ask:</i> <i>May I see it?</i>	YES, SEEN 1 YES, NOT SEEN 2 NO 3 DK 8	1 → End 2 → End
BR2. Has <i>(name)</i> 's birth been registered with the Civil Registration and Identification Management Department?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 → End
BR3. Do you know how to register <i>(name)</i> 's birth?	YES 1 NO 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (<i>name</i>)?	NONE 00 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS <u>0</u> ____ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (<i>name</i>) plays with when (he/she) is at home. Does (he/she) play with:	Y N DK [A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home? HOMEMADE TOYS 1 2 8 [B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys? TOYS FROM A SHOP 1 2 8 [C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves? HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 2 8	
EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children. On how many days in the past week was (<i>name</i>):	[A] Left alone for more than an hour? NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ____ [B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ____ <i>If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.</i>	
EC4. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒ End

EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (name): <i>If 'Yes', ask:</i> Who engaged in this activity with (name)? <i>A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.</i> <i>Record all that apply.</i> <i>'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.</i> [A] Read books or looked at picture books with (name)? [B] Told stories to (name)? [C] Sang songs to or with (name), including lullabies? [D] Took (name) outside the home? [E] Played with (name)? [F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (name)?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MOTHER</th> <th>FATHER</th> <th>OTHER</th> <th>NO ONE</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>		MOTHER	FATHER	OTHER	NO ONE	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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PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y																																	
NAMED	A	B	X	Y																																	
EC21. I would like to ask you about certain things (name) is currently able to do. Please keep in mind that children can develop and learn at a different pace. For example, some start talking earlier than others, or they might already say some words but not yet form sentences. So, it is fine if your child is not able to do all the things I am going to ask about. You can let me know if you have any doubts about what answer to give. Can (name) walk on an uneven surface, for example a bumpy or steep road, without falling?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8																																				
EC22. Can (name) jump up with both feet leaving the ground?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8																																				
EC23. Can (name) dress (him/herself), that is, put on pants and a shirt without help?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8																																				
EC24. Can (name) fasten and unfasten buttons without help?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8																																				

EC25. Can (<i>name</i>) say 10 or more words like “mama” or “ball”?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC26. Can (<i>name</i>) speak using sentences of 3 or more words that go together, for example “I want water” or “The house is big”?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ EC28 8 ⇒ EC28
EC27. Can (<i>name</i>) speak using sentences of 5 or more words that go together, for example “The house is very big”?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC28. Can (<i>name</i>) correctly use any of the words “I,” “you,” “she,” or “he,” for example “I want water,” or “He eats rice”?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC29. If you show (<i>name</i>) an object (<i>he/she</i>) knows well, such as a cup or animal, can (<i>he/she</i>) consistently name it? <i>Probe:</i> By consistently I mean that (<i>he/she</i>) uses the same word to refer to the same object, even if the word used is not fully correct.	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC30. Can (<i>name</i>) recognise at least 5 letters of the alphabet?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC31. Can (<i>name</i>) write (<i>his/her</i>) own name?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC32. Does (<i>name</i>) recognise all numbers from 1 to 5?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC33. If you ask (<i>name</i>) to give you 3 objects, such as 3 stones or 3 spoon, does (<i>he/she</i>) give you the correct amount?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC34. Can (<i>name</i>) count 10 objects, for example 10 fingers or 10 blocks, without mistakes?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC35. Can (<i>name</i>) do an activity, such as colouring, without repeatedly asking for help or giving up too quickly?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	

EC36. Does <i>(name)</i> ask about familiar people other than parents when they are not there, for example “Where is apu?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC37. Does <i>(name)</i> offer to help someone who seems to need help?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC38. Does <i>(name)</i> get along well with other children?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC39. The next two questions have five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each the question. How often does <i>(name)</i> seem to be very sad or depressed? Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY..... 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER..... 5 DK 8	
EC40. Compared with children of the same age, how much does <i>(name)</i> kick, bite, or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more or a lot more?	NOT AT ALL 1 LESS..... 2 THE SAME 3 MORE..... 4 A LOT MORE 5	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒ End
UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with <u>(name) in the past month</u> . YES NO [A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. [B] Explained why (name)'s behavior was wrong. [C] Shook (him/her). [D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her). [E] Gave (him/her) something else to do. [F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. [G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object. [H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that. [I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears. [J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. [K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2 EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1 2 SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2 SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2 GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2 SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2 HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2 CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2 HIT / SLAPPED ON FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2 HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2 BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
UCD3. Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ UCD5
UCD4. Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End
UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒ End
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (name) may have. Does (name) wear glasses?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF3. Does (name) use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF4. Does (name) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF5. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. <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 (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
UCF6. Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?	YES, UCF2=1 1 NO, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇒ UCF7A 2 ⇒ UCF7B
UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (name) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	
UCF7B. Does (name) have difficulty seeing?	CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF8. Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, UCF3=1 1 NO, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇒ UCF9A 2 ⇒ UCF9B
UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	
UCF9B. Does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
UCF10. Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, UCF4=1 1 NO, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇒ UCF11 2 ⇒ UCF13
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	1 ⇒ UCF14 2 ⇒ UCF14 3 ⇒ UCF14 4 ⇒ UCF14

UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL 4	
UCF15. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty understanding you?	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)?	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?	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?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL 4	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
BD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 4.....2	2 ⇒ End
BD2. Has (<i>name</i>) ever been breastfed?	YES.....1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ BD3A 8 ⇒ BD3A
BD3. Is (<i>name</i>) still being breastfed?	YES.....1 NO 2 DK 8	
BD3A. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1.....1 AGE 2 2	2 ⇒ End
BD4. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?</u>	YES.....1 NO 2 DK 8	
BD5. Did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS)</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	YES.....1 NO 2 DK 8	
BD6. Did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	YES.....1 NO 2 DK 8	

BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (<i>name</i>) may have had yesterday during the day or the night. Please include liquids consumed outside of your home. Did (<i>name</i>) drink (<i>name of item</i>) yesterday during the day or the night:		
		YES NO DK
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER	1 2 8
[B] Juice or juice drinks?	JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS	1 2 8
[B1] Clear tea/Tea made without milk /dairy products such as lemon leaf tea	WATER-BASED TEA	1 2 8
[B2] Any packaged sweet-tasting drink such as Frooti, Tang, Real, or MILO or any similar packaged sweet tasting juice drink?	NON-NUTRITIOUS DRINKS/BEVERAGES	1 2 8
[C] Clear broth/clear soup?	CLEAR BROTH	1 2 8
[D] Infant formula, such as SMA, S-26?	INFANT FORMULA	1 2 $\varnothing$ 8 $\varnothing$ BD7[E] BD7[E]
[D1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink infant formula?	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA	8
<i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	DK.....	8
[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk?	MILK	1 2 $\varnothing$ 8 $\varnothing$ BD7[X] BD7[X]
[E1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink milk?	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK	8
<i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	DK.....	8
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	1 2 $\varnothing$ 8 $\varnothing$ BD8 BD8
[X1] Record all other liquids mentioned.	(Specify) _____	

BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (name) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home. - Think about when (name) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (name) ate at that time. Probe: Anything else?</i> <i>Record answers using the food groups below.</i> - What did (name) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>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.</i>				
For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (name) eat (food group items) yesterday during the day or the night				
	YES	NO	DK	
[A] Yogurt made from animal milk? <i>Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.</i>	YOGURT	1	2 $\varnothing$ BD8[B]	8 $\varnothing$ BD8[B]
[A1] How many times did (name) eat yogurt? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT			8
	DK.....			8
[B] Any baby food, such as Cerelac, Heinz or Nestum?	FORTIFIED BABY FOOD	1	2	8
[C] Bread, rice, wheat flour or other foods made from grains or cereals?	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8
[D] Pumpkin, carrots, or sweet orange kumala that are yellow or orange inside?	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2	8
[E] White potatoes, white yams, cassava, taro, white kumala or any other foods made from roots/tubers?	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2	8
[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as island cabbage, water cress, bush cabbage, taro leaves, chinese cabbage?	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[G] Ripe mangoes or ripe papayas yellow plantain?	RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA	1	2	8
[H] Any other fruits or vegetables, such as citrus (pomelo, orange, Mandarin, lime) water melon, avocado, pineapple, naus, guava, passion fruit?	OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[I] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?	ORGAN MEATS	1	2	8
[J] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck or sausages made from these meats?	OTHER MEATS	1	2	8
[K] Eggs?	EGGS	1	2	8
[L] Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried?	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2	8
[M] Beans, peas, lentils (dahl) or nuts (peanuts, ariko, nangae, navele, natapoa) including any foods made from these?	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2	8
[N] Cheese or other food made from animal milk?	CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK	1	2	8

[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1 2 8 BD9 BD9
[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? <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 8 DK 8	

IMMUNISATION		IM							
IM1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	2 ⇒ End							
IM2. Do you have a PIKININI HELT BUK, immunisation records from a private health or a state provider or any other document where (<i>name</i>)'s vaccinations are written down?	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 PIKININI HELT BUK or immunisation records from a private health or a state provider for (<i>name</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2								
IM4. Check IM2:	HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2 1 HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4 2	2 ⇒ IM14							
IM5. May I see the PIKININI HELT BUK (and/or) other document?	YES, ONLY PIKININI HELT BUK SEEN 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 2 YES, PIKININI HELT BUK AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 3 NO PIKININI HELT BUK AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 4	4 ⇒ IM14							
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						
HepB (at birth) <24h					2	0	2		
HepB (at birth) >24h					2	0	2		
BCG BCG					2	0	2		
POLIO							2		
Namba 1 dos 6 WKS					2	0	2		
Namba 2 dos 10 WKS					2	0	2		
Namba 3 dos 14 WKS					2	0	2		
IPV 1 dos 14 WKS					2	0	2		
PENTAVALENT									
Namba 1 dos 6 WKS					2	0	2		
Namba 2 dos 10 WKS					2	0	2		
Namba 3 dos 14 WKS					2	0	2		
PNEUMOCOCCUS					2	0	2		

Namba 1 dos	6 WKS					2	0	2		
Namba 2 dos	10 WKS					2	0	2		
Namba 3 dos	14 WKS					2	0	2		
ROTAVIRUS										
Namba 1 dos	6 WKS					2	0	2		
Namba 2 dos	10 WKS					2	0	2		
MISEL/RUBELLA										
Namba 1 dos	12 Manis					2	0	2		
IM7. Check IM6: Are all vaccines (HepB to MISEL/RUBELLA) recorded?		YES 1 NO 2								1 ⇒ End
IM9. In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did (<i>name</i>) receive any other vaccinations?		YES 1 NO 2 DK 8								2 ⇒ End 8 ⇒ End
IM10. Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations. <i>Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received. For each vaccination <u>not</u> received record '00' in day column.</i> <i>When finished, go to next module.</i>										⇒ 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 NO 2 DK 8								
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?		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? <i>Probe by indicating that the first drop is usually given at the age of 6 weeks or later to prevent other diseases.</i>		YES 1 NO 2 DK 8								2 ⇒ IM20 8 ⇒ IM20
IM17. Were the first polio drops received at the age of 6 weeks or later?		YES 1 NO 2 DK 8								
IM18. How many times were the polio drops received?		NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8								

IM19. The last time (<i>name</i>) received the polio drops, did (he/she) also get an injection to protect against polio? <i>Probe to ensure that both were given, drops and injection.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 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? <i>Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the polio drops.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ IM22 8 ⇨ IM22
IM21. How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8	
IM22. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination – that is, an injection to prevent (him/her) from getting pneumococcal disease, including ear infections and meningitis caused by pneumococcus? <i>Probe by indicating that Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ IM24 8 ⇨ IM24
IM23. How many times was the Pneumococcal vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8	
IM24. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a rotavirus vaccination – that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhoea? <i>Probe by indicating that rotavirus vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ IM26 8 ⇨ IM26
IM25. How many times was the rotavirus vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8	
IM26. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a MR vaccine – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles and rubella?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ IM28 8 ⇨ IM28
IM26A. How many times was the MR vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8	
IM28. Issue a <i>QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS AT HEALTH FACILITY</i> for this child. Complete the <i>UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL</i> on that Questionnaire Form.		

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA1. In the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ CA14 8 ⇒ CA14
CA2. Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?	YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK 1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇒ CA3A 2 ⇒ CA3B
CA3A. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes breastmilk, Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. 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? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less? 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. 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? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DK 8	
CA4. During the time (<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>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 7 DK 8	
CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ CA7 8 ⇒ CA7

CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment? <i>Probe: Anywhere else?</i> <i>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</i> <i>Probe to identify each type of provider.</i> <i>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (Name of place)	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE/DISPENSARY B AID VILLAGE WORKER D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) L MOBILE CLINIC M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R OTHER (specify) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z	
CA7. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given: [A] A fluid made from a special packet called ORS packet solution? [B] A pre-packaged ORS fluid? [C] Zinc tablets? [D] Coconut water?	Y N DK FLUID FROM ORS PACKET 1 2 8 PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID..... 1 2 8 ZINC TABLETS 1 2 8 COCONUT WATER 1 2 8	
CA8. Check CA7[A] and CA7[B]: Was child given any ORS?	YES, YES IN CA7[A] OR CA7[B] 1 NO, 'NO' OR 'DK' IN BOTH CA7[A] AND CA7[B] 2	2 ⇒ CA10

CA9. Where did you get the (ORS mentioned in CA7[A] and/or CA7[B])? <i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i> <i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (Name of place)	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE/DISPENSARY B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) L MOBILE CLINIC M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R OTHER (specify) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z	
CA10. Check CA7[C]: Was child given any zinc?	YES, CA7[C]=1 1 NO, CA7[C] ≠1 2	2⇒CA12

CA11. Where did you get the zinc? <i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i> <i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (Name of place)	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE/DISPENSARY B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) L MOBILE CLINIC M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R OTHER (specify) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z	
CA12. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ CA14 8 ⇒ CA14
CA13. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea? <i>Probe:</i> <i>Anything else?</i> <i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i> _____ (Name of brand) _____ (Name of brand)	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC A ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA) B OTHER PILL OR SYRUP G UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP H INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC L NON-ANTIBIOTIC M UNKNOWN INJECTION N INTRAVENOUS (IV) O HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE Q OTHER (specify) _____ X	
CA14. At any time in the last two weeks, has (name) been ill with a fever?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ CA16 8 ⇒ CA16

CA15. At any time during the illness, did (<i>name</i>) have blood taken from (his/her) finger or heel for testing?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
CA16. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had an illness with a cough?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
CA17. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ CA19 8 ⇒ CA19
CA18. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?	PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY 1 BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH..... 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK..... 8	1 ⇒ CA20 2 ⇒ CA20 3 ⇒ CA20 6 ⇒ CA20 8 ⇒ CA20
CA19. Check CA14: Did child have fever?	YES, CA14=1 1 NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 8 2	2 ⇒ CA30
CA20. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ CA22 8 ⇒ CA22
CA21. From where did you seek advice or treatment? <i>Probe:</i> Anywhere else? <i>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</i> <i>Probe to identify each type of provider.</i> <u>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</u> _____ (<i>Name of place</i>)	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE/DISPENSARY B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) H PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) L MOBILE CLINIC M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z	

CA22. At any time during the illness, was (<i>name</i>) given any medicine for the illness?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ CA30 8 ⇒ CA30
CA23. What medicine was (<i>name</i>) given? <i>Probe:</i> Any other medicine? <i>Record all medicines given.</i> <i>If unable to determine type of medicine, write the brand name and then temporarily record ‘W’ until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> (Name of brand) (Name of brand)	ANTI-MALARIALS ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT)..... A OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL (<i>specify</i>) _____ K ANTIBIOTICS AMOXICILLIN L COTRIMOXAZOLE M OTHER ANTIBIOTIC PILL/SYRUP N OTHER ANTIBIOTIC INJECTION/IV O OTHER MEDICATIONS PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN..... R ASPIRIN S IBUPROFEN.....T ONLY BRAND NAME RECORDED W OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z	
CA24. Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?	YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L-O 1 NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED 2	2 ⇒ CA26

CA25. Where did you get the (<i>name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O</i>)? <i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i> <i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (Name of place)	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE/DISPENSARY B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) L MOBILE CLINIC M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R OTHER (specify) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z	
CA26. Check CA23: Anti-malarials mentioned?	YES, ANTI-MALARIALS MENTIONED, CA23=A OR K..... 1 NO, ANTI-MALARIALS NOT MENTIONED..... 2	2⇒CA30

CA27. Where did you get the (<i>name of medicine from CA23, codes A or K</i>)? <i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i> <i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (Name of place)	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE/DISPENSARY..... B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.....J PRIVATE PHARMACY K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) L MOBILE CLINIC M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R OTHER (specify) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z	
CA28. Check CA23: More than one antimalarial recorded in codes A to K?	YES, MULTIPLE ANTI-MALARIALS MENTIONED..... 1 NO, ONLY ONE ANTIMALARIAL MENTIONED..... 2	1 ⇒CA29A 2 ⇒CA29B
CA29A. How long after the fever started did (<i>name</i>) first take the first of the (<i>name all anti-malarials recorded in CA23, codes A or K</i>)? CA29B. How long after the fever started did (<i>name</i>) first take (<i>name of anti-malarial from CA23, codes A or K</i>)?	SAME DAY..... 0 NEXT DAY 1 2 DAYS AFTER FEVER STARTED..... 2 3 OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER STARTED..... 3 DK..... 8	
CA30. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1 OR 2..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4..... 2	2 ⇒End
CA31. The last time (<i>name</i>) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET / LATRINE 01 PUT / RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE 02 PUT / RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH..... 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE (SOLID WASTE)..... 04 BURIED..... 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN..... 06 OTHER (specify) _____ 96 DK..... 98	

UF11. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES _ _ : _ _	
UF12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	ENGLISH..... 1 Bislama..... 2 French..... 3	
UF13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	ENGLISH..... 1 Bislama..... 2 French..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
UF14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	ENGLISH..... 1 Bislama..... 2 French..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
UF15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	

MICS PLUS CONSENT		
UF15A. Check the name and line number of this questionnaire's respondent (UF4). Check the names and line numbers of the respondents to all other questionnaires that have been completed in this household: <i>HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47), WOMAN QUESTIONNAIRE (WM3), MAN QUESTIONNAIRE (MWM3) or 5 to 17 QUESTIONNAIRE (FS4): Has this questionnaire's respondent already been interviewed with any of the other questionnaires?</i>	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED (UF4=HH47 OR UF4=WM3 OR UF4=MWM3 OR UF4=FS4) 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW (UF4≠HH47 AND UF4≠WM3 AND UF4≠MWM3 AND UF4≠FS4) 2	1 ⇒ UF16
UF15B. Thank you for your participation. The Vanuatu Bureau of Statistics will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 15 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?		
YES.....1 NO.....2		2 ⇒ UF16

UF15C. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached?	YES.....1 NO 2	2 ⇒ UF16
UF15D. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on.		

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2 ND NUMBER	[P3] 3 RD NUMBER
UF15E. Ask for and record phone number.	_____	_____	_____
UF15F. Just to confirm, the number is (<i>number from UF15E</i>)? <i>If no, return to UF15E and correct entry.</i>	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⇒ UF15E	YES 1 NO 2 ⇒ UF15E	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⇒ UF15E
UF15G. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number?	FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE 2	FIXED LINE 1 MOBILE.....2	FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE 2
UF15H1. Usually, what time of the day would be best to call you on this number?	PERIOD BETWEEN..... AND..... ANY TIME 95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ____ 96	PERIOD BETWEEN..... AND ANY TIME 95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ____ 96	PERIOD BETWEEN AND..... ANY TIME 95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ____ 96

UF15H2. Usually, what days of the week are best to call you on this number? <i>Probe: Any other day?</i> <i>If X is recorded, no other answer is possible</i>	MONDAY A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X	MONDAY A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X	MONDAY A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X
UF15I. Remember, you may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached?	YES 1 ⚡ [P2] NO 2 ⚡ UF16	YES 1 ⚡ [P3] NO 2 ⚡ UF16	YES 1 ⚡ [P4] NO 2 ⚡ UF16

UF16. Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the **ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM** for this child and complete the **ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL** on that Form.

Check columns HL10 and HL20 in **LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE**: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?

- ☐ Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the **UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL** and record '01'. Then go to the next **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE** to be administered to the same respondent.
- ☐ No ⇒ Check HL6 and column HL20 in **LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE**: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-17 selected for **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17** in this household?
- ☐ Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the **UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL** and record '01'. Then go to the **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17** to be administered to the same respondent.
- ☐ No ⇒ Go to UF17 on the **UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL** and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL		AN
AN1. Cluster number: _____	AN2. Household number: _____	
AN3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	AN4. Child's age from UB2: AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)	
AN5. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	AN6. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	

ANTHROPOMETRY		
AN7. Measurer's name and number:	NAME _____	
AN8. Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer: <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 UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM 2	
AN10. Check AN4: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒ AN11A 2 ⇒ AN11B
AN11A. The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i> 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>	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM)..... _____ . _____ CHILD REFUSED..... 999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED 999.5 OTHER (specify)..... 999.6	999.4 ⇒ AN13 999.5 ⇒ AN13 999.6 ⇒ AN13
AN12. How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	
AN13. Day / Month / Year of measurement: _____ / _____ / 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**



FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS AT HEALTH FACILITY

Vanuatu MICS 2023



UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		HF
<i>This form must be appended to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child.</i>		
HF1. Cluster number: _____	HF2. Household number: _____	
HF3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	HF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
HF5. Name and number of field staff recording at facility: NAME _____	HF6. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	
HF7. Day / Month / Year of facility visit: ____ / ____ / 20____	HF8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____
HF9. Child's day, month and year of birth: Copy from UB2 in the UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module of the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE ____ / ____ / 20____	HF10. Write the name of health facility: _____ ⇨HF11	
HF15. Result of health facility visit:	RECORDS AVAILABLE AT FACILITY COPIED 01 NOT COPIED (specify) 02 RECORDS NOT AVAILABLE AT FACILITY (specify) 03 OTHER (specify) 96	

IMMUNIZATION										HF
HF11. Record day, month and year of birth as written on vaccination record/card:				____ / ____ / 2 0 2 ____						
HF12. (a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. (b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.				DATE OF IMMUNIZATION						
				DAY	MONTH		YEAR			
HepB (at birth)	<24h					2	0	2		
HepB (at birth)	>24h					2	0	2		
BCG	BCG					2	0	2		
POLIO										
Namba 1 dos	6 WKS					2	0	2		
Namba 2 dos	10 WKS					2	0	2		
Namba 3 dos	14 WKS					2	0	2		
IPV 1 dos	14 WKS					2	0	2		
PENTAVALENT										
Namba 1 dos	6 WKS					2	0	2		
Namba 2 dos	10 WKS					2	0	2		
Namba 3 dos	14 WKS									
PNEUMOCOCCUS						2	0	2		
Namba 1 dos	6 WKS					2	0	2		
Namba 2 dos	10 WKS					2	0	2		
Namba 3 dos	14 WKS									
ROTAVIRUS										
Namba 1 dos	6 WKS					2	0	2		
Namba 2 dos	10 WKS					2	0	2		
MISER/RUBELLA										
Namba 1 dos	12 Manis					2	0	2		
HF13. For each vaccination <u>not</u> recorded enter '00' in day column.										

HF14. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES ____ : ____	⇒HF15

DATA COLLECTOR'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17

Vanuatu MICS 2023



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: ____ / ____ / 20____	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). I am from Vanuatu Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (child's name from FS3)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 20 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	FS10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (child's name from FS3)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇒ CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒ FS17	

FS17. Result of interview for child age 5-17 years Codes refer to the respondent. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED..... 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (specify)..... 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (specify) 96

CHILD'S BACKGROUND	CB	
CB1. Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): 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? <i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH __ __ YEAR 2 0	
CB3. How old is (<i>name</i>)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was (<i>name</i>) at (his/her) last birthday? <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?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CB11
CB5. What is the highest level and class or year of school (<i>name</i>) has ever attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ JUNIOR SECONDARY 2 __ __ SENIOR SECONDARY 3 __ __ POST-SECONDARY 4 __ __ TERTIARY 5 __ __	000 ⇒ CB7
CB6. Did (he/she) ever complete that (class/year)?	YES 1 NO 2	
CB7. At any time during the 2023 school year did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CB9
CB8. During the 2023 school year, which level and class or year is (<i>name</i>) <u>attending</u> ?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ JUNIOR SECONDARY 2 __ __ SENIOR SECONDARY 3 __ __ POST-SECONDARY 4 __ __ TERTIARY 5 __ __	
CB9. At any time during the 2022 school year did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CB11
CB10. During the 2022 school year, which level and class or year did (<i>name</i>) <u>attend</u> ?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ JUNIOR SECONDARY 2 __ __ SENIOR SECONDARY 3 __ __ POST-SECONDARY 4 __ __ TERTIARY 5 __ __	
CB11. Is (<i>name</i>) covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End

CB12. What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	QBE A VANUATU INSURANCE BROKERS (AFA) B VANCARE INSURANCE C OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	

CHILD LABOUR		CL
CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (<i>name</i>) may do. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? [A] Did (<i>name</i>) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals? [B] Did (<i>name</i>) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business? [C] Did (<i>name</i>) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products? [X] Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?	YES NO WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS.....1 2 HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS 1 2 PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS 1 2 ANY OTHER ACTIVITY 1 2	
CL2. Check CL1, [A]-[X]:	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2 ⇒ CL7
CL3. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>) about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS __ __	
CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?	YES 1 NO 2	
CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?	YES 1 NO 2	

CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (<i>name</i>)? [A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas? [B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity? [C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration? [D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights? [E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives? [X] Is (<i>name</i>) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?	YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2																									
CL7. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) fetch water for household use?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CL9																								
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>)? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS _ _																									
CL9. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) collect firewood for household use?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CL11																								
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>)? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS _ _																									
CL11. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following for this household? [A] Shopping for the household? [B] Cooking? [C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house? [D] Washing clothes? [E] Caring for children? [F] Caring for someone old or sick? [X] Other household tasks?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COOKING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WASHING CLOTHES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARING FOR CHILDREN</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARING FOR OLD / SICK</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </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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OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS	1	2																								
CL12. Check CL11, [A]-[X]:	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2 ⇒ End																								

CL13. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS _ _	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-14 YEARS 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS 2	2 ⇒ End
FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with (name) in the past month.	YES NO [A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES..... 1 2 [B] Explained why (name) 's behaviour was wrong. EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1 2 [C] Shook (him/her). SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2 [D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her). SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2 [E] Gave (him/her) something else to do. GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2 [F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2 [G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object. HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2 [H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that. CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2 [I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears. HIT / SLAPPED ON FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2 [J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2 [K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could. BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD..... 1 2	
FCD3. Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ FCD5
FCD4. Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End
FCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

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?	YES 1 NO 2	
FCF2. Does (<i>name</i>) use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
FCF3. Does (<i>name</i>) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES 1 NO 2	
FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. <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?		
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? FCF6B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
FCF7. Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, FCF2=1 1 NO, FCF2=2 2	1 ⇨ FCF8A 2 ⇨ FCF8B
FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music? FCF8B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
FCF9. Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, FCF3=1 1 NO, FCF3=2 2	2 ⇨ FCF14
FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field. <i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i>	SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	3 ⇨ FCF12 4 ⇨ FCF12

FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields. <i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i>	SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	
FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	3 ⇒ FCF16 4 ⇒ FCF16
FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	1 ⇒ FCF16 2 ⇒ FCF16 3 ⇒ FCF16 4 ⇒ FCF16
FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	3 ⇒ FCF16 4 ⇒ FCF16
FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	
FCF16. Does (name) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
FCF17. When (name) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
FCF18. When (name) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	

FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4	
FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty remembering things?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL 4	
FCF21. Does (name) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
FCF22. Does (name) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4	
FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4	
FCF24. Does (name) have difficulty making friends?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4	
FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. I would like to know how often (name) seems very anxious, nervous or worried. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5	
FCF26. I would also like to know how often (name) seems very sad or depressed. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5	

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT		PR
PR1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS..... 3	1 ⇨ End 3 ⇨ End
PR2. At the end of this interview I will ask you if I can talk to <i>(name)</i> . If (he/she) is close, can you please ask (him/her) to stay here. If <i>(name)</i> is not with you at the moment could I ask that you now arrange for (him/her) to return? If that is not possible, we will later discuss a convenient time for me to call back.		
PR3. Excluding school text books and holy books, how many books do you have for <i>(name)</i> to read at home?	NONE 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS..... 0 TEN OR MORE BOOKS..... 10	
PR4. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme? Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.	YES, CB7/ED9=1 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨ End
PR5. Does <i>(name)</i> ever have homework?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ PR7 8 ⇨ PR7
PR6. Does anyone help <i>(name)</i> with homework?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
PR7. Does <i>(name)</i> 's school have a school governing body in which parents can participate such as School Community Association or School Council?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ PR10 8 ⇨ PR10
PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ PR10 8 ⇨ PR10
PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed:	YES NO DK [A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by <i>(name)</i> 's school? PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES 1 2 8 [B] School budget or use of funds received by <i>(name)</i> 's school? SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8	
PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a school or student report card for <i>(name)</i> ?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to (name)'s school for any of the following reasons? [A] A school celebration or a sport event? [B] To discuss (name)'s progress with (his/her) teachers?	 YES NO DK CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT..... 1 2 8 TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS 1 2 8	
PR12. In the last 12 months, has (name)'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons: [A] Natural disasters, such as flood, cyclone, epidemics or similar? [B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots or similar? [C] Teacher strike? [X] Other?	YES NO DK NATURAL DISASTERS..... 1 2 8 MAN-MADE DISASTERS..... 1 2 8 TEACHER STRIKE..... 1 2 8 OTHER..... 1 2 8	
PR13. In the last 12 months, was (name) unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
PR14. Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any 'Yes' recorded?	YES, PR12[C]=1 OR PR13=1..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
PR15. When (teacher strike / teacher absence) happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL
FL0. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS..... 3	1 ⇒ End 3 ⇒ End
FL1. Now I would like to talk to (name). I will ask (him/her) a few questions about (himself/herself) and about reading, and then ask (him/her) to complete a few reading and number activities. These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school. You will not benefit directly from participating and I am not trained to tell you how well (name) has performed. The activities are to help us find out how well children in this country are learning to read and to use numbers so that improvements can be made. This will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.		
May I talk to (name) ?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	2 ⇒ FL28
FL2. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES :	
FL3. My name is (your name). I would like to tell you a bit about myself. Could you tell me a little bit about yourself? <i>When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent:</i> Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from Vanuatu Bureau of Statistics. I am part of a team trying to find out how children are learning to read and to use numbers. We are also talking to some of the children about this and asking them to do some reading and number activities. (Your mother/Name of caretaker) has said that you can decide if you want to help us. If you wish to help us, I will ask you some questions and give you some activities to do. I will explain each activity, and you can ask me questions any time. You do not have to do anything that you do not want to do. After we begin, if you do not want to answer a question or you do not want to continue that is alright.		
Are you ready to get started?	YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	2 ⇒ FL28
FL4. Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that: ☐ You are not alone with the child unless he/she is at least visible to an adult known to the child. ☐ You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an icebreaker. ☐ The child is sat comfortably, able to use the READING & NUMBERS BOOK without difficulty, while you can see which page is open.		
FL6. First we are going to talk about reading.	YES NO [A] Do you read books at home? READS BOOKS AT HOME..... 1 2 [B] Does someone read to you at home? READ TO AT HOME 1 2	
FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home? <i>Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.</i>	READING TEST AVAILABLE ENGLISH 11 BISLAMA 12 FRENCH..... 13 OTHER (specify) 96 DK 98	

FL8. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme? Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.	YES, CB7/ED9=1 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇒FL9A
FL8A. Check CB4: Did the child ever attend school or any early childhood education programmes? Check ED4 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB4 was not asked.	YES, CB4/ED4=1 1 NO, CB4/ED4=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇒FL9B 2 ⇒FL9C
FL9A. What language do your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? FL9B. When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.	READING TEST AVAILABLE ENGLISH 11 BISLAMA 12 FRENCH..... 13 OTHER (specify) 96 DK 98	11 ⇒FL10A 12 ⇒FL10A 13 ⇒FL10A
FL9C. Check FL7: Is READING & NUMBERS BOOK available in the language spoken at home?	YES, FL7=11, 12 OR 13 1 NO, FL7= 96 OR 98 2	1 ⇒FL10B 2 ⇒FL10C
FL10A. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (<i>Language recorded in FL9A/B</i>). Would you like to start reading the story? 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?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒FL11
FL10C. I have short stories in English, Bislama and French. The stories are almost the same. Would you like to try to read one of them?	ENGLISH 11 BISLAMA 12 FRENCH 13 DOES NOT WANT TO TRY..... 95	95 ⇒FL23
FL11. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 7-9 YEARS..... 1 AGE 10-14 YEARS..... 2	1 ⇒FL13
FL12. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme? Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.	YES, CB7/ED9=1 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇒FL18B

FL13. Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded for the test: Use response to FL10C if available. If not, use response to FL9A/B if available. Otherwise use response to FL7. Open the page showing the reading practice item and say: Now we are going to do some reading. <i>Point to the sentence.</i> I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question. (English: Sam is a boy. Tina is a girl. Sam is 5. Tina is 6./ Bislama: Sam hemi wan boe. Tina hemi wan gel. Sam hemi gat 5 yia. Tina hemi gat 6 yia./ French: Sam est un garçon. Tina est une fille. Sam a 5 ans. Tina a 6 ans./		
FL14. Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇒ FL21D
FL15. Once the reading is done, ask: (How old is Sam?/ Sam i gat hamas yia?/ Quel âge a Sam?/)	CORRECT (5/ 5/ 5) 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1 ⇒ FL17
FL16. Say: (Sam is 5 years old./ Sam i gat 5 yia./ Sam a 5 ans./)		⇒ FL21D
FL17. Here is another question: (Who is older: Sam or Tina?/ Hu hemi moa olfala: Sam o Tina? Qui est le plus âgé : Sam ou Tina ?/)	CORRECT (TINA/ TINA/ TINA) 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1 ⇒ FL18A
FL18. Say: (Tina is older than Sam. Tina is 6 and Sam is 5/ Tina hemi moa olfala long Sam. Tina hemi gat 6 yia mo Sam hemi gat 5 yia. Tina est plus âgée que Sam. Tina a 6 ans et Sam a 5./)		⇒ FL21D
FL18A. Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say: Thank you. Now I want you to try this.		⇒ FL19
FL18B. Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded for the test: Use response to FL10C if available. If not, use response to FL9A/B if available. Otherwise use response to FL7. Open the book on the page of the reading passage.		

FL19. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can. 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>). When you finish, I will ask you some questions about what you have read. If you come to a word you do not know, go on to the next word. Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.	Kesu	is	in	class	two.	One	day,
	Kesu	hemi	stap	long	klas	tu	Wan
	Kesu	est	en	CP.	Un	jour,	Kesu
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Kesu	was	going	home	from	school.	He
	dei	Kesu	hemi	stap	kambak	long	skul
	rentrait	de	l'école.	Il	a	vu	des
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	saw	some	breadfruit	trees	on	the	way.
	Hemi	luk	sam	tri	blong	bredfrut	long
	arbres	à	pain	sur	le	chemin.	Les
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	The	breadfruit	trees	were	near	a	taro
	rod.	Ol	bredfrut	tri	ya	oli	stap
	fruits	à	pain	étaient	près	d'une	ferme
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	farm.	Kesu	wanted	to	pick	some	breadfruit
	kolosap	long	wan	fam	blong	taro.	Kesu
	de	taro.	Kesu	voulait	cueillir	des	fruits
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	for	his	mother.	But	when	he	got
	hemi	wantem	karem	sam	bredfrut	blong	mama
	à	pain	pour	sa	mère.	Mais	quand
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	to	the	tree,	there	was	somebody	up
	blong	hem.	Be	taem	hemi	kasem	tri
	il	est	arrivé	à	l'arbre,	quelqu'un	était
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	already.	It	was	a	farmer.	Kesu	started
	hemi	luk	se	i	gat	wan	man
	déjà	debout.	C'était	un	fermier.	Kesu	a
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
	crying.	The	farmer	saw	him	and	came.
	i	stap	antap	long	tri	finis.	Mo
	commencé	à	pleurer.	Le	fermier	l'a	vu
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
	He	gave	Kesu	breadfruit.	Kesu	was	very
	man	ya	hemi	wan	fama.	Kesu	hemi
	et	est	venu.	Il	donna	à	Kesu
	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
	happy.						
	stat	blong	krae.	Fama	ya	hemi	luk
	des	fruits	à	pain.	Kesu	était	très
	71	72	73	74	75	76	77

	hem.	Hemi	kam	mo	kivim	wan	bredfrut
	heureux						
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
	long	hem.	Kesu	hemi	glad	tumas.	
	85	86	87	88	89	90	

FL20. Results of the child's reading. <i>Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked incorrect while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (English: 71/ Bislama: 90/ French: 78) and the last word attempted (A).</i> <i>If the child did not try to read the story, record '00' as the last word attempted (A).</i>	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED (A)..... NUMBER ____ TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED (B)..... NUMBER ____	
FL21A. Check FL20(B): Did the child incorrectly read or miss (English: 8/Bislama: 9/French: 8) or more words?	YES, AT LEAST (ENGLISH: 8/BISLAMA: 9/ FRENCH: 8) INCORRECT WORDS 1 NO, LESS THAN (ENGLISH: 8/BISLAMA: 9/ FRENCH: 8) INCORRECT WORDS 2	1 ⇒ FL21D
FL21B. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read. <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> <i>Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:</i> [A] (What class is Kesu in?/ Kesu hemi stap long wanem klas?/ Kesu est dans quelle classe? [B] (What did Kesu see on the way home?/ Wanem nao Kesu hemi luk taem hemi stap kobak long haos? Qu'est-ce que Kesu a vu sur le chemin de la maison ?/)	CORRECT (TWO/ TU/ CP1)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3 CORRECT (BREADFRUIT TREES/ BREDFRUT TRI/ LES ARBRES À PAINS)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	

[C] (Why did Kesu start crying?/ From wanem Kesu hemi stat blong krae? Pourquoi est-ce-que Kesu a commencé à pleurer ?/) [D] (Who was in the tree?/ Hu i stap antap long tri?/ Oui est en haut de l'arbre?/) [E] (Why was Kesu happy?/ From wanem Kesu hemi glad tumas?/ Pourquoi Kesu était-il heureux ?)	CORRECT (BECAUSE SOMEBODY WAS UP IN TREE ALREADY / FROM SE I GAT WAN MAN I STAP ANTAP LONG TRI FINIS/ PARCEQU'IL Y A DEJA UNE PERSONNE DANS L'ARBRE.) 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3 CORRECT (A FARMER/ WAN FAMA/ UN FERMIER) 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3 CORRECT (BECAUSE THE FARMER GAVE HIM BREADFRUIT OR BECAUSE HE HAD BREADFRUIT TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER/ FROM SE FAMA HEMI KIVIM WAN BREDFRUT LONG HEM O FROM HEMI GAT WAN BREDFRUT BLONG KIVIM LONG MAMA BLONG HEM/ PARCEQUE LE FERMIER LUI A DONNE DES FRUITS A PAIN, OU PARCEQU'IL A DES FRUITS A PAIN POUR DONNER A SA MERE/) 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
FL21C. Check FL21B[A-E]: Did the child answer all questions correctly?	YES, ALL FL21B[A-E]=1 1 NO, AT LEAST ONE FL21B[A-E]=2 OR 3 2	1 ⇒FL23
FL21D. I have another story in (<i>list languages not yet attempted</i>). Would you like to try to read it/one of them? <i>The child cannot pick the same language as already attempted.</i>	ENGLISH 11 BISLAMA 12 FRENCH 13 DOES NOT WANT TO TRY 95	95 ⇒FL23
FL21E. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 7-9 YEARS..... 1 AGE 10-14 YEARS..... 2	1 ⇒FL21G
FL21F. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme? <i>Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.</i>	YES, CB7/ED9=1 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇒FL21N
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:</i> Just as before I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question. <i>(English: Paul is a boy. Marita is a girl. Paul has 2 coconuts. Marita has 3 coconuts. Bislama: Paul hemi wan boe. Marita hemi wan gel. Paul hemi gat 2 kokonas. Marita hemi gat 3 kokonas. French: Paul est un garçon. Marita est une fille. Paul a 2 noix de coco. Marita a 3 noix de coco.</i>		

FL21H. Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?	YES.....1 NO 2	2 ⇒ FL23
FL21I. Once the reading is done, ask: (How many coconuts does Paul have?/ Paul i gat hamas kokonas?/ Paul a combien de noix de coco?	CORRECT 2).....1 OTHER ANSWERS.....2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1 ⇒ FL21K
FL21J. Say: (Paul has 2 coconuts./ Bislama. Paul i gat 2 kokonas/ French. Paul a 2 noix de coco)		⇒ FL23
FL21K. Here is another question: (Who has more coconuts: Paul or Marita?/ Hu i gat plante kokonas: Paul o Marita?/ Qui a plus noix de coco: Paul ou Marita ?/)	CORRECT (MARITA/ MARITA/ MARITA) 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1 ⇒ FL21M
FL21L. Say: (Marita has more coconuts than Paul. Marita has 3 coconuts and Paul has 2./ Marina i gat plante kokonas bitim Paul. Marita i gat 3 kokonas mo Paul i gat 2. Marita a plus de noix de coco que Paul. Marita a 3 noix de coco et Paul a 2./)		⇒ FL23
FL21M. Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say: Thank you. Now I want you to try this.		⇒ FL21O
FL21N. Give the child the <i>READING & NUMBERS BOOK</i> in the language recorded in FL21D. Open the book on the page of the reading passage.		

FL210. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can. 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>). When you finish, I will ask you some questions about what you have read. If you come to a word you do not know, go on to the next word. Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.	Sawan	is	seven	years	old.	One	morning,
	Sawan	hemi	gat	seven	yia.	Wan	moning
	Sawan	a	sept	ans.	Un	matin,	sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	her	grandmother	sent	her	to	the	market
	apu	woman	blong	hem	i	sendem	hem
	grandmère	l'a	envoyée	au	marché	pour	acheter
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	to	buy	beans	She	gave	Sawan	some
	iko	long	maket	blong	pem	sam	bin.
	des	haricots.	Elle	a	donné	de	l'argent
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	money.	Sawan	put	it	in	her	bag.
	Hemi	kivim	sam	mani	long	Sawan.	Sawan
	à	Sawan.	Sawan	l'a	mis	dans	son
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	The	bag	had	a	big	hole.	On
	i	putum	insaed	long	bag	blong	hem.
	Sac.	Le	sac	avait	un	grand	trou.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	the	way,	Sawan	lost	the	money.	Peter
	Bag	ya	i	gat	wan	bigfala	hol
	En	chemin,	Sawan	a	perdu	l'argent.	Peter
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	saw	the	money	and	gave	it	to
	long	hem.	Long	rod	blong	hem	Sawan
	a	vu	l'argent	et	l'a	donné	à
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	Sawan	She	was	happy.	Sawan	thanked	Peter
	i	lusum	ol	mani	ya.	Pita	i
	Sawan.	Elle	était	heureuse.	Sawan	a	remercié
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
	and	walked	to	the	market.		
	luk	ol	mani	ya	mo	kivim	long
	Peter	et	a	marché	jusqu'au	marché.	
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
	Sawan.	Hemi	glad.	Sawan	i	talem	tankiu
	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
	long	Pita	mo	wokbaot	iko	long	maket.
	71	72	73	74	75	76	77

FL21P. Results of the child's reading. <i>Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked incorrect while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (English:61/Bislama:77/French:62) and the last word attempted (A).</i> <i>If the child did not try to read the story, record '00' as the last word attempted (A).</i>	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED (A) NUMBER ____ TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED (B)..... NUMBER ____	
FL21Q. Check FL21P(B): Did the child incorrectly read or miss (English:7/Bislama:8/French:7) or more words?	YES, AT LEAST (ENGLISH:7/ BISLAMA:8/ FRENCH:76) INCORRECT WORDS..... 1 NO, LESS THAN (ENGLISH:7/ BISLAMA:8/ FRENCH:7) INCORRECT WORDS..... 2	1 ⇒ FL23
FL22. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read. <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> <i>Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:</i> [A] (How old is Sawan?/ Sawan i gat hamas yia?/ Quel âge a Sawan?/) [B] (Who sent Sawan to the market?/ Hu i sendem Sawan iko long maket?/ Qui a envoyé Sawan au marché ?/) [C] (What was Sawan asked to buy?/ Oli askem Sawan blong ko pem wanem?/ Qu'est-ce qu'on a demandé à Sawan d'acheter ?/)	CORRECT (7/ 7/ 7)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3 CORRECT (HER GRANDMOTHER/ APU WOMAN BLONG HEM/ SA GRAND-MÈRE/) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3 CORRECT (BEANS/ BIN/ HARRICOT)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	

[D] (Why did Sawan lose the money?/ From wanem Sawan i lusum mani?/ Pourquoi Sawan a-t-elle perdu l'argent?/) [E] (Why was Sawan happy?/ From wanem Sawan i glad Pourquoi Sawan était heureuse ?/)	CORRECT (BECAUSE IT FELL THROUGH THE HOLE IN THE BAG OR BECAUSE THE BAG HAD A HOLE/ FROM SE I FULDAON TRU LONG HOL LONG BAG O FROM SE BAG YA I GAT WAN HOL/ PARCE QU'IL EST TOMBE A TRAVERS LE TROU DANS LE SAC OU PARCE QUE LE SAC AVAIT UN TROU/ 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3 CORRECT (BECAUSE PETER GAVE HER THE MONEY OR BECAUSE PETER FOUND THE MONEY/ FROM SE PETER I KIVIM MANI LONG HEM O FROM SE PETER I FAENEM MANI/ PARCE QUE PETER LUI A DONNE L'ARGENT OU PARCE QUE PETER A TROUVE L'ARGENT/) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
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. Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is. Point to the first number and say: Start here. If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, record '3', No attempt, point to the next number and say: What is this number? If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive numbers, record '3', No attempt, for remaining numbers and say: Thank you. That is ok.	9 CORRECT..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3 12 CORRECT..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3 30 CORRECT..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3 48 CORRECT..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3 74 CORRECT..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3 731 CORRECT..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3	
FL23A. Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?	YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT 1 NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT 2	2 ⇒ FL27A

FL24. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say: Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger. Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers. If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', No attempt, for the appropriate pair of numbers, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers. If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, record '3', No attempt, for remaining pairs and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	7 & 5 CORRECT (7) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 11 & 24 CORRECT (24) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 58 & 49 CORRECT (58) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 65 & 67 CORRECT (67) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 146 & 154 CORRECT (154) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	
FL25. Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say: Look at this sum. How much is (number plus number)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you. Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum. If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', No attempt, for the appropriate sum, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition. If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive sums, record '3', No attempt, for remaining sums and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	3 + 2 CORRECT (5) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 8 + 6 CORRECT (14) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 7 + 3 CORRECT (10) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 13 + 6 CORRECT (19) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 12 + 24 CORRECT (36) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	
FL26. Turn to the first practice sheet for pattern recognition. Say: Here are some numbers. 1, 2, __, and 4. Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?	CORRECT (3) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	2 ⇒ FL26B 3 ⇒ FL26B
FL26A. That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.		⇒ FL26C

FL26B. Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say: The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 1, 2, 3, 4. 3 goes here. Let's do another one.		
FL26C. Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and ____. Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?	CORRECT (20)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3	2 ⇒ FL26E 3 ⇒ FL26E
FL26D. That's correct, 20.		⇒ FL27
FL26E. Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say: The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 5, 10, 15, 20. 20 goes here.		
FL26F. Check FL26: Was the answer correct?	YES, FL26=1 1 NO, FL26=2 OR 3..... 2	2 ⇒ FL27A
FL27. Now I want you to try this on your own. Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (pointing to the missing number). Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question. If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', No attempt, for the appropriate question, turn the page and show the child the next question. If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive patterns, record '3', No attempt, for remaining patterns. and say: Thank you. That is ok.	5, 6, 7, ____ CORRECT (8)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 14, 15, __, 17 CORRECT (16)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 20, __, 40, 50 CORRECT (30)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 2, 4, 6, ____ CORRECT (8)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 5, 8, 11, ____ CORRECT (14)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	
FL27A. That was my last question. I really enjoyed talking to you. It was very nice of you to help us out. Thank you very much. If you are asked by the child or the mother/caretaker how well the child has done, praise the child for effort but do not comment on performance. You may say: I am not trained to tell you how (you have/your child has) performed but (your/his/her) participation will help the authorities understand how much children are learning in Vanuatu.		

FL28. Result of interview with child. <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED	01	
	NOT AT HOME	02	
	MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED	03	
	CHILD REFUSED	04	
	PARTLY COMPLETED	05	
	INCAPACITATED	06	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)	96	

FS11. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES __ __ : __ __	
FS12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	ENGLISH 1 BISLAMA 2 FRENCH 3	
FS13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	ENGLISH 1 BISLAMA 2 FRENCH 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (<i>specify</i>) 6	
FS14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	ENGLISH 1 BISLAMA 2 FRENCH 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (<i>specify</i>) 6	
FS15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	

MICS PLUS CONSENT		
FS15A. Check the name and line number of this questionnaire's respondent (FS4). Check the names and line numbers of the respondents to all other questionnaires that have been completed in this household: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47), WOMAN QUESTIONNAIRE (WM3) or UNDER 5 QUESTIONNAIRE (UF4): Has this questionnaire's respondent already been interviewed with any of the other questionnaires?	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED (FS4=HH47 OR FS4=WM3 OR FS4=UF4).....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW (FS4≠HH47 AND FS4≠WM3 AND FS4≠UF4).....2	1 ⇒ FS16
FS15B. Thank you for your participation. The Vanuatu Bureau of Statistics will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 15 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?		
YES.....1 NO.....2		2 ⇒ FS16
FS15C. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇒ FS16
FS15D. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on.		

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2 ND NUMBER	[P3] 3 RD NUMBER
FS15E. Ask for and record phone number.	_____	_____	_____
FS15F. Just to confirm, the number is (number from FS15E)? If no, return to FS15F and correct entry.	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⇒ FS15E	YES 1 NO 2 ⇒ FS15E	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⇒ FS15E
FS15G. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number?	FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE 2	FIXED LINE 1 MOBILE..... 2	FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE 2
FS15H1. Usually, what time of the day would be best to call you on this number?	PERIOD BETWEEN..... AND ANY TIME 95 OTHER (specify) ____ 96	PERIOD BETWEEN AND ANY TIME..... 95 OTHER (specify) ____ 96	PERIOD BETWEEN..... AND ANY TIME 95 OTHER (specify) ____ 96
FS15H2. Usually, what days of the week are best to call you on this number? Probe: Any other day? If X is recorded, no other answer is possible	MONDAY A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X	MONDAY A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X	MONDAY..... A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY..... E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X

FS15I. Remember, you may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached?	YES 1 ☒ [P2] NO 2 ☒ FS16	YES 1 ☒ [P3] NO 2 ☒ FS16	YES 1 ☒ [P4] NO 2 ☒ FS16
FS16. <i>Thank the respondent for her/his cooperation.</i> <i>Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.</i> <i>Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.</i>			

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

Vanuatu MICS 2023

Reading and Numbers Booklet

Contents

Story 1

English	2
Bislama	5
French	8

Story 2

English	11
Bislama	14
French	17

Numeracy	20

English Story 1

Sam is a boy. Tina is a girl. Sam is 5. Tina is 6.

Kesu is in class two. One day, Kesu was going home from school. He saw some breadfruit trees on the way. The breadfruit trees were near a taro farm. Kesu wanted to pick some breadfruit for his mother. But when he got to the tree, there was somebody up already. It was a farmer. Kesu started crying. The farmer saw him and came. He gave Kesu breadfruit. Kesu was very happy.

Bislama Story 1

Sam hemi wan boe. Tina hemi wan gel. Sam hemi
gat 5 yia. Tina hemi gat 6 yia.

Kesu hemi stap long klas tu. Wan dei Kesu hemi stap kambak long skul. Hemi luk sam tri blong bredfrut long rod. Ol bredfrut tri ya oli stap kolosap long wan fam blong taro. Kesu hemi wantem karem sam bredfrut blong mama blong hem. Be taem hemi kasem tri hemi luk se i gat wan man i stap antap long tri finis. Mo man ya hemi wan fama. Kesu hemi stat blong krae. Fama ya hemi luk hem. Hemi kam mo kivim wan bredfrut long hem. Kesu hemi glad tumas.

French Story 1

Sam est un garçon. Tina est une fille. Sam il a 5 ans. Tina elle a 6 ans.

Kesu est en CP. Un jour, Kesu rentrait de l'école. Il a vu des arbres à pain sur le chemin. Les fruits à pain étaient près d'une ferme de taro. Kesu voulait cueillir des fruits à pain pour sa mère. Mais quand il est arrivé à l'arbre, quelqu'un était déjà debout. C'était un fermier. Kesu a commencé à pleurer. Le fermier l'a vu et est venu. Il donna à Kesu des fruits à pain. Kesu était très heureux.

English Story 2

Paul is a boy. Marita is a girl. Paul has 2 coconuts.
Marita has 3 coconuts.

Sawan is seven years old. One morning, her mother sent her to the market to buy beans. She gave Sawan some money. Sawan put it in her bag. The bag had a big hole. On the way, Sawan lost the money. Peter saw the money and gave it to Sawan. She was happy. Sawan thanked Peter and walked to the market.

Bislama Story 2

Paul hemi wan boe. Marita hemi wan gel. Paul hemi
gat 2 kokonas. Marita hemi gat 3 kokonas.

Sawan hemi gat seven yia. Wan moning, apu woman blong hem i sendem hem iko long maket blong pem sam bin. Hemi kivim sam mani long Sawan. Sawan i putum insaed long bag blong hem. Bag ya i gat wan bigfala hol long hem. Long rod blong hem Sawan i lusum ol mani ya. Pita i luk ol mani ya mo kivim long Sawan. Hemi glad. Sawan i talem tankiu long Pita mo wokbaot iko long maket.

French Story 2

Paul est un garçon. Marita est une fille. Paul a 2 noix de coco. Marita a 3 noix de coco.

Sawan a sept ans. Un matin, sa grandmère l'a envoyée au marché pour acheter des haricots. Elle a donné de l'argent à Sawan. Sawan l'a mis dans son sac. Le sac avait un grand trou. En chemin, Sawan a perdu l'argent. Peter a vu l'argent et l'a donné à Sawan. Elle était heureuse. Sawan a remercié Peter et a marché jusqu'au marché.

Numeracy

9

12

30

48

74

731

7

5

11

24

58

49

65

67

146

154

$$3 + 2 =$$

$$8 + 6 =$$

$$7 + 3 =$$

$$13 + 6 =$$

$$12 + 24 =$$

1 2 _ 4

5 10 15 —

5 6 7 —

14 15 — 17

20 — 40 50

2 4 6 —

5 8 11 —

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