

Tuvalu

2019–2020

 **MICS**
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey



Survey Findings Report

July, 2021



Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique



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for every child

The Tuvalu Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2019–2020 by Tuvalu Central Statistics Division (CSD) in collaboration with other government ministries, as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Pacific Community (SPC), with government funding and financial support of UNICEF and UNFPA.

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

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied by Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the survey.

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

Central Statistics Division. 2021. *Tuvalu Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019–2020, Survey Findings Report*. Funafuti, Tuvalu: Central Statistics Division.



Tuvalu

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019–2020

Survey Findings Report

July, 2021



SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey sample and implementation			
Sample frame	2017 Tuvalu Population and Housing Mini-Census	Questionnaires	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing
Interviewer training	October 2019	Fieldwork	November 2019 – February 2020

Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled ¹	845	- Eligible	502
- Occupied	710	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	501
- Interviewed	695	- Response rate (Per cent)	99.8
- Response rate (Per cent)	97.9		
Women (age 15-49)		Children age 5-17	
- Eligible for interviews	845	- Eligible	440
- Interviewed	817	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	435
- Response rate (Per cent)	96.7	- Response rate (Per cent)	98.9
Men (age 15-49)		Water Quality Testing	
- Eligible for interviews	301	- Eligible	170
- Interviewed	291	- Interviewed	170
- Response rate (Per cent)	96.7	- Response rate (Per cent)	100.0

Survey population			
Average household size	6.0	Percentage of population living in	
		- Urban areas	64.8
		- Rural areas	35.2
Percentage of population under:			
- Age 5	12.3		
- Age 18	35.3		
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	22.4		

¹ Due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, survey teams were not able to visit 35 sampled households in remote islands.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CONFEMEN	Conference of the Ministers of Education of French speaking countries (Conférence des ministres de l'Éducation des Etats et gouvernements de la Francophonie)
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
E. coli	Escherichia coli
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
FAAT	Fusi Alofa Association Tuvalu
FCT	Field Check Table
g	Grams
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GPS	Global positioning system
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
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
IQ	Intelligence quotient
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW	Low birth weight
LLECE	The Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (Laboratorio Latinoamericano de Evaluación de la Calidad de la Educación)
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys programme

MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
MMRate	Maternal Mortality Rate
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PASEC	Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (Programme d'Analyse des Systèmes Educatifs de la CONFEMEN)
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PNC	Post-natal Care
PPM	Parts Per Million
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SP	Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine
SPC	Pacific Community
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UN	United Nations
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VR	Vital Registration
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO-MCEE	WHO Maternal Child Epidemiology Estimation



FOREWORD

*Main fieldwork training for Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 survey, in
Tuvalu Conference Centre during main training in Funafuti, Tuvalu.
Photo: ©UNICEFPacific/2019/Mitrovic*

It is my pleasure to present the Survey Findings Report of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2019–2020, on behalf of Tuvalu Central Statistics Division, which covers a wide range of issues relating to children and women.

The highest aspiration of every nation is to provide its children with the opportunities they need to build a better tomorrow for themselves, their families and their communities. It would be very difficult to provide support efficiently unless we can count every child and woman and identify those amongst them who are being left behind.

The Government of Tuvalu now has a quality source of data to develop national frameworks to monitor progress towards the SDGs and establish baselines, strategic planning and investments that require robust and timely data.

A core element of the global indicator framework is the disaggregation of data and the coverage of particular groups of the population in order to fulfil the main principle of the 2030 Agenda of ‘Leaving no one behind’ and MICS presented a unique opportunity to support this process.

Our gratitude goes to the Steering and Technical Committee, all government ministries and UNICEF MICS teams in the Pacific, Regional and Headquarters offices, UNFPA, SPC as well as other development partners.

Special thanks to the survey field personnel, supervisors and interviewers for their hard work and long hours spent working in the field, sometimes under difficult circumstances.

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1. INTRODUCTION

*Northern part of Funafuti Island.
Photo credit: ©Papauta Simati*

This report is based on the Tuvalu Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2019–2020 by the Tuvalu Central Statistics Division in collaboration with Ministry of Health and other key Government ministries, UNICEF, UNFPA, the Pacific Community (SPC) and other partners. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high-quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Tuvalu;
- 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 Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020. Following Chapter 2 on survey methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in "Indicators and definitions." Prior to presenting the survey results, organized into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample 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, and HIV, and ends with male circumcision.

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.

Chapter 11 is on equity – titled “Equitable chance in life,” the chapter presents findings on a range of equity related topics, including child functioning, social transfers, discrimination and harassment, and subjective well-being.

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

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



2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Interviewers, supervisors and measurers during main fieldwork training for Tuvalu MICS survey. Photo: ©UNICEFPacific/2019/Mitrovic

2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level and for urban and rural areas. Urban and rural areas were defined as the sampling strata.

A single-stage, stratified sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The overall sample size for the Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 was calculated as 880 households, 400 households in urban areas and 480 households in rural areas.

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.

A total 35 households could not be visited because they were inaccessible due to challenges related to COVID-19 travel restrictions between islands during the fieldwork period.

2.2 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 one-fourth of selected households in the total sample; 3) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 4) a questionnaire for individual men administered in every third household to all men age 15-49 years; 5) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; 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.²

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for handwashing, measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years, and 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 included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of Household Members Education Household Characteristics Social Transfers Household Energy Use Water and Sanitation Handwashing Salt Iodisation 	Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woman's Background^[M] Mass Media and ICT^[M] Fertility^[M]/Birth History Desire for Last Birth Maternal and Newborn Health Post-natal Health Checks Contraception Unmet Need Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence^[M] Victimisation^[M] Marriage/Union^[M] Adult Functioning^[M] Sexual Behaviour^[M] HIV/AIDS^[M] Circumcision [only^[M]] Tobacco and Alcohol Use^[M] Domestic Violence³ Life Satisfaction^[M] 	Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child's Background Child Labour Child Discipline Child Functioning Parental Involvement Foundational Learning Skills
Water Quality Testing Questionnaire		Questionnaire for Children Under 5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under-Five's Background Birth Registration Early Childhood Development Child Discipline Child Functioning Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake Immunisation Care of Illness Anthropometry

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

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires.⁴ From the MICS6 model English, version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Tuvaluan language and were pre-tested in Funafuti during September 2019. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

2.3 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

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,

2 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.

3 Domestic Violence Module (DVD) is not part of MICS6 and is an additional survey specific module

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

respondents were informed of their right to refuse answering all or particular questions, as well as to stop the interview at any time.

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

Protocol was discussed during meetings with the Steering Committee but not formally endorsed. Central Statistics Division (CSD), as the implementing agency in Tuvalu, agreed with UNICEF that the survey protocol was essential in completing the survey and therefore implemented the protocol during training and fieldwork.

2.4 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilize 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 programs⁵ developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in Funafuti in September 2019. Based on the results of the CAPI test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.5 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 26 days in October and November of 2019. 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 four days in field practice and one day on a full pilot survey in Funafuti. The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda.⁶

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

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

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

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

2.6 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by three teams; each was comprised of four interviewers, one measurer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in November 2019 and concluded in February 2020.

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

2.7 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

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

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

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customized versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.⁷

2.8 DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS

Data were received at the Tuvalu Central Statistics Division via Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronization 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 the editing process described in detail in the Guidelines for Secondary Editing, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.⁸

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.⁹

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

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

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

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

2.9 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymized data files are made available on Tuvalu Central Statistics Division web page and on the MICS website¹⁰ 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.

No GPS/GIS data were collected in this survey.

10 The survey datasets can be found at: "Surveys." Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>.



3. INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

Melesete, one of the interviewers for Tuvalu MICS survey, visiting a household and conducting an interview during main training field exercise in Funafuti, Tuvalu. Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2019/Mitrovic

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS					
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	99.7
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)		WB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education Women Men	98.3 96.2
SR.3	Exposure to mass media		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television Women Men	4.8 10.8
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	82.0
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	41.4
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	90.5
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	62.0
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	62.6
SR.9	Use of computer		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months Women Men	59.5 51.1

-
- 11 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/>
- 12 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.
- 13 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 ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Value
SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone Women Men	77.8 82.7
SR.11	Use of mobile phone		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months Women Men	70.5 88.8
SR.12a SR.12b	Use of internet	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used the internet Women (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months Men (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	83.9 65.6 85.2 72.8
SR.13a SR.13b	ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of women and men who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	51.8 50.9 43.3 48.7
SR.14a	Use of tobacco	3.a.1	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month Women Men	16.9 48.0
SR.14b	Non-smokers	3.8.1	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who did not smoke cigarettes or any other smoked tobacco product during the last one month Women Men	82.2 51.2
SR.15	Smoking before age 15		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 Women Men	4.9 19.9

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Value
SR.16	Use of alcohol		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month Women Men	12.9 43.2
SR.17	Use of alcohol before age 15		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 Women Men	4.1 16.0
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	17.3
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	7.1
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	10.2
SURVIVE¹⁴					
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	12
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	20
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	11
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	30
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	40
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	4.5
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	23.7
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception ¹⁵	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	44.9

¹⁴ Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

¹⁵ See Table TM.3.3 for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	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	93.9 60.3 27.7
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	86.7
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 ¹⁶ prior to the most recent birth	38.4
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	98.5
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	99.5
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	20.2
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	98.8
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	97.1
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	96.5
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	77.1
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	46.4
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	27.2
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions ¹⁷		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	91.3

17 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 ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Value
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	88.6
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	2.4 7.2
TM.24	Sex before age 15 among young people		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 Women Men	2.0 19.1
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	71.4 26.5
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	8.7
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	33.2 82.0
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	(18.3) 20.3
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 ¹⁸ , who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission Women Men	14.8 24.4
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 ¹⁹ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV Women Men	34.5 52.4

¹⁸ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

¹⁹ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Value
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 ²⁰ toward people living with HIV Women Men	61.1 78.8
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	57.2 79.7
TM.33	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who report having been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results Women Men	7.9 6.9
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	13.1 6.8
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 ²¹ (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	11.8 11.7
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	19.3
TM.37	Male circumcision		MMC	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised	96.9

20 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?

21 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 ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	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	95.4
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	71.2
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	80.1
TC.4	Hepatitis B immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third/fourth dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	80.1
TC.5	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	80.1
TC.8	Rubella immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	93.6
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	67.1
TC.11a TC.11b	Full immunization coverage ²²		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	68.3 64.9
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	55.2
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	45.7 4.6
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	52.4
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)	89.7
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)	99.9

²² 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 ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	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 ²³	89.7
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	75.5
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	91.9
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	39.2
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ²⁴	43.8
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ²⁵ during the previous day	43.8
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	(28.6)
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	(28.4)
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	9.8
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ²⁶ during the previous day	38.8
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	(96.6)
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 1. breastfed children 2. non-breastfed children	19.6 17.4
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	82.2

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

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

25 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)

26 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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Value
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups ²⁷ during the previous day	29.3
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 ²⁸ or more during the previous day	61.3
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	62.7
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	2.9 0.7
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	5.7 1.6
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	2.8 1.3
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	4.2 1.3
TC.48	Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodide/iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	86.5
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	87.4 23.2 49.8
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	24.5

27 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

28 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 ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Value
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	65.5
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	16.8
TC.53	Early child development index	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	68.6
LEARN					
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	72.8
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	77.1
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	85.6
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	54.6
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	82.3 74.9 43.4
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	15.8 22 52.5
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade		ED	Rate of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	70.7 (61.7)
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate	4.1.2	ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	99.1 88.5 52.6
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	87.6

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Value
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	0.9 1.6
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c LN.11d	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Area	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary school (c) lower secondary school (d) upper secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest 40% group divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest 60% group (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary school (c) lower secondary school (d) upper secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary school (c) lower secondary school (d) upper secondary school Foundational learning skills for the bottom 40% group divided by foundational learning skills for the top 60% group (e) reading age 7-14 years (f) numeracy age 7-14 years Foundational learning skills for rural residents divided by foundational learning skills for urban residents (e) reading age 7-14 years (f) numeracy age 7-14 years	1.08 1.04 1.10 1.71 0.94 0.95 0.89 0.54 0.97 0.90 0.79 0.66 0.95 0.79 1.06 1.05
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	96.2
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents	86.5
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	80.3
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	79.0
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	90.3

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Value
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	38.0
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	76.3
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school whose home language is used at school	61.4
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	91.4
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	Children with foundational reading and number skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks (a) Age 7-14 (b) Age for grade 2/3 (c) Attending grade 2/3 Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks (d) Age 7-14 (e) Age for grade 2/3 (f) Attending grade 2/3	54.8 (40.8) (30.0) 38.9 26.8 (15.1)
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	87.2
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	79.7
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ²⁹	4.0
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women and men age 20-24 years who were first married or in union Women (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18 Men (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18	 0.0 1.8 0.0 1.7
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	9.3 (2.9)

²⁹ 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 ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Value
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older (a) age 15-24 years (b) age 20-24 years	12.1 9.6
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	5.9 4.7
PR.13	Crime reporting	16.3.1	VT	Percentage of women 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	27.5
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark Women Men	80.7 96.7
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	43.1 39.4
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT					
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	99.8
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	99.4
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	74.8
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with E. coli contamination in source water	91.3
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with E. coli contamination in household drinking water	84.0
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS – WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of E. coli and available when needed	5.0
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	96.0

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Value
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	3.8.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	93.8
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	82.6
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	86.7
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using an improved on-site sanitation facility from which a service provider has removed waste for treatment off-site	12.3
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	91.1
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	15.6
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	11.8
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST – ED	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	42.4
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households		ST – ED	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	31.1
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers		ST – ED	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	42.5
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	19.2
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	29.8 37.2
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	7.0 7.3 6.3 6.1

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Value
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	95.1 95.6 94.4 92.1
EQ.11a EQ.11b	Perception of a better life		LS	Percentage of women and men whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	68.6 74.2 61.0 69.7
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					
DV.S1a DV.S1b	Physical violence by any perpetrator		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) since age 15 and in the past 12 months a) since age 15 b) in the past 12 months	38.1 6.6
DV.S2a DV.S2b	Physical violence by non-partner		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a non-partner) since age 15 and in the past 12 months a) since age 15 b) in the past 12 months	17.1 4.7
DV.S3a DV.S3b	Persons committing physical violence by any perpetrator		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence by non-partner since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence a) Current husband/partner b) Former husband/partner	66.9 6.8
DV.S4a DV.S4b	Sexual violence by any perpetrator		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by any perpetrator) a) ever in their lifetime b) in the past 12 months	15.7 5.4
DV.S5a DV.S5b	Sexual violence by non-partner	5.2.2	DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by non-partner) a) ever in their lifetime b) in the past 12 months	37.0 26.8
DV.S6a DV.S6b	Persons committing sexual violence		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who report specific persons who committed the sexual violence a) Current husband/partner b) Former husband/partner	0.0 26.0

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Value
DV.S7	Age at first experience of sexual violence		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages a) 10 b) 12 c) 15 d) 18 e) 22	0.0 0.0 0.1 0.5 1.9
DV.S8	Experience of violence during pregnancy		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy	8.5
DV.S9a DV.S9b DV.S9c DV.S9d DV.S9e DV.S9f	Violent behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years whose current husband/partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married) demonstrates at least one of the following controlling behaviours: a) is jealous or angry if she talks to other men; b) frequently accuses her of being unfaithful; c) does not permit her to meet her female friends; d) tries to limit her contact with her families e) insists on knowing where she goes at all times f) Does/did not allow her to join any social functions?	34.3 25.6 23.1 10.9 54.5 19.2
DV.S10a DV.S10b	All forms of domestic violence	5.2.1	DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current husband/ partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married), a) ever in their lifetime b) in the past 12 months	44.2 33.9
DV.S11a DV.S11b	Violence by women against their spouse		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current (if currently married) or most recent (if formerly married) husband at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting her a) ever in their lifetime b) in the past 12 months	17.3 11.9
DV.S12	Help seeking to stop violence		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced physical or sexual violence who sought help	33.7



4. SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

*Young women traveling by boat to Mulitefala Islet.
Photo credit: © Papauta Simati*

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 880 households selected for the sample, 845 were visited by survey teams and 35 could not be visited due to COVID-19 related travel restrictions during the fieldwork, and 710 were found occupied. Of these, 695 were successfully interviewed, for a household response rate of 97.9 percent. Among 35 households that were not visited, seven households were selected for water quality testing.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 170 randomly selected households. All 170 households were successfully tested for household drinking water, yielding a response rate of 100 percent. Also, 157 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality yielding a response rate of 92.4 percent. Seven households selected for the water quality testing were not visited due to COVID-19 related travel restrictions during fieldwork.

In the interviewed households, 845 women (15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 817 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 96.7 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49), but required only a subsample. All men (age 15-49) were identified in every third household. 301 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the selected household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 291 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 96.7 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 502 children under age 5 listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 501 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 99.8 per cent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children aged 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children aged 5-17. Only one child has been selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 952 children aged 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 440 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 435, which corresponds to a response rate of 98.9 per cent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 94.6, 94.6, 97.7, 96.8 per cent are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s, and children aged 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Total	Area	
		Urban	Rural
Households^A			
Sampled	845	400	445
Occupied	710	351	359
Interviewed	695	341	354
Household completion rate	82.2	85.3	79.6
Household response rate	97.9	97.2	98.6
Water quality testing			
Sampled	211	97	114
Occupied	173	85	88
Household water quality test: Completed	170	82	88
Household water quality test: Completion rate	81	85	77
Household water quality test: Response rate	98	96	100
Source water quality test: Completed	157	69	88
Source water quality test: Completion rate	74	71	77
Source water quality test: Response rate	91	81	100
Sampled	211	97	114
Women age 15-49 years			
Eligible	845	539	306
Interviewed	817	519	298
Women's response rate	96.7	96.3	97.4
Women's overall response rate	94.6	93.5	96.0
Men age 15-49 years			
Number of men in interviewed households	1,001	660	341
Eligible	301	196	105
Interviewed	291	187	104
Men's response rate	96.7	95.4	99.0
Men's overall response rate	94.6	92.7	97.7
Children under 5 years			
Eligible	502	306	196
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	501	305	196
Under-5's response rate	99.8	99.7	100.0
Under-5's overall response rate	97.7	96.8	98.6
Children age 5-17 years			
Number of children in interviewed households	952	533	419
Eligible	440	229	211
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	435	224	211
Children age 5-17's response rate	98.9	97.8	100.0
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	96.8	95.0	98.6

A Due to accessibility challenges, related to COVID-19 travel restrictions between islands in February 2020, clusters in Nukulaelae island were not visited. In total 35 households sampled could not be visited by survey teams, but they are included in the total 880 sampled households shown.

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, 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 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020			
	Area		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity			
Yes, interconnected grid	98.7	98.8	98.6
Yes, off-grid	0.3	0.3	0.3
No	1.0	0.9	1.1
Energy use for cooking^A			
Clean fuels and technologies	84.5	96.5	70.1
Other fuels	13.9	2.6	27.4
No cooking done in the household	1.6	0.9	2.5
Internet access at home^B			
Yes	62.6	88.6	31.4
No	37.3	11.4	68.4
Missing/DK	0.1	0.0	0.3
Main material of flooring^C			
Natural floor	0.2	0.3	0.0
Rudimentary floor	9.5	13.5	4.8
Finished floor	89.7	85.9	94.4
Other	0.4	0.0	0.8
Missing/DK	0.2	0.3	0.0
Main material of roof^C			
Natural roofing	0.4	0.0	0.8
Rudimentary roofing	3.3	1.8	5.1
Finished roofing	95.9	97.4	94.1
Other	0.3	0.6	0.0
Missing/DK	0.2	0.3	0.0
Main material of exterior walls^C			
Natural walls	4.5	2.9	6.5
Rudimentary walls	41.3	51.0	29.7
Finished walls	53.2	44.9	63.3
Other	0.9	1.2	0.6
Rooms used for sleeping			
1	26.6	17.9	37.0
2	34.2	30.5	38.7
3 or more	39.2	51.6	24.3
Number of households	695	380	315
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.91	3.03	2.75
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household¹	99.7	99.8	99.6
Number of household members	4,204	2,723	1,480
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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Area		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of households that own a			
Television	41.4	48.1	33.3
Refrigerator	27.8	38.7	14.7
Electric Kettle	64.9	67.4	61.9
Deep Freezer	71.5	71.3	71.8
Washing Machine	76.8	78.0	75.4
Electric Fan	94.8	97.9	91.0
Air Conditioning	3.5	6.5	0.0
Sewing Machine	49.7	52.8	46.0
Video or DVD/CD Player	12.8	15.2	9.9
Electric Water Pump	39.6	56.3	19.5
Cloth Iron	72.7	79.2	65.0
Percentage of households that own			
Agricultural land	55.8	34.6	81.4
Farm animals/Livestock	81.2	70.1	94.6
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a			
Wristwatch	79.6	83.6	74.9
Bicycle	22.5	21.7	23.4
Motorcycle or scooter	90.4	96.8	82.8
Hand cart	49.3	39.6	61.0
Car, truck, or van	10.0	17.9	0.6
Boat with a motor	21.4	19.6	23.4
Fishing Net	42.6	36.7	49.7
Fishing Spear	32.9	36.1	29.1
Canoe	14.0	10.0	18.9
Computer or tablet ^A	62.0	74.5	46.9
Mobile telephone ^A	86.1	94.4	76.0
Bank account	98.5	99.1	97.7
Ownership of dwelling			
Owned by a household member	71.8	55.7	91.2
Not owned	27.8	43.7	8.8
Rented	24.4	40.5	5.1
Other	3.4	3.2	3.7
Number of households	695	380	315

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 group, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Wealth index group			Number of household members
	Bottom 40%	Top 60%	Total	
Total	40.0	60.0	100.0	4,204
Area				
Urban	26.9	73.1	100.0	2,723
Rural	64.1	35.9	100.0	1,480

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

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

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.³⁰ The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition			
Percent and frequency distribution of households, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020			
	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	695	695
Sex of household head			
Male	82.0	570	571
Female	18.0	125	124
Age of household head			
<18	0.0	0	0
18–34	14.3	99	97
35–64	69.9	486	487
65–84	14.9	104	105
85+	0.9	6	6
Area			
Urban	54.6	380	341
Rural	45.4	315	354
Education of household head			
Up to primary	40.2	280	290
Secondary	26.9	187	189
Above secondary	31.6	220	208
Don't Know/Missing	1.2	8	8
Number of household members			
1	6.9	48	50
2	9.3	65	67
3	10.3	71	74
4	11.9	83	86
5	12.0	83	84
6	11.9	83	83
7+	37.7	262	251
Households with^A			
At least one child under age 5 years	47.8	332	327
At least one child age 5–17 years	63.7	443	440
At least one child age <18 years	74.9	521	517
At least one woman age 15–49 years	75.1	522	514
At least one man age 15–49 years	79.2	550	542
No member age <50	7.6	53	56
No adult (18+) member	0.0	0	0
Mean household size	6.0	695	695
A Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households			

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

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 4,204 household members was listed. Of these, 2,186 were males, and 2,018 were females.³¹

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020						
	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total	2,186	100.0	2,018	100.0	4,204	100.0
Age						
0–4	276	12.6	239	11.9	515	12.3
5–9	245	11.2	235	11.6	480	11.4
10–14	184	8.4	173	8.6	357	8.5
15–19	133	6.1	111	5.5	244	5.8
15–17	73	3.3	57	2.8	130	3.1
18–19	60	2.7	53	2.6	113	2.7
20–24	201	9.2	176	8.7	377	9.0
25–29	217	9.9	184	9.1	401	9.5
30–34	176	8.0	134	6.7	310	7.4
35–39	127	5.8	122	6.1	249	5.9
40–44	103	4.7	75	3.7	178	4.2
45–49	82	3.8	69	3.4	152	3.6
50–54	126	5.8	129	6.4	255	6.1
55–59	106	4.8	120	5.9	226	5.4
60–64	101	4.6	95	4.7	195	4.6
65–69	51	2.3	77	3.8	128	3.0
70–74	33	1.5	27	1.3	60	1.4
75–79	14	0.6	29	1.4	42	1.0
80–84	8	0.4	14	0.7	22	0.5
85+	4	0.2	9	0.5	13	0.3
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0–17 years	778	35.6	704	34.9	1,482	35.3
Adults age 18+ years	1,408	64.4	1,314	65.1	2,722	64.7
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.5.1V/M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights.						

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

4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M provide background characteristics of female and male respondents, age 15–49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men according to area, age, education,³² marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status and wealth index groups.^{33,34}

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

33 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 Tuvalu MICS, the following assets were used in these calculations: number of rooms, main material of the dwelling floor, main material of the roof, main material of the exterior wall, fixed telephone line, radio, table, chair, cupboard, water storage tank, bed, food safe, gas stove, clock, kerosene, whether household has electricity, television, refrigerator, deep freezer, washing machine, electric fan, air conditioning, sewing machine, video or dvd/cd player, electric water pump, cloth iron, wristwatch, bicycle, motorcycle or scooter, hand-cart, car, truck or van, boat with a motor, fishing net, fishing spear, canoe, 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 square metres of agricultural land, number of chickens, pigs, ducks, whether household has bank account, type of cookstove, chimney, chimney with a fan, type of fuel or energy source for cookstove, whether cooking is usually done in house, in separate building or outdoors, source of light in household, main source of drinking water, main source of water used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing, whether there has been time when the household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month prior to the survey, kind of toilet facility, location of toilet, whether the household share toilet facility with others who are not members of household or is open to general public use, total number of households using facility, place of hand washing, presence of water at the place for handwashing, presence of soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand 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>.

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, age in months, mother's (or caretaker's) education and wealth index groups.

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics			
Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020			
		Number of women	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	817	817
Area			
Urban	68.8	562	519
Rural	31.2	255	298
Age			
15-19	13.0	107	107
15-17	6.7	55	55
18-19	6.4	52	52
20-24	20.1	164	161
25-34	36.7	300	298
35-49	30.2	247	251
Education			
Up to primary	8.7	71	74
Secondary	50.2	410	418
Above secondary	41.1	336	325
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	68.1	557	559
Widowed	0.6	5	5
Divorced	1.6	13	13
Separated	0.5	4	4
Never married/in union	28.8	236	234
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	37.9	310	305
Ever gave birth	62.1	507	512
Gave birth in last two years	22.4	183	184
No birth in last two years	39.7	325	328
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	5.1	39	38
Has no functional difficulty	94.9	724	724
Wealth index group			
Bottom 40%	38.4	314	330
Top 60%	61.6	503	487

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

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics			
Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020			
		Number of men	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	291	291
Area			
Urban	70.8	206	187
Rural	29.2	85	104
Age			
15–19	13.2	38	40
15–17	6.5	19	20
18–19	6.7	19	20
20–24	21.9	64	63
25–34	37.5	109	106
35–49	27.4	80	82
Education			
Up to primary	14.7	43	46
Secondary	54.5	159	161
Above secondary	30.8	90	84
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	50.0	146	145
Widowed	0.0	0	0
Divorced	0.9	3	3
Separated	0.4	1	1
Never married/in union	48.3	141	141
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	45.6	133	131
Has no living children	54.0	157	159
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	6.6	18	18
Has no functional difficulty	93.4	254	253
Wealth index group			
Bottom 40%	33.8	98	106
Top 60%	66.2	193	185

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	501	501
Sex			
Male	53.4	268	269
Female	46.6	233	232
Area			
Urban	66.1	331	305
Rural	33.9	170	196
Age in months			
0–5	10.5	53	52
6–11	11.0	55	55
12–23	22.4	112	114
24–35	19.7	99	99
36–47	18.3	92	91
48–59	18.1	90	90
Mother's education^A			
Up to primary	13.5	67	67
Secondary	47.3	237	243
Above secondary	38.6	193	188
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	80.5	403	401
Other primary caretaker	19.5	98	100
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^{B,C}			
Has functional difficulty	8.6	24	24
Has no functional difficulty	91.4	258	257
Wealth index group			
Bottom 40%	40.5	203	212
Top 60%	59.5	298	289

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

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

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

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years by selected background characteristics, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	942	435	435
Sex				
Male	53.2	501	226	226
Female	46.8	441	209	209
Area				
Urban	61.1	576	250	224
Rural	38.9	367	185	211
Age				
5–9	50.5	476	214	215
10–14	36.3	342	157	157
15–17	13.1	124	64	63
Mother's education^B				
Up to primary	21.0	197	107	111
Secondary	45.2	426	187	189
Above secondary	33.1	312	136	130
No information	0.8	7	5	5
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire				
Mother	78.7	741	324	322
Other primary caretaker	21.3	201	111	113
Emancipated ^C	0.0	0	0	0
Child's functional difficulties^D				
Has functional difficulty	12.5	118	55	53
Has no functional difficulty	87.2	822	379	381
Wealth index group				
Bottom 40%	42.5	400	192	202
Top 60%	57.5	542	243	233

A As one child is randomly selected in each household with at least one child age 5-17 years, the final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied with the number of children age 5-17 years in the household. This column is the basis for the weighted percent distribution, i.e. the distribution of all children age 5-17 years in sampled households.

B In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17, who are the respondents to the children age 5-17 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere. The category of "No information" applies to children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated. 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 is presented in Chapter 11.1.

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

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

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy					Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women
	Up to primary		Secondary	Above secondary ^A	Total		
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate				
Total	6.7	2.0	50.2	41.1	100.0	98.0	817
Area							
Urban	5.2	1.5	44.5	48.7	100.0	98.5	562
Rural	10.1	3.0	62.8	24.2	100.0	97.0	255
Age							
15–24 ¹	3.5	1.7	54.9	39.8	100.0	98.3	271
15–19	5.1	3.6	74.9	16.4	100.0	96.4	107
15–17	0.0	3.6	94.5	2.0	100.0	96.4	55
18–19	10.4	3.7	54.3	31.6	100.0	96.3	52
20–24	2.5	0.5	41.9	55.0	100.0	99.5	164
25–34	3.7	1.3	44.5	50.5	100.0	98.7	300
35–49	13.9	3.1	52.0	31.0	100.0	96.9	247
Wealth index group							
Bottom 40%	9.7	3.2	66.6	20.5	100.0	96.8	314
Top 60%	4.9	1.2	40.0	53.8	100.0	98.8	503

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy				Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of men
	Up to primary		Secondary				
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Above secondary ^A			
Total	10.9	3.8	54.5	30.8	100.0	96.2	291
Area							
Urban	7.5	2.1	50.8	39.6	100.0	97.9	206
Rural	19.2	7.7	63.5	9.6	100.0	92.3	85
Age							
15–24 ¹	9.1	3.8	66.7	20.5	100.0	96.2	102
15–19	(4.3)	(2.9)	(92.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.1)	38
20–24	12.1	4.3	50.9	32.8	100.0	95.7	64
25–34	6.3	4.3	46.8	42.6	100.0	95.7	109
35–49	19.6	3.1	49.4	27.9	100.0	96.9	80
Wealth index group							
Bottom 40%	18.6	7.5	56.5	17.3	100.0	92.5	98
Top 60%	7.0	1.8	53.5	37.7	100.0	98.2	193

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.

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

4.7 MIGRATORY STATUS

The Background module of the Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 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 island 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	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	Total	Number of women	City	Town	Rural area	Total												
												Nanu-mea	Nanum-aga	Niutao	Nui	Vaitu-pu	Nuku-fetau	Fu-nafuti	Nuku-laelae	Niu-lakita	Out-side Tuva-lu		Total
Total	21.9	19.1	24.0	10.4	24.5	100.0	817	22.5	12.5	60.6	100.0	7.8	3.6	7.5	2.4	12.0	4.9	24.6	2.3	0.6	34.3	100.0	638
Area																							
Urban	22.0	15.6	26.0	11.6	24.7	100.0	562	26.7	15.1	53.8	100.0	10.6	4.4	9.4	3.0	14.3	5.9	7.9	2.7	0.2	41.5	100.0	438
Rural	21.8	26.8	19.5	7.7	24.2	100.0	255	13.3	6.9	75.5	100.0	1.7	1.7	3.4	1.3	6.9	2.6	61.4	1.3	1.3	18.5	100.0	200
Age																							
15–19	26.1	35.2	30.2	2.0	6.5	100.0	107	25.8	10.7	62.1	100.0	5.2	1.4	5.2	1.4	29.3	4.1	22.1	1.1	0.0	30.2	100.0	79
15–17	26.9	31.6	32.5	2.0	7.1	100.0	55	(37.4)	(5.4)	(54.5)	100.0	(4.9)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.3)	(8.1)	(16.2)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(40.7)	100.0	40
18–19	25.3	38.9	27.8	2.1	5.8	100.0	52	(13.9)	(16.1)	(69.9)	100.0	(5.6)	(0.0)	(10.6)	(2.8)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(28.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.5)	100.0	39
20–24	22.0	23.8	33.7	12.3	8.3	100.0	164	23.3	11.7	63.4	100.0	10.1	2.5	5.9	5.1	14.2	3.4	24.8	3.4	0.0	30.6	100.0	128
25–34	21.0	16.1	23.6	14.1	25.2	100.0	300	19.7	13.9	60.3	100.0	8.6	4.3	9.0	1.7	9.5	2.6	24.9	3.1	0.0	36.4	100.0	236
35–49	21.1	12.8	15.3	8.1	42.3	100.0	247	23.9	12.1	58.7	100.0	6.4	4.3	7.8	2.0	6.6	9.0	25.3	1.0	1.9	35.8	100.0	195
Education																							
Up to primary	25.3	9.7	20.0	4.2	40.8	100.0	71	7.7	3.6	84.6	100.0	13.4	9.3	13.4	10.9	14.2	7.3	18.5	0.0	1.6	11.3	100.0	53
Secondary	23.5	19.0	19.1	11.5	26.9	100.0	410	20.4	10.0	65.8	100.0	7.5	4.1	6.5	1.0	12.0	6.5	30.0	3.6	0.5	28.2	100.0	314
Above secondary	19.3	21.3	30.7	10.3	18.1	100.0	336	27.8	17.2	49.9	100.0	7.1	1.9	7.5	2.4	11.5	2.5	19.6	1.2	0.4	45.8	100.0	271
Marital status																							
Ever married/in union	22.4	15.9	20.0	11.0	30.6	100.0	581	21.2	11.8	61.5	100.0	7.8	4.1	8.8	2.2	9.7	5.2	25.2	2.5	0.8	33.7	100.0	451
Never married/in union	20.8	27.1	33.7	8.9	9.5	100.0	236	25.5	14.3	58.5	100.0	8.0	2.3	4.5	2.9	17.6	4.1	23.3	1.6	0.0	35.7	100.0	187
Wealth index group																							
Bottom 40%	28.3	20.9	18.2	8.0	24.5	100.0	314	15.0	7.8	72.4	100.0	9.3	3.0	4.8	2.6	12.5	4.5	38.2	2.1	0.4	22.6	100.0	225
Top 60%	17.9	18.0	27.5	11.8	24.5	100.0	503	26.5	15.1	54.2	100.0	7.0	3.9	9.0	2.4	11.7	5.1	17.2	2.4	0.7	40.6	100.0	413

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

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	Total	Nanumea	Nanumaga	Niutao	Nui	Vaitupu	Nukufetau	Funafuti	Nukulaelae	Niulakita	Outside Tuvalu		Total
Total	23.4	10.0	18.9	13.7	34.1	100.0	291.0	10.6	19.3	69.6	100.0	3.0	2.0	9.5	7.5	12.5	4.4	34.9	1.0	0.0	25.3	100.0	223.0
Area																							
Urban	20.3	8.6	20.3	15.0	35.8	100.0	206	13.4	10.7	75.2	100.0	4.0	2.7	7.4	4.7	15.4	6.0	27.5	1.3	0.0	30.9	100.0	164.0
Rural	30.8	13.5	15.4	10.6	29.8	100.0	85	2.8	43.1	54.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	15.3	4.2	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0	9.7	100.0	59.0
Age																							
15–19	(34.3)	(17.9)	(16.4)	(7.9)	(23.6)	100.0	38	(13.1)	(18.5)	(68.5)	100.0	(0.0)	(4.4)	(18.5)	(0.0)	(15.2)	(0.0)	(29.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.7)	100.0	25.0
20–24	28.4	13.3	29.3	10.3	18.6	100.0	64	13.9	24.0	62.1	100.0	(4.8)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(6.6)	(11.5)	(2.4)	(39.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(30.8)	100.0	46.0
25–34	17.9	8.8	20.2	17.7	35.5	100.0	109	10.7	12.2	75.8	100.0	2.5	1.2	5.2	10.4	17.2	6.1	34.6	2.5	0.0	20.3	100.0	90.0
35–49	21.6	5.2	10.0	13.8	49.5	100.0	80	7.0	26.2	66.7	100.0	3.5	3.5	15.3	7.0	5.3	5.3	34.6	0.0	0.0	25.5	100.0	63.0
Education																							
Up to primary	(35.2)	(7.1)	(16.1)	(10.9)	(30.8)	100.0	43	3.0	18.8	78.3	100.0	(8.0)	(0.0)	(12.8)	(19.8)	(8.0)	(4.0)	(37.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.9)	100.0	28.0
Secondary	21.8	9.8	18.9	13.0	36.5	100.0	159	8.0	24.0	68.0	100.0	1.8	1.8	10.6	8.2	11.1	5.3	37.1	0.9	0.0	23.3	100.0	124.0
Above secondary	20.6	11.6	20.2	16.2	31.3	100.0	90	18.2	11.2	69.1	100.0	3.1	3.1	6.2	1.5	16.6	3.1	30.1	1.5	0.0	34.8	100.0	71.0
Marital status																							
Ever married/in union	20.0	7.4	14.9	13.1	44.7	100.0	149	7.8	18.3	72.9	100.0	4.6	1.8	11.5	9.4	6.5	6.5	37.7	0.9	0.0	21.2	100.0	119.0
Never married/in union	27.1	12.1	23.3	14.5	23.1	100.0	141	12.9	20.6	66.5	100.0	1.1	2.2	7.2	5.3	19.6	2.2	32.1	1.1	0.0	29.3	100.0	102.0
Wealth index group																							
Bottom 40%	23.1	8.3	15.9	14.8	37.9	100.0	98	1.5	26.4	72.2	100.0	4.4	0.0	4.3	14.8	6.5	5.8	52.1	0.0	0.0	12.0	100.0	76.0
Top 60%	23.5	10.8	20.4	13.1	32.1	100.0	193	15.3	15.6	68.3	100.0	2.2	3.0	12.1	3.7	15.5	3.7	26.1	1.5	0.0	32.1	100.0	147.0

() Figures that are based on 25-49 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.³⁵

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.³⁶

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 tends to under-identify persons with functional difficulties, either deliberately or inadvertently.³⁷

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

35 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>.

36 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.

37 “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/>.

collected through a proxy respondent (e.g. the SDG indicators on fertility, child mortality, family planning, delivery attendance, maternal mortality, early marriage, etc.).

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

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	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	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering				
Total	9.3	1.5	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.7	2.1	5.1	762	6.1	71
Area												
Urban	11.5	1.2	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.8	2.7	5.8	526	7.1	61
Rural	4.3	2.2	1.8	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.7	3.6	236	(*)	10
Age												
18-19	8.3	0.0	4.2	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	8.3	52	(*)	4
20-24	5.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.2	2.5	164	(*)	10
25-34	5.7	2.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.2	3.5	300	(*)	17
35-49	16.1	0.4	2.6	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.9	2.5	8.1	247	(5.4)	40
Education												
Up to primary	12.7	1.2	5.3	1.6	8.7	0.0	1.6	5.9	18.7	69	(*)	9
Secondary	5.5	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.5	359	(*)	20
Above secondary	12.6	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	2.2	5.0	334	(5.1)	42
Wealth index group												
Bottom 40%	4.7	1.3	2.0	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	5.1	286	(*)	14
Top 60%	12.0	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.1	2.2	5.1	476	7.6	57

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 12 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	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	Number of men age 18-49 years who wear glasses
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering				
Total	11.9	0.3	1.8	0.7	2.1	0.4	0.4	1.8	6.6	272	(6.8)	32
Area												
Urban	12.4	0.0	1.7	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.6	1.7	6.2	196	(*)	24
Rural	10.8	1.1	2.2	1.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	7.5	76	(*)	8
Age												
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	2
20-24	7.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	4.3	64	(*)	5
25-34	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	109	(*)	6
35-49	24.1	0.0	6.2	1.0	5.8	1.4	0.0	1.4	13.4	80	(*)	19
Education												
Up to primary	(10.1)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(4.0)	41	(*)	4
Secondary	13.4	0.6	1.4	0.8	4.1	0.8	0.8	1.4	8.3	142	(*)	19
Above secondary	10.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	4.9	90	(*)	9
Wealth index group												
Bottom 40%	8.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.6	0.0	1.2	0.9	5.6	93	(*)	8
Top 60%	13.5	0.0	2.3	0.6	1.8	0.6	0.0	2.3	7.1	179	9.1	24

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 the 1 case for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview is 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.

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

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

4.9 MASS MEDIA AND ICT

The Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 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 telephone³⁸ 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 information about whether they carried out computer-related activities in the last three months.

38 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 a 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, Tuvalu
MICS 2019–2020

	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	10.5	56.7	40.9	4.8	74.8	817
Area						
Urban	12.7	51.1	45.3	5.4	74.4	562
Rural	5.7	69.1	31.2	3.4	75.8	255
Age						
15–19	8.5	41.6	58.3	4.4	73.9	107
15–17	5.5	37.5	62.9	1.6	75.5	55
18–19	11.6	46.0	53.5	7.5	72.2	52
20–24	9.5	44.6	44.8	4.3	67.1	164
25–34	13.6	57.8	40.5	5.8	75.7	300
35–49	8.3	70.0	31.3	3.9	79.3	247
Education						
Up to primary	2.4	57.9	27.5	1.2	68.2	71
Secondary	6.7	56.3	39.9	3.4	73.8	410
Above secondary	16.9	57.0	45.0	7.2	77.5	336
Wealth index group						
Bottom 40%	5.4	58.0	30.8	3.2	70.0	314
Top 60%	13.7	55.9	47.2	5.7	77.9	503
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, Tuvalu
MICS 2019–2020

	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	16.8	68.0	55.3	10.8	84.9	291
Area						
Urban	21.4	67.9	63.1	14.4	86.6	206
Rural	5.8	68.3	36.5	1.9	80.8	85
Age						
15–19	(2.9)	(52.9)	(57.2)	(0.0)	(75.7)	38
20–24	14.7	59.1	44.4	6.9	76.7	64
25–34	14.9	68.0	68.8	10.8	89.2	109
35–49	27.9	82.5	44.7	19.0	90.0	80
Education						
Up to primary	(7.7)	(65.4)	(38.5)	(5.2)	(82.7)	43
Secondary	9.0	64.0	55.6	5.4	80.1	159
Above secondary	35.0	76.4	62.9	23.0	94.5	90
Wealth index group						
Bottom 40%	9.2	72.1	40.7	5.3	85.8	98
Top 60%	20.7	65.9	62.8	13.6	84.5	193
¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
	Telephone					Computer ⁴		
	Radio ¹	Television ²	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any ³			
Total	82.0	41.4	30.8	88.3	90.5	62.0	62.6	695
Area								
Urban	77.1	48.1	33.1	96.2	97.1	74.5	88.6	380
Rural	87.9	33.3	28.0	78.8	82.5	46.9	31.4	315
Education of household head^A								
Up to primary	84.3	34.5	26.9	82.6	84.6	45.6	49.5	280
Secondary	79.8	37.5	25.1	88.0	91.0	61.2	62.5	187
Above secondary	81.3	53.6	41.3	95.3	97.1	83.8	78.3	220
Wealth index group								
Bottom 40%	78.2	22.7	15.5	77.5	80.5	39.6	42.5	332
Top 60%	85.5	58.5	44.8	98.2	99.5	82.4	80.9	363
¹ MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio ² MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television ³ MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone ⁴ MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer ⁵ MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet								
A The category of “Don’t know/Missing” in the background characteristic of “Education of household head” has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.								

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	Percentage of women who:									
	Used a computer			Own a mobile phone ²	Used a mobile phone		Used internet			Num-ber of wom-en
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months		During the last 3 months ³	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵	
Total	67.4	59.5	41.9	77.8	70.5	52.5	86.6	83.9	65.6	817
Area										
Urban	72.1	64.7	46.6	82.1	75.1	56.6	89.8	88.4	73.0	562
Rural	57.0	48.0	31.5	68.5	60.4	43.3	79.5	73.8	49.3	255
Age										
15–19	67.0	57.1	37.7	71.3	65.6	48.2	88.4	84.2	65.6	107
15–17	57.4	51.8	28.8	67.6	63.6	50.2	85.0	79.8	54.5	55
18–19	77.2	62.7	46.9	75.1	67.7	46.1	92.1	88.8	77.2	52
20–24	71.6	63.6	45.4	85.4	78.0	60.0	91.5	89.1	78.2	164
25–34	70.9	62.3	47.2	85.3	75.2	57.4	92.2	89.2	67.3	300
35–49	60.4	54.4	35.0	66.5	62.1	43.3	75.7	73.8	55.3	247
Education										
Up to primary	35.7	25.4	14.6	41.7	46.9	37.8	48.1	46.9	28.5	71
Secondary	57.9	49.5	31.1	74.6	67.8	47.4	85.2	81.6	57.8	410
Above secondary	85.6	79.0	60.9	89.4	78.9	61.8	96.4	94.5	83.1	336
Wealth index group										
Bottom 40%	51.7	42.4	26.8	67.6	58.4	39.2	80.2	75.9	49.1	314
Top 60%	77.1	70.2	51.3	84.2	78.1	60.7	90.6	88.8	75.9	503
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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	64.1	51.1	37.7	82.7	88.8	71.8	87.2	85.2	72.8	291
Area										
Urban	67.9	55.1	41.7	85.0	90.9	74.9	93.0	91.4	77.0	206
Rural	54.8	41.3	27.9	76.9	83.7	64.4	73.1	70.2	62.5	85
Age										
15–19	(60.7)	(44.3)	(37.9)	(82.9)	(90.0)	(67.9)	(90.0)	(87.1)	(82.1)	38
20–24	64.6	48.7	32.7	86.6	95.3	77.6	92.7	91.0	84.5	64
25–34	66.0	56.2	36.8	87.9	94.5	75.6	89.4	87.7	71.3	109
35–49	62.6	49.2	42.7	72.2	75.3	64.0	78.4	76.4	60.9	80
Education										
Up to primary	(42.9)	(38.4)	(24.4)	(73.7)	(73.7)	(54.5)	(62.9)	(59.1)	(40.4)	43
Secondary	59.5	41.5	25.6	80.6	89.3	68.3	87.7	85.8	72.0	159
Above secondary	82.2	73.9	65.3	90.5	95.1	86.2	97.9	96.6	89.6	90
Wealth index group										
Bottom 40%	44.0	34.8	23.9	81.4	85.0	60.4	73.9	72.2	56.0	98
Top 60%	74.3	59.4	44.7	83.3	90.7	77.6	94.0	91.9	81.3	193

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)

() Figures that are based on 25–49 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	41.5	44.6	41.6	26.4	24.1	28.8	26.2	32.6	8.5	50.9	817
Area											
Urban	45.9	49.3	46.1	30.8	27.6	31.8	29.7	35.5	10.4	56.1	562
Rural	31.9	34.2	31.9	16.8	16.4	22.1	18.5	26.2	4.4	39.6	255
Age											
15–24 ¹	43.4	44.7	38.2	24.2	26.0	33.7	26.1	35.7	11.2	51.8	271
15–19	40.9	40.7	31.2	16.8	19.8	30.2	22.9	30.2	6.5	48.4	107
15–17	31.2	34.8	23.3	8.7	11.8	21.3	15.0	20.2	0.0	42.3	55
18–19	51.1	46.9	39.5	25.3	28.3	39.5	31.1	40.7	13.3	54.8	52
20–24	45.0	47.3	42.8	29.0	30.0	35.9	28.2	39.4	14.2	54.0	164
25–34	47.3	51.0	46.7	30.9	25.7	31.7	29.6	37.1	8.8	56.3	300
35–49	32.4	36.8	39.2	23.5	20.0	19.9	22.1	23.5	5.3	43.5	247
Education^A											
Up to primary	7.0	10.0	11.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	12.7	71
Secondary	26.7	28.9	25.8	13.0	13.5	18.6	12.1	19.3	4.7	36.2	410
Above secondary	66.9	71.2	67.4	48.2	41.9	47.0	48.5	55.3	14.6	77.1	336
Wealth index group											
Bottom 40%	23.5	26.2	26.5	15.3	12.7	17.6	12.8	18.9	4.7	32.3	314
Top 60%	52.7	56.1	51.0	33.4	31.2	35.7	34.5	41.1	10.9	62.5	503
¹ MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1											
² MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1											

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	41.5	40.3	30.4	17.4	18.9	17.0	16.6	41.8	11.4	48.7	291
Area											
Urban	46.0	43.9	37.4	21.4	25.1	19.3	20.3	47.6	15.0	52.9	206
Rural	30.8	31.7	13.5	7.7	3.8	11.5	7.7	27.9	2.9	38.5	85
Age											
15–24 ¹	36.0	33.6	19.4	8.1	8.6	12.9	5.9	35.5	6.2	43.3	102
15–19	(30.0)	(30.0)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(34.3)	(0.0)	(40.0)	38
20–24	39.7	35.8	27.6	12.9	10.4	17.2	9.5	36.2	9.9	45.2	64
25–34	48.1	46.1	37.3	20.7	25.0	21.7	20.7	48.9	12.9	55.2	109
35–49	39.6	41.0	35.1	24.8	23.8	15.8	24.8	40.3	16.2	46.8	80
Education^A											
Up to primary	(23.7)	(27.5)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(10.2)	(0.0)	(23.7)	(0.0)	(36.5)	43
Secondary	31.5	28.9	20.8	9.0	14.9	11.1	6.9	32.6	6.1	38.4	159
Above secondary	67.8	66.6	59.8	40.5	33.8	30.7	41.7	66.9	26.4	72.7	90
Wealth index group											
Bottom 40%	23.9	23.4	18.1	6.4	10.3	9.2	6.4	23.1	5.0	32.0	98
Top 60%	50.5	49.0	36.7	23.0	23.3	21.0	21.8	51.4	14.7	57.2	193
¹ MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1 ² MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1											
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases											

4.10 TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.³⁹ 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.⁴⁰ 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.⁴¹

The Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 collected information on ever and current use of tobacco and alcohol and intensity of use among women and men age 15-49 years. This section presents the main results.

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

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

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

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

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

41 "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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	53.8	24.6	20.1	0.8	45.5	9.6	6.1	1.1	16.9	82.2	817
Area											
Urban	55.9	25.4	17.0	1.0	43.4	11.0	4.6	0.6	16.2	82.9	562
Rural	49.3	22.8	27.2	0.3	50.3	6.7	9.4	2.3	18.5	80.9	255
Age											
15–19	73.5	19.0	6.7	0.0	25.7	5.7	3.0	0.0	8.7	91.3	107
15–17	78.7	14.6	5.1	0.0	19.8	5.5	2.0	0.0	7.5	92.5	55
18–19	68.1	23.6	8.3	0.0	31.9	5.8	4.2	0.0	10.0	90.0	52
20–24	57.2	24.2	16.6	1.3	42.1	8.3	3.2	1.2	12.6	86.2	164
25–34	44.3	30.0	24.2	0.7	55.0	13.6	5.4	0.6	19.6	79.3	300
35–49	54.7	20.7	23.4	0.8	44.9	7.5	10.2	2.2	19.9	79.2	247
Education											
Up to primary	42.9	24.8	32.3	0.0	57.1	13.0	18.4	1.2	32.6	67.4	71
Secondary	53.8	22.6	22.4	0.7	45.7	10.8	7.3	1.3	19.4	79.8	410
Above secondary	56.2	27.0	14.9	1.0	42.9	7.5	2.1	0.9	10.4	88.3	336
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	54.0	23.9	20.1	1.2	45.2	9.1	5.8	0.9	15.8	83.2	536
None	53.4	26.0	20.3	0.0	46.3	10.7	6.7	1.6	19.0	80.3	281
Wealth index group											
Bottom 40%	45.8	26.2	27.1	0.3	53.6	9.3	11.6	2.0	22.9	76.5	314
Top 60%	58.9	23.6	15.8	1.1	40.5	9.9	2.7	0.6	13.2	85.8	503
¹ MICS indicator SR.14a; SDG indicator 3.a.1 - Tobacco use ² MICS indicator SR.14b; SDG indicator 3.8.1 - Non-smokers											

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	39.1	15.5	42.5	2.5	60.5	15.7	28.7	3.7	48.0	51.2	291
Area											
Urban	37.4	20.3	39.0	2.7	62.0	21.4	24.6	1.6	47.6	51.3	206
Rural	43.3	3.8	51.0	1.9	56.7	1.9	38.5	8.7	49.0	51.0	85
Age											
15–19	(47.8)	(5.0)	(45.1)	(2.1)	(52.2)	(5.0)	(32.2)	(4.3)	(41.5)	(58.5)	38
20–24	41.8	15.1	43.1	0.0	58.2	12.1	36.6	1.3	50.0	48.3	64
25–34	33.5	20.9	43.5	2.0	66.5	25.0	24.4	4.3	53.6	46.4	109
35–49	40.5	13.4	39.5	5.2	58.1	11.0	26.4	4.5	41.9	56.7	80
Education											
Up to primary	(31.4)	(10.3)	(53.8)	(1.9)	(66.1)	(12.9)	(42.9)	(5.7)	(61.6)	(35.9)	43
Secondary	38.2	14.7	44.4	2.6	61.8	15.1	30.9	3.1	49.1	50.2	159
Above secondary	44.5	19.3	33.8	2.5	55.5	18.1	17.8	3.7	39.6	60.4	90
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	35.2	14.7	48.2	1.9	64.8	14.9	33.2	3.7	51.8	48.2	170
None	44.7	16.6	34.5	3.2	54.3	16.9	22.2	3.6	42.7	55.4	121
Wealth index group											
Bottom 40%	39.3	15.9	44.0	0.8	60.7	15.1	36.5	6.7	58.2	41.8	98
Top 60%	39.1	15.3	41.8	3.3	60.4	16.0	24.7	2.1	42.8	56.1	193

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

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	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	4.9	817	46.0	19.5	20.5	14.0	100.0	135
Area								
Urban	5.8	562	41.7	16.7	23.8	17.9	100.0	91
Rural	3.0	255	54.9	25.5	13.7	5.9	100.0	44
Age								
15-19	10.5	107	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
15-17	9.5	55	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
18-19	11.6	52	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
20-24	5.8	164	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
25-34	4.1	300	42.7	21.9	24.6	10.8	100.0	58
35-49	2.9	247	(42.1)	(16.2)	(21.8)	(19.9)	100.0	47
Education								
Up to primary	3.9	71	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Secondary	5.3	410	54.4	15.8	17.7	12.2	100.0	78
Above secondary	4.7	336	(36.7)	(22.7)	(24.7)	(15.9)	100.0	34
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	4.8	536	47.5	19.7	20.0	12.8	100.0	81
None	5.1	281	43.7	19.2	21.3	15.7	100.0	54
Wealth index group								
Bottom 40%	4.4	314	48.1	18.0	20.6	13.3	100.0	68
Top 60%	5.2	503	43.8	21.1	20.5	14.6	100.0	67

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	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	19.9	291	22.3	24.8	27.5	25.4	100.0	134
Area								
Urban	21.4	206	11.6	25.6	33.7	29.1	100.0	95
Rural	16.3	85	47.9	22.9	12.5	16.7	100.0	39
Age								
15-19	(32.2)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
20-24	25.0	64	(32.7)	(27.6)	(19.9)	(19.9)	100.0	32
25-34	17.9	109	14.1	21.0	35.7	29.3	100.0	56
35-49	12.7	80	(24.2)	(27.0)	(22.6)	(26.1)	100.0	32
Education								
Up to primary	(25.0)	43	(19.3)	(29.0)	(11.9)	(39.9)	100.0	25
Secondary	21.5	159	29.1	23.8	25.9	21.2	100.0	76
Above secondary	14.7	90	(8.5)	(23.9)	(43.6)	(23.9)	100.0	32
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	20.3	170	19.1	25.4	27.7	27.7	100.0	84
None	19.3	121	27.6	23.8	27.1	21.5	100.0	50
Wealth index group								
Bottom 40%	22.3	98	33.9	19.0	21.0	26.1	100.0	55
Top 60%	18.7	193	14.2	28.8	32.0	25.0	100.0	79

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.10.3W: 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	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	49.0	4.1	12.9	817
Area				
Urban	46.4	4.6	15.0	562
Rural	54.7	3.0	8.1	255
Age				
15-19	71.1	6.5	15.0	107
15-17	76.0	5.5	10.7	55
18-19	66.0	7.5	19.5	52
20-24	36.3	4.0	20.9	164
25-34	39.0	4.3	12.0	300
35-49	60.1	3.0	7.6	247
Education				
Up to primary	67.9	0.0	8.5	71
Secondary	54.2	4.4	13.1	410
Above secondary	38.7	4.7	13.5	336
Wealth index group				
Bottom 40%	53.4	3.8	9.3	314
Top 60%	46.3	4.3	15.0	503
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, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	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	31.4	16.0	43.2	291
Area				
Urban	28.9	17.1	44.4	206
Rural	37.5	13.5	40.4	85
Age				
15-19	(44.2)	(18.6)	(36.5)	38
20-24	37.1	22.4	44.0	64
25-34	24.7	16.4	54.4	109
35-49	29.9	9.3	30.6	80
Education				
Up to primary	(33.9)	(26.3)	(40.4)	43
Secondary	29.4	14.7	43.1	159
Above secondary	33.7	13.5	44.8	90
Wealth index group				
Bottom 40%	41.8	17.6	36.5	98
Top 60%	26.1	15.3	46.7	193
¹ MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15				
² MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol				
() Figures that are based on 25-49 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 designing targeted interventions aimed at promoting child's care and well-being.

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

The Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed “children left behind,” i.e., for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.11.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

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

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

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	64.9	1.1	1.2	13.8	1.2	10.2	2.8	3.2	0.8	0.8	100.0	21.8	17.3	7.1	1,482
Sex															
Male	64.5	1.1	0.8	13.9	1.4	9.8	3.1	3.4	0.9	0.9	100.0	22.3	17.3	7.4	778
Female	65.2	0.9	1.7	13.7	1.0	10.6	2.4	3.0	0.6	0.7	100.0	21.3	17.4	6.7	704
Area															
Urban	67.3	0.7	1.3	10.5	1.5	9.7	3.6	3.7	0.8	0.8	100.0	19.2	14.1	8.0	934
Rural	60.7	1.6	1.1	19.5	0.7	11.1	1.5	2.4	0.7	0.8	100.0	26.3	22.9	5.5	548
Age															
0–4	65.6	0.2	0.8	15.4	0.6	12.9	1.4	2.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	19.7	17.0	3.0	515
5–9	66.1	0.7	0.9	12.8	1.3	10.4	2.6	4.5	0.2	0.5	100.0	20.7	15.7	5.7	480
10–14	64.6	2.2	0.9	14.3	0.9	7.8	2.1	3.9	2.1	1.4	100.0	25.0	18.2	8.1	357
15–17	58.0	2.4	5.5	9.9	4.3	5.1	11.1	1.4	2.4	0.0	100.0	25.8	22.0	25.6	130
Wealth index group															
Bottom 40%	64.0	1.5	1.3	14.4	0.6	0.6	11.4	2.2	3.3	0.4	100.0	21.9	17.8	6.0	612
Top 60%	65.5	0.7	1.2	13.4	1.6	1.6	9.3	3.2	3.2	1.0	100.0	21.8	17.0	7.8	870
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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								Number of children age 0-17 years
	Mother is living elsewhere ^A	Father is living elsewhere ^A	Both mother and father are living elsewhere ^A	At least one parent living elsewhere ^A	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹	
Total	4.6	11.2	13.8	29.6	1.8	6.2	2.2	10.2	1,482
Sex									
Male	4.6	10.9	13.9	29.5	2.5	7.0	2.7	12.2	778
Female	4.6	11.5	13.7	29.8	1.1	5.3	1.6	8.0	704
Area									
Urban	5.0	10.4	10.5	25.9	2.3	7.2	1.9	11.3	934
Rural	3.9	12.7	19.5	36.1	1.1	4.6	2.6	8.3	548
Age									
0–4	3.2	13.1	15.4	31.7	1.8	8.0	2.9	12.7	515
5–9	5.0	11.1	12.8	28.9	2.2	5.8	1.0	9.0	480
10–14	5.3	10.0	14.3	29.6	1.6	5.2	2.9	9.6	357
15–17	6.8	7.5	9.9	24.2	1.5	3.2	1.7	6.5	130
Orphanhood status^B									
Both parents alive	3.2	11.0	15.0	29.2	1.6	6.5	2.3	10.4	1,365
Only mother alive	30.9	na	na	30.9	3.7	na	na	3.7	60
Only father alive	na	(57.9)	na	(57.9)	na	(11.6)	na	(11.6)	27
Wealth index group									
Bottom 40%	4.7	12.9	14.4	32.0	1.2	5.8	1.6	8.5	612
Top 60%	4.5	10.1	13.4	28.0	2.3	6.5	2.6	11.4	870

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 Children with both parents deceased and status of parent's unknown are not shown.

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

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Total	17.3	1,482	0.0	0.0	57.1	1.3	23.2	8.0	0.0	0.3	10.1	100.0	89.6	257
Sex														
Male	17.3	778	0.0	0.0	56.2	2.5	24.2	4.3	0.0	0.7	12.1	100.0	87.2	134
Female	17.4	704	0.0	0.0	58.1	0.0	22.1	12.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	100.0	92.2	123
Area														
Urban	14.1	934	0.0	0.0	43.2	2.5	33.9	10.2	0.0	0.0	10.2	100.0	89.8	131
Rural	22.9	548	0.0	0.0	71.6	0.0	12.1	5.7	0.0	0.7	9.9	100.0	89.4	126
Age														
0–4	17.0	515	0.0	0.0	66.8	0.0	16.8	8.1	0.0	0.0	8.4	100.0	91.6	88
5–9	15.7	480	0.0	0.0	63.4	0.0	15.3	9.4	0.0	0.0	11.8	100.0	88.2	75
10–14	18.2	357	0.0	0.0	49.0	3.4	26.4	8.2	0.0	1.4	11.6	100.0	87.0	65
15–17	22.0	130	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.5)	(3.9)	(56.6)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.0)	100.0	(93.0)	29
Orphanhood status														
Both parents alive	15.0	1,365	0.0	0.0	63.7	0.5	19.1	7.2	0.0	0.0	9.5	100.0	90.5	205
Only mother alive	30.9	60	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	18
Only father alive	(57.9)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16
Wealth index group														
Bottom 40%	17.8	612	0.0	0.0	68.2	0.0	14.9	5.1	0.0	0.8	11.0	100.0	88.2	109
Top 60%	17.0	870	0.0	0.0	48.9	2.3	29.4	10.1	0.0	0.0	9.3	100.0	90.7	148

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

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

B Children with both parents deceased and status of parent's unknown are not shown.

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

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



5. SURVIVE

Melesete, one of the interviewers for Tuvalu MICS survey, visiting a household and conducting an interview during main training field exercise in Funafuti, Tuvalu. Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2019/Mitrovic

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 life⁴²
- 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 two most recent ten-year periods before the survey.

Tables CS.2 provides estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Using the rates calculated for the 10-year period immediately preceding the survey, differentials in mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics, such as area, mother's education and wealth, and by demographic characteristics such as sex and mother's age at birth are presented.

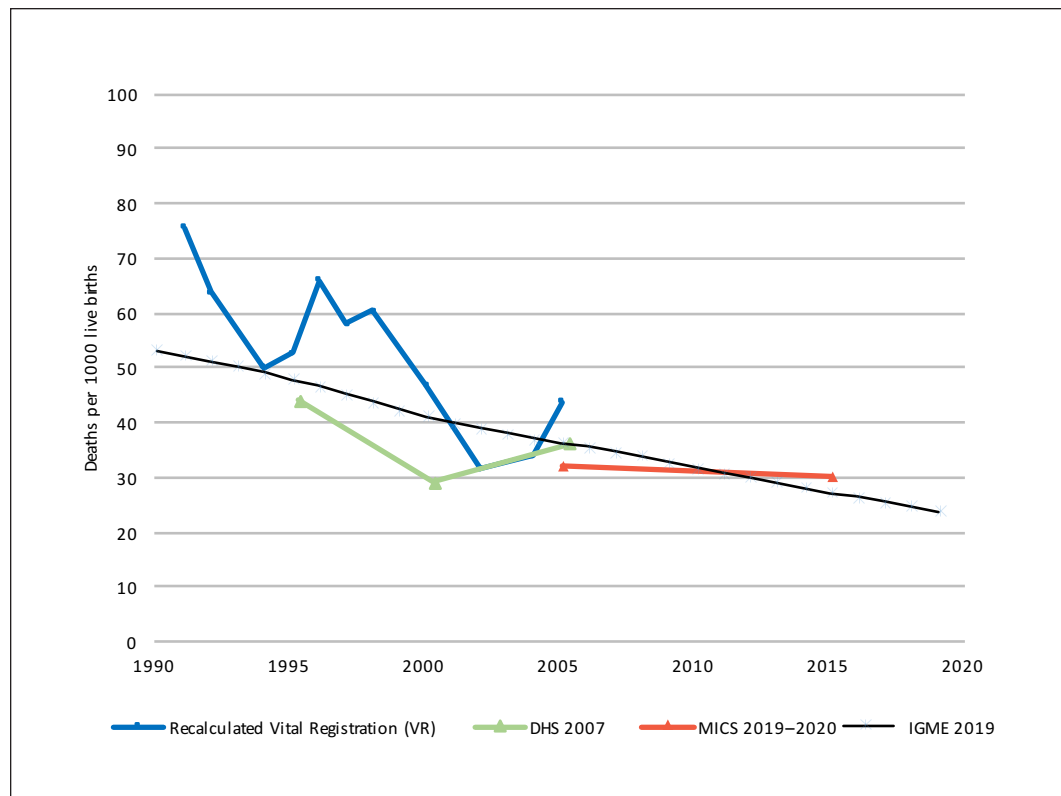
42 The neonatal period is the first 28 days of life, however, traditionally the neonatal mortality rates are computed based on the first month of life in household surveys, which very closely approximates the 28-day definition.

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates					
Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for 10-year periods preceding the survey, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020					
	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Years preceding the survey					
0–9	8	12	20	11	30
10–19	(21)	(9)	(29)	(3)	(32)
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2 ² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate ³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate ⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate ⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1 A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates () Figures that are based on 250-499 unweighted person years of exposure to the risk of death					

Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics					
Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020					
	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	12	20	11	30
Area					
Urban	(8)	(17)	(25)	(13)	(37)
Rural	(8)	(3)	(11)	(6)	(17)
Mother's education					
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Secondary	(11)	(18)	(29)	(9)	(38)
Above secondary	(5)	(6)	(12)	(8)	(19)
Wealth index groups					
Bottom 40%	15	14	29	7	36
Top 60%	2	11	13	14	26
Sex					
Male	(11)	(9)	(20)	(15)	(35)
Female	(5)	(15)	(20)	(6)	(26)
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
20–34	8	15	23	12	35
35–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Birth order					
1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2–3	(0)	(17)	(17)	(9)	(26)
4+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
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 () Figures that are based on 250-499 unweighted person years of exposure to the risk of death (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 250 unweighted person years of exposure to the risk of death					

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

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



Note: The source data used in the above graph is taken from the final reports of MICS 2019–2020, and DHS 2007 except for Recalculated VR and United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) 2019, which is downloaded from the UN IGME web portal. Child mortality source data and child mortality estimates are published on www.childmortality.org, the web portal of the UN IGME. Data from the same source may differ between a report and UN IGME web portal as UN IGME recalculates estimates using smaller intervals and/or calendar years if data are available.



6. THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

*A mother breastfeeding her baby at Health Clinic in Funafuti, Tuvalu.
Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2019/Mitrovic*

6.1 FERTILITY

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table TM.1.1 for the five-year period preceding the survey. A five-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 five-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.

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 five-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.

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 five-year period preceding the survey, by area of residence, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Urban	Rural	Total
Age^A			
15–19	35	(55)	40
20–24 ¹	171	156	167
25–29	174	223	188
30–34	134	(159)	142
35–39	(89)	(92)	90
40–44	(24)	(40)	31
45–49	(*)	(*)	7
TFR (15–49 years) ^B	3.2	3.6	3.3
GFR ^C	116.5	123.4	118.6
CBR ^D	25.6	21.6	24.1
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 5 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 5 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 5 years, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population			
(*) Rates are based on less than 125 unweighted women – years of exposure.			
() Rates are based on 125–249 unweighted women – years of exposure.			

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

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

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20–24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.⁴³

⁴³ 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.2.2M 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.

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate		
Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020		
	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	40	3.3
Area		
Urban	35	(3.2)
Rural	(55)	(3.6)
Education		
Up to primary	(*)	(*)
Secondary	55	(3.7)
Above secondary	24	(*)
Wealth index group		
Bottom 40%	70	3.9
Top 60%	23	3.0
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.		
(*) Rates are based on less than 125 unweighted women – years of exposure.		
() Rates are based on 125-249 unweighted women – years of exposure.		

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15		Number of women age 20-24 years	
Total	4.7	3.6	8.3	0.0	107	4.5	164
Area							
Urban	4.5	3.0	7.6	0.0	71	5.2	126
Rural	(4.9)	(4.9)	(9.8)	(0.0)	35	(2.2)	39
Education							
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	5
Secondary	3.5	1.1	4.6	0.0	80	7.5	69
Above secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	1.2	90
Wealth index group							
Bottom 40%	6.2	3.5	9.8	0.0	48	7.6	54
Top 60%	3.3	3.7	7.1	0.0	58	3.0	110
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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have:			Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15			Number of men age 20-24 years	
Total	(0.0)	(0.0)		38	1.7	64
() Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	0.8	562	4.4	490	0.3	255	6.2	220	0.6	817	5.0	710
Age												
15–19	0.0	71	na	na	0.0	35	na	na	0.0	107	na	na
15–17	(0.0)	36	na	na	(*)	0.0	na	na	0.0	55	na	na
18–19	(0.0)	36	na	na	(*)	0.0	na	na	0.0	52	na	na
20–24	0.9	126	5.2	126	(0.0)	39	(2.2)	39	0.7	164	4.5	164
25–34	1.0	212	3.6	212	0.0	87	3.9	87	0.7	300	3.7	300
35–49	0.7	153	5.0	153	0.9	94	10.0	94	0.8	247	6.9	247

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

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

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	0.0	206	1.8	184	0.0	85	0.0	69	0.0	291	1.3	253
Age												
15–19	(*)	22	na	na	(*)	16	na	na	(0.0)	38	na	na
20–24	(0.0)	47	(2.3)	47	(*)	16	(*)	16	0.0	64	1.7	64
25–34	0.0	87	1.3	87	(0.0)	22	(0.0)	22	0.0	109	1.0	109
35–49	(0.0)	50	(2.2)	50	(0.0)	30	(0.0)	30	0.0	80	1.4	80

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

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

na: not applicable

6.3 CONTRACEPTION

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children.⁴⁴

Table TM.3.1 presents the current use of contraception for women who are currently married or in union. 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 Tables TM3.1A and TM3.1B use of contraception by all and currently married/in union women and use of contraception by all women is presented respectively.

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 3.4B for sexually active women who are not currently married or in union.

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

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic⁴⁵ and iii) fecund⁴⁶ 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).

44 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.

45 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.

46 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.

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

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

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

Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method 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 alone.

47 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).

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):														
	Modern method										Traditional method				
	No method	Female sterilization	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	LAM ^A	Periodic abstinence	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	Number of women currently married or in union
Total	76.3	1.6	12.6	6.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	22.4	1.3	23.7	557
Area															
Urban	77.1	1.7	12.2	6.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.4	21.4	1.4	22.9	373
Rural	74.8	1.4	13.6	6.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	24.3	0.9	25.2	183
Age															
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
20–24	79.6	5.8	9.3	2.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	18.9	1.5	20.4	74
25–34	75.1	0.8	12.6	8.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	24.4	0.4	24.9	244
35–49	75.5	1.2	14.3	5.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.8	22.3	2.2	24.5	229
Education															
Up to primary	83.1	0.0	11.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	15.3	1.7	16.9	51
Secondary	73.8	2.6	12.8	8.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	24.7	1.5	26.2	270
Above secondary	77.8	0.9	12.8	5.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.9	21.3	0.9	22.2	236
Number of living children															
0	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	103
1	83.1	0.0	10.7	4.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	15.8	1.1	16.9	97
2	71.4	2.3	12.6	8.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	26.3	2.3	28.6	94
3	66.9	3.2	13.3	11.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.0	2.0	31.0	2.0	33.1	96
4+	66.6	1.7	21.2	7.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	32.2	1.2	33.4	166
Wealth index group															
Bottom 40%	75.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	13.4	6.2	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	23.6	1.3	24.9	216
Top 60%	77.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	12.2	6.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	1.3	22.9	341

¹ MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

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

^A Lactational Amenorrhoea Method (LAM)

Table TM.3.1A: Use of contraception (all and currently married/in union) by age

Percentage of all women, all and currently married or in union women age 15–49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, by age, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																	Number of all women or currently married or in union		
	Modern method											Traditional method								
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Oral Contraception Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm	LAM ^A	Periodic abstinence /Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹			
ALL WOMEN																				
Total	81.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	10.1	4.8	0.8	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1	0.0	0.8	17.3	0.9	18.2	817
15–19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	107
20–24	87.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	8.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.7	12.4	0.7	13.0	164
25–34	76.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	8.0	1.2	0.4	0.4		0.0	0.4		0.0	0.0	0.4	22.8	0.4	23.2	300
35–49	76.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	14.0	5.2	0.7	0.0	0.0		0.3	0.0		0.3	0.0	1.7	21.5	2.0	23.5	247
CURRENTLY MARRIED																				
Total	76.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	12.6	6.5	0.9	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.0	1.1	22.4	1.3	23.7	557
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
20–24	79.6	5.8	0.0	0.0	9.3	2.6	1.2	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	1.5	18.9	1.5	20.4	74
25–34	75.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	12.6	8.7	1.1	0.4	0.4		0.0	0.4		0.0	0.0	0.4	24.4	0.4	24.9	244
35–49	75.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	14.3	5.7	0.7	0.0	0.0		0.4	0.0		0.4	0.0	1.8	22.3	2.2	24.5	229
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																				
^A Lactational Amenorrhoea Method (LAM)																				

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

^A Lactational Amenorrhoea Method (LAM)

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of women who are using (or whose partner is using):														
	Modern method										Traditional method				
	No method	Female sterilization	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	LAM ^A	Periodic abstinence	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	Number of women
Total	81.8	1.2	10.1	4.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	17.3	0.9	18.2	817
Area															
Urban	82.7	1.3	9.6	4.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	16.4	1.0	17.3	562
Rural	79.9	1.0	11.1	5.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	19.5	0.7	20.1	255
Age															
15–19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	107
15–17	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55
18–19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52
20–24	87.0	2.6	8.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	12.4	0.7	13.0	164
25–34	76.8	1.0	11.5	8.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	22.8	0.4	23.2	300
35–49	76.5	1.1	14.0	5.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.7	21.5	2.0	23.5	247
Education															
Up to primary	85.2	0.0	10.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	13.6	1.2	14.8	71
Secondary	80.4	1.9	10.1	5.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	18.6	1.0	19.6	410
Above secondary	82.8	0.6	10.0	4.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	16.6	0.6	17.2	336
Number of living children															
0	98.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	312
1	82.4	0.0	12.8	3.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	16.7	0.9	17.6	127
2	71.0	3.1	12.2	8.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	26.9	2.0	29.0	106
3	67.2	2.9	14.3	10.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.0	1.9	30.9	1.9	32.8	103
4+	66.6	1.6	21.5	7.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	32.3	1.1	33.4	170
Wealth index group															
Bottom 40%	80.4	1.9	10.7	4.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	18.7	0.9	19.6	314
Top 60%	82.6	0.8	9.7	4.7	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	16.5	0.9	17.4	503

^A Lactational Amenorrhoea Method (LAM)

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	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	14.8	11.3	26.2				26.8	23.1	49.8	557	47.5	44.9	277
Area													
Urban	16.8	9.6	26.4	12.8	10.1	22.9	29.6	19.7	49.3	373	46.5	43.5	184
Rural	10.7	15.0	25.7	10.3	15.0	25.2	21.0	29.9	50.9	183	49.5	47.7	93
Age													
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	6
20-24	26.2	2.6	28.9	13.4	7.0	20.4	39.6	9.6	49.3	74	(41.4)	(38.4)	36
25-34	20.4	11.1	31.5	17.6	7.2	24.9	38.0	18.4	56.4	244	44.1	43.3	137
35-49	3.2	14.9	18.1	5.9	18.5	24.5	9.1	33.4	42.5	229	57.5	52.4	97
Education													
Up to primary	5.9	16.5	22.4	8.1	8.9	16.9	14.0	25.4	39.4	51	(*)	(*)	20
Secondary	15.2	12.3	27.5	11.3	14.9	26.2	26.5	27.2	53.7	270	48.8	46.0	145
Above secondary	16.3	9.1	25.4	13.5	8.7	22.2	29.8	17.8	47.6	236	46.6	44.6	112
Wealth index group													
Bottom 40%	13.4	15.4	28.8	10.2	14.8	24.9	23.6	30.1	53.7	216	46.4	44.0	116
Top 60%	15.7	8.8	24.5	13.1	9.8	22.9	28.8	18.6	47.4	341	48.3	45.6	162

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 fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.3.4B: Need for contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with met and unmet need for contraception, total demand for contraception, and percentage with need for contraception who are using a modern method, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	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 ¹	
Total	15.9	11.1	27.0				28.1	22.7	50.8	578	46.9	44.5	294
Area													
Urban	18.0	9.4	27.4	13.0	10.0	23.0	31.0	19.4	50.4	391	45.6	42.9	197
Rural	11.4	14.6	26.0	10.5	15.1	25.6	21.9	29.7	51.6	188	49.6	47.8	97
Age													
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	9
20-24	28.7	2.3	31.0	14.1	7.3	21.4	42.8	9.6	52.4	86	(40.9)	(38.5)	45
25-34	20.3	10.9	31.2	18.0	7.4	25.4	38.3	18.3	56.6	250	44.9	44.1	141
35-49	3.2	15.3	18.5	5.9	18.4	24.3	9.1	33.7	42.8	230	56.9	51.8	98
Education													
Up to primary	7.7	15.6	23.3	7.7	10.0	17.7	15.3	25.6	41.0	54	(*)	(*)	22
Secondary	16.5	12.3	28.8	11.6	14.8	26.4	28.2	27.1	55.2	279	47.9	45.2	154
Above secondary	16.9	8.8	25.7	13.8	8.4	22.2	30.7	17.1	47.9	245	46.4	44.5	118
Wealth index group													
Bottom 40%	13.9	15.0	28.9	9.9	15.2	25.2	23.8	30.2	54.1	221	46.6	44.2	120
Top 60%	17.1	8.7	25.8	13.6	9.4	23.0	30.7	18.1	48.8	357	47.2	44.7	174

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

(*) 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. 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.⁴⁸

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

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

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

48 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Provider of antenatal care^A					Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1,B}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Auxiliary Midwife	No antenatal care	Total		
Total	65.0	27.9	0.9	6.1	100.0	93.9	183
Area							
Urban	74.1	18.8	0.0	7.1	100.0	92.9	121
Rural	47.2	45.8	2.8	4.2	100.0	95.8	62
Education							
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Secondary	56.5	38.0	0.0	5.6	100.0	94.4	89
Above secondary	74.0	18.6	1.0	6.3	100.0	93.7	82
Age at most recent live birth							
Less than 25	60.5	34.8	0.0	4.7	100.0	95.3	64
25–49	67.5	24.1	1.4	6.9	100.0	93.1	119
Wealth index group							
Bottom 40%	58.2	32.8	2.3	6.7	100.0	93.3	74
Top 60%	69.7	24.5	0.0	5.8	100.0	94.2	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 Auxiliary Midwife							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	6.1	18.3	60.3	27.7	6.1	29.4	39.8	20.6	4.0	100.0	183	5.0	172
Area													
Urban	7.1	20.5	59.8	27.7	7.1	33.0	33.9	20.5	5.4	100.0	121	4.0	113
Rural	4.2	13.9	61.1	27.8	4.2	22.2	51.4	20.8	1.4	100.0	62	5.0	59
Education													
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	11
Secondary	5.6	25.2	57.1	28.3	5.6	29.1	33.1	27.6	4.6	100.0	89	5.0	84
Above secondary	6.3	8.7	67.4	27.4	6.3	30.6	50.5	8.7	4.0	100.0	82	4.0	77
Age at most recent live birth													
Less than 25	4.7	18.8	63.7	30.9	4.7	28.2	41.9	21.8	3.4	100.0	64	4.0	61
25–49	6.9	18.0	58.4	26.0	6.9	30.0	38.7	20.0	4.4	100.0	119	5.0	110
Wealth index group													
Bottom 40%	6.7	26.8	55.2	24.7	6.7	26.2	38.9	22.7	5.5	100.0	74	5.0	69
Top 60%	5.8	12.5	63.7	29.8	5.8	31.6	40.4	19.2	3.0	100.0	109	4.0	103

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 fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure, height and weight measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	
Total	92.7	89.7	89.9	86.7	183
Area					
Urban	91.1	90.2	91.1	88.4	121
Rural	95.8	88.9	87.5	83.3	62
Education					
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Secondary	93.2	92.5	89.6	87.4	89
Above secondary	92.4	86.6	90.0	85.3	82
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 25	93.6	89.3	91.0	86.3	64
25–49	92.2	90.0	89.3	86.9	119
Wealth index group					
Bottom 40%	91.8	91.0	89.8	86.1	74
Top 60%	93.2	88.9	89.9	87.1	109

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

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

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

6.5 NEONATAL TETANUS

Tetanus immunisation during pregnancy can be life saving for both the mother and the infant.⁴⁹ WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 31,000 newborn children in 2016 within their first month of life.⁵⁰

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

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

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the previous 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within the previous 10 years;
- Received 5 or more doses anytime during her life.⁵¹

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.

49 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.

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

51 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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:					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	Protected against tetanus ¹	
Total	19.6	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.4	183
Area							
Urban	19.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.9	121
Rural	19.4	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.2	62
Mother's education							
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Secondary	16.0	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.1	89
Above secondary	24.0	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.3	82
Wealth index group							
Bottom 40%	14.2	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	74
Top 60%	23.2	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.1	109
¹ MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection.							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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.

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

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes. 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.⁵² The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition,⁵³ 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.

52 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>.

53 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Place of delivery				Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility		Home	Total		
	Public sector	Private sector				
Total	92.7	5.8	1.5	100.0	98.5	183
Area						
Urban	91.1	8.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	121
Rural	95.8	1.4	2.8	100.0	97.2	62
Education						
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Secondary	95.6	2.4	1.9	100.0	98.1	89
Above secondary	88.4	10.3	1.3	100.0	98.7	82
Age at most recent live birth						
Less than 25	91.9	6.7	1.3	100.0	98.7	64
25–49	93.1	5.3	1.6	100.0	98.4	119
Number of antenatal care visits						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11
1-3 visits	(94.2)	(0.0)	(5.8)	100.0	(94.2)	33
4+ visits	90.6	8.6	0.8	100.0	99.2	110
8+ visits	89.3	10.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	51
Don't Know/Missing	(96.1)	(3.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	28
Wealth index group						
Bottom 40%	96.2	1.2	2.6	100.0	97.4	74
Top 60%	90.3	9.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	109
¹ MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Person assisting at delivery					Percent delivered by C-section				
	Skilled attendant			Other		Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Auxiliary Midwife	Relative/ Friend	Total					
Total	67.1	31.9	0.5	0.5	100.0	99.5	11.0	9.2	20.2	183
Area										
Urban	72.3	27.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	11.6	8.9	20.5	121
Rural	56.9	40.3	1.4	1.4	100.0	98.6	9.7	9.7	19.4	62
Education										
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Secondary	70.8	28.3	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	8.7	9.4	18.1	89
Above secondary	63.2	35.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	11.6	9.0	20.6	82
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 25	77.2	21.5	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	11.4	10.7	22.2	64
25–49	61.7	37.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	10.7	8.4	19.1	119
Number of antenatal care visits^A										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
1-3 visits	(84.5)	(15.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(18.1)	(3.2)	(21.3)	33
4+ visits	70.1	28.4	0.8	0.8	100.0	99.2	10.8	11.0	21.7	110
8+ visits	72.3	27.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	9.8	11.9	21.7	51
Don't Know/Missing	(50.1)	(49.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(3.9)	(13.0)	(16.9)	28
Place of delivery										
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Health facility	67.1	32.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	11.1	9.3	20.5	180
Wealth index group										
Bottom 40%	69.8	29.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	9.0	11.6	20.6	74
Top 60%	65.3	33.9	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	12.3	7.5	19.9	109

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

² MICS indicator TM.10 -Caesarean section

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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 per cent 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.^{54,55}

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.^{56,57,58} 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.^{59,60} Other factors, such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy, can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.^{61,62}

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- 54 Katz, J. et al. "Mortality Risk in Preterm and Small-for-gestational-age Infants in Low-income and Middle-income Countries: A Pooled Country Analysis." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 417-25. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60993-9.
 - 55 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.
 - 56 Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." *Epidemiologic Reviews* 32, no. 1 (2010): 5-25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.
 - 57 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.
 - 58 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.
 - 59 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 Gynecology Canada* 34, no. 8 (2012): 721-46. doi:10.1016/s1701-2163(16)35337-3.
 - 60 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.
 - 61 Pereira, P. et al. 2017. "Maternal Active Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight in the Americas: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis." *Nicotine & Tobacco Research* 19, no. 5 (2017): 497-505. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw228.
 - 62 Zheng, W. et al. "Association between Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Low Birthweight: Effects by Maternal Age." *Plos One* 11, no. 1 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146241.

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among the unweighted, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighted are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low- and middle-income countries and can further bias LBW estimates.⁶³ To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing birthweights and heaping on 2,500 g.⁶⁴ This method comprises a single imputation allowing births with missing birthweights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 per cent of data heaped on 2500 g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not ready for inclusion in the standard tabulations of MICS. Table TM.7.1 therefore presents only the percentage of children weighed at birth and the crude percentage of LBW among children weighed at birth as reported on available cards or from mother's recall. It should be noted that this crude estimate is likely not representative of the full population (typically an underestimate of true LBW prevalence) and therefore must be interpreted with some caution.

63 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:P-MC2624216.

64 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	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	49.4	49.4	98.8	183	1.5	2.4	3.9	181
Area								
Urban	45.5	52.7	98.2	121	0.9	3.6	4.5	119
Rural	56.9	43.1	100.0	62	2.8	0.0	2.8	62
Education								
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Secondary	46.7	52.1	98.8	89	1.9	2.5	4.4	88
Above secondary	51.0	47.6	98.7	82	0.0	2.7	2.7	81
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 25	42.3	57.7	100.0	64	2.7	1.7	4.3	64
25-49	53.2	44.9	98.2	119	0.9	2.8	3.7	116
Place of delivery								
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Health facility	50.1	48.6	98.8	180	1.6	2.4	4.0	178
Birth order of most recent live birth								
1	(34.9)	(65.1)	(100.0)	46	(3.7)	(2.3)	(6.0)	46
2-3	53.1	45.5	98.7	82	1.3	2.7	4.0	81
4+	56.1	41.9	98.0	55	0.0	2.0	2.0	53
Wealth index group								
Bottom 40%	43.0	55.6	98.5	74	2.3	0.0	2.3	73
Top 60%	53.7	45.3	99.0	109	1.0	4.0	5.0	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 birth-weights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birthweight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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 life⁶⁵ and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth,⁶⁶ which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur.⁶⁷

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 because, 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.

Post-natal care services in Tuvalu are available in all community health centres and health clinics for mothers and children (babies). After delivery, mothers are advised to attend and given post-natal health check appointments at their respective health centre/clinics, six weeks after birth. At the health centres/clinics, nurses give the infant a thorough health check, measure weight and height, and give scheduled immunization. Mothers are also checked for blood pressure and blood sugar levels and weight. Mothers receive counselling on breastfeeding, immunization and family planning. They are asked about their health after birth and provided with advice on how to deal with potential health concerns. Mothers are also checked physically to ensure they do not have post-delivery complications.

Prior to mothers and infants leaving health centres/clinics, they receive consultations and are scheduled for their next health check appointment. Appointments are scheduled according to the child's age in the following intervals: fortnightly for babies aged 1–6 months; monthly for babies aged 6 months and above. Mothers are also advised on the baby's scheduled immunization at: 6 weeks, 10 weeks, 14 weeks, 12 months and 24 months after birth. As routinely practiced, nurses pay a home visit if the baby misses its scheduled immunization dose and if mothers miss their family planning appointment date.

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.⁶⁸ 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.

65 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.

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

67 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.

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

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

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

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby, and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care, which contribute to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.⁶⁹ Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin-to-skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath.

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

Tables TM.8.7 and TM.8.8 present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.3, which 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 days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.7.

69 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	Don't Know/ Missing			
Total	1.1	1.2	2.2	48.0	46.9	0.6	100.0	97.1	180
Area									
Urban	0.9	1.8	1.8	51.4	43.2	0.9	100.0	96.4	120
Rural	1.4	0.0	2.9	41.4	54.3	0.0	100.0	98.6	60
Education									
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Secondary	1.0	0.0	0.0	49.9	49.1	0.0	100.0	99.0	87
Above secondary	1.3	2.7	4.8	46.9	44.3	0.0	100.0	96.0	81
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 25	1.7	0.0	3.1	45.3	50.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	63
25–49	0.7	1.9	1.7	49.6	45.3	0.9	100.0	96.5	117
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	1.4	1.5	2.7	57.6	36.9	0.0	100.0	97.1	143
C-section	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(85.9)	(2.9)	100.0	(97.1)	37
Wealth index group									
Bottom 40%	0.0	0.0	1.2	43.9	54.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	72
Top 60%	1.8	2.0	2.8	50.8	41.6	1.0	100.0	95.2	108
¹ MICS indicator TM.12 - Post-partum stay in health facility									
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases									
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	94.7	11.5	8.7	4.6	7.0	44.3	23.3	100.0	96.5	183
Sex of newborn										
Male	91.9	11.8	9.7	6.1	8.1	37.9	26.4	100.0	95.3	96
Female	97.8	11.1	7.6	2.9	5.7	51.4	20.0	100.0	97.8	87
Area										
Urban	95.5	15.2	8.9	2.7	6.3	42.9	23.2	100.0	98.2	121
Rural	93.1	4.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	47.2	23.6	100.0	93.1	62
Education										
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Secondary	94.7	4.4	7.8	6.3	10.9	43.1	27.6	100.0	95.9	89
Above secondary	95.0	18.5	9.7	3.4	3.7	47.4	16.0	100.0	97.6	82
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 25	95.3	6.7	14.1	1.3	9.0	39.6	27.5	100.0	97.0	64
25–49	94.4	14.0	5.8	6.3	5.8	46.9	21.1	100.0	96.2	119
Wealth index group										
Bottom 40%	92.1	7.9	10.2	5.2	9.0	45.3	22.4	100.0	93.6	74
Top 60%	96.4	13.9	7.8	4.1	5.6	43.6	24.0	100.0	98.4	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.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	Total	Doctor/nurse/midwife	Auxiliary Midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Total	0.0	91.1	8.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	Don't Know/Don't remember		
Total	77.1	46.4	38.2	32.3	27.2	0.0	2.2	100.0	183
Sex of newborn									
Male	75.8	48.5	39.8	32.1	27.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	96
Female	78.5	44.0	36.5	32.6	27.2	0.0	3.7	100.0	87
Area									
Urban	73.2	50.9	35.7	33.9	27.7	0.0	2.7	100.0	121
Rural	84.7	37.5	43.1	29.2	26.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	62
Education									
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Secondary	84.5	41.9	33.3	34.4	28.8	0.0	3.4	100.0	89
Above secondary	67.9	51.6	40.8	29.7	29.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	82
Wealth index group									
Bottom 40%	80.2	39.6	41.0	30.6	27.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	74
Top 60%	75.0	51.0	36.3	33.5	27.2	0.0	3.0	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

A Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:						Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking	Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding		Counseling or observation	Weight assessment			
Total	86.1	83.6	70.1	44.7	75.2	70.6	69.9	91.3	183
Sex of newborn									
Male	84.8	82.2	65.3	39.3	72.9	70.2	58.9	90.5	96
Female	87.4	85.2	75.3	50.7	77.6	71.1	82.0	92.1	87
Area									
Urban	83.9	83.0	73.2	49.1	79.5	70.5	68.8	91.1	121
Rural	90.3	84.7	63.9	36.1	66.7	70.8	72.2	91.7	62
Education									
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Secondary	85.7	79.4	66.9	39.5	72.4	67.8	70.5	89.1	89
Above secondary	86.8	86.8	75.0	52.9	77.6	75.3	72.1	93.4	82
Wealth index group									
Bottom 40%	81.9	78.1	71.2	38.6	75.3	65.7	66.0	88.9	74
Top 60%	88.9	87.3	69.3	48.9	75.1	74.0	72.6	92.9	109

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	88.1	8.2	11.7	4.4	5.8	30.0	39.4	100.0	88.6	183
Sex of newborn										
Male	87.6	7.9	12.7	4.3	7.2	28.4	39.5	100.0	88.5	96
Female	88.6	8.4	10.6	4.4	4.2	31.8	39.3	100.0	88.6	87
Area										
Urban	88.4	11.6	13.4	4.5	4.5	24.1	41.1	100.0	88.4	121
Rural	87.5	1.4	8.3	4.2	8.3	41.7	36.1	100.0	88.9	62
Education										
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Secondary	90.3	4.6	13.3	1.2	6.0	27.5	47.3	100.0	91.3	89
Above secondary	87.6	10.6	11.6	8.4	6.3	33.4	28.4	100.0	87.6	82
Type of delivery										
Vaginal birth	87.9	8.2	12.6	4.0	5.9	28.7	39.9	100.0	88.5	146
C-section	(88.9)	(8.2)	(8.2)	(5.9)	(5.3)	(35.1)	(37.4)	100.0	(88.9)	37
Wealth index group										
Bottom 40%	85.5	5.5	4.9	2.9	7.5	28.1	50.9	100.0	85.5	74
Top 60%	89.9	9.9	16.3	5.3	4.6	31.3	31.5	100.0	90.7	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.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	Total	
Total	2.0	88.6	9.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	55

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within 2 days of birth for:					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Newborns ¹	Mothers ²	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	Missing	
Total	96.5	88.6	87.0	2.6	0.6	183
Sex of newborn						
Male	95.3	88.5	86.7	2.9	0.0	96
Female	97.8	88.6	87.4	2.2	1.2	87
Area						
Urban	98.2	88.4	87.5	1.8	0.9	121
Rural	93.1	88.9	86.1	4.2	0.0	62
Education						
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Secondary	95.9	91.3	89.4	2.2	0.0	89
Above secondary	97.6	87.6	86.3	2.4	1.3	82
Type of delivery						
Vaginal birth	97.7	88.5	86.6	1.2	0.0	146
C-section	(91.8)	(88.9)	(88.9)	(8.2)	(0.7)	37
Wealth index group						
Bottom 40%	93.6	85.5	85.5	6.4		74
Top 60%	98.4	90.7	88.1	0.0	0.0	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

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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.^{70,71} 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, and percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months.

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.⁷¹ Tables TM.10.2W and 10.2M show the percentage of women age 15-24 years with such key sexual behaviour indicators.

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, and percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020				
	Percentage of women who:			
	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
Total	81.5	68.2	2.4	817
Area				
Urban	81.5	65.9	2.5	562
Rural	81.5	73.2	2.0	255
Age				
15-24	51.2	39.5	2.7	271
15-19	20.3	13.4	3.0	107
15-17	6.0	4.0	2.0	55
18-19	35.3	23.2	4.2	52
20-24	71.3	56.4	2.5	164
25-34	95.3	81.5	2.3	300
35-49	98.0	83.5	2.0	247
Education				
Up to primary	84.0	73.7	1.2	71
Secondary	78.8	64.4	3.2	410
Above secondary	84.3	71.5	1.5	336
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	99.6	88.6	1.7	581
Never married/in union	36.8	17.7	3.9	236
Wealth index group				
Bottom 40%	83.2	68.6	2.8	314
Top 60%	80.5	67.9	2.1	503
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				

70 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.

71 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.10.1M: 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 and percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	Percentage of women who:			Number of men
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹	
Total	90.5	66.5	7.2	291
Area				
Urban	92.5	65.8	7.0	206
Rural	85.6	68.3	7.7	85
Age				
15-24	78.0	59.7	12.9	102
15-19	54.3	39.3	5.7	38
20-24	92.2	72.0	17.2	64
25-34	98.0	69.5	4.3	109
35-49	96.2	71.1	3.8	80
Education				
Up to primary	(89.1)	(76.3)	(5.7)	43
Secondary	86.7	59.2	9.5	159
Above secondary	97.9	74.8	3.7	90
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	100.0	79.2	3.7	149
Never married/in union	80.3	52.7	10.9	141
Wealth index group				
Bottom 40%	94.2	66.6	6.7	98
Top 60%	88.6	66.5	7.4	193

¹ MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex ²	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months				A man 10 or more years older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴			
Total	51.2	2.0	2.7	271	71.4	183	8.7	33.2	107	(18.3)	35
Area											
Urban	53.8	2.7	3.3	197	68.0	132	9.3	37.3	81	(21.4)	30
Rural	44.2	0.0	1.2	74	80.0	51	(6.7)	(20.0)	26	(*)	5
Age											
15–19	20.3	3.0	3.0	107	86.8	97	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	8
15–17	6.0	4.0	2.0	55	94.0	55	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	2
18–19	35.3	2.1	4.2	52	(77.4)	42	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	6
20–24	71.3	1.3	2.5	164	54.2	87	7.7	29.2	93	(24.0)	27
20–22	64.4	2.5	4.7	87	55.9	55	(5.0)	(36.7)	43	(*)	16
23–24	79.1	0.0	0.0	77	(51.4)	32	(10.0)	(22.6)	50	(*)	11
Education											
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	4
Secondary	45.0	1.5	3.6	149	77.6	105	5.4	36.1	52	(*)	19
Above secondary	59.5	2.0	1.8	108	63.4	67	(8.9)	(25.7)	49	(*)	13
Marital status	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ever married/in union	98.8	0.0	2.5	87	na	0	10.7	6.8	77		
Never married/in union	28.6	3.0	2.8	183	71.4	183	(3.6)	(100.0)	30	(17.9)	30
Wealth index group	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bottom 40%	53.9	1.1	2.9	102	70.0	68	9.5	32.3	41	16.4	13
Top 60%	49.6	2.6	2.6	168	72.2	116	8.2	33.7	66	19.4	22

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

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

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

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

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

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex ²	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months							
Total	78.0	19.1	12.9	102	26.5	85	82.0	61	20.3	50
Area										
Urban	84.1	22.2	14.3	69	19.6	56	(82.1)	43	(21.9)	35
Rural	(65.0)	(12.5)	(10.0)	33	(40.0)	29	(*)	18	(*)	15
Age										
15–19	(54.3)	(14.3)	(5.7)	38	(47.0)	37	(*)	15	(*)	15
20–24	92.2	22.0	17.2	64	(10.4)	48	(76.0)	46	(23.6)	35
20–22	(94.9)	(19.0)	(21.2)	38	(6.1)	32	(85.3)	28	(*)	24
23–24	(88.4)	(26.3)	(11.6)	26	(*)	16	(*)	18	(*)	11
Wealth index group										
Bottom 40%	(84.6)	(19.0)	(9.5)	32	(17.4)	28	(*)	20	(*)	16
Top 60%	75.0	19.1	14.5	70	31.0	57	(82.0)	41	22.0	34
¹ MICS indicator TM.24 - Sex before age 15 among young people ² MICS indicator TM.25 - Young people who have never had sex ³ MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners ⁴ MICS indicator TM.28 - Condom use with non-regular partners () 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 are accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission.⁷¹ 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.^{70,71} 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.^{70,71} 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 Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 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 Tuvalu, that HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means or mosquito bites. The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid 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.⁷¹

The following questions were asked in Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 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.^{70,71} 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.^{70,71} 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of women
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	65.2	47.5	56.1	42.5	51.6	45.2	59.6	56.4	34.0	23.8	817
Area											
Urban	66.1	47.0	55.7	41.2	52.8	47.2	60.3	56.5	35.3	24.1	562
Rural	63.1	48.7	57.0	45.3	49.0	40.9	58.1	56.4	31.2	23.2	255
Age											
15-24 ¹	54.3	37.3	46.6	33.7	39.8	33.4	48.6	43.2	22.3	14.8	271
15-19	36.9	25.1	31.0	24.1	25.5	20.9	29.4	29.6	15.0	9.3	107
15-17	32.4	24.9	26.4	22.9	23.3	18.2	25.3	25.7	14.6	7.1	55
18-19	41.5	25.3	35.7	25.3	27.8	23.7	33.7	33.7	15.4	11.6	52
20-24	65.7	45.3	56.7	40.0	49.1	41.5	61.1	52.1	27.1	18.3	164
25-34	74.4	55.4	63.2	49.8	59.0	55.3	67.4	65.7	40.9	28.1	300
35-49	65.8	49.2	57.9	43.2	55.6	46.1	62.2	59.6	38.4	28.5	247
Education											
Up to primary	41.0	27.4	35.9	23.5	29.0	22.3	38.3	35.6	16.9	11.8	71
Secondary	55.5	40.2	46.8	36.5	40.2	38.9	49.7	46.1	26.7	19.3	410
Above secondary	82.0	60.7	71.7	53.9	70.4	57.8	76.2	73.5	46.5	31.8	336
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	69.5	51.9	59.4	45.8	55.6	48.0	64.5	61.2	36.4	26.2	581
Never married/in union	54.3	36.6	48.0	34.3	41.7	38.6	47.6	44.7	27.9	17.9	236
Wealth index group											
Bottom 40%	53.6	38.1	47.0	35.4	39.1	35.4	48.5	45.6	25.2	18.5	314
Top 60%	72.3	53.4	61.8	46.9	59.4	51.4	66.5	63.2	39.5	27.1	503

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of men
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	89.2	68.4	67.7	55.2	78.8	65.0	77.8	76.9	53.3	28.5	291
Area											
Urban	91.4	66.8	67.9	52.9	79.1	68.4	80.2	79.7	55.1	26.7	206
Rural	83.7	72.1	67.3	60.6	77.9	56.7	72.1	70.2	49.0	32.7	85
Age											
15–24 ¹	82.3	62.1	64.3	52.1	70.7	55.7	70.4	65.6	43.3	24.4	102
15–19	(78.6)	(55.7)	(63.6)	(48.6)	(65.0)	(49.3)	(67.1)	(57.1)	(34.9)	(23.5)	38
20–24	84.5	65.9	64.6	54.3	74.1	59.5	72.4	70.7	48.3	25.0	64
25–34	93.5	67.2	67.0	49.6	82.9	70.5	82.1	80.6	57.5	23.9	109
35–49	92.1	78.0	73.2	66.7	83.5	69.5	81.5	86.3	60.5	39.9	80
Education											
Up to primary	(71.8)	(62.8)	(50.7)	(46.2)	(63.5)	(57.1)	(59.6)	(59.6)	(44.3)	(24.4)	43
Secondary	91.2	69.9	70.7	57.2	80.4	64.4	79.9	76.8	51.2	27.8	159
Above secondary	93.9	68.4	70.6	55.8	83.1	69.9	82.8	85.3	61.3	31.6	90
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	93.6	72.4	69.3	56.4	84.7	69.0	82.7	84.0	58.5	29.2	149
Never married/in union	84.4	63.9	65.8	53.5	72.3	60.6	73.2	69.2	47.5	27.1	141
Wealth index group											
Bottom 40%	87.5	64.0	61.6	48.2	79.7	62.1	78.0	79.1	55.5	26.2	98
Top 60%	90.0	70.6	70.9	58.8	78.3	66.5	77.7	75.8	52.2	29.7	193
¹MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people											
A Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission											
B The category of “Don’t know/Missing” in the background characteristic of “Marital status” has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.											
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of women who:								Number of women
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		
Total	49.3	43.7	40.5	53.1	34.5	27.9	21.7	46.7	817
Area									
Urban	47.8	40.5	38.5	52.8	30.8	26.2	20.2	47.0	562
Rural	52.7	50.7	45.0	53.7	42.6	31.5	24.8	46.0	255
Age									
15–24¹	36.1	29.3	29.9	38.0	25.3	18.6	15.6	62.0	271
15–19	18.4	13.5	13.8	19.4	11.7	11.9	9.1	80.6	107
15–17	13.8	8.3	6.7	13.8	6.7	10.2	6.7	86.2	55
18–19	23.2	19.1	21.2	25.3	17.0	13.7	11.6	74.7	52
20–24	47.5	39.6	40.4	50.0	34.1	22.9	19.9	50.0	164
25–34	54.2	49.8	45.0	60.3	36.3	33.6	24.3	39.3	300
35–49	57.9	51.9	46.8	60.9	42.5	31.2	25.1	38.8	247
Education									
Up to primary	37.1	28.6	25.9	37.1	23.2	18.1	12.6	62.9	71
Secondary	39.5	36.7	33.0	42.6	29.0	21.4	16.4	56.9	410
Above secondary	63.9	55.3	52.8	69.3	43.7	37.9	30.1	30.7	336
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	54.0	48.7	44.4	58.4	37.7	30.0	22.8	41.3	581
Never married/in union	37.8	31.2	31.0	40.0	26.6	22.7	18.9	60.0	236
Wealth index groups									
Bottom 40%	37.4	34.0	32.6	39.7	28.8	21.5	17.9	60.0	314
Top 60%	56.7	49.7	45.5	61.4	38.1	31.9	24.0	38.4	503
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, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	Percentage of men who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of men
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		
Total	71.6	62.8	63.5	77.9	52.4	42.2	34.4	21.3	291
Area									
Urban	73.8	65.2	66.3	80.7	54.5	46.5	37.4	18.2	206
Rural	66.3	56.7	56.7	71.2	47.1	31.7	26.9	28.8	85
Age Group									
15–24	57.3	53.5	56.2	66.7	44.6	33.3	28.5	33.3	102
15–19	(51.4)	(44.3)	(55.0)	(60.0)	(41.4)	(28.5)	(25.7)	40.0	38
20–24	60.8	59.1	56.9	70.7	46.6	36.2	30.2	29.3	64
25–34	80.9	67.3	69.0	83.4	61.5	44.6	33.8	14.6	109
35–49	77.3	68.4	65.3	84.9	49.9	50.2	42.6	15.1	80
Education									
Up to primary	(60.3)	(49.4)	(48.1)	(62.2)	(41.7)	(38.5)	(30.8)	37.8	43
Secondary	71.6	64.4	65.1	77.2	54.7	34.8	31.0	22.1	159
Above secondary	77.0	66.2	68.1	86.8	53.4	57.1	42.0	12.0	90
Marital status ^A									
Ever married/in union	82.2	71.0	68.4	87.7	57.6	53.4	42.3	12.3	149
Never married/in union	60.2	53.7	58.8	67.4	47.3	29.9	26.2	31.0	141
Wealth index groups									
Bottom 40%	69.7	62.4	62.7	74.1	53.8	35.9	30.1	25.9	98
Top 60%	72.6	62.9	63.9	79.9	51.6	45.4	36.5	19.0	193

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 "Marital status" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on fewer than 25-49 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	55.2	35.9	61.1	80.5	77.7	44.6	21.1	60.6	532
Area									
Urban	51.9	34.1	58.3	79.9	76.4	46.6	21.0	58.0	371
Rural	62.8	39.9	67.6	81.9	80.9	39.9	21.3	66.5	161
Age									
15–24	66.7	45.5	73.4	81.4	80.6	46.0	25.1	69.8	147
15–19	(72.6)	(41.2)	(77.5)	(84.6)	(81.9)	(45.7)	(28.0)	(77.5)	39
20–24	64.5	47.1	71.9	80.2	80.2	46.1	24.1	66.9	108
25–34	53.1	35.6	59.7	80.1	74.4	46.9	19.7	58.5	223
35–49	47.6	27.5	51.9	80.3	79.7	40.3	19.2	55.1	162
Education									
Up to primary	(63.9)	(41.9)	(73.5)	(79.3)	(72.7)	(57.3)	(40.5)	(77.2)	29
Secondary	62.6	37.8	65.3	79.0	78.2	41.6	25.8	64.2	228
Above secondary	48.1	33.6	56.4	81.9	77.9	45.8	15.1	55.8	275
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	52.3	34.3	58.1	80.1	75.9	43.2	21.4	60.8	404
Never married/in union	64.4	40.6	70.7	81.8	83.5	49.1	19.9	60.0	128
Wealth index group									
Bottom 40%	60.5	41.3	66.7	80.4	74.4	42.5	27.0	65.9	168
Top 60%	52.7	33.3	58.5	80.5	79.3	45.6	18.3	58.1	364

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

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

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

() Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	74.5	35.9	78.8	84.6	83.0	53.0	58.2	41.5	259
Area									
Urban	76.6	33.3	77.8	84.8	83.0	50.9	56.7	39.8	188
Rural	69.0	42.5	81.6	83.9	82.8	58.6	62.1	46.0	71
Age									
15–24	84.6	43.1	89.9	90.5	83.7	55.5	62.4	49.7	84
15–19	(83.6)	(50.0)	(90.0)	(87.3)	(90.9)	(44.5)	(62.7)	(60.1)	30
20–24	85.2	39.3	89.8	92.3	79.6	61.7	62.2	43.8	54
25–34	76.0	35.3	78.7	80.9	81.7	48.5	61.5	38.0	102
35–49	60.8	28.3	66.4	82.8	84.0	56.4	48.9	36.9	74
Education									
Up to primary	(80.4)	(38.4)	(88.4)	(91.1)	(90.2)	(70.6)	(68.7)	(35.7)	31
Secondary	75.4	43.4	80.6	85.4	82.9	51.2	62.4	46.1	145
Above secondary	70.9	21.9	72.2	80.7	80.4	49.6	47.1	35.6	84
Marital status^C									
Ever married/in union	69.6	32.2	74.4	81.9	81.9	52.4	56.0	42.0	140
Never married/in union	80.1	39.6	83.8	87.5	84.0	54.2	60.4	40.3	119
Wealth index group									
Bottom 40%	79.3	37.9	84.1	85.0	84.7	68.8	66.9	31.5	86
Top 60%	72.1	34.8	76.2	84.3	82.1	45.2	53.9	46.4	173

¹MICS 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 “Marital status” has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	57.2	28.0	24.0	8.8	7.9	8.0	1.4	817
Area								
Urban	58.6	28.5	24.5	8.5	7.9	9.4	1.7	562
Rural	54.0	26.8	22.8	9.4	8.1	4.7	0.7	255
Age								
15–24	44.1	14.4	12.8	7.5	7.5	5.6	0.0	271
15–19	27.8	5.5	5.5	3.6	3.6	1.0	0.0	107
15–17	24.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	55
18–19	31.6	7.5	7.5	3.7	3.7	2.1	0.0	52
20–24	54.6	20.1	17.5	10.0	10.0	8.5	0.0	164
25–34	65.5	36.1	29.7	12.2	10.0	8.0	1.4	300
35–49	61.4	33.1	29.2	5.9	5.9	10.5	3.0	247
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	64.1	34.6	29.6	10.8	9.6	8.7	1.5	557
15–24 ³	56.8	23.6	20.6	13.1	13.1	6.5	0.0	107
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
20–24	59.3	24.2	20.7	13.0	13.0	7.4	0.0	93
25–49	65.9	37.1	31.7	10.3	8.8	9.2	1.8	450
Sexually inactive	42.2	14.0	12.0	4.4	4.4	6.4	1.2	260
Education								
Up to primary	32.9	13.6	12.4	3.0	3.0	7.0	3.0	71
Secondary	47.0	20.5	17.6	6.2	5.8	5.3	0.7	410
Above secondary	74.7	40.2	34.2	13.1	11.7	11.5	1.9	336
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	62.6	34.7	29.4	10.2	9.1	8.9	2.0	581
Never married/in union	43.8	11.4	10.4	5.2	5.2	5.6	0.0	236
Wealth index group								
Bottom 40%	46.5	20.8	17.8	6.9	6.3	4.6	1.3	314
Top 60%	63.8	32.5	27.8	9.9	9.0	10.0	1.5	503

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 fewer than 25 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	79.7	40.5	35.3	8.1	6.9	5.8	0.8	291
Area								
Urban	79.7	43.3	39.6	9.1	8.6	7.0	1.1	206
Rural	79.8	33.7	25.0	5.8	2.9	2.9	0.0	85
Age								
15–24	71.8	18.3	15.6	6.7	5.1	3.2	0.0	102
15–19	(70.0)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	38
20–24	72.8	27.6	23.3	10.8	8.2	5.2	0.0	64
25–34	83.6	44.9	42.3	6.1	6.1	6.8	2.0	109
35–49	84.5	62.9	50.9	12.7	10.3	7.6	0.0	80
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	81.4	46.0	39.2	9.4	7.5	6.5	0.6	194
15–24 ³	75.2	23.4	18.9	9.4	6.8	5.4	0.0	61
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
20–24	(76.0)	(31.2)	(25.2)	(12.6)	(9.0)	(7.2)	(0.0)	46
25–49	84.3	56.3	48.5	9.3	7.9	7.0	0.8	133
Sexually inactive	76.3	29.6	27.6	5.6	5.6	4.2	1.1	97
Education^B								
Up to primary	(68.0)	(27.6)	(25.0)	(5.2)	(5.2)	(1.9)	(0.0)	43
Secondary	81.0	35.3	28.4	6.7	4.5	3.8	0.7	159
Above secondary	83.1	55.8	52.5	12.0	12.0	11.1	1.2	90
Marital status^B								
Ever married/in union	84.7	55.9	48.7	10.3	9.0	6.8	0.7	149
Never married/in union	74.2	24.4	21.3	5.9	4.7	3.9	0.8	141
Wealth index group								
Bottom 40%	83.6	43.5	36.0	7.0	6.1	2.8	0.0	98
Top 60%	77.7	39.0	35.0	8.7	7.3	7.3	1.1	193

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 “Marital status” and “Education” has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1,A}	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	
Total	93.9	11.8	20.5	19.3	9.1	11.7	183
Area							
Urban	92.9	10.7	19.6	17.9	8.0	13.4	121
Rural	95.8	13.9	22.2	22.2	11.1	8.3	62
Age							
15–24	98.4	9.0	16.5	16.5	9.0	7.9	55
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
20–24	98.3	9.7	15.6	15.6	9.7	8.5	51
25–34	91.7	12.6	26.7	24.5	10.6	16.1	99
35–49	(92.4)	(14.4)	(6.8)	(6.8)	(3.8)	(3.8)	28
Education							
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Secondary	94.4	7.0	11.4	10.1	4.8	4.1	89
Above secondary	93.7	17.6	32.4	31.0	15.0	20.6	82
Wealth index group							
Bottom 40%	93.3	5.2	10.5	9.0	2.6	2.6	74
Top 60%	94.2	16.2	27.3	26.4	13.5	17.9	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, counseling means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV, and 3) getting tested for HIV.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	14.8	25.3	44.1	12.8	7.5	39.5	271	13.1	107	73.4	147
Area											
Urban	15.9	24.7	48.4	13.2	7.7	41.2	197	12.0	81	72.4	114
Rural	11.6	26.7	32.6	11.6	7.0	34.9	74	(16.7)	26	(76.9)	33
Age											
15–19	9.3	11.7	27.8	5.5	3.6	13.4	107	(*)	14	(77.5)	39
15–17	7.1	6.7	24.1	3.6	3.6	4.0	55	(*)	2	(*)	18
18–19	11.6	17.0	31.6	7.5	3.7	23.2	52	(*)	12	(*)	22
20–24	18.3	34.1	54.6	17.5	10.0	56.4	164	13.0	93	71.9	108
20–22	11.9	33.8	49.5	14.2	8.2	49.5	87	11.5	43	80.8	55
23–24	25.4	34.4	60.4	21.2	12.0	64.2	77	14.4	50	62.7	53
Education											
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	6	(*)	2
Secondary	12.0	21.0	33.5	8.0	4.5	34.7	149	7.1	52	74.3	66
Above secondary	20.5	34.5	63.4	21.0	12.6	45.3	108	21.2	49	72.0	80
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	12.2	26.5	54.2	22.0	13.6	87.8	87	15.5	77	70.9	54
Never married/in union	16.0	24.7	39.2	8.4	4.6	16.5	183	7.2	30	74.9	93
Wealth index group											
Bottom 40%	11.1	18.7	37.2	8.6	4.4	39.7	102	6.3	41	71.3	44
Top 60%	17.0	29.3	48.2	15.3	9.4	39.3	168	17.3	66	74.3	103
¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people											
² MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results											
A Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.											
() 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	24.4	44.6	71.8	15.6	5.1	59.7	102	6.8	61	89.9	84
Area											
Urban	20.6	44.4	71.4	20.6	6.3	61.9	69	(7.7)	43	87.0	59
Rural	(32.5)	(45.0)	(72.5)	(5.0)	(2.5)	(55.0)	33	(*)	18	(96.7)	25
Age											
15–19	(23.5)	(41.4)	(70.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(39.3)	38	(*)	15	(90.0)	30
20–24	25.0	46.6	72.8	23.3	8.2	72.0	64	(9.0)	46	89.8	54
20–22	(24.1)	(51.1)	(74.4)	(19.7)	(11.0)	(74.4)	38	(10.8)	28	(96.8)	35
23–24	(26.3)	(40.0)	(70.6)	(28.5)	(4.2)	(68.4)	26	(*)	18	(*)	19
Wealth index group											
Bottom 40%	(26.7)	(50.9)	(75.0)	(13.0)	(6.0)	(62.1)	32	(*)	20	(91.2)	25
Top 60%	23.4	41.8	70.3	16.8	4.7	58.6	70	(8.0)	41	89.3	59
¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people											
² MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results											
A Refer to Table TM.11.3M for the two components.											
() 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.⁷² 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.⁷¹ 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.^{70,71} 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.

In Tuvalu, circumcision has become a routine clinical practice for boys, which involves a minor surgical procedure. Since the introduction of infection control, circumcision is now considered a clinical practice that only trained medical professionals (doctors, medical assistants, and nurses) can perform using instruments free of infection. In the past, previous generations had their own local instruments used for circumcision.

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.

72 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percent circumcised ¹	Number of men	Age at circumcision:							Total	Number of men who have been circumcised
			During infancy	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20+ years	Don't Know/ Missing		
Total	96.9	291	0.3	0.8	47.0	47.2	0.8	0.0	3.9	100.0	282
Area											
Urban	96.8	206	0.0	1.1	46.4	47.5	1.1	0.0	3.9	100.0	199
Rural	97.1	85	1.0	0.0	48.5	46.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	83
Age											
15–24	98.1	102	0.0	1.1	41.6	53.2	1.1	0.0	3.0	100.0	100
15–19	(100.0)	38	(0.0)	(2.9)	(47.9)	(44.3)	(2.9)	na	(2.1)	100.0	38
20–24	97.0	64	0.0	0.0	37.7	58.7	0.0	0.0	3.6	100.0	62
25–34	95.2	109	0.0	0.0	47.9	47.3	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0	104
35–49	97.6	80	1.1	1.4	52.8	39.4	1.4	0.0	3.9	100.0	78
Education^A											
Up to primary	(91.7)	43	(0.0)	(0.0)	(52.4)	(44.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	100.0	39
Secondary	98.6	159	0.5	0.7	45.1	48.1	1.4	0.0	4.2	100.0	156
Above secondary	96.3	90	0.0	1.3	48.1	46.8	0.0	0.0	3.8	100.0	86
Wealth index group											
Bottom 40%	97.2	98	0.9	0.0	46.4	48.4	1.2	0.0	3.2	100.0	96
Top 60%	96.7	193	0.0	1.2	47.3	46.6	0.6	0.0	4.3	100.0	186

¹ MICS indicator TM.37 - Male circumcision

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table TM.12.2: Provider and location of circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised men age 15-49 years, by person performing circumcision and the location where circumcision was performed, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Person performing circumcision:					Place of circumcision:						Number of men who have been circumcised
	Traditional practitioner/ friend	Medical Doctor	Nurse	Don't Know/ Missing	Total	Health facility	Home of a health worker/ professional	At home	Other home/ place	Don't Know/ Missing	Total	
Total	0.7	98.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	98.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	282
Area												
Urban	0.6	98.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	199
Rural	1.0	99.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	83
Age												
15–24	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
15–19	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.9)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	38
20–24	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	62
25–34	1.1	98.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	104
35–49	1.1	97.5	0.0	1.4	100.0	95.4	0.0	2.1	1.1	1.4	100.0	78
Education												
Up to primary	(0.0)	(97.2)	(0.0)	(2.8)	100.0	(95.1)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(2.8)	100.0	39
Secondary	0.5	99.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	156
Above secondary	1.3	98.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	86
Wealth index group												
Bottom 40%	0.0	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	97.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.2	100.0	96
Top 60%	1.0	99.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	186

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



7. THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

A mother keeps a baby calm, while a MICS measurer, as part of a training, Lui Telematua measures child's height at the Children Health Clinic in Funafuti, Tuvalu. Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2019/ Mitrovic

7.1 IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year.⁷³ 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 Children⁷⁴ 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.⁷⁵

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

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

The vaccination schedule followed by the Tuvalu National Immunisation Programme provides following of the above-mentioned vaccinations with birth doses of BCG and Hepatitis B vaccines (within 24 hours of birth), three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DTP, Hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) antigens, four doses of Polio vaccine and, in addition, two doses of the MR vaccine containing measles and rubella antigens. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the doses of MR at 12 and 18 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunisation coverage from the Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 are based on children age 12-23/24-35 months.

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

74 "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/.

75 Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age⁷⁴, but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

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. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

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

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

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			Vaccinat- ed by 12 months of age (mea- sles by 24 months)
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			
	Vacci- nation records ^A	Moth- er's report	Either ^B (Crude cover- age)	Vaccinat- ed by 12 months of age	Vacci- nation records ^A	Moth- er's report	Either ^B (Crude cover- age)	
Antigen								
BCG ¹	52.8	42.6	95.4	95.4	35.5	60.3	95.8	95.8
Polio								
IPV1	49.3	43.5	92.8	91.4	34.4	61.4	95.8	95.8
IPV2	48.5	28.6	77.2	77.2	34.4	41.9	76.3	76.3
IPV3 ²	48.5	22.6	71.2	69.7	33.3	36.0	69.3	69.3
IPV4	39.1	6.8	45.8	23.3	28.3	10.1	38.4	20.5
HepB at birth^D	52.8	43.5	96.3	96.3	35.5	58.8	94.3	94.3
Within 1 day	47.4	43.5	90.9	90.9	28.1	58.8	86.8	86.8
Later	4.4	0.0	4.4	4.4	3.3	0.0	3.3	3.3
DTP-HepB-Hib								
1	52.8	44.5	97.3	97.3	35.5	60.3	95.8	95.8
2	53.8	33.9	87.6	87.6	35.5	40.6	76.1	76.1
3 ^{3,4,5}	53.8	26.3	80.1	78.6	35.5	35.5	71.0	71.0
Measles-Mumps-Rubella								
1 ⁸	49.3	40.8	90.1	48.8	33.3	60.3	93.6	52.8
2 ⁹	23.2	17.4	40.6	na	31.4	35.7	67.1	47.8
Fully vaccinated								
Basic antigens ^{11,E}	48.5	19.7	68.3	32.6	30.3	34.6	64.9	36.6
All antigens ^{12,F}	na	na	na	na	26.3	10.9	37.3	17.5
No vaccinations	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Number of children	112	112	112	112	99	99	99	99

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

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

⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

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

⁸ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

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

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

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

na: not applicable

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

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

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

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

E Basic antigens include: BCG, IPV3, Penta3, MR1

F All antigens include: BCG, IPV3, Penta3 and MR 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Tuvalu

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), Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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-HepB-Hib						Vaccination records ^D	Vaccination records seen ^E			Full vaccination			No vaccinations	Vaccination records ^D	Vaccination records seen ^E			
	BCG ¹	1	2	3 ²	HepB at birth ^B	1	2	3 ^{3,4,5}	Basic anti-gens ^{9,C}	No vaccinations													
Total	95.4	92.8	77.2	71.2	96.3	97.3	87.6	80.1	60.9	1.0	78.1	53.8	112	38.4	93.6	67.1	64.9	28.3	2.0	65.6	33.6	99	
Sex																							
Male	96.3	86.7	73.9	70.1	96.3	96.3	87.1	81.7	60.2	2.1	80.9	56.4	52	39.0	92.1	60.6	62.6	30.3	3.7	69.7	34.4	52	
Female	94.6	98.2	80.1	72.1	96.4	98.2	88.0	78.6	61.6	0.0	75.7	51.4	60	(37.7)	(95.3)	(74.4)	(67.4)	(26.1)	(0.0)	(60.9)	(32.6)	47	
Area																							
Urban	93.4	91.8	77.0	72.1	95.1	96.7	86.9	82.0	57.4	1.6	78.7	49.2	66	31.7	91.7	63.3	60.0	28.3	1.7	71.7	35.0	65	
Rural	98.1	94.3	77.4	69.8	98.1	98.1	88.7	77.4	66.0	0.0	77.4	60.4	46	51.3	97.4	74.4	74.4	28.2	2.6	53.8	30.8	34	
Mother's education																							
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	
Secondary	(98.1)	(98.1)	(82.9)	(76.8)	(95.7)	(98.1)	(89.6)	(81.0)	(70.1)	(0.0)	(79.6)	(53.5)	46	33.6	93.9	64.2	62.0	21.4	1.7	56.4	28.0	50	
Above secondary	97.9	88.2	71.3	65.8	97.9	97.9	86.5	79.3	55.7	2.1	76.4	54.9	51	45.6	94.2	74.0	71.1	35.2	2.9	71.7	35.2	38	
Wealth index groups																							
Bottom 40%	(95.5)	(95.5)	(79.6)	(73.1)	(93.0)	(95.5)	(86.6)	(77.6)	(70.6)	(2.5)	(86.6)	(59.2)	44	(35.7)	(93.3)	(70.5)	(63.3)	(35.7)	(1.9)	(65.2)	(28.1)	46	
Top 60%	95.2	91.1	75.6	69.9	98.4	98.4	88.3	81.7	66.8	0.0	72.8	50.3	69	40.6	93.9	64.2	66.3	38.6	2.0	65.9	38.2	53	

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

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

⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

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

⁸ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

⁹ MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

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

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

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

B Any record or report of a Hepatitis B birth dose is accepted regardless of timing

C Basic antigens include: BCG, IPV3, Penta3, MR1

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, IPV3, Penta3 and MR 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Tuvalu

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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 5.⁷⁶ 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.

76 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020				
	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Total	14.1	1.0	19.4	501
Sex				
Male	16.9	1.1	19.8	268
Female	10.9	0.8	19.1	233
Area				
Urban	15.1	0.7	14.8	331
Rural	12.2	1.5	28.6	170
Age (in months)				
0–11	14.3	0.0	19.1	108
12–23	18.8	1.7	23.2	112
24–35	15.6	2.0	20.2	99
36–47	11.8	0.9	17.8	92
48–59	8.9	0.0	16.1	90
Mother's education^A				
Up to primary	18.0	1.6	23.5	67
Secondary	16.1	1.1	21.5	237
Above secondary	10.5	0.6	15.3	193
Wealth index quintile				
Bottom 40%	13.0	1.4	25.5	203
Top 60%	14.9	0.7	15.3	298
A The category of "Don't Know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases				

7.3 DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.⁷⁷ 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.⁷⁸ In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

Almost 60 per cent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Handwashing 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

77 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>.

78 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.

water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.

In the MICS, mothers or caretakers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

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

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

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

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

Table TC.3.5 provides information on the source of ORS and zinc for children age 0-59 months who received these treatments.

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020							
	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	
			Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}		
	Public	Private					
Total	55.2	0.0	0.0	4.6	55.2	43.3	71
Sex							
Male	(59.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(59.8)	(37.8)	45
Female	(47.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(47.0)	(53.0)	25
Age (in months)							
Up to 24 months	(58.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(58.3)	(41.7)	36
24 months and older	(51.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(51.9)	(44.9)	34
Wealth index quintile							
Bottom 40%	(54.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(54.9)	(45.1)	26
Top 60%	(55.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(55.4)	(42.2)	44
¹ MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea							
A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities							
B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy							
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases							

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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/ Don't Know/ Missing	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing/ Don't Know/ Missing	Total	
Total	16.6	29.4	37.7	16.3	0.0	100.0	12.0	25.1	51.2	8.6	3.1	100.0	71
Sex													
Male	(18.7)	(30.1)	(32.5)	(18.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(13.9)	(28.7)	(48.3)	(6.7)	(2.4)	100.0	45
Female	(12.8)	(28.2)	(47.0)	(12.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(8.6)	(18.8)	(56.4)	(12.0)	(4.3)	100.0	25
Age (in months)													
< 24 months	(20.9)	(41.1)	(20.8)	(17.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(11.9)	(35.1)	(38.7)	(8.3)	(6.0)	100.0	36
24 + months	(12.0)	(17.1)	(55.7)	(15.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(12.0)	(14.6)	(64.6)	(8.9)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Wealth index 2 categories													
Bottom 40%	11.5	29.5	39.3	19.7	0.0	100.0	11.5	22.1	50.8	7.4	8.2	100.0	26
Top 60%	19.6	29.4	36.8	14.2	0.0	100.0	12.3	26.9	51.5	9.3	0.0	100.0	44
() 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Government-recommended homemade fluid	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc ²	
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS ¹					
Total	35.3	32.2	45.7	25.5	52.4	5.8	4.6	71
Sex								
Male	(33.0)	(29.7)	(44.5)	(28.7)	(53.1)	(4.3)	(2.4)	45
Female	(39.3)	(36.8)	(47.9)	(19.7)	(51.3)	(8.6)	(8.6)	25
Age (in months)								
< 24 months	(30.4)	(26.8)	(42.3)	(16.7)	(44.6)	(3.0)	(3.0)	36
24+ months	(40.5)	(38.0)	(49.4)	(34.8)	(60.7)	(8.9)	(6.3)	34
Wealth index groups								
Bottom 40%	(35.2)	(30.3)	(43.4)	(10.6)	(46.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26
Top 60%	(35.3)	(33.3)	(47.1)	(34.3)	(55.9)	(9.3)	(7.4)	44
¹ MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)								
² MICS indicator TC.13b - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc								
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases								

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

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:																Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Other treatments																
	Pill or syrup								Injection								
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug	
Total	5.8	59.2	64.4	52.4	3.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	9.2	14.7	73.0	23.6	71
Sex																	
Male	(4.3)	(63.2)	(69.4)	(57.9)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(12.0)	(18.2)	(65.0)	(16.7)	45
Female	(8.6)	(52.1)	(55.5)	(42.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(8.6)	(87.2)	(35.9)	25
Age (in months)																	
< 24 months	(3.0)	(56.6)	(58.9)	(44.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(13.7)	(77.4)	(32.7)	36
24+ months	(8.9)	(62.0)	(70.2)	(61.4)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(9.5)	(15.8)	(68.3)	(13.9)	34
Wealth index groups																	
Bottom 40%	(0.0)	(55.7)	(59.0)	(43.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(8.2)	(79.5)	(28.7)	26
Top 60%	(9.3)	(61.3)	(67.6)	(57.8)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.3)	(18.6)	(69.1)	(20.6)	44
1 MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding																	
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																	

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:					Number of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers					
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B	
Total	(91.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(91.3)	32
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.⁷⁹

The Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys or other venting mechanisms, which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

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

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

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for 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.

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

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

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:									Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)	
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using				Other fuels for cooking and using							
	Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove / Open fire	Other cookstove	No food cooked in the household	Total			
Total	5.2	83.8	0.3	3.1	1.4	5.0	0.7	0.4	100.0	4,204	89.7	4,185
Area												
Urban	6.1	91.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,723	97.8	2,719
Rural	3.7	69.5	0.8	5.0	4.0	14.2	1.9	1.0	100.0	1,480	74.7	1,466
Education of household head												
Up to primary	7.1	76.9	0.3	4.3	3.1	6.2	1.2	0.8	100.0	1,575	85.0	1,562
Secondary	3.6	82.8	0.1	3.2	0.9	8.4	0.8	0.3	100.0	1,152	86.7	1,148
Above secondary	4.7	91.6	0.4	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,403	96.9	1,401
Don't Know/Missing	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75	100.0	75
Wealth index groups												
Bottom 40%	7.5	68.3	0.0	6.7	2.6	12.1	1.6	1.1	100.0	1,681	76.7	1,662
Top 60%	3.7	94.2	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,523	98.3	2,523
¹ MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking												

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:									Number of household members
	Clean fuels and technologies	Kerosene/Paraffin	Wood	Solid fuels for cooking			No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	
				Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Charcoal or crop residue or grass straw/ shrubs or sawdust	Coconut husk or shell				
Total	89.3	4.0	2.1	0.2	0.0	4.0	0.4	100.0	6.5	4,204
Area										
Urban	97.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.0	2,723
Rural	73.9	7.3	5.8	0.7	0.0	11.3	1.0	100.0	18.4	1,480
Education of household head										
Up to primary	84.3	6.0	3.6	0.6	0.0	4.7	0.8	100.0	9.5	1,575
Secondary	86.4	4.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.3	100.0	9.2	1,152
Above secondary	96.7	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	1.3	1,403
Don't Know/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	75
Wealth index quintile										
Bottom 40%	75.8	8.8	4.7	0.0	0.0	9.5	1.1	100.0	14.8	1,681
Top 60%	98.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1.0	2,523

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and											Percentage 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
	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:								
			Chimney	Fan	No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place	Total		
Total	10.2	4,204	0.5	0.0	12.6	24.3	45.0	12.1	4.1	2.0	100.0	0.2	430
Area													
Urban	2.2	2,723	0.0	0.0	20.8	39.6	26.4	1.9	0.0	11.3	100.0	0.0	59
Rural	25.1	1,480	1.4	0.0	11.3	21.8	48.0	13.7	4.8	0.5	100.0	0.2	371
Education of household head													
Up to primary	14.9	1,575	1.2	0.0	17.7	16.3	49.0	11.9	2.3	2.9	100.0	0.4	234
Secondary	13.2	1,152	0.0	0.0	8.3	21.6	48.4	15.8	4.7	1.2	100.0	0.0	152
Above secondary	3.1	1,403	0.1	0.0	0.0	75.6	12.2	0.0	12.2	0.0	100.0	(0.0)	44
Don't Know/Missing	0.0	75	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Wealth index groups													
Bottom 40%	23.1	1,681	0.7	0.0	13.9	23.7	43.3	13.4	3.4	2.2	100.0	0.2	388
Top 60%	1.7	2,523	0.3	0.0	0.0	29.3	60.2	0.0	10.5	0.0	100.0	(0.0)	43

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

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

Percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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:					Total	Number of household members		
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household				
Total	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,204	99.9	4,201
Area									
Urban	99.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,723	99.9	2,721
Rural	98.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,480	100.0	1,480
Education of household head									
Up to primary	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,575	100.0	1,571
Secondary	98.7	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,152	100.0	1,152
Above secondary	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,403	99.8	1,403
Don't Know/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75	100.0	75
Wealth index groups									
Bottom 40%	98.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,681	99.9	1,678
Top 60%	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,523	100.0	2,523
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, space heating, and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ^{1,A}	Number of household members
Total	89.7	4,204
Area		
Urban	97.8	2,723
Rural	74.9	1,480
Education of household head^B		
Up to primary	85.1	1,575
Secondary	86.8	1,152
Above secondary	96.7	1,403
Don't Know/Missing	100.0	75
Wealth index groups		
Bottom 40%	76.8	1,681
Top 60%	98.3	2,523

¹ MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, 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, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

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

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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,B}	No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private				
Total	71.5	4.0	13.1	75.5	19.2	97
Sex						
Male	66.0	3.7	13.5	69.7	22.1	53
Female	(78.0)	(4.4)	(12.7)	(82.4)	(15.6)	44
Area						
Urban	(73.3)	(4.4)	(6.7)	(77.8)	(22.2)	49
Rural	69.6	3.6	19.6	73.2	16.1	49
Age (in months)						
< 24 months	(71.2)	(1.9)	(15.3)	(73.0)	(21.4)	47
24+ months	71.8	6.0	11.1	77.8	17.1	51
Mother's education^A						
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Secondary	74.5	6.0	16.2	80.4	12.8	51
Above secondary	(70.6)	(2.9)	(12.5)	(73.5)	(20.6)	30
Wealth index groups						
Bottom 40%	73.2	3.3	14.2	76.6	18.4	52
Top 60%	(69.5)	(4.8)	(11.9)	(74.3)	(20.0)	46
¹ MICS indicator TC.26 - Care-seeking for fever						
A The category of "Don't Know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases						
B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Antibiotics		Other medications		Missing/ Don't Know	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Amoxicillin	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Other		
Total	27.8	7.1	62.1	1.8	2.2	97
Sex						
Male	27.0	9.4	57.4	1.6	0.0	53
Female	(28.8)	(4.4)	(67.8)	(1.9)	(4.9)	44
Area						
Urban	(28.9)	(8.9)	(60.0)	(0.0)	(4.4)	49
Rural	26.8	5.4	64.3	3.6	0.0	49
Age (in months)						
< 24 months	(35.3)	(2.3)	(56.7)	(1.9)	(4.7)	47
24+ months	20.9	11.5	67.1	1.7	0.0	51
Mother's education^A						
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Secondary	31.5	7.7	62.1	3.4	2.1	51
Above secondary	(26.5)	(3.7)	(70.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30
Wealth index groups						
Bottom 40%	34.3	5.0	56.9	1.7	4.2	52
Top 60%	20.5	9.5	68.1	1.9	0.0	46
A The category of "Don't Know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						

7.5 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.⁸⁰ 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.⁸¹ 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.⁸² 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.⁸³

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.⁸⁴ 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.^{85,86} The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators^{87,88} have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

80 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)

81 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>

82 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

83 Bhutta, 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

84 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>

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

86 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>

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

88 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 ⁸⁹	Notes on interpretation ⁹⁰	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 ⁹¹	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breast-fed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.3
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months) Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.6
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years Percentage of children age 12-15 months (1 year) and 20-23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	TC.7.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	Minimum meal frequency (age 6-23 months) <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 and/or milk feeds provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7

89 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.

90 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.

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

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures ⁸⁹	Notes on interpretation ⁹⁰	Table
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months) At least five of eight food groups ⁹² consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to “count” as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide an appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists		na
Provide food with appropriate consistency	No standard indicator exists		na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.8
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na

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

- (i) The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
- (ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children; and 4 out of 7⁹³ food groups for non-breastfed children; and
- (iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

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

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

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.5 are based on the mother’s report of consumption of food and liquids

⁹² 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

⁹³ Note that the denominator becomes 7 food groups for non-breastfed children in the composite indicator as the milk products group is removed from diet diversity, as this is assessed separately.

during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

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

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

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table TC.7.5. Different feeding criteria are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Table TC.7.7 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.⁹⁴ Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

94 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth	
Total	91.9	39.2	82.3	183
Area				
Urban	92.0	39.3	80.4	121
Rural	91.7	38.9	86.1	62
Months since last birth				
0–11 months	92.1	42.3	85.0	101
12–23 months	91.6	35.3	79.0	82
Mother's education				
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Secondary	88.8	36.1	83.3	89
Above secondary	96.3	39.7	82.4	82
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	92.5	44.2	85.7	146
C-Section	89.5	19.3	68.9	37
Wealth index groups				
Bottom 40%	84.3	31.4	79.1	74
Top 60%	97.0	44.4	84.5	109
¹ MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed				
² MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding				
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases				

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of children who consumed:							Type ^A of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/ Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Total	12.8	10.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	1.2	20.7	6.7	5.2	32.6	183
Area												
Urban	11.6	9.8	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0	1.8	24.1	8.0	3.6	35.7	121
Rural	15.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	4.2	8.3	26.4	62
Months since birth												
0–11 months	9.6	8.8	0.0	0.0	20.6	0.0	2.2	25.6	7.1	3.9	36.5	101
12–23 months	16.8	13.1	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	14.7	6.3	6.8	27.8	82
Mother's education												
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Secondary	14.3	7.2	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	1.2	21.1	4.4	4.1	29.5	89
Above secondary	12.1	10.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	1.3	23.2	7.9	3.4	34.5	82
Wealth index groups												
Bottom 40%	18.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	1.5	19.8	6.7	7.5	34.0	74
Top 60%	9.3	9.3	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	1.0	21.3	6.8	3.6	31.6	109

A Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations and "other". Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.

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

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status							
Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020							
	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	43.8	43.8	53	(28.6)	35	(28.4)	35
¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months ² MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months ³ MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year ⁴ MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years () Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020					
	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding ¹	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0-23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	9.8	319	0.6	0.6	220
Sex					
Male	8.7	163	0.6	0.6	111
Female	11.2	156	0.5	0.5	109
Area					
Urban	9.5	206	0.6	0.6	141
Rural	10.3	113			79
Mother's education					
Up to primary	(9.0)	41	(2.5)	(2.5)	29
Secondary	11.8	148	0.4	0.4	98
Above secondary	8.6	130	0.7	0.7	92
Wealth index groups					
Bottom 40%	9.5	127	1.5	1.5	82
Top 60%	9.9	192	0.5	0.5	138
Mean	13.4	319	2.2	2.3	220
¹ MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases					

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding and Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft food

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day and percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	43.8	53	37.2	167	38.8	220
Sex						
Male	(44.4)	29	37.3	82	39.1	111
Female	(*)	24	37.1	85	38.4	109
Area						
Urban	(41.2)	37	36.5	104	37.7	141
Rural	(*)	16	38.4	63	40.7	79
Mother's education^A						
Up to primary	(*)	7	(*)	22	(35.3)	29
Secondary	(40.1)	29	42.8	69	42.0	98
Above secondary	(*)	17	34.3	75	36.8	92
Wealth index groups						
Bottom 40%	38.1	23	38.4	59	38.3	82
Top 60%	48.2	30	36.5	109	39.0	138

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

² MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

³ MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

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

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

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

Table 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}	At least 2 milk feeds ³		Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	
Total	41.2	41.5	19.6	65	21.7	73.9	17.4	82.2	102	29.3	61.3	18.3	167
Sex													
Male	(49.3)	(43.8)	(24.0)	32	17.3	77.2	12.9	77.2	50	29.6	64.3	17.2	82
Female	(33.6)	(39.4)	(15.5)	34	26.0	70.7	21.8	87.0	52	28.9	58.4	19.3	85
Area													
Urban	(43.2)	(35.1)	(18.9)	40	30.5	81.4	23.7	86.4	64	35.4	63.5	21.9	104
Rural	(37.9)	(51.7)	(20.7)	25	(6.8)	(61.4)	(6.8)	(75.0)	38	19.2	57.5	12.3	63
Age (in months)													
6–11	25.0	38.1	9.2	33	14.6	91.3	9.7	82.5	22	20.8	59.6	9.4	55
12–23	57.7	45.0	30.2	32	23.7	69.0	19.6	82.1	80	33.5	62.1	22.6	112
Mother's education^D													
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Secondary	57.0	51.1	29.9	30	20.8	75.4	15.3	74.9	40	36.3	65.0	21.6	69
Above secondary	25.0	38.6	10.6	29	23.1	71.7	18.4	86.8	46	23.8	59.0	15.4	75
Wealth index groups													
Bottom 40%	53.7	43.5	25.0	23	23.3	76.7	17.2	76.1	35	35.4	63.5	20.3	59
Top 60%	34.2	40.4	16.6	42	20.8	72.4	17.5	85.4	67	26.0	60.1	17.2	109

¹ MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)

² MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children)

³ MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

⁴ MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity

⁵ MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency

A Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

B Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months, it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

C The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

D The category of "Don't Know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table 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,
Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	62.7	220
Sex		
Male	63.8	111
Female	61.6	109
Area		
Urban	67.7	141
Rural	53.8	79
Age (in months)		
0–5	49.6	53
6–11	77.7	55
12–23	61.5	112
Mother's education^A		
Up to primary	(54.1)	29
Secondary	60.4	98
Above secondary	67.5	92
Wealth index groups		
Bottom 40%	58.8	82
Top 60%	65.1	138

¹ MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding

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

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

7.6 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.⁹⁵ 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.⁹⁶ 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.⁹⁷ 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.

95 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

96 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

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

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.⁹⁸ Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Table TC.8.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained and children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.8.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, and DQ.3.6 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 1.3 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 3.1 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 4.5 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

98 See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	2.9	0.7	0.2	495	5.7	1.6	-0.1	485	2.8	1.3	4.2	1.3	0.3	479
Sex														
Male	3.5	1.2	0.2	264	5.7	1.5	-0.1	259	3.2	1.6	4.8	2.1	0.3	254
Female	2.1	0.0	0.2	231	5.6	1.7	0.0	227	2.2	0.9	3.6	0.4	0.3	225
Area														
Urban	3.0	1.0	0.2	326	5.1	1.4	0.0	318	3.1	1.4	4.5	1.4	0.3	315
Rural	2.6	0.0	0.2	169	6.7	2.1	-0.2	167	2.1	1.1	3.7	1.1	0.3	164
Age (in months)														
0–5	1.7	0.0	0.5	52	2.1	0.0	0.8	51	(11.0)	(2.2)	(7.9)	(2.2)	(0.1)	49
6–11	1.6	0.0	0.6	55	4.8	3.2	0.4	54	1.6	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.4	53
12–17	1.9	0.0	0.3	56	5.1	0.0	0.4	55	3.6	2.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	55
18–23	1.6	0.0	0.2	55	8.8	0.0	-0.2	54	1.6	1.6	7.1	1.6	0.4	55
24–35	4.4	2.2	0.0	98	2.3	0.0	-0.3	94	2.4	2.4	1.2	0.0	0.3	92
36–47	5.4	1.2	-0.2	92	11.4	5.8	-0.6	90	2.3	1.0	3.8	3.8	0.2	87
48–59	1.2	0.0	0.2	87	4.5	1.0	-0.2	87	0.0	0.0	6.0	1.0	0.5	87
Mother's education^B														
Up to primary	2.9	0.0	0.2	66	9.3	1.7	0.2	65	1.6	1.6	6.2	0.0	0.2	66
Secondary	3.4	0.9	0.1	237	7.1	2.9	-0.4	231	2.6	1.3	4.0	1.8	0.3	225
Above secondary	2.2	0.6	0.3	188	2.7	0.0	0.2	186	3.4	1.1	3.8	1.1	0.3	184
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)	41	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.4)	40
20-34	2.8	1.0	0.1	339	5.4	1.8	0.0	332	3.5	1.6	2.5	0.7	0.2	325
35-49	1.5	0.0	0.4	75	7.5	2.7	-0.1	73	1.2	0.0	10.7	5.4	0.7	73
No information on biological mother	(7.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	40	(10.1)	(0.0)	-(0.2)	41	(2.1)	(2.1)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(0.4)	41
Wealth index groups														
Bottom 40%	2.8	0.5	0.0	201	8.3	2.5	-0.3	198	1.9	0.4	3.0	1.5	0.2	193
Top 60%	2.9	0.7	0.3	294	3.9	1.0	0.1	287	3.3	1.8	5.0	1.1	0.4	286

¹ MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

² MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)

³ MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)

⁵ MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

⁶ MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)

⁷ MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

⁸ MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)

A Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4-6.

B The category of "Don't Know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

7.7 SALT IODISATION

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable brain damage and impaired psychomotor development in young children.⁹⁹ 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.¹⁰⁰ The indicator reported in MICS is the percentage of households consuming iodized salt as assessed using rapid test kits.

In Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020, salt used for cooking in the household was tested for presence of iodine using rapid test kits for potassium iodide and potassium iodate. Table TC.9.1 presents the percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt.

Table TC.9.1: Iodized salt consumption							
Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020							
	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:				Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			No salt	Salt test result		Total	
				Not iodized 0 ppm	Iodised >0 ppm ¹		
Total	92.1	695	4.9	8.6	86.5	100.0	673
Area							
Urban	91.2	380	3.7	9.9	86.4	100.0	360
Rural	93.2	315	6.3	7.1	86.6	100.0	314
Wealth index groups							
Bottom 40%	89.8	332	7.9	7.8	84.4	100.0	323
Top 60%	94.2	363	2.2	9.4	88.5	100.0	350
¹ MICS indicator TC.48 - Iodized salt consumption							

99 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

100 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

7.8 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.¹⁰¹ Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.¹⁰² In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey and presented in Table TC.10.1. These included the involvement of adults in the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

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

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.¹⁰³ 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.

101 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.

102 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.

103 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
Total	87.4	5.1	3.1	67.5	77.4	23.2	1.9	49.8	3.3	282
Sex										
Male	87.3	5.1	2.8	63.9	74.1	23.8	1.9	49.6	3.2	157
Female	87.5	5.0	3.5	71.9	81.5	22.5	2.0	49.9	3.4	125
Area										
Urban	84.1	4.8	4.5	71.0	80.7	23.9	1.9	49.4	3.2	191
Rural	94.3	5.5	0.0	60.0	70.5	21.9	2.0	50.5	3.4	91
Age										
2	89.4	5.0	3.3	68.6	80.1	24.8	1.9	55.1	3.5	98
3	89.1	5.3	1.2	66.8	73.8	23.9	2.1	42.0	3.0	94
4	83.4	5.0	4.8	66.9	78.2	20.9	1.8	52.0	3.3	90
Mother's education^A										
Up to primary	(89.9)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(51.1)	(51.7)	(10.1)	(1.2)	(27.0)	(1.9)	39
Secondary	84.2	5.0	3.9	70.4	83.6	24.8	2.0	51.8	3.4	139
Above secondary	90.5	5.1	3.2	69.1	78.2	26.5	2.2	55.5	3.5	102
Father's education^A										
Up to primary	(91.9)	(5.3)	(8.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(29.0)	(2.7)	(62.9)	(4.1)	40
Secondary	87.4	5.1	1.3	100.0	92.8	22.4	2.1	44.5	3.1	84
Above secondary	83.6	4.9	1.7	100.0	98.3	36.2	2.9	62.5	3.8	64
Biological father not in the household	87.7	5.0	3.6	0.0	38.3	11.8	0.8	40.0	2.6	92
Wealth index groups										
Bottom 40%	84.8	5.0	4.5	70.2	81.4	23.9	1.9	44.1	3.1	121
Top 60%	89.3	5.1	2.0	65.4	74.3	22.7	1.9	54.1	3.4	161

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's education" and "Father's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	24.5	5.4	43.5	87.3	51.3	65.5	501
Sex							
Male	23.9	5.9	45.2	87.4	51.8	68.5	268
Female	25.1	4.8	41.5	87.3	50.7	62.1	233
Area							
Urban	27.9	6.9	35.4	86.6	48.5	60.7	331
Rural	17.9	2.6	59.2	88.8	56.6	75.0	170
Age							
0–1	12.5	3.3	33.4	78.8	35.7	49.6	219
2–4	33.8	7.1	51.3	93.9	63.4	77.8	282
Mother's education^A							
Up to primary	16.1	1.6	41.1	90.3	46.9	61.4	67
Secondary	16.1	2.6	49.2	86.5	52.4	69.4	237
Above secondary	36.5	10.3	37.5	87.1	51.1	61.6	193
Wealth index groups							
Bottom 40%	11.2	1.8	48.3	85.9	59.2	70.6	203
Top 60%	33.5	7.9	40.2	88.3	45.9	62.0	298
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 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of children:			Number of children
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week ¹	
Total	12.0	8.1	16.8	501
Sex				
Male	13.4	9.7	19.0	268
Female	10.4	6.2	14.2	233
Area				
Urban	8.5	6.2	12.8	331
Rural	18.9	11.7	24.5	170
Age				
0–1	8.6	6.6	12.6	219
2–4	14.7	9.2	20.0	282
Mother's education^A				
Up to primary	19.3	8.7	23.5	68
Secondary	14.6	13.0	22.1	237
Above secondary	6.1	0.9	6.5	193
Wealth index groups				
Bottom 40%	18.6	13.9	27.2	203
Top 60%	7.6	4.1	9.6	298

¹MICS 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 small number of unweighted cases

7.9 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.¹⁰⁴ Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well-being.¹⁰⁵

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Tuvalu. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains. The findings are presented in Table TC.11.1.

104 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.

105 Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips. *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.; United Nations Children's Fund, *Early Moments Matter*, New York: UNICEF, 2017.

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index						
Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020						
	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-emotional	Learning		
Total	52.1	98.2	51.8	92.3	68.6	184
Sex						
Male	50.9	99.0	44.2	92.5	69.7	107
Female	53.8	97.2	62.2	92.2	67.2	77
Area						
Urban	50.0	97.4	50.9	92.2	67.2	126
Rural	56.7	100.0	53.7	92.5	71.6	58
Age						
3	39.7	98.8	50.3	95.6	63.3	94
4	65.0	97.6	53.2	89.0	74.1	90
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	59.3	97.6	58.7	91.9	77.7	133
Not attending	33.0	100.0	33.5	93.6	44.6	51
Mother's education^A						
Up to primary	(47.6)	(96.0)	(58.9)	(89.5)	(62.1)	27
Secondary	55.8	97.6	55.3	92.1	70.2	90
Above secondary	50.5	100.0	43.8	93.6	69.6	65
Wealth index groups						
Bottom 40%	46.9	97.2	59.3	91.5	65.0	77
Top 60%	55.9	99.0	46.4	92.9	71.2	107
¹ MICS indicator TC.53- Early child development index; 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 small number of unweighted cases						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases`						



8. LEARN

Grade six students attending a class at Tolise Primary School on Vaitupu Island, Tuvalu. After the Cyclone Pam hit the island, the classes were cancelled for a week to let families recover from the damaged caused by the typhoon. Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2015/Sokhin

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.

ECE programmes in Tuvalu are mainly provided as a part of the pre-school education system. Pre-school education and care are intended for children from 3 to 5 years of age, until the age for starting primary school. The Ministry of Education (MOE) ensures that all children in Tuvalu who are 5 to 6 years of age have access to education at an early childhood education centre.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education: MICS indicator LN.1. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under 5. If the child was currently on a school break, but regularly attends, the interviewer is asked to record this as currently attending.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education		
Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020		
	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	72.8	182
Sex		
Male	75.1	105
Female	69.7	77
Area		
Urban	72.2	125
Rural	74.2	57
Age (in months)		
36-47	66.6	92
48-59	79.1	90
Mother's education^A		
Up to primary	(77.4)	27
Secondary	72.3	89
Above secondary	70.7	64
Wealth index group		
Bottom 40%	70.3	76
Top 60%	74.6	106
¹ MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education		
A The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.		
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases		

Table LN.1.2 is similar to Table LN.1.1, but looks only at children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year. In Tuvalu, the school year begins in January.

Specifically, the table presents the percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education. This table utilises question UB7 for attendance. The indicator captured is the adjusted net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted¹⁰⁶). The official primary school entry age in Tuvalu is age 6 years.

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning						
Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020						
	Percent of children:					Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education	Total	Net attendance ratio ¹	
Total	17.1	60.0	22.9	100.0	77.1	116
Sex						
Male	14.5	59.9	25.7	100.0	74.3	60
Female	19.9	60.2	19.9	100.0	80.1	56
Area						
Urban	19.1	58.8	22.1	100.0	77.9	76
Rural	(13.3)	(62.2)	(24.4)	100.0	(75.6)	40
Mother's education^A						
Secondary	18.7	59.6	21.7	100.0	78.3	51
Above secondary	(16.9)	(62.6)	(20.5)	100.0	(79.5)	43
Wealth index group						
Bottom 40%	22.3	52.3	25.5	100.0	74.5	49
Top 60%	13.3	65.7	21.0	100.0	79.0	67
Parity indices						
Sex						
Female/male ²	1.37	1.01	0.78	na	1.08	na
Wealth						
Bottom 40% / Top 60% ³	1.67	0.80	1.21	na	0.94	na
Area						
Rural/Urban ⁴	0.70	1.06	1.11	na	0.97	na
¹ MICS indicator LN.2- Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2 ² MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - organised learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1 ³ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - organised learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1 ⁴ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - organised learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1 A The category of "Up to primary" and "Don't Know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases. () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases na: not applicable						

106 The ratio is termed "adjusted" since it also includes children attending primary education. All children age one year before official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) are included in the denominator.

8.2 ATTENDANCE

Attendance in pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children for school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended any early childhood education the previous year.¹⁰⁷

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.

Based on International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011 classification, in Tuvalu, children enter primary school at age 6, lower secondary at age 12 and upper secondary school at age 16. There are 6 grades in primary school and 4 + 3 grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as year 1 to year 6. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as year 7, year 8 (i.e., form 3 and form 4) and in upper secondary to form 5 to form 7. The school year typically runs from January to December of the same year.

ISCED 2011 classification is used to present findings on attendance indicators comparable to other countries.

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering year 1.

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 6 to 11 years who are attending primary or secondary school,¹⁰⁸ and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4¹⁰⁹ for children 12 to 14 years.

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 year 3, as per the official age-for-grade. If this child is currently in year 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

The upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, and out of school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6.¹¹⁰

107 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.

108 Ratios presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

109 Ratios presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

110 Ratios presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Completion rate of primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of primary education, that is, the percentage of children who are 14 to 16 years old, who completed primary education in Tuvalu.

The table also provides the “effective” transition rate, which takes account of the presence of repeaters in the final grade of primary school. This indicator reflects situations in which pupils repeat the last grade of primary education but eventually make the transition to the secondary level.¹¹¹

Table LN.2.8 focuses on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Note that the ratios included here are obtained from adjusted net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

A set of tables corresponding to Tables LN.2.3 to LN.2.8 was prepared to present findings on attendance indicators for primary and secondary school according to the national education system. These tables have “National” notes added in parenthesis next to the table number. Tables previously described (and presented without the note) present findings on attendance indicators based on ISCED 2011 levels. A comparison between ISCED 2011 levels and the national education system is presented below.

ISCED 2011 level		National education system	Theoretical entrance age	Theoretical duration (in years)
Early childhood education	0	Pre-school Education	3	3
Primary education	1	Primary Education (Year 1- 6)	6	6
Lower secondary education	2	Primary Education (Year 7- 8)	12	2
Lower secondary education	2	Secondary school (form 3 and form 4) – junior	14	2
Upper secondary education	3	Secondary school (form 5 and form 6) – senior	16	2
Upper secondary education	3	Year 13 Academic	18	1
Upper secondary education	3	Tuvalu Maritime Programme	15+	1

¹¹¹ 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.2.3 (National) presents the percentage of children of primary school age (6 to 13 years) who are attending primary or secondary school, and those who are out of school.

In Table LN.2.5 (National) children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade).

The secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio and out-of-school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6 (National). The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate, and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7 (National).

The gross intake rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Completion rate of primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged three to five years over the official age of the last grade of primary education; that is, the percentage of children who are 17 to 19 years old, who completed primary education according to the national education system in Tuvalu. Completion rates are also presented for secondary education.

The table also provides the 'effective' transition rate, defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education. The 'effective' transition rate is calculated by taking the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year, divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

Table LN.2.8 (National) focuses on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI).

Table LN.2.1: School readiness		
Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020		
	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended pre-school in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	85.6	82
Sex		
Male	(85.4)	44
Female	(85.9)	38
Area		
Urban	(81.6)	55
Rural	(93.5)	28
Mother's education^A		
Secondary	(77.1)	37
Above secondary	(93.7)	35
Wealth index group		
Bottom 40%	(83.5)	31
Top 60%	(87.0)	51
¹ MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness		
A The category of "Missing" and "Up to primary" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.		
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases		

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry		
Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering year 1 (net intake rate), Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020		
	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	54.6	87
Sex		
Male	(57.0)	48
Female	(51.7)	39
Area		
Urban	(71.7)	51
Rural	(30.0)	36
Mother's education^A		
Secondary	(52.9)	35
Above secondary	(57.1)	36
Wealth index group		
Bottom 40%	(54.7)	33
Top 60%	54.5	54
¹ MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education		
A The category of "Missing" and "Up to primary" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.		
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases		

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	80.6	1.6	16.3	250	84.0	0.0	15.3	255	82.3	0.8	15.8	505
Area												
Urban	83.5	1.5	14.3	148	88.1	0.0	11.1	150	85.8	0.7	12.7	298
Rural	76.3	1.8	19.3	102	78.0	0.0	21.2	105	77.2	0.9	20.3	207
Age at beginning of school year												
6	(68.7)	(6.1)	(19.6)	48	(80.1)	(0.0)	(17.0)	39	73.8	3.3	18.5	87
7	(79.7)	(0.0)	(20.3)	43	(78.1)	(0.0)	(21.9)	42	78.9	0.0	21.1	84
8	(81.2)	(0.0)	(18.8)	43	(81.9)	(0.0)	(18.1)	48	81.6	0.0	18.4	91
9	(82.8)	(0.0)	(17.2)	47	(87.3)	(0.0)	(12.7)	46	85.0	0.0	15.0	92
10	(93.8)	(0.0)	(6.2)	29	(93.4)	(0.0)	(4.6)	44	93.6	0.0	5.2	73
11	(82.7)	(2.7)	(11.9)	41	(81.9)	(0.0)	(18.1)	37	82.3	1.4	14.8	78
Mother's education B												
Up to primary	72.9	5.4	20.2	57	(82.5)	(0.0)	(15.1)	37	76.7	3.3	18.2	94
Secondary	79.2	0.0	18.9	106	80.5	0.0	19.5	129	79.9	0.0	19.2	235
Above secondary	87.1	1.1	10.8	84	89.1	0.0	9.6	86	88.1	0.5	10.2	171
Wealth index group												
Bottom 40%	76.3	0.9	21.8	95	82.5	0.0	17.5	107	79.6	0.4	19.5	202
Top 60%	83.1	2.0	13.0	155	85.0	0.0	13.6	149	84.1	1.0	13.3	303

¹ MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance ratio (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 early childhood education, primary or lower secondary education. Children who have completed primary school are excluded.

B The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table LN.2.3 (National): Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A	
Total	79.2	1.2	17.8	321	81.3	0.0	18.0	304	80.2	0.6	17.9	625
Area												
Urban	82.0	1.1	15.7	198	86.4	0.0	13.0	188	84.1	0.6	14.4	386
Rural	74.6	1.4	21.0	123	73.1	0.0	26.2	116	73.9	0.7	23.5	239
Age at beginning of school year												
6	(68.7)	(6.1)	(19.6)	48	(77.8)	(0.0)	(19.3)	39	72.8	3.3	19.5	87
7	(79.7)	(0.0)	(20.3)	43	(78.1)	(0.0)	(21.9)	42	78.9	0.0	21.1	84
8	(81.2)	(0.0)	(18.8)	43	(81.9)	(0.0)	(18.1)	48	81.6	0.0	18.4	91
9	(80.9)	(0.0)	(19.1)	47	(87.3)	(0.0)	(12.7)	46	84.1	0.0	15.9	92
10	(76.0)	(0.0)	(24.0)	29	(71.6)	(0.0)	(26.4)	44	73.3	0.0	25.5	73
11	(80.5)	(2.7)	(14.1)	41	(84.3)	(0.0)	(15.7)	37	82.3	1.4	14.8	78
12	(97.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	97.1	0.0	1.5	61
13	(69.3)	(0.0)	(27.5)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	73.1	0.0	25.0	59
Mother's education B												
Up to primary	74.9	4.0	18.8	77	79.6	0.0	18.8	56	76.8	2.3	18.8	133
Secondary	76.1	0.0	21.6	135	78.0	0.0	22.0	145	77.1	0.0	21.8	280
Above secondary	85.9	0.8	12.5	107	86.3	0.0	12.6	99	86.1	0.4	12.5	206
Wealth index group												
Bottom 40%	76.8	0.7	21.7	121	78.1	0.0	21.9	132	77.5	0.4	21.8	253
Top 60%	80.6	1.6	15.4	200	83.8	0.0	15.0	172	82.1	0.8	15.2	372

A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending early childhood education, primary or secondary education. Children who have completed primary school are excluded.

B The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	69.7	1.6	28.5	124	82.7	0.0	22.0	81	74.9	1.0	22.0	205
Area												
Urban	73.3	1.3	24.0	84	86.5	0.0	15.4	58	78.7	0.8	15.4	141
Rural	(62.2)	(2.2)	(37.8)	40	(73.1)	(0.0)	(38.5)	23	66.2	1.4	38.5	63
Age at beginning of school year												
12	(76.8)	(5.4)	(15.5)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	82.9	3.3	7.5	61
13	(66.0)	(0.0)	(30.7)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	71.2	0.0	26.1	59
14	(78.7)	(0.0)	(24.4)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(83.9)	(0.0)	(22.0)	49
15	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(54.9)	(0.0)	(41.8)	36
Mother's education^{B,C}												
Up to primary	(68.1)	(2.5)	(26.9)	36	(71.0)	(0.0)	(32.3)	28	69.4	1.4	32.3	63
Secondary	(68.5)	(2.3)	(28.8)	49	(88.0)	(0.0)	(20.7)	33	76.3	1.3	20.7	83
Above secondary	(72.8)	(0.0)	(29.5)	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	78.4	0.0	10.5	58
Wealth index group												
Bottom 40%	(75.0)	(2.1)	(22.9)	43	(79.2)	(0.0)	(24.6)	46	77.2	1.0	24.6	89
Top 60%	66.9	1.4	31.4	81	(87.3)	(0.0)	(18.5)	35	73.1	1.0	18.5	116

¹ MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age

A The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education. Children who have completed lower secondary school are excluded.

B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

C The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total	
Total	78.3	18.2	2.5	0.9	100.0	427	69.1	24.2	5.0	1.6	100.0	192
Sex												
Male	76.9	19.3	2.0	1.9	100.0	215	71.8	22.2	5.1	0.9	100.0	100
Female	79.8	17.2	3.0	0.0	100.0	212	66.2	26.5	4.9	2.4	100.0	92
Area												
Urban	74.5	21.3	3.4	0.9	100.0	262	67.8	24.6	5.9	1.7	100.0	131
Rural	84.4	13.4	1.1	1.1	100.0	166	72.1	23.5	2.9	1.5	100.0	61
Mother's education^{A,B}												
Up to primary	81.5	17.2	0.0	1.3	100.0	66	73.3	22.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	53
Secondary	73.4	21.8	3.7	1.1	100.0	196	71.6	20.5	6.7	1.2	100.0	76
Above secondary	82.9	15.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	159	65.3	30.9	3.8	0.0	100.0	58
Grade												
1 (primary/lower secondary)	82.9	10.3	6.8	0.0	100.0	82	65.7	25.1	7.9	1.3	100.0	70
2 (primary/lower secondary)	82.8	15.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	69	73.8	21.0	3.4	1.9	100.0	59
3 (primary/lower secondary)	73.8	24.6	1.5	0.0	100.0	72	(59.6)	(32.2)	(5.3)	(2.9)	100.0	38
4 (primary/lower secondary)	70.0	24.0	2.8	3.2	100.0	71	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	24
5 (primary)	84.2	12.1	1.2	2.5	100.0	72	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	75.1	24.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	62	na	na	na	na	na	na
Wealth index group												
Bottom 40%	75.0	21.5	2.4	1.1	100.0	167	61.3	29.9	6.3	2.5	100.0	81
Top 60%	80.5	16.1	2.6	0.9	100.0	260	74.9	20.1	4.0	1.0	100.0	111

¹ MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

B The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

na: not applicable

Table LN.2.5 (National): Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Primary school						Secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years	Total	
Total	76.2	19.4	3.3	1.1	100.0	557	66.7	24.4	4.8	4.1	100.0	124
Sex												
Male	75.2	20.1	3.0	1.7	100.0	282	72.7	18.1	4.6	4.6	100.0	63
Female	77.3	18.7	3.6	0.4	100.0	275	60.5	30.8	5.1	3.6	100.0	61
Area												
Urban	72.2	22.3	4.5	1.0	100.0	344	69.8	23.3	3.5	3.5	100.0	96
Rural	82.8	14.6	1.3	1.3	100.0	213	(56.3)	(28.1)	(9.4)	(6.3)	100.0	29
Mother's education^{A,B}												
Up to primary	77.7	19.3	2.1	0.8	100.0	106	(83.2)	(13.1)	(3.6)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Secondary	72.8	21.7	4.2	1.3	100.0	247	(79.1)	(16.3)	(4.6)	(0.0)	100.0	44
Above secondary	80.2	17.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	195	(66.0)	(34.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Year and Form												
1 primary/ 9 secondary	82.9	10.3	6.8	0.0	100.0	82	(59.6)	(32.2)	(5.3)	(2.9)	100.0	38
2 primary/ 10 secondary	82.8	15.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	69	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
3 primary/ 11 secondary	73.8	24.6	1.5	0.0	100.0	72	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
4 primary/ 12 secondary	70.0	24.0	2.8	3.2	100.0	71	(78.6)	(7.1)	(10.3)	(4.0)	100.0	28
5 primary/ 13 secondary	84.2	12.1	1.2	2.5	100.0	72	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
6 (primary)	75.1	24.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	62	na	na	na	na	na	na
7 (primary)	65.7	25.1	7.9	1.3	100.0	70	na	na	na	na	na	na
8 (primary)	73.8	21.0	3.4	1.9	100.0	59	na	na	na	na	na	na
Wealth index group												
Bottom 40%	71.8	23.3	3.2	1.7	100.0	225	(63.6)	(25.1)	(9.1)	(2.1)	100.0	42
Top 60%	79.2	16.7	3.4	0.7	100.0	332	68.2	24.0	2.7	5.1	100.0	83

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 category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

na: not applicable

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school by sex, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	Number of children
Total	32.2	0.0	0.0	67.8	81	55.0	1.4	0.0	36.8	79	43.4	0.7	0.0	52.5	159
Area															
Urban	(36.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(63.8)	52	(61.2)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(28.6)	55	49.0	1.0	0.0	45.8	107
Rural	(25.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(75.0)	29	(40.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(55.6)	24	32.2	0.0	0.0	66.1	53
Age at beginning of school year															
16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(57.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(42.7)	46
17	(27.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(72.8)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	34.8	2.2	0.0	54.8	51
18	(30.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(70.0)	31	(50.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(45.7)	31	40.4	0.0	0.0	57.9	62
Wealth index group															
Bottom 40%	(19.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(81.0)	31	(38.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(54.7)	31	28.5	0.0	0.0	67.9	61
Top 60%	(40.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(59.7)	50	(65.7)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(25.5)	48	52.7	1.1	0.0	43.0	98

¹ MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age

A The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education. Children who have completed upper secondary school.

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

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

Table LN.2.6 (National): Secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school by sex, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	Number of children
Total	43.2	1.3	54.6	133	59.5	1.0	34.7	111	50.6	1.2	45.5	244
Area												
Urban	49.4	0.0	49.4	86	67.2	1.5	25.4	75	57.6	0.7	38.2	160
Rural	32.1	3.8	64.2	47	(43.9)	(0.0)	(53.7)	37	37.2	2.1	59.6	84
Age at beginning of school year												
14	(69.3)	(6.3)	(20.5)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(70.6)	(6.0)	(21.1)	49
15	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(52.5)	(0.0)	(47.5)	36
16	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(57.3)	(0.0)	(42.7)	46
17	(27.2)	(0.0)	(72.8)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	37.0	0.0	54.8	51
18	(30.0)	(0.0)	(70.0)	31	(50.7)	(0.0)	(45.7)	31	40.4	0.0	57.9	62
Mother's education^{B,C}												
Up to primary	(58.8)	(0.0)	(41.2)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(55.4)	(0.0)	(44.6)	45
Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(63.8)	(3.4)	(29.5)	33	59.9	5.1	31.1	57
Above secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(67.9)	(0.0)	(32.1)	35
Wealth index group												
Bottom 40%	(33.5)	(3.8)	(62.7)	47	48.3	2.2	45.2	51	41.2	2.9	53.6	98
Top 60%	48.6	0.0	50.1	86	69.1	0.0	25.7	60	57.0	0.0	40.1	146

A The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education. Children who have completed secondary school are excluded.

B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

C The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of children age 14-16 years ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 17-19 years ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20-22 years ^A
Total	70.7	78	99.1	130	87.6	63	(61.7)	36	88.5	201	52.6	232
Sex												
Male	(67.0)	41	98.5	74	(92.1)	25	(*)	24	85.1	110	45.4	121
Female	(74.7)	37	100.0	57	(84.5)	37	(*)	12	92.6	91	60.5	112
Area												
Urban	(65.1)	48	98.6	82	(91.2)	38	(*)	24	87.8	146	56.0	177
Rural	(79.4)	30	100.0	48	(82.1)	25	(*)	12	90.3	55	41.9	55
Mother's education^{B,C}												
Up to primary	(*)	22	(100.0)	41	(*)	17	(*)	13	na	na	na	na
Secondary	(58.4)	36	98.0	56	(80.7)	26	(*)	12	na	na	na	na
Above secondary	(*)	20	(100.0)	34	(*)	19	(*)	11	na	na	na	na
Wealth index group												
Bottom 40%	(68.4)	30	100.0	52	(86.0)	25	(*)	16	87.1	73	37.4	73
Top 60%	(72.1)	48	98.6	78	(88.7)	37	(*)	20	89.3	128	59.7	159

¹ MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

³ MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school

⁴ MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)

⁵ MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

⁶ MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

A Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively

B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

C The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

na: not applicable

Table LN.2.7 (National): Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for secondary school, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate	Number of children age 17-19 years ^A	Effective transition rate to secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Secondary completion rate	Number of youth age 20-22 years ^A
Total	86.0	59	95.4	159	63.7	47	52.6	232
Sex								
Male	(91.5)	34	96.1	81	62.6	24	45.4	121
Female	(*)	25	94.6	79	64.8	23	60.5	112
Area								
Urban	(61.4)	49	94.8	107	71.9	36	56.0	177
Rural	(*)	10	96.6	53	38.5	12	41.9	55
Wealth index group								
Bottom 40%	(*)	25	94.9	61	60.0	19	37.4	73
Top 60%	(69.7)	34	95.7	98	66.1	28	59.7	159

A Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, and secondary, respectively

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

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

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Total	84.0	80.6	82.3	1.04	81.6	73.9	100.1	1.10	55.0	32.2	43.4	1.71
Area												
Urban	88.1	83.5	85.8	1.06	86.5	77.3	107.1	1.12	61.2	36.2	49.0	1.69
Rural	78.0	76.3	77.2	1.02	69.2	66.7	84.5	1.04	40.7	25.0	32.2	1.63
Mother's education^{A,B}												
Up to primary	82.5	72.9	76.7	1.13	67.7	73.7	88.0	0.92	53.8	59.4	57.8	0.91
Secondary	80.5	79.2	79.9	1.02	85.3	70.3	90.3	1.21	60.6	23.5	53.4	2.57
Above secondary	89.1	87.1	88.1	1.02	94.2	78.6	95.0	1.20	100.0	28.1	59.6	3.56
Wealth index group												
Bottom 40%	82.5	76.3	79.6	1.08	81.6	82.3	93.5	0.99	38.0	19.0	28.5	2.00
Top 60%	85.0	83.1	84.1	1.02	81.5	69.4	105.2	1.17	65.7	40.3	52.7	1.63
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Bottom 40%/Top 60% ¹	0.97	0.92	0.95	na	1.00	1.19	0.89	na	0.58	0.47	0.54	na
Area												
Rural/Urban ²	0.88	0.91	0.90	na	0.80	0.86	0.79	na	0.67	0.69	0.66	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

² MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

³ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.

B The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

na: not applicable

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices (National)

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR
Total	81.3	79.2	80.2	1.03	59.5	43.2	50.6	1.38
Area								
Urban	86.4	82.0	84.1	1.05	67.2	49.4	57.6	1.36
Rural	73.1	74.6	73.9	0.98	43.9	32.1	37.2	1.37
Mother's education^{A,B}								
Up to primary	79.6	74.9	76.8	1.06	48.5	58.8	55.4	0.82
Secondary	78.0	76.1	77.1	1.03	63.8	54.6	59.9	1.17
Above secondary	86.3	85.9	86.1	1.01	100.0	51.5	67.9	1.94
Wealth index group								
Bottom 40%	78.1	76.8	77.5	1.02	48.3	33.5	41.2	1.44
Top 60%	83.8	80.6	82.1	1.04	69.1	48.6	57.0	1.42
Parity indices								
Wealth								
Bottom 40% / Top 60%	0.93	0.95	0.94	na	0.70	0.69	0.72	na
Area								
Rural/Urban	0.85	0.91	0.88	na	0.65	0.65	0.65	na

A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.

B The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
na: not applicable

8.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

It is widely accepted that parental involvement in their children's education has a positive effect on the child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.¹¹² Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.¹¹³

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.¹¹⁴ 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.¹¹⁵

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers (Paper No. 5).¹¹⁶

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card and was involved in school management and school activities in the last year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress.

In Table LN.3.2 reasons for children unable to attend class due to a school-related reasons are presented. Reasons include natural and man-made disaster, teacher strike and teacher absenteeism.

Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

112 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.

113 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.

114 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.

115 Desforges, C. and A. Abouchaar. *The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review*. Research report. Nottingham: Queen's Printer, 2003. https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf.

116 Hattori, H., M. Cardoso and B. Ledoux. *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education*. MICS Methodological Papers. New York: UNICEF, 2017. <http://mics.unicef.org/files?-job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvcMDAvNzIxL01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2IjYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26>.

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	76.6	605	96.2	86.5	80.3	79.0	87.8	90.3	464
Sex									
Male	78.8	342	94.2	81.6	75.0	72.7	91.4	90.3	269
Female	73.9	263	98.8	93.3	87.7	87.7	82.9	90.3	194
Area									
Urban	79.9	373	95.5	80.5	71.2	70.0	83.1	87.6	298
Rural	71.3	232	97.4	97.4	96.8	95.2	96.3	95.2	165
Age at beginning of school year									
6	(73.5)	99	(100.0)	(84.6)	(75.4)	(75.4)	(90.8)	(93.9)	73
7	(67.0)	82	(95.9)	(80.1)	(76.0)	(76.0)	(88.2)	(90.7)	55
8	(78.8)	77	(96.3)	(94.8)	(94.8)	(88.6)	(96.3)	(90.7)	60
9	(86.6)	64	(100.0)	(90.0)	(84.4)	(84.4)	(79.9)	(94.0)	56
10	(71.1)	68	(97.7)	(80.2)	(80.2)	(75.6)	(95.4)	(91.8)	48
11	(82.7)	73	(100.0)	(85.6)	(78.1)	(78.1)	(89.3)	(88.9)	60
12	(86.5)	70	(92.6)	(92.6)	(76.1)	(76.1)	(85.3)	(94.5)	61
13	(70.3)	72	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	51
School attendance^A									
Up to primary	100.0	435	96.7	86.9	80.3	78.9	88.1	90.5	435
Secondary	(*)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Above secondary	(*)	0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Out-of-school	0.0	141	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's education^B									
Up to primary	75.2	133	92.2	83.1	78.6	76.0	87.9	84.6	100
Secondary	73.3	256	97.6	89.4	81.2	81.2	92.4	95.0	188
Above secondary	81.0	211	96.8	85.6	81.1	79.1	83.7	88.9	171
Wealth index group									
Bottom 40%	75.8	250	95.9	88.1	86.5	85.1	89.6	90.4	190
Top 60%	77.2	355	96.3	85.4	76.0	74.8	86.6	90.3	274

¹ MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance

² MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in school management

³ MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management

⁴ MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management

⁵ MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

A Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

B The categories of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

na: not applicable

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Total	67.0	464	95.3	9.2	5.6	8.9	6.7	9.1	311	(*)	28
Sex											
Male	75.7	269	98.7	11.2	5.8	8.2	4.5	7.5	204	(*)	15
Female	54.9	194	88.8	5.4	5.4	10.3	11.0	12.0	107	(*)	13
Area											
Urban	71.5	298	96.9	10.5	5.8	12.6	5.2	7.9	214	(*)	17
Rural	58.7	165	91.9	6.3	5.4	0.9	9.9	11.7	97	(*)	11
Wealth index group											
Bottom 40%	61.4	190	97.0	8.2	6.5	5.8	7.2	11.0	117	(*)	13
Top 60%	70.8	274	94.3	9.7	5.1	10.8	6.4	7.9	194	(*)	15

¹MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence

A School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

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

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years^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 who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	38.0	605	76.3	550	92.7	464	61.4	417	91.4	430
Sex										
Male	36.3	342	71.5	305	88.6	269	67.8	240	92.4	239
Female	40.1	263	82.2	244	98.3	194	52.7	177	90.2	191
Area										
Urban	38.3	373	71.4	340	92.1	298	58.1	269	91.1	275
Rural	37.4	232	84.2	210	93.7	165	67.5	148	92.1	155
Age at beginning of school year										
6	(50.9)	99	(78.0)	94	(86.5)	73	(77.8)	68	(98.6)	63
7	(30.0)	82	(77.4)	68	(96.8)	55	(*)	45	(97.9)	53
8	(35.5)	77	(75.4)	69	(96.3)	60	(62.0)	52	(94.2)	58
9	(40.1)	64	(82.9)	61	(94.0)	56	(68.2)	55	(95.0)	52
10	(38.1)	68	(72.4)	66	(90.8)	48	(*)	46	(*)	44
11	(36.0)	73	(80.4)	69	(98.5)	60	(55.1)	57	(91.0)	59
12	(34.6)	70	(73.3)	61	(92.6)	61	(*)	53	(*)	56
13	(35.0)	72	(69.2)	62	(*)	51	(*)	40	(*)	44
School attendance^B										
Up to primary	39.7	435	78.0	389	92.4	435	64.1	389	93.1	402
Secondary	(*)	28	(*)	28	(*)	28	(*)	28	(*)	28
Out-of-school	29.1	141	66.7	133	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's education^B										
Up to primary	17.8	133	76.4	117	89.2	100	(56.4)	87	(83.1)	89
Secondary	30.6	256	71.4	237	97.2	188	68.3	173	93.6	183
Above secondary	59.0	211	82.2	190	89.6	171	57.7	152	94.2	153
Wealth index group										
Bottom 40%	27.2	250	73.4	217	93.9	190	68.6	161	89.0	178
Top 60%	45.6	355	78.1	332	91.8	274	56.9	256	93.1	252

¹ MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home

² MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home

³ MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages

⁴ MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework

A This table utilises information collected in both the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules. Note that otherwise identical denominators may be slightly different, as the Foundational Learning Skills module includes consent of respondent to interview child and assent and availability of child to be interviewed. This invariably reduces the number of cases for data collected in this module.

B The categories of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" and "School attendance" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

na: not applicable

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).¹¹⁷ 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.¹¹⁸

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.¹¹⁹

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes¹²⁰ 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.¹²¹ 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

117 CONFEMEN. PASEC 2014 *Education system performance in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa. Competencies and learning factors in primary education*. Dakar: CONFEMEN, 2015. http://www.pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Rapport_Pasec2014_GB_webv2.pdf;

Makuwa, D. and J. Maarse. “The Impact of Large-Scale International Assessments: A Case Study of How the Ministry of Education in Namibia Used SACMEQ Assessments to Improve Learning Outcomes.” *Research in Comparative and International Education* 8, no. 3 (2013): 349-58. doi:10.2304/rcie.2013.8.3.349.; Spaul, N. “Poverty & Privilege: Primary School Inequality in South Africa.” *International Journal of Educational Development* 33, no. 5 (2013): 436-47. doi:10.1016/j.ijedudev.2012.09.009.

118 Stanovich, K. “Matthew Effects in Reading: Some Consequences of Individual Differences in the Acquisition of Literacy.” *Reading Research Quarterly* 21, no. 4 (1986): 360-407. doi:10.1598/rrq.21.4.1.

119 Duncan, G. “School Readiness and Later Achievement.” *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

120 LMTF. *Toward Universal Learning. A Global Framework for Measuring Learning. Report No. 2 of the Learning Metrics Task Force*. Montreal and Washington: UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Center for International Education at the Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LMTFReport2ES_final.pdf;

Buckner, E. and R. Hatch. *Literacy Data: More, but not always better*. Washington: Education Policy and Data Center, 2014. <https://www.epdc.org/epdc-data-points/literacy-data-more-not-always-better-part-1-2>;

Wagner, D. *Smaller, Quicker Cheaper—Improving Learning Assessments for Developing Countries*. Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning, 2011. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002136/213663e.pdf>.

121 Singh, A. *Emergence and evolution of learning gaps across countries: Linked panel evidence from Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam*. Oxford: Young Lives, 2014. http://www.younglives.org.uk/files/YL-WP124_Singh_learning%20gaps.pdf.

target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognized that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively, by age, sex, location, region, wealth index quintile and other disaggregation. These MICS indicators are designed and developed for both national policy development and SDG reporting for SDG4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions are also available.

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children age 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Percent-age of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
Total	67.6	62.3	55.2	55.2	305	63.8	56.4	54.2	54.2	244	65.9	59.7	54.8	54.8	0.98	0.0	550
Area																	
Urban	66.1	62.8	55.6	55.6	201	55.6	50.8	50.8	50.8	139	61.8	57.9	53.6	53.6	0.91	0.0	340
Rural	70.6	61.3	54.6	54.6	104	74.4	63.6	58.7	58.7	106	72.5	62.5	56.7	56.7	1.07	0.0	210
Age at beginning of school year																	
6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35	(35.0)	(25.9)	(25.9)	(25.9)	(0.95)	(0.0)	94
7-8 ²	(65.6)	(60.0)	(44.1)	(44.1)	77	(58.2)	(45.3)	(36.5)	(36.5)	60	62.4	53.6	40.8	40.8	0.83	0.0	137
7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	(52.6)	(44.9)	(27.0)	(27.0)	(0.47)	(0.0)	68
8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	42	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(72.1)	(62.1)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(1.19)	(0.0)	69
9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(63.0)	(63.0)	(58.7)	(58.7)	(1.26)	(0.0)	61
10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(62.9)	(54.9)	(54.9)	(54.9)	43	(65.4)	(54.7)	(53.0)	(53.0)	(1.11)	(0.0)	66
11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	36	(82.8)	(82.8)	(82.8)	(82.8)	(0.89)	(0.0)	69
12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	42	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(88.8)	(85.1)	(76.0)	(76.0)	(0.87)	(0.0)	61
13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(82.9)	(75.6)	(75.6)	(75.6)	(1.08)	(0.0)	62
14	na	na	na	na	0	na	na	na	na	0	na	na	na	na	na	na	0
School attendance ^A																	
Up to primary	71.8	66.5	58.5	58.5	222	68.7	62.5	61.5	61.5	167	70.5	64.8	59.8	59.8	1.05	0.0	389
Year 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Year 2-3 ³	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	72	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38	(44.9)	(37.1)	(30.0)	(30.0)	(0.81)	(0.0)	110
Year 2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	68
Year 3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	42
Year 4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(76.5)	(59.6)	(47.0)	(47.0)	(0.60)	(0.0)	46
Year 5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	55
Year 6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	42
Year 7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	41	(86.0)	(81.5)	(77.2)	(77.2)	(1.04)	(0.0)	78
Year 8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	51
Out-of-school	(46.4)	(39.5)	(33.8)	(33.8)	66	(45.8)	(34.0)	(28.8)	(28.8)	67	46.1	36.7	31.3	31.3	0.85	0.0	133

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills (Continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Percent-age of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
Mother's education^A																	
Up to primary	(64.7)	(58.7)	(58.7)	(58.7)	62	(69.2)	(60.8)	(59.2)	(59.2)	55	66.8	59.7	59.0	59.0	1.01	0.0	117
Secondary	73.3	63.9	49.8	49.8	134	(56.8)	(51.2)	(47.0)	(47.0)	104	66.1	58.4	48.6	48.6	0.94	0.0	237
Above secondary	(62.1)	(62.1)	(59.6)	(59.6)	108	(72.0)	(62.6)	(62.6)	(62.6)	82	66.4	62.3	60.9	60.9	1.05	0.0	190
Wealth index group																	
Bottom 40%	72.6	65.1	54.0	54.0	109	59.3	52.8	52.0	52.0	108	66.0	59.0	53.0	53.0	0.96	0.0	217
Top 60%	64.9	60.7	55.9	55.9	196	67.3	59.2	56.0	56.0	136	65.9	60.1	56.0	56.0	1.00	0.0	332
Parity indices																	
Wealth																	
Bottom 40%/Top 60% ⁵	1.12	1.07	0.96	0.96	na	0.88	0.89	0.93	0.93	na	1.00	0.98	0.95	0.95	0.96	na	na
Area																	
Rural/Urban ⁶	1.07	0.98	0.98	0.98	na	1.34	1.25	1.15	1.15	na	1.17	1.08	1.06	1.06	1.17	na	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14)

² MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)

³ MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁵ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁶ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁷ MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

A The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "School attendance" and "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

na: not applicable

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children age 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who suc- cessfully completed tasks of:				Per- cen- tage of chil- dren who demon- strate founda- tional numera- cy skills	Num- ber of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who suc- cessfully completed tasks of:				Percent- age of children who demon- strate founda- tional numera- cy skills	Num- ber of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who suc- cessfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demon- strate founda- tional numera- cy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foun- dat- ional numera- cy skills ⁴	Num- ber of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimi- nation	Addi- tion	Pattern recog- nition and comple- tion			Num- ber reading	Num- ber dis- crimi- nation	Addi- tion	Pattern recognition and com- pletion			Number reading	Number discrim- ination	Ad- dit-ion	Pattern recog- nition and comple- tion			
Total	67.7	72.7	52.2	43.7	33.4	305	72.4	81.1	59.8	61.1	45.6	244	69.8	76.4	55.6	51.4	38.9	1.37	550
Area																			
Urban	64.4	71.1	50.6	42.8	33.3	201	67.7	79.8	55.6	54.0	45.2	139	65.8	74.7	52.6	47.4	38.2	1.35	340
Rural	73.9	75.6	55.5	45.4	33.6	104	78.5	82.6	65.3	70.2	46.3	106	76.3	79.2	60.4	57.9	40.0	1.38	210
Age at beginning of school year																			
6	(15.0)	(28.3)	(5.7)	(9.1)	(0.0)	59	(39.1)	(71.2)	(44.8)	(54.7)	(12.4)	35	(24.1)	(44.4)	(20.4)	(26.2)	(4.6)	na	94
7-8 ²	(73.6)	(69.0)	(49.4)	(33.3)	(26.2)	77	(48.6)	(69.8)	(36.1)	(42.0)	(27.6)	60	62.7	69.4	43.6	37.1	26.8	1.05	137
7	(71.7)	(49.5)	(30.8)	(35.7)	(28.3)	35	(36.3)	(60.0)	(36.3)	(32.9)	(26.1)	33	(54.6)	(54.6)	(33.4)	(34.4)	(27.2)	(0.92)	68
8	(75.3)	(85.4)	(65.2)	(31.2)	(24.4)	42	(63.8)	(81.9)	(35.9)	(53.1)	(29.3)	27	(70.8)	(84.0)	(53.7)	(39.8)	(26.3)	(1.20)	69
9	(65.9)	(78.8)	(59.4)	(48.6)	(27.4)	35	(79.9)	(95.8)	(62.5)	(61.5)	(43.2)	27	(71.9)	(86.2)	(60.7)	(54.2)	(34.3)	(1.58)	61
10	(75.1)	(80.0)	(26.7)	(52.3)	(21.7)	22	(83.9)	(73.8)	(70.7)	(52.9)	(42.8)	43	(80.9)	(75.9)	(55.7)	(52.7)	(35.6)	(1.97)	66
11	(93.2)	(93.2)	(68.3)	(51.7)	(51.7)	33	(100.0)	(87.5)	(67.0)	(73.3)	(67.0)	36	(96.8)	(90.3)	(67.7)	(62.9)	(59.7)	(1.30)	69
12	(89.9)	(92.0)	(84.0)	(61.3)	(61.3)	42	(94.1)	(94.1)	(82.4)	(77.8)	(77.8)	19	(91.2)	(92.7)	(83.5)	(66.4)	(66.4)	(1.27)	61
13	(88.0)	(100.0)	(90.0)	(82.9)	(66.3)	37	(92.9)	(100.0)	(89.3)	(100.0)	(89.3)	24	(89.9)	(100.0)	(89.7)	(89.7)	(75.4)	(1.35)	62
14	na	na	na	na	na	0	na	na	na	na	na	0	na	na	na	na	na	na	0
School attendance ^A																			
Up to primary	65.5	69.4	45.8	38.1	30.0	222	70.6	83.4	61.3	64.8	48.6	167	67.7	75.4	52.4	49.6	38.0	1.62	389
Year 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Year 2-3 ³	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	72	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38	(42.9)	(53.6)	(21.3)	(28.2)	(15.1)	(2.03)	110
Year 2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	68
Year 3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	42
Year 4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(64.0)	(68.6)	(53.5)	(54.4)	(41.8)	(0.58)	46
Year 5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	55
Year 6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	42
Year 7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	78
Year 8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	51
Out-of-school	(66.2)	(76.4)	(62.3)	(48.7)	(28.3)	66	(75.1)	(72.3)	(52.4)	(45.4)	(32.3)	67	70.7	74.3	57.3	47.0	30.4	1.14	133

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills (Continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Per-centage of chil-dren who demon-strate founda-tional numeracy skills	Num-ber of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who suc-cessfully completed tasks of:				Percent-age of children who demon-strate founda-tional numeracy skills	Num-ber of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who suc-cessfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demon-strate founda-tional numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foun-dat-ional numeracy skills ⁴	Num-ber of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimi-nation	Addi-tion	Pattern recog-nition and comple-tion			Num-ber reading	Num-ber discrimi-nation	Addi-tion	Pattern recog-nition and comple-tion			Number reading	Number discrimi-nation	Ad-dit-ion	Pattern recog-nition and comple-tion			
Mother's education^A																			
Up to primary	(72.7)	(78.7)	(53.7)	(46.7)	(38.1)	62	(72.6)	(81.0)	(50.1)	(57.6)	(38.5)	55	72.7	79.8	52.0	51.8	1.0	38.30	117
Secondary	68.9	69.4	42.2	38.7	24.8	134	(69.2)	(78.7)	(53.8)	(54.9)	(41.8)	104	69.0	73.5	47.3	45.8	1.7	32.24	237
Above secondary	(63.1)	(72.9)	(63.3)	(48.4)	(41.6)	108	(77.7)	(84.5)	(73.3)	(71.9)	(55.4)	82	69.4	77.9	67.6	58.5	1.3	47.54	190
Wealth index group																			
Bottom 40%	79.0	72.3	45.5	42.8	27.5	109	63.8	73.6	52.4	56.3	39.3	108	71.4	72.9	49.0	49.5	33.4	1.43	217
Top 60%	61.4	72.9	55.9	44.1	36.7	196	79.3	86.9	65.7	64.9	50.7	136	68.7	78.6	59.9	52.6	42.4	1.38	332
Parity indices																			
Wealth																			
Bottom 40%/Top 60% ⁵	1.29	0.99	0.81	0.97	0.75	na	0.80	0.85	0.80	0.87	0.78	na	1.04	0.93	0.82	0.94	0.79	na	na
Area																			
Rural/Urban ⁶	1.15	1.06	1.10	1.06	1.01	na	1.16	1.04	1.17	1.30	1.02	na	1.16	1.06	1.15	1.22	1.05	na	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)

² MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)

³ MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁵ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁶ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁷ MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

A The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "School attendance" and "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

na: not applicable



9. PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

A mother and her baby on Mulitefala Islet during "Te ola" (Te ola is celebrated almost immediately after birth to celebrate the live birth of the child and the health of the mother after birth). Photo: @ UNICEFPacific/2020/Papauta Simati

9.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.¹²² 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,

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration							
Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020							
	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	52.2	26.9	8.1	87.2	501	86.4	64
Sex							
Male	49.6	26.3	9.5	85.4	268	(88.3)	39
Female	55.3	27.5	6.5	89.3	233	(*)	25
Area							
Urban	57.0	22.6	7.5	87.2	331	(89.7)	42
Rural	42.9	35.2	9.2	87.2	170	(80.0)	22
Age (in months)							
0–11	50.9	19.1	11.3	81.3	108	(*)	20
12–23	60.7	19.9	7.7	88.4	112	(*)	13
24–35	45.9	34.0	7.2	87.1	99	(*)	13
36–47	50.5	31.0	6.6	88.2	92	(*)	11
48–59	52.1	32.8	7.2	92.1	90	(*)	7
Mother's education^A							
Up to primary	44.1	24.4	9.3	77.8	67	(*)	15
Secondary	47.9	32.3	6.9	87.0	237	(85.2)	31
Above secondary	60.8	21.0	9.3	91.1	193	(*)	17
Wealth index group							
Bottom 40%	40.5	34.2	9.3	84.0	203	80.0	33
Top 60%	60.2	21.9	7.3	89.4	298	93.1	31
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 due to small number of unweighted cases.							
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

122 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.

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.

Official birth registration numbers are also important for national planning, as they provide information to institutions responsible for developing policies and allocating resources to support critical social services – such as health, education and labour.

The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (2008 Revised Edition) governs the recording and registration of births in Tuvalu. It places a duty on parents (or others, if parents are unable to do so) to register a child within 10 days of birth, and makes registration within the first three months free of charge. In practice, the birth attendant nurse will complete a Birth Notification Form and provide a copy to the parents, who must then take steps to register the child.

The birth registration process is through provision of information on a birth notification to the Registrar-General. The registration of births is undertaken on all atolls/islands countrywide. Birth Certificates are issued after the registration process is completed.

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. Studies¹²³ 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 Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020, 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.

123 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020						
	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe ^A		
Total	17.3	63.7	70.4	5.4	79.7	1,212
Sex						
Male	16.3	65.6	71.9	7.5	81.2	654
Female	18.5	61.4	68.6	2.8	77.9	558
Area						
Urban	15.9	65.4	71.2	6.2	80.3	749
Rural	19.6	60.9	69.1	3.9	78.7	463
Age						
1–2	26.6	44.5	58.5	2.7	63.2	210
3–4	10.7	64.0	81.8	5.9	88.1	184
5–9	14.4	72.8	76.5	7.1	84.3	476
10–14	19.2	62.5	63.1	4.3	78.8	342
Mother's education^B						
Up to primary	19.8	62.9	61.0	6.3	75.8	216
Secondary	13.8	67.2	76.0	7.5	84.1	538
Above secondary	20.8	60.0	68.7	2.3	75.9	450
Wealth index group						
Bottom 40%	14.6	70.9	73.3	7.2	84.1	518
Top 60%	19.3	58.2	68.3	4.0	76.4	695
¹ MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1						
A Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could						
B The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.						

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment		
Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020		
	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	94.9	539
Sex		
Male	(91.9)	38
Female	95.1	501
Area		
Urban	94.3	328
Rural	95.9	211
Age		
<25	(90.9)	50
25–34	95.9	203
35–49	95.1	169
50+	94.7	117
Education^A		
Up to primary	95.5	114
Secondary	95.7	221
Above secondary	94.1	198
Wealth index group		
Bottom 40%	96.1	225
Top 60%	94.0	314
() 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 due to small number of 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.”

Tuvalu has not determined by national law or regulation the types of hazardous work prohibited for children. Existing provisions do apply to a child under the age of 18 in the industry, mining, and fishing sector. Employment of individuals below age of 16 is prohibited by Labour and Employment Relations Bill,¹²⁴ which next to provisions on the minimum age for employment, includes the prohibitions on the use of children in hazardous work.

Provisions in the above bill do not specify the minimum age to engage in hazardous occupations or the types of work that are considered hazardous. Based on Tuvalu’s labour provisions, it is a misdemeanour to unlawfully compel a person to perform labour against his or her will.

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).¹²⁵ The module also collects information on hazardous working conditions.^{126,127}

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

124 https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_150713.pdf

125 Please note that activities of collecting firewood and fetching water per Resolution I, Section 22(b), of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) is to be classified as own-use production work, i.e. an economic activity. Because the 20th ICLS is expected to discuss this classification and this classification has enormous impact on child labour prevalence in large parts of the world, these activities remain classified as household chores in MICS, pending outcome of the ICLS.

126 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.

127 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.

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:

- i. age 5–11 and age 12–14: 28 hours or more
- ii. age 15–17: 43 hours or more

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. Table PR.3.3 combines the children working and performing economic activities and household chores at or above and below the age-specific thresholds as detailed in the previous tables, as well as those children reported working under hazardous conditions, into the total child labour indicator.¹²⁸

128 Note that the definition of child labour, hence the MICS indicator PR.3 presented in this report, also includes working in activities that are hazardous in nature. However, to ensure comparability of estimates, it has been decided by UNICEF and ILO to exclude engagement in hazardous occupations or under hazardous working conditions from the estimates of child labour for the purpose of reporting on SDG 8.7.1 in 2018. Another reason for exclusion of hazardous conditions in the reporting is the further methodological work needed to validate questions aimed at identifying children engaged in hazardous activities.

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	5.6	620	54.4	0.0	198	57.0	0.0	124
Sex								
Male	5.2	329	66.4	0.0	116	(73.7)	(0.0)	56
Female	6.1	291	(37.6)	(0.0)	83	(43.3)	(0.0)	68
Area								
Urban	3.1	357	48.4	0.0	136	(56.8)	(0.0)	83
Rural	9.0	263	(67.6)	(0.0)	62	(57.4)	(0.0)	41
School attendance								
Attending ^A	6.5	492	54.2	0.0	158	(61.7)	(0.0)	90
Not attending	2.1	127	(*)	(*)	41	(*)	(*)	34
Mother's education^B								
Up to primary	8.2	112	63.2	0.0	50	(67.7)	(0.0)	35
Secondary	4.8	266	41.6	0.0	86	47.7	0.0	74
Above secondary	5.4	238	63.4	0.0	60	(*)	(*)	14
Wealth index group								
Bottom 40%	6.7	277	52.2	0.0	75	47.7	0.0	49
Top 60%	4.8	343	55.7	0.0	124	63.0	0.0	75

A Includes attendance to early childhood education

B The categories of 'Don't Know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' have been suppressed due to 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.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, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years
Total	87.9	0.5	620	96.3	0.0	198
Sex						
Male	89.8	0.0	329	96.6	0.0	116
Female	85.8	1.2	291	(95.9)	(0.0)	83
Area						
Urban	84.6	0.9	357	95.9	0.0	136
Rural	92.4	0.0	263	(97.2)	(0.0)	62
School attendance						
Attending ^B	90.1	0.7	492	96.5	0.0	158
Not attending	79.7	0.0	127	(*)	(*)	41
Mother's education^C						
Up to primary	86.9	0.0	112	96.5	0.0	50
Secondary	88.9	1.3	266	94.8	0.0	86
Above secondary	87.1	0.0	238	98.1	0.0	60
Wealth index group						
Bottom 40%	90.4	1.2	277	97.7	0.0	75
Top 60%	85.9	0.0	343	95.5	0.0	124

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 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 due to 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.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, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	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	41.4	3.7	78.1	0.4	4.0	942
Sex						
Male	45.1	3.4	81.4	0.0	3.4	501
Female	37.2	4.0	74.5	0.8	4.8	441
Area						
Urban	41.2	1.9	75.1	0.6	2.5	576
Rural	41.8	6.4	82.8	0.0	6.4	367
Age						
5-11	34.1	5.6	87.9	0.5	6.2	620
12-14	54.4	0.0	96.3	0.0	0.0	198
15-17	57.0	0.0	na	na	0.0	124
School attendance						
Attending ^B	42.0	4.3	80.5	0.5	4.8	740
Not attending	39.2	1.3	69.6	0.0	1.3	202
Mother's education^{C,D}						
Up to primary	47.9	4.7	73.7	0.0	4.7	197
Secondary	36.6	3.0	74.6	0.8	3.8	426
Above secondary	43.6	4.1	85.2	0.0	4.1	312
Wealth index group						
Bottom 40%	38.0	4.6	80.8	0.8	5.4	400
Top 60%	43.9	3.0	76.1	0.0	3.0	542

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.

D The categories of 'Don't Know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' have been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

na: not applicable

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 in engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or are working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Involvement by adult in school activities in last year									Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^A		Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work			
Total	3.7	0.4	7.9	5.4	4.8	7.9	3.8	1.1	0.1	1.6	16.2	19.2	942	
Sex														
Male	3.4	0.0	13.3	9.7	5.1	9.1	3.8	2.0	0.2	2.9	22.4	23.7	501	
Female	4.0	0.8	1.8	0.6	4.4	6.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	14.0	441	
Area														
Urban	1.9	0.6	5.6	3.9	3.7	8.7	3.9	0.4	0.2	1.9	15.0	17.1	576	
Rural	6.4	0.0	11.5	7.9	6.4	6.7	3.6	2.1	0.0	1.0	18.1	22.4	367	
Age														
5–11	5.6	0.5	3.0	3.0	5.7	6.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	11.4	15.9	620	
12–14	0.0	0.0	17.6	11.3	2.9	9.7	5.1	5.1	0.0	2.6	26.1	26.1	198	
15–17	0.0	na	17.0	8.4	3.2	14.2	3.0	0.0	0.9	3.6	24.5	24.5	124	
School attendance														
Attending ^B	4.3	0.5	8.3	5.6	5.7	8.4	4.0	0.8	0.2	2.0	17.5	20.9	740	
Not attending	1.3	0.0	6.5	4.8	1.3	6.2	3.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	11.4	12.7	202	
Mother's education^{C,D}														
Up to primary	4.7	0.0	13.2	6.4	1.3	6.9	2.7	1.8	0.0	2.3	18.5	21.4	197	
Secondary	3.0	0.8	6.2	7.0	7.5	8.2	5.5	1.6	0.0	1.1	17.5	20.2	426	
Above secondary	4.1	0.0	6.5	2.6	2.7	7.9	2.2	0.0	0.4	1.8	12.5	15.9	312	
Wealth index group														
Bottom 40%	4.6	0.8	6.4	5.9	5.8	6.8	5.2	1.1	0.0	0.4	15.3	18.8	400	
Top 60%	3.0	0.0	9.0	5.1	4.0	8.8	2.7	1.1	0.2	2.4	16.8	19.4	542	

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.

D The categories of 'Don't Know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' have been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

na: not applicable

9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage¹²⁹ before the age of 18 is a 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 that 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.¹³⁰

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.^{131,132} 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, the percentage of adolescent girls and boys aged 15-19 who are currently married,

Tables PR.4.2W and PR.4.2M present, respectively, the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner.

129 All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

130 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.

131 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.

132 Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	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	0.2	817	0.2	8.6	710	0.0	1.8	164	9.3	107
Area										
Urban	0.0	562	0.0	6.2	490	0.0	1.7	126	9.1	71
Rural	0.7	255	0.8	14.0	220	(0.0)	(2.2)	39	(9.8)	35
Age										
15-19	0.0	107	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.3	107
15-17	0.0	55	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	55
18-19	0.0	52	na	na	na	na	na	na	19.1	52
20-24	0.0	164	0.0	1.8	164	0.0	1.8	164	na	na
25-34	0.3	300	0.3	7.6	300	na	na	na	na	na
35-49	0.3	247	0.3	14.4	247	na	na	na	na	na
Education^A										
Up to primary	0.0	71	0.0	24.7	62	0.0	(*)	5	(*)	9
Secondary	0.4	410	0.5	11.7	330	0.0	4.4	69	4.6	80
Above secondary	0.0	336	0.0	2.2	318	0.0	0.0	90	29.6	17
Wealth index group										
Bottom 40%	0.3	314	0.3	10.5	265	0.0	1.6	54	12.0	48
Top 60%	0.2	503	0.2	7.5	445	0.0	2.0	110	7.1	58

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1

² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1

³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union

A The category of 'Don't Know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' has been suppressed due to 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.4.1M: Child marriage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	1.0	291	0.8	1.2	253	0.0	1.7	64	(2.9)	38
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 () Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	0.0	562	6.2	490	0.7	255	14.0	220	0.2	817	8.6	710
Age												
15–19	0.0	71	na	na	(0.0)	35	na	na	0.0	107	na	na
15–17	(0.0)	36	na	na	(*)	19	na	na	0.0	55	na	na
18–19	(0.0)	36	na	na	(*)	16	na	na	0.0	52	na	na
20–24	0.0	126	1.7	126	(0.0)	39	(2.2)	39	0.0	164	1.8	164
25–34	0.0	212	6.6	212	1.0	87	9.8	87	0.3	300	7.6	300
35–49	0.0	153	9.2	153	0.9	94	22.7	94	0.3	247	14.4	247

na: not applicable

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

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

Table PR.4.2M: 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	1.1	206	1.2	184	1.0	85	1.2	69	1.0	291	1.2	253
Age												
15–19	(*)	22	na	na	(*)	16	na	na	(2.9)	38	na	na
20–24	(0.0)	47	(2.3)	47	(*)	16	(*)	16	0.0	64	1.7	64
25–34	1.3	87	1.3	87	(0.0)	22	(0.0)	22	1.0	109	1.0	109
35–49	(0.0)	50	(0.0)	50	(2.7)	30	(2.7)	30	1.0	80	1.0	80

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 and 15-24 years by age difference with their husband or partner, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-24 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	Husband/ Partner's age unknown	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Husband/ Partner's age unknown	Total	
Total	11.4	52.2	25.3	9.6	1.5	100.0	74	12.4	49.4	24.9	12.1	1.3	100.0	84
Area														
Urban	13.7	52.9	21.6	9.8	2.0	100.0	55	14.0	49.1	22.8	12.3	1.8	100.0	62
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19	(7.7)	(50.0)	(30.8)	(11.5)	(0.0)	100.0	22
Education														
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Secondary	(10.6)	(48.0)	(28.5)	(12.9)	(0.0)	100.0	39	(11.7)	(45.9)	(28.6)	(13.8)	(0.0)	100.0	42
Above secondary	(13.0)	(60.4)	(23.3)	(3.3)	(0.0)	100.0	33	(14.1)	(57.3)	(20.2)	(8.4)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Wealth index group														
Bottom 40%	6.9	55.4	23.8	13.8	0.0	100.0	28	8.3	50.9	26.1	14.7	0.0	100.0	34
Top 60%	14.1	50.2	26.2	7.1	2.4	100.0	46	15.1	48.3	24.1	10.3	2.2	100.0	50

¹ MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

() 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.¹³³

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. Table PR.6. shows if weapons (namely, knife, gun or other weapons) were used during the last robbery. Table PR.6.3W expands on the circumstances of the latest assault, indicating where it took place and type of weapon used. Finally, Table P.R6.4W indicates if the last robbery or assault experienced by women was reported to the police.

133 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	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	4.7	1.8	0.7	10.8	4.8	2.0	13.9	5.9	2.9	817
Area										
Urban	5.2	1.9	0.8	11.0	5.6	2.5	14.6	6.6	3.5	562
Rural	3.7	1.7	0.7	10.4	3.0	1.0	12.4	4.4	1.7	255
Age										
15-19	7.5	2.8	1.8	11.9	6.1	3.0	16.0	7.9	3.9	107
15-17	1.6	1.6	1.6	8.7	4.0	4.0	8.7	5.5	5.5	55
18-19	13.7	4.2	2.1	15.4	8.3	2.1	23.7	10.4	2.1	52
20-24	4.7	1.0	0.5	13.6	5.0	2.0	17.1	5.5	2.5	164
25-34	5.5	3.1	0.7	12.3	5.3	1.7	16.0	7.3	3.1	300
35-49	2.6	0.4	0.4	6.7	3.4	2.1	8.4	3.4	2.5	247
Education										
Up to primary	4.6	1.5	1.5	9.7	2.7	2.7	11.2	2.7	2.7	71
Secondary	2.7	1.4	0.7	10.6	5.2	2.8	11.9	6.1	3.5	410
Above secondary	7.2	2.5	0.6	11.3	4.7	1.0	17.0	6.3	2.3	336
Wealth index group										
Bottom 40%	4.3	2.8	1.2	11.6	6.0	2.2	13.5	7.5	3.8	314
Top 60%	5.0	1.2	0.4	10.3	4.0	1.9	14.3	4.9	2.4	503

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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:			
	Robbery ^A			Assault ^B						Number of men
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year ¹	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
Total	4.6	2.2	1.4	3.3	2.9	1.4	6.8	4.7	2.5	291
Area										
Urban	5.3	2.7	1.6	4.3	3.7	1.6	8.0	5.9	2.7	206
Rural	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.8	1.9	1.9	85
Age										
15–19	(2.9)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(5.7)	(0.0)	38
20–24	7.8	3.0	3.0	8.2	8.2	4.7	12.5	11.2	7.8	64
25–34	3.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	2.0	1.0	109
35–49	5.2	2.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	2.8	1.4	80
Education										
Up to primary	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	43
Secondary	4.7	2.8	2.1	4.7	4.0	1.9	7.3	6.1	3.3	159
Above secondary	5.8	2.1	0.9	2.5	2.5	1.2	8.3	4.6	2.1	90
Wealth index group										
Bottom 40%	3.1	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	4.2	3.4	1.1	98
Top 60%	5.4	2.1	1.6	4.4	3.9	2.1	8.1	5.4	3.1	193
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.										
() Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Tuvalu
MICS 2019-2020

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of women experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:			Any weapon	
		Knife	Gun	Other		
Total	(86.6)	(10.6)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(13.4)	39
() 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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 an-other home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/café/bar	Other public	At school/workplace	Other place	Total	No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	73.8	9.8	9.6	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.5	100.0	91.9	5.9	0.0	2.2	8.1	88
Area															
Urban	73.7	7.0	12.3	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	3.5	100.0	91.2	7.0	0.0	1.8	8.8	62
Rural	(74.2)	(16.1)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(93.5)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(6.5)	27
Age															
15–24	(74.1)	(8.6)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(3.1)	(100.0)	(97.6)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.4)	35
25–49	73.7	10.5	9.7	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	88.2	8.1	0.0	3.6	11.8	53
Education															
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Secondary	(74.1)	(11.4)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(100.0)	(86.1)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(13.9)	43
Above secondary	(71.1)	(7.4)	(14.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(97.2)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	38
Last incident occurred															
More than 1 year ago	74.1	11.8	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	91.7	6.6	0.0	1.7	8.3	49
Less than 1 year ago	(73.5)	(7.1)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(100.0)	(92.3)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(7.7)	39
Number of offenders															
1	73.4	11.2	10.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.3	0.0	100.0	88.4	7.9	0.0	3.7	11.6	52
2 or more	(74.4)	(7.7)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(100.0)	(97.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	36
Wealth index group															
Bottom 40%	76.3	4.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	4.7	3.0	100.0	92.3	2.4	0.0	5.3	7.7	36
Top 60%	72.1	13.3	10.4	0	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	52

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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
	Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Total	(27.6)	(5.5)	(33.1)	39	27.5	54
<p>¹MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1</p> <p>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.</p> <p>() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases</p>						

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.¹³²

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			
Total	44.8	36.0	15.3	3.9	0.0	100.0	80.7	31.4	28.2	24.7	15.7	0.0	100.0	59.6	16.3	817
Area																
Urban	44.6	36.7	14.3	4.4	0.0	100.0	81.1	31.8	27.0	25.4	15.8	0.0	100.0	58.8	16.4	562
Rural	45.3	34.6	17.4	2.7	0.0	100.0	79.9	30.5	30.9	23.2	15.4	0.0	100.0	61.4	16.1	255
Age																
15-19	35.2	30.8	27.9	6.1	0.0	100.0	66.0	24.5	19.6	28.7	27.1	0.0	100.0	44.1	28.1	107
15-17	30.8	31.7	29.6	7.9	0.0	100.0	62.5	20.2	21.7	30.4	27.7	0.0	100.0	41.9	29.7	55
18-19	39.8	29.9	26.1	4.2	0.0	100.0	69.7	29.1	17.4	27.0	26.5	0.0	100.0	46.5	26.5	52
20-24	50.6	25.9	17.7	5.7	0.0	100.0	76.1	29.8	17.0	31.2	22.1	0.0	100.0	46.7	22.8	164
25-34	44.0	41.5	11.8	2.7	0.0	100.0	85.5	31.0	34.7	21.6	12.7	0.0	100.0	65.7	13.3	300
35-49	46.1	38.3	12.4	3.2	0.0	100.0	84.4	36.0	31.4	22.5	10.1	0.0	100.0	67.4	10.5	247
Education																
Up to primary	48.6	35.0	14.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	83.7	33.8	26.0	25.7	14.5	0.0	100.0	59.8	14.5	71
Secondary	40.4	36.3	18.2	5.0	0.0	100.0	76.8	28.5	28.3	27.2	16.0	0.0	100.0	56.7	16.8	410
Above secondary	49.4	35.8	11.8	3.0	0.0	100.0	84.9	34.5	28.6	21.5	15.5	0.0	100.0	63.0	16.1	336
Wealth index group																
Bottom 40%	42.2	37.2	16.5	4.1	0.0	100.0	79.4	28.9	29.9	26.1	15.1	0.0	100.0	58.8	16.3	314
Top 60%	46.4	35.3	14.5	3.7	0.0	100.0	81.5	32.9	27.2	23.9	16.1	0.0	100.0	60.1	16.3	503
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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			
Total	64.7	32.0	2.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	96.7	68.5	24.3	5.3	1.5	0.4	100.0	92.8	1.5	291
Area																
Urban	58.8	36.9	3.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	95.7	61.5	28.3	7.5	2.1	0.5	100.0	89.8	2.1	206
Rural	78.8	20.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	85.6	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	85
Age																
15–19	(60.7)	(28.5)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(89.3)	(55.7)	(24.3)	(14.3)	(5.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(79.9)	(5.7)	38
20–24	65.9	30.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.5	69.3	22.0	6.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	91.4	1.7	64
25–34	62.2	34.8	2.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	69.7	24.2	4.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	93.9	1.0	109
35–49	69.0	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	72.5	26.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	0.0	80
Education																
Up to primary	(57.7)	(37.2)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(94.8)	(66.0)	(31.4)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.4)	(0.0)	43
Secondary	65.2	30.8	3.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	96.0	71.4	20.3	5.6	2.8	0.0	100.0	91.7	2.8	159
Above secondary	67.2	31.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	64.7	27.9	6.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	92.6	0.0	90
Wealth index group																
Bottom 40%	66.8	32.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	75.5	23.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	0.0	98
Top 60%	63.6	31.8	4.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	95.4	65.0	24.7	8.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	89.7	2.3	193

¹ MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

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

9.7 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 assessed the attitudes of women and men age 15–49 years towards wife/partner beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands/partners are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Table PR.8.1W for women and in Table PR.8.1M for men.

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)							
Percentage of women age 15–49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020							
	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of women
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Total	14.9	36.3	10.0	5.9	7.4	43.1	817
Area							
Urban	14.8	34.5	10.6	6.0	6.2	42.4	562
Rural	15.1	40.3	8.7	5.7	10.1	44.6	255
Age							
15–19	11.5	31.8	9.3	1.8	1.8	37.2	107
15–17	8.3	28.0	5.1	3.6	1.6	31.6	55
18–19	14.9	35.7	13.7	0.0	2.1	43.2	52
20–24	15.5	37.3	12.4	8.0	8.4	46.2	164
25–34	14.1	37.5	11.5	5.0	7.8	43.1	300
35–49	17.0	36.1	6.9	7.3	8.6	43.5	247
Education							
Up to primary	23.6	33.3	14.2	13.9	16.3	44.5	71
Secondary	15.7	40.9	10.6	6.3	7.4	46.6	410
Above secondary	12.1	31.3	8.4	3.7	5.5	38.6	336
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	15.1	35.0	8.8	6.2	7.5	41.9	557
Formerly married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Never married/in union	14.3	38.5	12.6	5.7	6.6	45.2	236
Wealth index group							
Bottom 40%	18.3	41.2	11.2	6.3	8.2	46.7	314
Top 60%	12.8	33.2	9.3	5.6	6.9	40.8	503
¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of men
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Total	17.6	30.0	26.7	7.1	12.5	39.4	291
Area							
Urban	18.2	30.5	26.2	8.0	12.8	40.6	206
Rural	16.3	28.8	27.9	4.8	11.5	36.5	85
Age							
15-19	(22.1)	(43.6)	(42.9)	(7.1)	(13.6)	(51.5)	38
20-24	12.9	33.2	31.5	6.5	11.2	42.7	64
25-34	17.4	25.9	20.4	5.8	11.8	37.5	109
35-49	19.6	26.5	23.7	9.3	13.8	33.7	80
Education							
Up to primary	(22.5)	(31.4)	(28.9)	(14.8)	(21.2)	(37.8)	43
Secondary	19.0	32.5	31.1	6.4	12.5	41.5	159
Above secondary	12.9	24.8	17.8	4.6	8.3	36.5	90
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	16.4	23.8	21.9	6.4	11.9	34.3	146
Formerly married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Never married/in union	18.8	35.4	30.5	8.0	12.7	43.2	141
Wealth index group							
Bottom 40%	20.6	31.8	28.4	8.9	11.1	41.2	98
Top 60%	16.1	29.1	25.8	6.1	13.1	38.5	193
¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence							
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							



10. LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

*Saega, one of the measurers for Tuvalu MICS survey, visiting a household and performing water quality testing during main training field exercise in Funafuti, Tuvalu.
Photo: @ UNICEFPacific/2019/Mitrovic*

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 right¹³⁴. 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.¹³⁵

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 (JMP).¹³⁶

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The population using improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water.¹³⁷

134 The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the United Nations General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

135 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>.

136 "Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. <https://washdata.org/>.

137 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 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per roundtrip 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.

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Main source of drinking water							Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sources						Unimproved sources			
	Piped water			Rainwater collection	Tanker truck	Water kiosk	Other			
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour							
Total	5.0	4.0	0.2	80.2	0.2	10.3	0.2	100.0	99.8	4,204
Area										
Urban	7.0	5.0	0.2	71.8	0.2	15.3	0.3	100.0	99.7	2,723
Rural	1.3	2.2	0.0	95.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,480
Education of household head										
Up to primary	4.5	5.0	0.4	82.5	0.4	7.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,575
Secondary	2.4	2.6	0.0	86.1	0.0	9.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,152
Above secondary	7.4	4.3	0.0	72.7	0.0	15.6	0.1	100.0	99.9	1,403
Don't Know/Missing	9.0	0.0	0.0	80.6	0.0	0.0	10.4	100.0	89.6	75
Wealth index group										
Bottom 40%	1.1	4.3	0.4	89.7	0.4	3.6	0.5	100.0	99.5	1,681
Top 60%	7.6	3.8	0.0	73.8	0.0	14.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	2,523
¹MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources										

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Time to source of drinking water						Percentage using basic drinking water services¹	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	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	Total		
Total	88.3	11.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.4	4,204
Area								
Urban	82.7	16.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.1	2,723
Rural	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,480
Education of household head								
Up to primary	91.8	7.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	1,575
Secondary	90.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,152
Above secondary	82.5	16.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.2	1,403
Don't Know/Missing	89.6	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	100.0	89.6	75
Wealth index group								
Bottom 40%	94.3	4.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	1,681
Top 60%	84.2	15.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	2,523
¹MICS 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	Don't Know/ Missing/ members do not collect		
Total	11.7	4,204	17.2	60.3	1.6	0.0	20.9	100.0	493
Area									
Urban	17.3	2,723	17.2	59.4	1.7	0.0	21.7	100.0	472
Rural	1.4	1,480	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Education of household head									
Up to primary	8.2	1,575	29.1	58.1	6.1	0.0	6.7	100.0	129
Secondary	9.7	1,152	11.5	45.7	0.0	0.0	42.7	100.0	112
Above secondary	17.5	1,403	14.1	66.8	0.0	0.0	19.1	100.0	245
Don't Know/Missing	10.4	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Wealth index group									
Bottom 40%	5.7	1,681	20.0	78.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	96
Top 60%	15.8	2,523	16.5	56.0	2.0	0.0	25.5	100.0	397

(*) 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	Missing		
Total	93.2	0.0	4.3	0.0	2.6	100.0	390
Area							
Urban	92.8	0.0	4.5	0.0	2.7	100.0	370
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Education							
Up to primary	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	100.0	35
Secondary	83.5	0.0	10.3	0.0	6.2	100.0	162
Above secondary	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	185
Age							
0–14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
15–19	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	100.0	32
20–24	92.7	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	91
25–49	91.4	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	232
50+	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	100.0	27
Sex							
Male	94.4	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	297
Female	89.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	93
Wealth index group							
Bottom 40%	92.9	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	94
Top 60%	93.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	296
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of household members
Total	74.8	4,204
Area		
Urban	69.2	2,723
Rural	85.2	1,480
Education of household head		
Up to primary	80.3	1,575
Secondary	73.0	1,152
Above secondary	70.7	1,403
Don't Know/Missing	64.8	75
Wealth index group		
Bottom 40%	81.7	1,681
Top 60%	70.3	2,523
¹ MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water		

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	8.7	21.1	33.6	36.7	100.0	91.3	961
Area							
Urban	10.5	21.8	33.7	34.0	100.0	89.5	614
Rural	5.4	19.8	33.5	41.3	100.0	94.6	346
Education of household head							
Up to primary	17.2	17.4	25.6	39.7	100.0	82.8	317
Secondary	0.0	14.6	52.1	33.3	100.0	100.0	238
Above secondary	7.1	27.7	28.9	36.2	100.0	92.9	406
Main source of drinking water^A							
Improved sources	8.7	21.1	33.6	36.7	100.0	91.3	961
Piped water	0.0	30.9	29.0	40.1	100.0	100.0	93
Rainwater collection	8.1	21.0	35.0	35.9	100.0	91.9	828
Water kiosk	(40.1)	(0.0)	(15.0)	(44.9)	100.0	(59.9)	40
Wealth index group							
Bottom 40%	7.5	20.8	26.0	45.7	100.0	92.5	361
Top 60%	9.4	21.2	38.2	31.2	100.0	90.6	600

¹MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contamination of source water

A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested

() 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	16.0	23.5	29.6	31.0	100.0	84.0	1,054
Area							
Urban	20.0	26.8	30.5	22.7	100.0	80.0	714
Rural	7.6	16.4	27.6	48.4	100.0	92.4	339
Education of household head							
Up to primary	15.5	22.9	32.7	28.9	100.0	84.5	333
Secondary	4.6	29.0	26.4	40.0	100.0	95.4	287
Above secondary	24.0	20.2	29.2	26.6	100.0	76.0	434
Main source of drinking water^A							
Improved sources	16.0	23.5	29.6	31.0	100.0	84.0	1,054
Piped water	31.7	9.0	27.7	31.5	100.0	68.3	92
Rainwater collection	13.3	22.4	30.1	34.1	100.0	86.7	854
Water kiosk	24.1	43.8	26.6	5.5	100.0	75.9	108
Wealth index group							
Bottom 40%	6.1	18.6	29.8	45.5	100.0	93.9	366
Top 60%	21.3	26.1	29.4	23.2	100.0	78.7	688
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							

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 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Main source of drinking water ^A			Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises		
Total	8.7	70.4	95.4	5.0	961
Area					
Urban	10.5	63.4	94.7	6.0	614
Rural	5.4	82.6	96.6	3.2	346
Education of household head					
Up to primary	17.2	77.5	91.2	6.1	317
Secondary	0.0	59.9	95.7	0.0	238
Above secondary	7.1	70.9	98.5	7.1	406
Main source of drinking water^A					
Improved sources	8.7	70.4	95.4	5.0	961
Piped water	0.0	79.4	100.0	0.0	93
Rainwater collection	8.1	69.6	99.5	5.8	828
Water kiosk	(40.1)	(64.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40
Wealth index group					
Bottom 40%	7.5	81.9	96.7	5.4	361
Top 60%	9.4	63.4	94.6	4.8	600

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

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

10.2 HANDWASHING

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five.¹³⁸ 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.^{139,140}

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.

138 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.

139 Ram, P. *Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update*. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

140 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Handwashing facility observed		No hand-washing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and available		Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					water available	soap available			
Total	93.2	5.2	0.3	1.3	100.0	4,204	98.0	98.0	4,137	96.0	4,151
Area											
Urban	92.6	5.4	0.3	1.6	100.0	2,723	97.2	98.2	2,670	95.7	2,679
Rural	94.3	4.8	0.4	0.5	100.0	1,480	99.4	97.4	1,467	96.5	1,472
Education of household head											
Up to primary	93.1	6.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	1,575	97.7	97.4	1,567	95.8	1,570
Secondary	94.3	3.1	0.2	2.4	100.0	1,152	97.6	98.2	1,121	95.6	1,124
Above secondary	93.1	4.8	0.6	1.4	100.0	1,403	98.5	99.1	1,374	97.0	1,383
Don't Know/Missing	82.1	17.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	75	100.0	86.6	75	86.6	75
Wealth index group											
Bottom 40%	88.1	10.3	0.3	1.3	100.0	1,681	96.5	95.5	1,654	92.6	1,660
Top 60%	96.6	1.8	0.4	1.2	100.0	2,523	99.0	99.6	2,483	98.3	2,492
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 third,¹⁴¹ and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide.¹⁴²

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.

141 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.

142 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=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B-63318F?sequence=1.

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children aged 0–2 years. Appropriate methods for disposing of the stool include the child using a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, is only considered an appropriate means of disposal if there is also a system in place for hygienic collection and disposal of the solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service ‘ladders’ enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced that build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene.¹⁴³ Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for ‘basic’ drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

143 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Type of sanitation facility used by household										Total	Percent- age using improved sanitation¹	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility				Unimproved sanitation facility								
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Other	Open def- ecation (no facility, bush, field)			
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab									
Total	0.2	90.6	3.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	2.7	0.9	0.2	2.0	100.0	93.8	4,204
Area													
Urban	0.2	92.4	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.7	1.3	0.0	1.7	100.0	94.5	2,723
Rural	0.1	87.3	4.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	4.5	0.0	0.4	2.4	100.0	92.5	1,480
Education of household head													
Up to primary	0.0	87.1	3.8	0.3	0.8	0.0	2.2	1.1	0.3	4.4	100.0	91.2	1,575
Secondary	0.0	90.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	92.9	1,152
Above secondary	0.5	95.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	97.7	1,403
Don't Know/Missing	0.0	77.6	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0		91.0	75
Location of sanitation facility													
In dwelling	0.2	97.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	2,640
In plot/yard	0.1	84.2	5.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	5.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.5	1,439
Elsewhere	(0.0)	(71.9)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(13.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(74.0)	43
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	82
Wealth index group													
Bottom 40%	0.1	79.5	6.8	0.3	0.8	0.4	4.6	2.2	0.4	4.9	100.0	86.6	1,681
Top 60%	0.2	98.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	2,523

¹ MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.8.1

na: not applicable

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

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Open def- ecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Shared by			Public facility	Don't Know/ Missing	Shared by			Public facility			
	Not shared ¹	5 households or less	More than 5 households			Not shared	5 house- holds or less	More than 5 households				
Total	82.6	8.6	0.1	2.3	0.2	2.3	0.9	0.0	1.0	2.0	100.0	4,204
Area												
Urban	81.7	10.3	0.0	2.3	0.1	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.8	1.7	100.0	2,723
Rural	84.3	5.5	0.1	2.3	0.4	2.6	1.0	0.0	1.4	2.4	100.0	1,480
Education of household head												
Up to primary	83.6	6.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.9	0.0	1.3	4.4	100.0	1,575
Secondary	77.4	10.2	0.1	5.1	0.0	2.5	1.6	0.0	2.1	1.0	100.0	1,152
Above secondary	86.5	9.2	0.0	1.5	0.5	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,403
Don't Know/Missing	68.7	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75
Location of sanitation facility												
In dwelling	87.4	8.3	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,640
In plot/yard	79.6	9.4	0.1	0.8	0.5	4.7	2.2	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	1,439
Elsewhere	(51.0)	(22.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.2)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	100.0	43
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	82
Wealth index group												
Bottom 40%	71.1	12.6	0.1	2.3	0.5	4.3	1.5	0.0	2.6	4.9	100.0	1,681
Top 60%	90.3	6.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,523

¹ MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

na: not applicable

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

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities				Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Re-moved by a service provider to Don't Know	Buried in a covered pit	To un-covered pit, open ground, water body or else-where	Oth-er	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emp-tied	Don't Know if ever emp-tied	Re-moved by a service provider to Don't Know	Buried in a cov-ered pit	Never emp-tied	Don't Know if ever emp-tied					
Total	3.7	8.7	6.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	71.6	4.9	0.3	0.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	86.7	0.2	13.1	3,974
Area																	
Urban	5.4	12.6	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	65.7	6.6	0.5	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	81.0	0.0	19.0	2,605
Rural	0.5	1.2	7.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	82.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	97.7	0.6	1.7	1,368
Education of household head																	
Up to primary	2.8	9.9	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	87.3	0.0	12.7	1,453
Secondary	0.0	3.1	6.2	0.7	0.0	0.4	83.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	95.8	0.7	3.5	1,070
Above secondary	7.7	12.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	62.9	8.3	1.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	78.4	0.0	21.6	1,377
Type of sanitation facility																	
Flush to septic tank	3.8	9.1	6.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	74.7	5.1	na	na	na	na	100.0	86.5	0.2	13.3	3,808
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.1	0.0	91.9	0.0	100.0	91.9	0.0	8.1	166
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	125
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Composting toilet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(36.4)	(0.0)	(63.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(63.6)	(0.0)	(36.4)	37
Wealth index group																	
Bottom 40%	0.0	1.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	80.0	3.5	0.9	0.0	9.5	0	100.0	97.2	0.0	2.8	1,491
Top 60%	5.9	13.0	7.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	66.5	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	80.4	0.3	19.2	2,482

¹ MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1

na: not applicable

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

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

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)			Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing	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	82.0	0.2	12.3	0.2	3.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	4,204
Area									
Urban	77.5	0.0	18.2	0.2	2.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	2,723
Rural	90.3	0.5	1.6	0.1	5.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	1,480
Education of household head									
Up to primary	80.6	0.0	11.7	0.0	3.4	4.4	0.0	100.0	1,575
Secondary	89.0	0.7	3.2	0.0	6.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,152
Above secondary	76.9	0.0	21.2	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,403
Don't Know/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75
Wealth index group									
Bottom 40%	86.3	0.0	2.5	0.1	6.3	4.9	0.0	100.0	1,681
Top 60%	79.2	0.3	18.9	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,523
¹ MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1									

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	Don't Know/ Missing			
Total	4.6	7.7	0.5	74.2	6.1	4.0	2.3	0.6	100.0	12.3	317
Area											
Urban	5.8	4.8	0.0	78.3	2.6	5.3	2.6	0.5	100.0	10.6	205
Rural	2.3	13.2	1.6	66.7	12.4	1.6	1.6	0.8	100.0	15.5	112
Mother's education											
Up to primary	(2.7)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(74.3)	(7.5)	(2.7)	(5.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(10.2)	41
Secondary	4.7	9.9	0.6	69.9	6.6	6.4	1.3	0.6	100.0	14.6	147
Above secondary	5.1	5.4	0.7	78.9	5.1	1.7	2.4	0.8	100.0	10.5	128
Wealth index group											
Bottom 40%	2.1	11.9	0.7	68.9	7.7	5.8	2.2	0.7	100.0	13.9	126
Top 60%	6.3	5.0	0.5	77.7	5.0	2.7	2.3	0.6	100.0	11.3	191

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.

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

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of household population using:																
	Drinking water				Sanitation					Handwashing ^A					Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service		Number of household members
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total	Basic facility	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see / other	Total		
Total	99.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	82.6	11.2	4.2	2.0	100.0	94.8	3.6	0.3	1.3	100.0	79.3	4,204
Area																	
Urban	99.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	81.7	12.8	3.8	1.7	100.0	94.2	3.9	0.3	1.6	100.0	78.5	2,723
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.3	8.2	5.1	2.4	100.0	96.0	3.1	0.4	0.5	100.0	80.8	1,480
Education of household head																	
Up to primary	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.6	7.6	4.4	4.4	100.0	95.5	4.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	81.0	1,575
Secondary	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.4	15.5	6.1	1.0	100.0	93.3	4.0	0.2	2.4	100.0	74.1	1,152
Above secondary	99.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	86.5	11.2	2.2	0.1	100.0	95.6	2.3	0.6	1.4	100.0	83.6	1,403
Don't Know/Missing	89.6	0.0	10.4	0.0	100.0	68.7	22.4	9.0	0.0	100.0	86.6	13.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	44.8	75
Wealth index group																	
Bottom 40%	99.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	71.1	15.5	8.5	4.9	100.0	91.4	7.0	0.3	1.3	100.0	66.5	1,681
Top 60%	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.3	8.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	97.0	1.4	0.4	1.2	100.0	87.9	2,523

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

² MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

A For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see/other" is included in the denominator.

B Differs from the MICS indicator WS.7 "Handwashing facility with water and soap" (SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1) as it includes "No permission to see/other." See table WS2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7

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.

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.

144 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation						Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials ^A									
	Reusa-ble	Not re-usable	Don't Know whether reusable/ Missing	Other/No materials	Don't Know/ Missing	Total				
Total	17.6	77.3	0.1	5.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	94.4	91.1	728
Area										
Urban	13.1	83.2	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	96.3	93.7	91.5	497
Rural	27.4	64.4	0.4	7.8	0.0	100.0	92.2	95.9	90.4	231
Age										
15–19	3.0	95.1	0.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	92.7	92.7	101
15–17	5.8	94.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	90.1	90.1	52
18–19	(0.0)	(96.0)	(1.8)	(2.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.8)	(95.6)	(95.6)	49
20–24	10.5	85.5	0.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	97.9	95.3	151
25–29	17.4	77.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	94.7	95.0	90.7	264
30–49	30.0	62.8	0.0	7.2	0.0	100.0	92.8	91.9	88.0	212
Education										
Up to primary	31.1	62.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	93.2	87.8	84.4	57
Secondary	19.7	74.7	0.2	5.3	0.0	100.0	94.7	95.6	91.8	367
Above secondary	12.6	83.1	0.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	95.7	94.2	91.5	304
Wealth index group										
Bottom 40%	24.6	68.1	0.0	7.3	0.0	100.0	92.7	95.9	91.0	274
Top 60%	13.4	82.8	0.2	3.6	0.0	100.0	96.4	93.5	91.2	454

¹ MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

A Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

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

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	15.6	728
Area		
Urban	13.9	497
Rural	19.3	231
Age		
15–19	14.5	101
20–24	20.6	151
25–34	12.2	264
35–49	16.9	212
Education		
Up to primary	16.3	57
Secondary	15.9	367
Above secondary	15.2	304
Wealth index group		
Bottom 40%	17.3	274
Top 60%	14.6	454
¹ MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation		



11. EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

*Susan, 8, (far right) attends classes at Vaipuna Primary School on Nui Island.
Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2015/Sokhin*

11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities¹⁴⁵ 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.

Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 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 the Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour, while functional domains covered in the 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.

145 "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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	5.5	3.2	0.8	1.5	8.6	282
Sex										
Male	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	7.3	4.6	1.4	1.9	11.8	157
Female	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.1	1.4	0.0	0.9	4.7	125
Area										
Urban	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	6.3	2.8	1.1	1.7	9.1	191
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	1.0	7.6	91
Age										
2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	8.4	4.0	0.0	2.2	11.3	98
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	2.1	1.2	1.2	8.8	94
4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.0	3.4	1.2	1.0	5.5	90
Early childhood education attendance^B										
Attending	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.3	3.7	1.6	1.5	6.8	133
Not attending	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	51
Mother's education^C										
Up to primary	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.7)	(10.1)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(18.0)	39
Secondary	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.8	5.0	139
Above secondary	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	8.3	3.0	1.1	2.1	10.2	102
Wealth index group										
Bottom 40%	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.7	5.5	0.0	0.7	10.4	121
Top 60%	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	5.3	1.4	1.4	2.0	7.3	161

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 due to small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 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	0.0	1.1	3.2	0.8	0.6	4.2	2.0	1.0	5.7	2.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	12.8	942
Sex															
Male	0.0	1.9	2.9	0.7	1.2	7.5	2.9	1.9	9.1	5.1	1.3	1.1	0.0	17.1	501
Female	0.0	0.2	3.5	1.0	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.8	7.9	441
Area															
Urban	0.0	1.4	4.3	1.4	0.6	4.7	2.7	0.8	7.0	4.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	16.3	576
Rural	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.7	3.6	1.0	1.4	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.2	367
Age															
5–9	0.0	1.2	5.1	0.9	0.6	3.7	2.0	0.9	6.8	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.6	15.2	476
10–14	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.6	0.6	3.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	342
15–17	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	7.7	6.3	2.7	6.3	6.3	4.5	3.6	0.0	13.1	124
School attendance															
Attending ^B	0.0	1.2	3.6	0.6	0.4	4.4	2.0	0.7	5.6	2.6	0.5	0.8	1.1	13.6	740
Not attending	0.0	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.6	2.1	2.1	5.7	3.2	3.2	1.7	0.0	9.8	202
Mother's education^{C,D}															
Up to primary	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.3	3.9	1.3	1.3	4.2	3.4	0.4	0.6	0.0	8.6	197
Secondary	0.0	1.1	4.0	0.8	0.8	6.4	2.6	1.4	5.7	4.1	1.3	0.8	0.5	12.8	426
Above secondary	0.0	1.8	3.6	1.4	0.0	1.6	1.8	0.4	6.5	0.4	1.1	1.4	1.8	15.3	312
Wealth index group															
Bottom 40%	0.0	1.2	4.4	0.0	0.7	5.5	2.3	1.1	4.8	2.5	0.8	0.0	0.6	10.9	400
Top 60%	0.0	1.0	2.3	1.4	0.6	3.3	1.8	1.0	6.3	2.8	1.2	1.7	1.0	14.1	542

A Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded “A lot of difficulty” or “Cannot at all” to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category “Daily” is considered a functional difficulty.

B Includes attendance to early childhood education

C The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

D The category of ‘Don’t know/Missing’ in the background characteristic of ‘Mother's education’ has been suppressed due to small number of 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 ^B				
	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	0.9	0.7	0.8	1,224
Sex				
Male	1.3	1.0	1.3	658
Female	0.5	0.4	0.2	567
Area				
Urban	1.2	1.0	1.3	767
Rural	0.6	0.2	0.0	458
Age				
2-4	1.2	1.2	1.2	282
5-9	0.9	0.7	0.7	476
10-14	0.5	0.3	0.7	342
15-17	1.8	0.9	0.9	124
Mother's education^{A,C}				
Up to primary	0.8	0.5	1.4	236
Secondary	0.9	0.7	0.4	565
Above secondary	1.1	0.8	1.1	414
Wealth index group				
Bottom 40%	1.1	0.8	0.9	522
Top 60%	0.8	0.6	0.8	702
A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.				
B Part of Table EQ.1.3 was removed due to small number of unweighted cases				
C The category of 'Don't Know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed due to small number of 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020						
	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	8.6	282	12.8	942	11.8	1,224
Sex						
Male	11.8	157	17.1	501	15.8	658
Female	4.7	125	7.9	441	7.2	567
Area						
Urban	9.1	191	16.3	576	14.5	767
Rural	7.6	91	7.2	367	7.3	458
Mother's education^{A,B}						
Up to primary	18.0	39	8.6	197	10.2	236
Secondary	5.0	139	12.8	426	10.9	565
Above secondary	10.2	102	15.3	312	14.0	414
Wealth index group						
Bottom 40%	10.4	121	10.9	400	10.8	522
Top 60%	7.3	161	14.1	542	12.6	702
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.						
B The category of 'Don't Know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.						

11.2 SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change, and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.¹⁴⁶

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as predictable direct transfers to individuals or households, both in-kind and cash (including cash for work and public work programmes) to protect and prevent individuals and households from being affected by shock and support the accumulation of human, productive and financial assets and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Tuvalu include monthly elderly allowance assistance, as well as other types of cash grants such as disability allowance.

Table EQ.2.4 presents the percentage of households who are aware of and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.5, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or school-related other support available for any household member age 5-24. This table is an approximation to the SDG indicator 1.3.1, which is the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems.

It is well known that social and economic shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks affect the capacity of families to care for their children and place barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. In particular poor households are vulnerable to the impacts of these shocks through the increased burden of health costs; the illness and death of household members, leading to labour constraints in the household and the further impoverishment of children who have lost one or both parents, or their primary caregiver; and other vulnerable children, cause them to drop out of school and engage in harmful child labour and other risky behaviours. As an attempt to measure coverage of social protection programmes, a global indicator, 'Proportion of the poorest households that received external economic support in the past three months,' was proposed to measure the extent to which economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shocks.¹⁴⁷

Table EQ.2.6 presents the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits.

146 UNICEF. Collecting Data to Measure Social Protection Programme Coverage: Pilot-Testing the Social Protection Module in Viet Nam. A methodological report. New York: UNICEF, 2016. <http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiZlsljwMTgvdMDcvMTkvMjAvMzcwMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRUZW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BftW9kdWx0X0RlY2VtYmVYXzlwMTZfRklOUWwUERGII1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f>

147 UNAIDS, UNICEF, and WHO. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2014: Construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS. Geneva: UNAIDS/WHO Press, 2014. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/GARPR_2014_guidelines_en_0.pdf.

Finally, Table EQ.2.7 presents the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, while Table EQ.2.8 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school and received support for school tuition and other school-related support during the current school year.

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support			
Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020			
	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who:		Number of households
	are aware of economic assistance programmes	are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/ external economic support	
Total	92.8	48.9	695
Sex of household head			
Male	92.1	48.2	570
Female	95.9	51.9	125
Area			
Urban	91.8	51.0	380
Rural	94.1	46.3	315
Age of household head			
15–24	(*)	(*)	8
25–49	91.0	40.7	275
50+	94.5	54.6	412
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	90.4	57.8	67
With no orphans	93.1	47.9	628
Wealth index groups			
Bottom 40%	92.4	41.7	332
Top 60%	93.2	55.4	363
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases			

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								Number of household members
	Tuvalu Medical Transfer Scheme	Tuvalu Senior Citizen Support Scheme	Financial Support Scheme for Persons with Disability	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	
Total	6.5	18.2	8.9	1.3	0.6	16.3	42.4	57.6	4,204
Sex of household head									
Male	6.1	17.1	9.2	1.2	0.7	15.0	40.7	59.3	3,511
Female	8.2	23.6	7.4	1.3	0.0	22.9	51.1	48.9	693
Area									
Urban	7.5	17.8	9.3	1.8	0.2	17.3	44.0	56.0	2,723
Rural	4.6	18.8	8.1	0.2	1.3	14.3	39.4	60.6	1,480
Education household head									
Up to primary	4.0	20.7	11.2	0.8	0.2	15.2	44.0	56.0	1,575
Secondary	10.3	15.5	6.2	0.3	0.5	18.5	41.0	59.0	1,152
Above secondary	6.4	16.8	9.0	2.5	1.2	15.3	42.4	57.6	1,403
Don't Know/Missing	0.0	30.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.4	30.7	69.3	75
Wealth quintile									
Bottom 40%	6.2	19.0	9.0	0.2	0.4	10.0	38.3	61.7	1,681
Top 60%	6.6	17.6	8.8	1.9	0.8	20.5	45.2	54.8	2,523
¹ MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1									

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the bottom 40% wealth index group that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	Old age pension benefit	One Government Grant	SSAB/BSL Education Support	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	
Total	4.4	16.6	7.1	0.3	0.5	6.8	31.1	68.9	332
Sex of household head									
Male	4.4	15.1	7.4	0.3	0.7	7.7	30.3	69.7	266
Female	4.4	22.4	6.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	34.6	65.4	66
Area									
Urban	6.1	15.3	6.1	0.0	0.0	9.2	32.7	67.3	109
Rural	3.6	17.2	7.6	0.4	0.8	5.6	30.4	69.6	223
Age of household head									
15–24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
25–39	5.2	8.6	4.6	0.7	0.7	10.1	23.2	76.8	159
40–49	3.4	12.9	6.0	1.7	0.0	15.1	31.5	68.5	52
50–59	7.0	9.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	6.0	21.3	78.7	96
60–69	5.2	7.7	14.6	0.0	0.0	3.9	31.5	68.5	81
70+	(2.7)	(82.0)	(11.3)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(9.3)	(88.7)	(11.3)	33
Education of household head									
Up to primary	2.6	18.7	9.4	0.0	0.5	5.5	32.6	67.4	178
Secondary	8.0	11.1	5.7	0.9	0.9	7.4	28.5	71.5	102
Above secondary	(3.9)	(18.7)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(31.5)	(68.5)	45
Wealth quintile									
Bottom 40%	4.4	16.6	7.1	0.3	0.5	6.8	31.1	68.9	332

¹ MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households

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

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

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								Number of children under age 18
	Old age pension benefit	One Government Grant	SSAB/BSL Education Support	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	
Total	6.4	16.5	8.4	1.0	0.6	19.2	42.5	57.5	1,482
Sex of household head									
Male	6.0	15.6	8.7	0.9	0.7	17.4	40.4	59.6	1,245
Female	8.8	21.1	6.3	1.9	0.0	28.7	53.6	46.4	237
Area									
Urban	7.3	17.0	8.6	1.4	0.1	20.0	44.7	55.3	934
Rural	5.0	15.4	8.0	0.3	1.3	17.7	38.7	61.3	548
Age of household head									
15–24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
25–29	1.5	5.7	16.0	0.0	0.0	28.9	42.6	57.4	59
30–34	3.8	5.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	13.2	19.3	80.7	141
35–39	11.9	14.8	5.8	2.3	0.6	11.1	34.6	65.4	193
40–44	4.4	10.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	17.2	28.8	71.2	163
45–49	6.6	22.4	7.1	4.7	0.0	23.1	48.2	51.8	134
50–59	5.9	15.1	10.6	0.5	1.5	19.9	45.1	54.9	422
60–69	7.3	5.2	12.4	0.8	0.0	21.0	45.5	54.5	274
70+	5.8	86.7	5.5	0.0	1.0	29.2	91.6	8.4	92
Education of household head									
Up to primary	3.5	19.2	10.4	0.9	0.0	17.6	43.2	56.8	510
Secondary	11.0	13.7	6.1	0.4	0.2	21.7	41.9	58.1	455
Above secondary	5.7	15.6	8.9	1.8	1.5	18.9	43.3	56.7	485
Don't Know/Missing	(0.0)	(25.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.1)	(25.4)	(74.6)	32
Wealth quintile									
Bottom 40%	7.5	17.1	8.5	0.3	0.1	11.1	38.0	62.0	612
Top 60%	5.7	16.0	8.2	1.5	0.8	24.9	45.6	54.4	870

¹ MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers

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

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

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the 2019^A school year, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Education related financial or material support			No school 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		
Total	15.2	6.5	19.2	80.8	739
Sex of household head					
Male	13.5	5.2	17.9	82.1	367
Female	16.7	7.8	20.6	79.4	372
Area					
Urban	13.3	7.9	18.6	81.4	492
Rural	18.8	3.6	20.6	79.4	247
Age					
5–9	18.6	8.4	24.6	75.4	302
10–14	11.0	4.9	14.7	85.3	283
15–19	7.7	2.0	8.7	91.3	110
20–24	(37.0)	(14.5)	(37.0)	(63.0)	45
School management					
Public	15.4	5.3	18.7	81.3	612
Non-public	14.2	12.4	22.2	77.8	126
Education of household head					
Up to primary	16.6	5.4	20.1	79.9	222
Secondary	14.8	9.9	21.9	78.1	240
Above secondary	14.5	4.6	16.6	83.4	263
Wealth quintile					
Bottom 40%	9.8	3.8	11.4	88.6	274
Top 60%	18.3	8.1	23.8	76.2	465
¹ MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support					
A Data collection for Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 started in November 2019 and ended in March 2020, including two school years, one starting in January 2019 and another starting in January 2020					
() Figures that are based on 25-49 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 that can increase the respondents' recall of events. The current questions are based on a recommended set of questions available at the start of MICS6. The questions may change given that methodological development is currently underway to move the indicator from a Tier III SDG indicator classification to Tier II. Tables EQ.3.1W and EQ.3.1M show the percentage of women and men who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Sex	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Total	8.8	9.2	7.3	7.6	11.1	4.3	5.2	29.8	70.2	817
Area										
Urban	11.0	9.6	7.7	7.5	12.9	5.2	5.8	33.5	66.5	562
Rural	4.0	8.4	6.4	7.7	7.0	2.3	4.0	21.5	78.5	255
Age										
15–19	3.9	7.3	11.1	12.1	5.7	5.7	2.8	28.6	71.4	107
15–17	3.6	5.5	9.1	11.1	7.1	5.5	0.0	23.7	76.3	55
18–19	4.2	9.1	13.3	13.3	4.2	5.8	5.8	33.7	66.3	52
20–24	13.1	12.1	9.0	11.2	10.9	7.3	7.9	36.6	63.4	164
25–34	9.9	10.7	8.3	7.1	13.7	3.7	5.5	31.8	68.2	300
35–49	6.8	6.5	3.3	3.8	10.3	2.5	4.2	23.3	76.7	247
Education										
Up to primary	9.7	6.6	8.5	10.9	10.9	5.4	6.1	29.7	70.3	71
Secondary	8.1	9.5	8.0	6.9	9.1	3.3	4.7	28.3	71.7	410
Above secondary	9.5	9.5	6.2	7.7	13.5	5.3	5.7	31.6	68.4	336
Wealth index group										
Bottom 40%	6.4	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.9	4.9	6.9	27.7	72.3	314
Top 60%	10.3	10.0	6.9	7.3	12.5	4.0	4.2	31.0	69.0	503
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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Sex	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Total	7.8	12.0	15.4	9.3	23.0	18.6	2.9	37.2	62.8	291
Area										
Urban	10.2	13.4	16.6	8.0	21.4	17.1	3.7	35.8	64.2	206
Rural	1.9	8.7	12.5	12.5	26.9	22.1	1.0	40.4	59.6	85
Age										
15–19	(10.7)	(8.6)	(15.7)	(7.1)	(24.9)	(21.4)	(0.0)	(47.1)	(52.9)	38
20–24	5.2	17.7	24.5	18.5	28.0	22.0	3.5	43.5	56.5	64
25–34	8.1	11.9	14.6	6.5	21.7	15.4	2.0	33.3	66.7	109
35–49	7.9	9.3	8.9	6.9	19.9	18.9	5.2	32.6	67.4	80
Education										
Up to primary	(2.6)	(10.9)	(12.8)	(14.7)	(23.1)	(24.3)	(2.6)	(39.0)	(61.0)	43
Secondary	8.0	12.7	17.7	9.9	24.7	20.8	2.8	41.2	58.8	159
Above secondary	9.8	11.3	12.6	5.8	19.9	12.0	3.4	29.1	70.9	90
Wealth index group										
Bottom 40%	5.0	11.7	13.7	8.4	25.6	20.9	4.2	37.0	63.0	98
Top 60%	9.1	12.1	16.3	9.8	21.7	17.4	2.3	37.2	62.8	193
¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1										
() Figures that are based on 25-49 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.¹⁴⁸

Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 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.

148 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	2.1	44.8	52.7	0.4	100.0	7.0	95.1	271	2.2	36.4	61.3	0.1	100.0	7.3	95.6	817
Area																
Urban	1.6	46.7	51.1	0.5	100.0	6.9	94.5	197	1.5	36.4	61.8	0.2	100.0	7.3	95.4	562
Rural	3.5	39.5	57.0	0.0	100.0	7.1	96.5	74	3.7	36.2	60.1	0.0	100.0	7.3	96.0	255
Age																
15–19	1.8	47.2	51.0	0.0	100.0	7.0	97.0	107	1.8	47.2	51.0	0.0	100.0	7.0	97.0	107
15–17	3.6	41.5	55.0	0.0	100.0	7.0	98.0	55	3.6	41.5	55.0	0.0	100.0	7.0	98.0	55
18–19	0.0	53.2	46.8	0.0	100.0	6.9	95.8	52	0.0	53.2	46.8	0.0	100.0	6.9	95.8	52
20–24	2.4	43.2	53.8	0.7	100.0	6.9	93.8	164	2.4	43.2	53.8	0.7	100.0	6.9	93.8	164
25–34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.4	31.4	66.2	0.0	100.0	7.4	96.2	300
35–49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.0	33.2	64.8	0.0	100.0	7.4	95.4	247
Education																
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	3.9	39.3	56.8	0.0	100.0	7.2	96.4	71
Secondary	1.9	45.6	51.8	0.7	100.0	7.0	95.6	149	2.3	40.5	57.0	0.3	100.0	7.1	96.2	410
Above secondary	1.8	43.9	54.3	0.0	100.0	7.0	94.4	108	1.7	30.7	67.6	0.0	100.0	7.4	94.6	336
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	3.5	36.9	58.4	1.2	100.0	7.0	95.0	87	2.5	33.0	64.4	0.2	100.0	7.4	95.5	581
Never married/in union	1.5	48.5	50.0	0.0	100.0	6.9	95.1	183	1.5	44.7	53.8	0.0	100.0	7.0	95.8	236
Wealth index group																
Bottom 40%	2.7	49.6	47.6	0.0	100.0	6.7	97.5	102.5	3.2	42.0	54.7	0.0	100.0	6.9	96.4	314
Top 60%	1.8	41.8	55.8	0.6	100.0	7.1	93.6	168.2	1.6	32.8	65.4	0.2	100.0	7.5	95.1	503

¹MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among women age 15-24

²MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among women age 15-24

³MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among women age 15-49

⁴MICS 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Ladder step reported:				Total	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:				Total	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	Missing					0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing				
Total	3.0	66.4	30.7	0.0	100.0	6.3	94.4	102	2.9	65.1	31.6	0.4	100.0	6.1	92.1	291
Area																
Urban	3.2	63.5	33.3	0.0	100.0	6.3	95.2	69	2.1	64.2	33.2	0.5	100.0	6.2	92.0	206
Rural	(2.5)	(72.5)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(6.1)	(92.5)	33	4.8	67.3	27.9	0.0	100.0	6.0	92.3	85
Age																
15–19	(2.1)	(65.7)	(32.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(6.3)	(97.1)	38	(2.1)	(65.7)	(32.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.3)	(97.1)	38
20–24	3.5	66.8	29.7	0.0	100.0	6.2	92.7	64	3.5	66.8	29.7	0.0	100.0	6.2	92.7	64
25–34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	67.5	32.5	0.0	100.0	6.1	90.7	109
35–49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.9	60.1	31.6	1.4	100.0	6.0	91.1	80
Education																
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(5.2)	(63.4)	(28.9)	(2.6)	100.0	(6.0)	(92.9)	43
Secondary	2.8	67.7	29.4	0.0	100.0	6.2	93.2	68	3.3	68.4	28.4	0.0	100.0	6.1	93.9	159
Above secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	1.2	60.1	38.7	0.0	100.0	6.3	88.4	90
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	3.7	61.6	34.0	0.7	100.0	6.1	89.9	149
Never married/in union	3.6	66.3	30.1	0.0	100.0	6.3	95.5	85	2.1	68.5	29.3	0.0	100.0	6.2	94.3	141
Wealth index group																
Bottom 40%	3.5	78.4	18.1	0.0	100.0	5.7	96.5	32	5.0	72.4	22.6	0.0	100.0	5.8	93.0	98
Top 60%	2.7	60.9	36.3	0.0	100.0	6.5	93.4	70	1.8	61.3	36.2	0.6	100.0	6.3	91.6	193

¹ MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among men age 15-24

² MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among men age 15-24

³ MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among men age 15-49

⁴ MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among men age 15-49

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	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	71.6	88.2	68.6	271	76.8	91.5	74.2	817
Area								
Urban	73.6	89.0	70.3	197	76.3	91.1	73.2	562
Rural	66.3	86.0	64.0	74	77.9	92.3	76.5	255
Age								
15-19	74.1	88.9	71.5	107	74.1	88.9	71.5	107
15-17	78.3	89.3	76.7	55	78.3	89.3	76.7	55
18-19	69.7	88.4	66.0	52	69.7	88.4	66.0	52
20-24	70.0	87.8	66.7	164	70.0	87.8	66.7	164
25-34	na	na	na	na	78.9	94.7	77.2	300
35-49	na	na	na	na	79.9	91.2	76.9	247
Education								
Up to primary	65.2	72.8	51.6	14	75.2	89.1	71.3	71
Secondary	68.6	85.2	66.5	149	73.7	89.3	71.4	410
Above secondary	76.6	94.4	73.8	108	80.9	94.7	78.4	336
Marital Status								
Ever married/in union	67.6	83.2	62.9	87	78.3	91.5	75.6	581
Never married/in union	73.6	90.6	71.3	183	73.0	91.4	70.8	236
Wealth index group								
Bottom 40%	71.6	82.8	66.8	102	75.3	89.4	72.8	314
Top 60%	71.6	91.5	69.7	168	77.7	92.8	75.2	503

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

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	67.7	85.5	61.0	102	75.2	88.1	69.7	291
Area								
Urban	66.7	85.7	60.3	69	74.9	87.2	69.5	206
Rural	(70.0)	(85.0)	(62.5)	33	76.0	90.4	70.2	85
Age								
15–19	(73.5)	(81.4)	(62.8)	38	(73.5)	(81.4)	(62.8)	38
20–24	64.2	87.9	59.9	64	64.2	87.9	59.9	64
25–34	na	na	na	na	82.6	87.4	76.1	109
35–49	na	na	na	na	74.6	92.4	72.2	80
Education								
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(71.1)	(84.6)	(64.7)	43
Secondary	73.0	83.4	64.1	68	75.6	86.5	68.7	159
Above secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	76.4	92.6	73.9	90
Marital Status								
Ever married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	79.2	91.0	74.4	149
Never married/in union	67.0	84.8	61.2	85	70.7	85.0	64.5	141
Wealth index group								
Bottom 40%	74.2	85.3	67.2	32	73.5	89.4	68.5	98
Top 60%	64.8	85.5	58.2	70	76.0	87.4	70.3	193
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 na: not applicable () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								



12. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

UNFPA Representative, selected Tuvalu MICS Fieldworkers and
CSD MICS Team outside the Rt. Hon. Sir Tomasi Puapua Convention
Centre in Funafuti during main fieldwork training
Photo: @ UNICEF Pacific/2019/Awan

Domestic violence is a problem that affects one's health, economy, education and human development, and above all, human rights. The term 'domestic' includes violence perpetrated by an intimate partner and by other family members, wherever this violence takes place and in whatever form.¹⁴⁹ Violence against women and girls is one of the most pervasive human rights violations and has devastating effects in the world.

The global dimensions of this type of violence are alarming, despite the existence of international conventions that seek to protect women's rights, such as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women.¹⁵⁰ According to UN Women, in 2018, one of five women under 50 years old experienced physical or sexual violence by their intimate partner within a 12-month period.¹⁵¹

Violence against women and girls is a barrier to respecting human rights and realizing the Sustainable Development Goals of which, SDG 5 target 5.2 is "Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation." It is also widely recognized that violence against women is a challenge to women's participation in development and peace.¹⁵² Countries cannot develop if women are not given equal opportunity to participate in their society. In other cases, the data on socio-economic and health costs of violence clearly demonstrate that violence against women undermines human and economic development.

149 UNICEF Office of Research- Innocenti, 2000. Domestic Violence against women and girls, Innocenti Digest No. 6. <https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/213-domestic-violence-against-women-and-girls.html>.

150 <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women>.

151 <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2018/2/press-release-launch-of-sdg-monitoring-report-gender-equality-in-the-2030-agenda>.

152 New York, 22 Nov 2017. United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/fr/home/news-centre/news/2017/elimination-de-la-violence-a-l-egard-des-femmes.html>.

In 2014, Tuvalu introduced a Family Protection and Domestic Violence Act, which makes provision for emergency protection orders, temporary protection orders and final protection orders in response to domestic violence. The Act empowers the courts to prohibit contact between the child and a perpetrator in order to prevent re-victimization, and to require the offender to attend counselling or anger management skills training programme.

12.1 METHODOLOGY

Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 collected data on domestic violence (DV) by including a series of questions that were developed for the *domestic violence module* of the Demographic and Health Surveys.¹⁵³ The objective of the domestic violence module is to measure the prevalence of physical, sexual and emotional violence against women and girls who are, or ever were, married or even who are, or ever have been, living with a man in an intimate relationship. The module also measures the prevalence of physical or sexual violence by perpetrators who are not spouses or cohabiting partners among women, regardless if they have or have not ever been married, since they were 15 years of age.

Only one eligible woman between the ages of 15 and 49 from each household was selected for the survey. As a result of the sensitive nature of the questions, it was very important to ensure that all responses were kept confidential and the process complied with ethical guidelines. A protection protocol/support plan was adopted to ensure confidentiality and safety, reduce any possible distress caused to the participants, and ensure that interviewers are trained to refer women who request assistance to available service providers including health, police, legal, social and community services.¹⁵⁴

Selected women who are, or ever were, married or even who are, or ever have been, living with a man in an intimate relationship were asked questions on emotional, physical and sexual violence from the DV module. Participating women received questions on physical or sexual violence since they were 15 years old, by perpetrators who they were not married to or living together with a man in an intimate relationship.

In the Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020, physical violence refers to any act or conduct that cause bodily pain, harm or danger to life and impairs the health of a person. The specific acts that were asked about included pushing, throwing an object at the woman, smacking or slapping, twisting of the arm, pulling of the hair, punching with a fist or an object, kicking, dragging on the floor, strangling, burning, attacking with a knife, a firearm or any other weapon.

153 See: <https://www.dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-dhsqm-dhs-questionnaires-and-manuals.cfm>

154 A protection protocol/support plan for the survey was developed in line with the ethical and safety recommendations that were developed for the WHO Multi-country Study methodology on “Women’s Health and Domestic Violence against Women.”

Sexual violence refers to any conduct of a sexual nature that abuse, humiliates, degrades or otherwise violates the dignity of a person. The acts that were asked in the questions included sexual violence through threats, intimidation or by any forceful method, including physical, which a woman did not consent to.

Emotional violence refers to a pattern of degrading and humiliating conduct towards a person in a manner to intimidate or harass under threats, verbal abuse, or constant humiliation. The questions asked on emotional violence included whether the woman was humiliated either verbally or physically in front of other people; threatened to hurt or do harm to the woman or to someone close to her or even insulting or belittling her.

All survey team members, including other key survey personnel as well as both male and female field staff, received an overview of the objectives of the module and why special measures must be adopted.

Only female interviewers and team leaders, comprised of both males and females, received in-depth training for four days on security measures covering the following:

- a) Obtaining additional informed consent specifically for the domestic violence module;
- b) Knowing different techniques to use in order to ask questions in a sensible way (keeping in mind the potential negative impact of the questions on the interviewee);
- c) Strategies to ensure privacy and confidentiality (conducting the interview in a private space/location and sensibly managing interruptions);
- d) How to refer any interviewee who is at risk to support services; and
- e) How to emotionally prepare oneself for this work (training included discussion to ensure data collectors' own perceptions and attitudes towards domestic violence do not influence the results).

A referral checklist was used at the end of each domestic violence interview to ensure appropriate support was provided to the interviewee. These measures were put in place to ensure women's safety and the ethical implementation of the domestic violence module, and at maximizing the disclosure of actual violence.

12.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS TO THE DV MODULE

Table DV.1.0 presents the characteristics of respondents to the module. A total of 476 women were interviewed for domestic violence of which 371 are, or ever were, married or who are, or ever have been, living with a man in an intimate relationship.

Table DV.1.0: : Background characteristics of respondents for the Domestic Violence module						
Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years who completed the domestic violence module by selected characteristics, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020						
	Women			Ever-married women		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Un-weighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Un-weighted number
Total	100.0	784	476	100.0	573	371
Area						
Urban	68.5	537	262	67.0	384	200
Rural	31.5	247	214	33.0	189	171
Age						
15-19	11.2	88	45	2.8	16	7
20-24	23.4	184	84	15.0	86	42
25-34	36.5	286	191	44.3	254	172
35-49	28.9	227	156	37.9	217	150
Education						
Up to primary	7.5	59	43	7.6	43	33
Secondary	52.9	415	253	51.5	295	195
Above secondary	39.6	310	180	41.0	235	143
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	73.1	573	371	100.0	573	371
Never married/in union	26.9	211	105	na	na	0
Wealth index group						
Bottom 40%	37.4	293	203	38.1	218	159
Top 60%	62.6	491	273	61.9	354	212
na: not applicable						

12.3 EXPERIENCES OF PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Table DV1.1 presents the percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since they were 15 years of age. This percentage is among women who are between 15 and 49 years of age and of those experiences that fall in a 12-month period before the survey. Complementing Table DV1.1, Table DV1.2 specifically reveals the perpetrators of the physical violence according to the women's marital status. Tables DV1.1a presents information where the perpetrator is a non-partner.

Table DV.1.3 (by any perpetrator) and Table DV.1.3a (by non-partner only) shows the proportion of women between 15 to 49 years of age who have experienced sexual violence at any point, since they were 15 years old and those who experienced that type of violence in the last 12 months. Similarly, Table DV1.4 shows only the responses of the survivors of sexual violence by the perpetrators of the acts as according to the marital status of the women respondent.

Table DV.1.5 shows the percentage of women aged between 15-49 years who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages at which they first experienced such violence. This is according to current age and marital status.

Table DV.1.6 and DV.1.6a exposes experiences of different forms of violence according to actual age, represented by age groups, of women. The different forms of violence include both physical and sexual from any perpetrator and non-partner respectively.

Table DV.1.7 shows women who have ever been pregnant among those aged between 15-49 years as well as the percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy. This is according to background characteristics.

Table DV.1.8 shows the percentage of ever-married women, aged 15-49 years, whose husbands/partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours. This is according to background characteristics.

Table DV.1.1: Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey by any perpetrator, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ^{A, 1}	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Some-times	Often or some-times ^{B, 2}	
Total	38.1	1.9	4.7	6.6	784
Area					
Urban	37.2	1.7	4.8	6.4	537
Rural	39.9	2.4	4.5	6.9	247
Age					
15–19	(29.3)	(0.0)	(13.8)	(13.8)	88
20–24	35.5	5.5	3.6	9.2	184
25–34	48.6	1.7	4.7	6.4	286
35–49	30.3	0.0	2.0	2.0	227
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	43.4	2.6	3.8	6.4	573
Never married/in union	23.6	0.0	7.2	7.2	211
Number of living children					
0	36.6	2.7	6.9	9.6	290
1–2	36.6	2.7	3.6	6.3	229
3–4	41.6	0.5	3.4	3.9	174
5+	39.5	0.0	2.9	2.9	90
Education					
Up to primary	(33.4)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(3.3)	59
Secondary	41.2	1.7	6.0	7.7	415
Above secondary	34.8	2.5	3.2	5.7	310
Wealth index group					
Bottom 40%	41.1	2.4	3.9	6.3	293
Top 60%	36.3	1.6	5.2	6.8	491

¹ Tuvalu MICS indicator DV.S1a - Physical violence by any perpetrator (since age 15)

² Tuvalu MICS indicator DV.S1b - Physical violence by any perpetrator (in the past 12 months)

A Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and reported physical violence only by their husband/partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

B Includes women who report physical violence in the past 12 months but for whom frequency is not known.

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

Table DV.1.1B: Experience of physical violence by non-partner

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey by non-partner, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ^{A,1}	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Some-times	Often or some-times ^{B,2}	
Total	17.1	0.1	4.6	4.7	784
Area					
Urban	16.2	0.0	4.8	4.8	537
Rural	19.1	0.3	4.2	4.5	247
Age					
15–19	(28.3)	(0.0)	(13.8)	(13.8)	88
20–24	19.4	0.0	3.6	3.6	184
25–34	19.9	0.3	4.7	5.0	286
35–49	7.5	0.0	1.6	1.6	227
Education					
Up to primary	(11.5)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(3.3)	59
Secondary	17.7	0.2	5.8	6.0	415
Above secondary	17.5	0.0	3.2	3.2	310
Wealth index group					
Bottom 40%	18.1	0.3	3.9	4.2	293
Top 60%	16.5	0.0	5.0	5.0	491
¹ Tuvalu MICS indicator DV.S2a - Physical violence by non-partner (since age 15) ² Tuvalu MICS indicator DV.S2b - Physical violence by non-partner (in the past 12 months) A Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and reported physical violence only by their husband/partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15. B Includes women who report physical violence in the past 12 months but for whom frequency is not known. () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases					

Table DV.1.2: Persons committing physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women^A age 15-49 years who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence by the respondent's current marital status, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	Marital status		Total ¹
	Ever-married	Never married	
Current husband/partner ¹	80.3	(*)	66.9
Mother/step-mother	7.6	(*)	9.3
Father/step-father	10.6	(*)	13.1
Sister/brother	11.8	(*)	14.7
Daughter/son	0.0	(*)	0.0
Other relative	16.8	(*)	16.9
Former husband/partner ²	6.4	(*)	6.8
Current boyfriend	0.0	(*)	0.0
Former boyfriend	6.2	(*)	6.8
Mother-in-law	0.0	(*)	0.0
Father-in-law	0.3	(*)	0.3
Other in-law	1.2	(*)	1.0
Teacher	0.0	(*)	0.4
Employer/someone at work	0.0	(*)	0.0
Police/soldier	0.0	(*)	0.0
Other	7.3	(*)	6.4
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	248	50	298
¹ Tuvalu MICS Indicator DV.S3a - Persons committing physical violence by any perpetrator (current husband/partner) ² Tuvalu MICS Indicator DV.S3b - Persons committing physical violence by any perpetrator (former husband/partner)			
A Women can report more than one person who committed the violence. na: not applicable (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases			

Table DV.1.3: Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator			
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who have experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020			
	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence:		Number of women
	Ever ^{A,1}	Past 12 months ²	
Total	15.7	5.4	784
Area			
Urban	16.2	6.0	537
Rural	14.6	4.2	247
Age			
15–19	(11.5)	(0.0)	88
20–24	23.9	7.8	184
25–34	13.4	5.9	286
35–49	13.6	5.1	227
Marital status			
Ever married/in union	16.5	7.4	573
Never married/in union	13.5	0.0	211
Number of living children			
0	12.9	3.1	290
1–2	21.2	6.6	229
3–4	7.2	2.6	174
5+	27.1	15.5	90
Education			
Up to primary	(14.8)	(7.6)	59
Secondary	15.1	2.9	415
Above secondary	16.7	8.4	310
Wealth index group			
Bottom 40%	15.3	4.7	293
Top 60%	15.9	5.9	491
¹ Tuvalu MICS indicator DV.S4a - Sexual violence by any perpetrator (ever in their lifetime) ² Tuvalu MICS indicator DV.S4b - Sexual violence by any perpetrator (in the past 12 months) A Includes violence in the past 12 months () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases			

Table DV.1.3B: Experience of sexual violence by non-partner			
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who have experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey by non-partner, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020			
	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence:		Number of women
	Ever ^{A,1}	Past 12 months ²	
Total	11.4	1.0	784
Area			
Urban	12.3	1.5	537
Rural	9.4	0.0	247
Age			
15–19	(11.5)	(0.0)	88
20–24	19.7	3.6	184
25–34	8.5	0.4	286
35–49	8.2	0.0	227
Education			
Up to primary	(9.2)	(0.0)	59
Secondary	10.9	0.0	415
Above secondary	12.4	2.5	310
Wealth index group			
Bottom 40%	10.4	0.0	293
Top 60%	11.9	1.6	491
¹ Tuvalu MICS indicator DV.S5a - Sexual violence by non-partner (ever in their lifetime): SDG 5.2.2 ² Tuvalu MICS indicator DV.S5b - Sexual violence by non-partner (in the past 12 months): SDG 5.2.2 A Includes violence in the past 12 months () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases			

Table DV.1.4: Persons committing sexual violence

Percentage of women^A age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence by the respondent's current marital status, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Marital status		Total
	Ever-married	Never married	
Current husband/partner ¹	0.0	(*)	0.0
Former husband/partner ²	34.6	(*)	26.0
Current/former boyfriend	14.1	(*)	23.2
Father/step-father	1.8	(*)	1.3
Brother/step-brother	1.4	(*)	3.7
Other relative	30.0	(*)	25.6
In-law	0.0	(*)	0.0
Own friend/acquaintance	11.1	(*)	9.6
Family friend	3.5	(*)	2.6
Teacher	0.0	(*)	0.0
Employer/someone at work	0.0	(*)	0.0
Police/soldier	1.8	(*)	1.3
Priest/religious leader	0.0	(*)	0.0
Stranger	5.3	(*)	4.0
Other	7.2	(*)	10.7
Number of women who have experienced sexual violence	95	29	123
¹ Tuvalu MICS indicator DV.S6a - Persons committing sexual violence (current husband/partner)			
² Tuvalu MICS indicator DV.S6b - Persons committing sexual violence (former husband/partner)			
A Ever-married women can report up to three perpetrators: a current husband, former husband, or one other person who is not a current or former husband. Never married women can report only the one person who was the first to commit the violence.			
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases			

Table DV.1.5: Age at first experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age ¹ :					Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women
	10	12	15	18	22		
Total	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.9	84.0	784
Current age							
15–19	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	na	(88.5)	88
20–24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	74.9	184
25–34	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.0	86.6	286
35–49	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.9	86.4	227
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.6	83.1	573
Never married/in union	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.5	211
¹ Tuvalu MICS indicator DV.S7 - First experience of sexual violence by age							
na: not applicable							
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases							

Table DV.1.6: Experience of different forms of violence					
Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020					
	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
Total	28.1	5.8	9.9	43.8	784
Age					
15–19	(22.9)	(5.1)	(6.4)	(34.4)	88
20–24	20.6	9.0	14.8	44.5	184
25–34	38.6	3.5	10.0	52.1	286
35–49	23.0	6.3	7.3	36.6	227
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases					

Table DV.1.6A: Experience of different forms of violence by non-partner					
Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by any non-partner by current age, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020					
	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
Total	13.4	7.6	3.7	24.8	784
Age					
15–19	(22.0)	(5.1)	(6.4)	(33.4)	88
20–24	11.5	11.8	7.9	31.2	184
25–34	17.0	5.6	2.9	25.5	286
35–49	7.1	7.8	0.4	15.3	227
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases					

Table DV.1.7: Experience of violence during pregnancy by any perpetrator		
Among women age 15-49 years who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020		
	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy ¹	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Total	8.5	522
Area		
Urban	7.9	352
Rural	9.5	171
Age		
15–19	(*)	16
20–24	(14.7)	101
25–34	10.1	204
35–49	3.8	201
Marital status		
Ever married/in union	8.0	469
Never married/in union	(12.6)	53
Number of living children		
0	(*)	29
1–2	8.2	229
3–4	5.7	174
5+	8.5	90
Education		
Up to primary	(13.4)	48
Secondary	8.3	274
Above secondary	7.4	200
Wealth index group		
Bottom 40%	8.6	211
Top 60%	8.4	311
¹ Tuvalu MICS indicator DV.S8 - Experience of violence during pregnancy		
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases		
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		

Table DV.1.8: Marital control exercised by husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husbands/partners^A have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of women whose husband/partner:								Number of ever-married women
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men ¹	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful ²	Does not permit her to meet her female friends ³	Tries to limit her contact with her family ⁴	Insists on knowing where she is at all times ⁵	Does not allow her to join any social functions ⁶	Displays more than three controlling behaviours ⁷	Displays any controlling behaviour	
Total	34.3	25.6	23.1	10.9	54.5	19.2	19.8	63.2	573
Area									
Urban	32.0	23.3	24.4	11.3	53.8	20.3	21.2	62.8	384
Rural	39.1	30.5	20.5	10.0	55.9	16.8	16.8	64.1	189
Age									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
20-24	(45.4)	(34.0)	(36.5)	(17.9)	(67.3)	(30.3)	(33.9)	(76.1)	86
25-34	32.7	26.5	25.5	9.7	54.4	22.3	19.0	62.9	254
35-49	34.0	22.8	16.3	10.0	52.0	12.2	16.2	61.6	217
Number of living children									
0	22.9	20.7	18.5	9.8	52.4	13.1	15.8	56.4	126
1-2	38.5	24.6	27.0	15.5	58.2	24.8	23.2	68.6	189
3-4	38.6	30.6	23.1	7.9	57.7	16.1	19.4	65.1	168
5+	33.4	25.5	21.4	8.4	43.6	21.8	18.9	58.0	90
Education									
Up to primary	(32.1)	(23.6)	(13.7)	(16.3)	(36.7)	(9.7)	(15.7)	(43.8)	43
Secondary	38.7	31.1	24.6	12.0	60.8	24.1	24.8	68.4	295
Above secondary	29.3	19.2	22.9	8.6	49.8	14.8	14.2	60.3	235
Wealth index group									
Bottom 40%	35.1	31.5	25.4	15.3	61.2	22.9	24.6	66.4	218
Top 60%	33.9	22.0	21.7	8.2	50.4	16.9	16.8	61.3	354
Woman afraid of husband/partner									
Most of the time afraid	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39
Sometimes afraid	48.4	38.0	29.5	13.8	65.2	26.6	28.9	74.9	182
Never afraid	22.5	14.6	16.1	5.8	45.0	12.4	10.4	53.9	352

¹ Tuvalu MICS indicator DV.S9a - Controlling behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (jealousy)

² Tuvalu MICS indicator DV.S9b - Controlling behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (accusations of unfaithfulness)

³ Tuvalu MICS indicator DV.S9c - Controlling behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (restricts seeing female friends)

⁴ Tuvalu MICS indicator DV.S9d - Controlling behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (restricts contacts to family)

⁵ Tuvalu MICS indicator DV.S9e - Controlling behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (knowing where she goes)

⁶ Tuvalu MICS indicator DV.S9f - Controlling behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (not allowing social functions)

A Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

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

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

12.4 SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

For the purpose of the Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020, spousal violence is limited to emotional, physical, and sexual violence perpetrated by a current or former husband or cohabiting partner against a woman who has ever been married or lived with a man in an intimate relationship. Thus, violence at the hands of the former husband, ex-partner or a deceased husband is also included. While a woman may be victim of only one form of violence, many forms can exist simultaneously. In the majority of cases, spousal violence is perpetrated by men against women, but the extent to which women can also be violent against men is also measured in this survey.

Table DV.2.0 shows various detailed forms of spousal violence experienced by ever-married women between 15 and 49 years of age. This spousal violence is broken down by acts involving physical, sexual, and emotional committed by the current or former husband in the last 12 months and at any point in her lifetime.

Table DV.2.1 presents a combination of emotional, physical, and/or sexual spousal violence inclusively or exclusively according to socio-economic demographics.

Table DV.2.2 reports lifetime experience of spousal violence. This is according to characteristics of the husband, and women's empowerment indicators such as literacy level and age difference between the husband and wife, as well as fear of the husband or partner.

Table DV.2.3 presents the percentage of ever-married women between 15 and 49 years of age who have experienced emotional, physical, and sexual violence by either the husband or partner, in the past 12 months. This is according to background characteristics.

Table DV.2.4 presents the first act of spousal violence by duration of marriage. It covers women between 15 and 49 years of age currently married and who have not been in any other marriage.

Table DV.2.5 shows results for all women who have been married and who experienced violence committed by the current or most recent husband/partner. This is the proportion who were injured as a result of the violence. Table DV.2.5 also include the types of injuries according to the type of violence experienced.

Table DV.2.6 refers to violence committed by a woman against her husband or intimate partner at any point or in the last 12 months before the survey, even though the spouse or intimate partner of that woman did not beat her and was not physically aggressive towards her. The data in Table DV2.6 is segregated according to the characteristics of the woman, while Table DV.2.7 shows violence, according to characteristics of the husband or partner.

Table DV.2.0: Spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner,^A Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Total	28.5	34.8	8.7	7.2	6.6	36.3	43.5	573
Area								
Urban	31.1	33.4	8.7	7.0	7.0	35.2	43.9	384
Rural	23.2	37.7	8.6	7.7	5.9	38.6	42.7	189
Age								
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
20–24	(34.2)	(44.7)	(18.7)	(18.7)	(18.7)	(44.7)	(51.2)	86
25–34	32.9	40.4	8.4	6.8	6.1	42.1	49.7	254
35–49	22.0	25.8	5.7	3.8	3.0	27.8	35.3	217
Number of living children								
0	28.5	39.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	39.0	40.8	126
1–2	27.6	31.6	10.9	8.0	7.1	34.5	40.9	189
3–4	29.8	36.2	3.7	2.7	2.7	37.3	50.6	168
5+	27.9	33.3	15.5	14.3	12.4	34.5	39.5	90
Education								
Up to primary	(17.7)	(19.6)	(10.3)	(7.7)	(7.7)	(22.2)	(22.2)	43
Secondary	32.1	39.2	6.9	5.6	5.0	40.5	50.1	295
Above secondary	26.0	32.2	10.6	9.2	8.5	33.6	39.2	235
Wealth index group								
Bottom 40%	33.7	36.6	8.3	6.9	6.1	38.1	46.9	218
Top 60%	25.3	33.7	8.9	7.4	7.0	35.2	41.4	354

A Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

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

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

Table DV.2.1: Forms of spousal violence, broken down by specific acts

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who have experienced various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, committed by their current or most recent husbands/partners, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

			Frequency in the past 12 months	
Type of violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the past 12 months	Often	Sometimes
Spousal violence committed by current or most recent husband/partner ^A				
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	34.8	24.3	2.5	23.8
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	13.5	8.6	0.2	8.4
Slapped her	31.6	21.8	2.5	19.3
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	11.5	6.8	1.4	5.4
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	13.2	7.9	2.0	6.0
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	13.3	7.4	1.4	6.1
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	4.1	1.8	1.2	0.6
Threatened or attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	4.3	2.8	1.2	1.6
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	8.7	7.3	1.6	5.9
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	8.1	7.1	1.6	5.5
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	5.1	3.2	1.4	1.8
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	3.3	2.3	1.4	0.9
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	28.5	23.8	2.1	22.6
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	14.1	12.1	0.5	11.6
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	12.7	9.7	1.1	8.6
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	23.0	18.5	1.1	17.4
Any form of physical or sexual violence	36.3	26.8	2.8	26.1
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	43.5	33.9	3.9	33.4
Spousal violence committed by any husband/partner				
Physical violence	35.6	24.3	na	na
Sexual violence	9.2	7.3	na	na
Emotional violence	28.6	23.8	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence ¹	37.0	26.8	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	44.2	33.9	na	na
Number of ever-married women	573	573	573	573
1 Tuvalu MICS indicator DV.S10 - All forms of domestic violence: SDG 5.2.1				
A Includes current husband/partner for currently married women and most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.				
na: not applicable				

Table DV.2.2: Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner,^A by the husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Total	28.5	34.8	8.7	7.2	6.6	36.3	43.5	573
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink alcohol	16.6	20.6	4.1	4.1	3.4	20.6	25.4	256
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Is sometimes drunk	34.2	42.6	8.7	5.4	4.8	45.9	54.9	260
Is often drunk	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	43
Spousal age difference^{B,E}								
Wife older	22.5	30.6	5.6	5.6	4.5	30.6	39.5	151
Wife is same age	(34.6)	(52.6)	(28.4)	(26.7)	(26.7)	(54.3)	(56.5)	50
Wife 1-4 years younger	29.4	28.3	4.8	2.3	2.3	30.8	40.9	170
Wife 5-9 years younger	24.8	29.9	11.0	7.6	7.6	33.3	38.8	98
Wife 10 or more years younger	29.2	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	45.6	77
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband/partner^C								
0	1.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	9.6	211
1-2	26.2	31.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	31.6	43.8	200
3-4	54.3	71.5	12.1	10.3	8.4	73.4	83.5	91
5-6	(81.8)	(74.8)	(52.7)	(44.9)	(42.5)	(82.7)	(91.7)	71
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified^D								
0	23.6	26.8	5.0	5.0	4.5	26.8	35.0	327
1-2	34.1	46.1	13.2	10.7	9.8	48.6	54.2	202
3-5	(38.7)	(42.6)	(15.5)	(7.9)	(7.9)	(50.3)	(58.0)	44
Woman's father beat mother^E								
Yes	(51.1)	(60.1)	(21.1)	(18.0)	(18.0)	(63.2)	(69.5)	72
No	23.2	30.3	6.3	5.0	4.3	31.7	38.1	466
Woman afraid of husband/partner								
Most of the time afraid	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39
Sometimes afraid	45.5	48.3	13.3	11.0	10.0	50.6	60.4	182
Never afraid	14.8	23.8	3.3	2.3	1.8	24.8	30.1	352

A Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

B Includes only currently married women.

C According to the wife's report. See [Table DV.1.8] for list of behaviours.

D According to the wife's report. See [Table PR.8.1W] for list of reasons.

E The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Spousal age difference' and 'Woman's father beat mother' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table DV.2.3: Violence by any husband/partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of ever-married women who have experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner^A in the past 12 months, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Total	23.8	24.3	7.3	4.7	4.7	26.8	33.9	573
Area								
Urban	25.0	23.3	8.1	5.2	5.2	26.2	34.0	384
Rural	21.4	26.4	5.5	3.6	3.6	28.2	33.6	189
Age								
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
20–24	(30.3)	(39.8)	(16.7)	(12.8)	(12.8)	(43.7)	(50.2)	86
25–34	25.7	28.4	6.2	4.5	4.5	30.1	36.2	254
35–49	19.5	13.9	5.3	2.1	2.1	17.1	26.1	217
Education								
Up to primary	(9.9)	(7.9)	(10.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.3)	(20.2)	43
Secondary	27.1	26.9	4.1	2.4	2.4	28.6	38.3	295
Above secondary	22.2	24.0	10.6	8.5	8.5	26.2	30.8	235
Wealth index group								
Bottom 40%	29.4	28.0	6.3	4.9	4.9	29.4	38.1	218
Top 60%	20.3	22.0	7.8	4.6	4.6	25.2	31.3	354

A Any husband/partner includes all current, most recent and former husbands/partners

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

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

Table DV.2.4: Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 years who have been married only once, the percentage who first experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband/partner by specific exact years since marriage by marital duration, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage whose first experience of spousal physical or sexual violence by exact marital duration				Percentage who have not experienced sexual or physical violence	Number of currently married women who have been married only once
	Before marriage	2 years	3 years	10 years		
Total	2.1	21.1	9.3	2.1	64.4	510
<2	(1.3)	(10.9)	(5.1)	(1.7)	(80.9)	65
2–4	(3.5)	(32.5)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(52.2)	73
5–9	2.6	26.2	11.8	1.7	56.8	119
10+	1.7	18.1	8.8	2.9	67.2	253

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

Table DV.2.5: Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, the percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, by the type of violence, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

Type of violence experienced	Cuts, puncture, bites scratch, abrasions, bruises or aches	Eye injuries, broken eardrum, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, fractures, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence
Physical violence^A					
Ever ^B	37.8	12.5	8.4	39.9	200
Past 12 months	39.7	14.3	9.6	41.1	139
Sexual violence					
Ever ^B	(59.5)	(27.1)	(20.2)	(64.0)	50
Past 2 months	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	42
Physical or sexual violence^A					
Ever ^B	36.3	12.0	8.1	38.3	208
Past 12 months	38.1	13.0	8.7	39.4	154

A Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

B Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy.

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

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

Table DV.2.6: Violence by women against their husband by women's background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months by women's own experience of spousal violence and selected characteristics, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/partner ^A		Number of ever-married women
	Ever ^{B,1}	Past 12 months ²	
Total	17.3	11.9	573
Women experienced spousal physical violence			
Ever	28.3	18.6	200
In the past 12 months	27.7	23.6	139
Never	11.3	8.4	373
Area			
Urban	16.6	11.3	384
Rural	18.6	13.2	189
Age			
15-19	(*)	(*)	16
20-24	(18.6)	(13.4)	86
25-34	19.7	15.2	254
35-49	14.8	8.0	217
Number of living children			
0	13.3	11.5	126
1-2	18.3	11.3	189
3-4	21.3	14.1	168
5+	13.0	9.9	90
Education			
Up to primary	(20.8)	(8.5)	43
Secondary	16.0	11.1	295
Above secondary	18.2	13.7	235
Wealth index group			
Bottom 40%	17.3	12.9	218
Top 60%	17.2	11.4	354

¹ Tuvalu MICS indicator DV.S11a - Violence by women against their spouse (ever in their lifetime)

² Tuvalu MICS indicator DV.S11b - Violence by women against their spouse (in the past 12 months)

A Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

B Includes in the past 12 months

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

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

Table DV.2.7: Violence by women against their husband by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months by their husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/partner ^A		Number of ever-married women
	Ever ^B	Past 12 months	
Total	17.3	11.9	573
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink alcohol	8.0	4.5	256
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	(*)	(*)	7
Is sometimes drunk	23.9	18.1	260
Is often drunk	(*)	(*)	43
Spousal age difference^C			
Wife older	8.9	7.6	151
Wife is same age	(32.4)	(24.0)	50
Wife 1-4 years younger	18.2	14.0	170
Wife 5-9 years younger	17.6	13.3	98
Wife 10 or more years younger	14.2	10.6	77
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband/partner^D			
0	9.1	4.0	211
1-2	14.0	10.2	200
3-4	30.3	26.3	91
5-6	(33.8)	(22.0)	71
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified^E			
0	14.5	9.6	327
1-2	19.1	13.8	202
3-5	(28.9)	(20.4)	44
Father beat mother^F			
Yes	(23.5)	(16.1)	72
No	15.7	11.2	466
Woman afraid of husband/partner			
Most of the time afraid	(*)	(*)	39
Sometimes afraid	16.2	13.5	182
Never afraid	18.1	11.5	352

A Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

B Includes in the past 12 months

C Includes only currently married women.

D According to the wife's report. See [Table DV.1.8] for list of behaviours.

E According to the wife's report. See [Table PR.8.1W] for list of reasons.

F The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Father beat mother' has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

12.5 HELP-SEEKING TO STOP VIOLENCE

Table DV.3.1 presents help-seeking behaviour of women aged 15-49 years who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by any perpetrators.

Table DV.3.2 shows the sources from which they sought help according to the type of violence that was reported.

Table DV.3.1: Help-seeking to stop violence					
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour by type of violence and background characteristics, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020					
	Sought help to stop violence ¹	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Total	33.7	32.1	33.0	100.0	344
Type of violence experienced					
Physical only	26.2	34.0	39.3	100.0	221
Sexual only	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	45
Both physical and sexual	(46.3)	(30.3)	(23.4)	100.0	78
Area					
Urban	31.7	32.7	33.7	100.0	232
Rural	37.7	30.8	31.5	100.0	112
Age					
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	30
20-24	(30.6)	(40.9)	(28.5)	100.0	82
25-34	23.5	34.6	39.6	100.0	149
35-49	51.4	15.9	31.3	100.0	83
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	35.5	28.5	34.4	100.0	276
Never married/in union	(26.1)	(46.8)	(27.0)	100.0	68
Number of living children					
0	26.1	44.3	28.7	100.0	125
1-2	39.2	30.9	26.6	100.0	101
3-4	27.8	24.1	48.1	100.0	78
5+	(54.6)	(12.6)	(32.8)	100.0	40
Education					
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Secondary	40.4	27.6	32.0	100.0	198
Above secondary	21.4	36.9	38.1	100.0	122
Wealth index group					
Bottom 40%	41.7	25.9	32.4	100.0	137
Top 60%	28.3	36.1	33.4	100.0	207
¹ Tuvalu MICS indicator DV.S12 - Help seeking to stop violence					
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases					
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases					

Table DV.3.2: Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help according to the type of violence that women reported, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	Type of violence experienced			
	Physical only	Sexual only	Physical and sexual	Physical or sexual violence
Source of help^A				
Own family	(66.4)	(*)	(*)	73.2
Husband/partner's family	(10.3)	(*)	(*)	5.2
Current/former/husband/partner	(5.8)	(*)	(*)	2.9
Current/former boyfriend	(0.0)	(*)	(*)	0.0
Friend	(18.6)	(*)	(*)	13.6
Neighbor	(17.1)	(*)	(*)	19.5
Religious leader	(0.0)	(*)	(*)	0.0
Doctor/medical personnel	(0.0)	(*)	(*)	0.0
Police	(15.6)	(*)	(*)	13.6
Lawyer	(0.0)	(*)	(*)	1.0
Social service organization	(0.0)	(*)	(*)	0.0
Other	(3.4)	(*)	(*)	4.7
Number of women who have sought help	58	22	36	116

A Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

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

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



APPENDIX A. SAMPLE DESIGN

Baranika (11, left) and Lelean (11, right) near a church building in Nui Island, Tuvalu. Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2015/ Vlad Sokhin

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level and for urban and rural areas. Urban and rural areas were defined as the sampling strata. In designing the sample for the Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the Tuvalu Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) conducted in 2007, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A single-stage, stratified sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the national household listing conducted in the Census 2017.

A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 partly depends on the domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of households in Tuvalu from the 2017 Census sampling frame was first examined by urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Distribution of households in sampling frame		
Distribution of households, by urban and rural strata, Census 2017		
Number of Households (2017 Census)		
Total	Urban	Rural
1,616	849	767

The overall sample size for the Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 was calculated as 880 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the prevalence of stunting among children age 0–4 years. Since the survey results are tabulated by urban and rural, it was necessary to determine the minimum sample size for each domain. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2(pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where:

- n = the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- 4 = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
- r = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
- $deff$ = the design effect for the indicator, in this case set to 1.0
- 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

For the calculation, r (stunting prevalence) was assumed to be 13.2 percent (urban) and 13.5 percent (rural) based on the estimates from the DHS 2007. The value of $deff$ (design effect) was taken as 1.0 based on the estimate from the Tuvalu DHS 2007, pb (percentage of children age 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 12.5 percent and 11.6 percent for urban and rural areas respectively, $AveSize$ (mean household size) was taken as 7.2 (urban) and 4.4 (rural) based on the 2017 Census, and the response rate was assumed to be 94.8 percent (urban) and 95.9 percent (rural), based on experience from the Tuvalu DHS 2007.

It was decided that an RME of at most 20 percent was needed for the urban/rural estimates; this would result in an RME of 14 % for the national estimate. The calculations resulted in a total sample size of 880 households. Stratified one-stage sample design with a sampling rate close to 50% will improve the level of precision of estimates considerably.

Table SD.2 shows the number of sample households allocated to the sampling strata.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation		
Allocation of sample households to sampling strata, Tuvalu MICS 2019-20		
Sample Households		
Total	Urban	Rural
880	400	480

A.2 LISTING ACTIVITIES

The list of households from the 2017 Census was almost two years old at the time of the household selection for the survey. The rule for MICS surveys is that a household listing prior to the survey should be undertaken unless the sample frame or available household listing is very recent (not older than 1 year). An exemption from this rule was made for Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 due to budgetary concerns and resource constraints.

A.3 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

The list of households from the 2017 Census was ordered by enumeration area and by urban and rural classification. The selection of households was done by systematic sampling from the ordered list.

The survey included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in one-third of the sample households. The selection of households for the men's questionnaire was done by systematic sampling of every third household from the list of sampled households. All men age 15-49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

The survey also included water quality testing for a subsample of households. A subsample of one-fourth of selected households was selected using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing, for both water in the household and at the source.

A.4 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The Tuvalu MICS sample is not self-weighting. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The sampling weight for household (*i*) in sampling stratum (*h*) is:

$$w_{hi} = \frac{1}{p_{hi}}$$

where p_{hi} is the probability of selection of household (*i*) in the *h*-th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, this probability was calculated as follows:

$$p_{hi} = \frac{n_h}{N_h},$$

n_h = number of sample households selected in stratum *h*

N_h = total number of households in the 2017 Census frame for 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. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h .

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h , defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each household. Response rates in the Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 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 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 33 percent subsample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit subsampling weighting factor of 3 in addition to the adjustment for the non-response to the individual questionnaire for men.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The household weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalized 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. Similarly, for the domestic violence module in the women

questionnaire, in each sample household one woman was randomly selected from all women age 15-49 years, and the household weight for the domestic violence module was calculated separately and multiplied by the number of eligible women in each household for the domestic violence related tabulations.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a 25% subsample of households was selected from the sample of households. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

where:
$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{4}{p_{hi}},$$

W_{wqhi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing 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:

where:
$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{n_{wqh}}{n'_{wqh}},$$

W'_{wqhi} = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

n_{wqh} = number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum h

n'_{wqh} = number of sample households with completed water quality testing in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

The Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 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 standardized (or normalized), 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. Normalization 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 standardization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for the individual women, men, under-5 questionnaires and water quality testing. The adjusted (normalized) household weights were 1.113 for urban households and 0.891 for rural households.

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, women weight for domestic violence module, men, under-5s, 5-17 year olds and water quality testing with these sample weights.



APPENDIX B. LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

Interviewers and Tuvalu MICS Survey Facilitators during main fieldwork training Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2019/Awan

ENUMERATORS

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Wellamyna Afelee
Melesete Siliva Tulua

Ivana Syisa Luka
Apinelu Niko
Imokene S Limonio
Falefahina Tualua
Tausaga Kofe
Niuea Fialua

Tuimalae Henry
Makiko Teuteu
Kekeia Bill
Vaiola Fakailoga
Akata Seu
Lavana Noatia Kulene

SUPERVISORS

Marion Faleasiu

Igamila Lotelika

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MEASURERS

Lui Telematua

Taui Penehuro

Saega Fuafanua

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Tuisani Teveia	Survey Data Processing Supervisor, Tuvalu Central Statistics Division, Tuvalu
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Filip Mitrovic	UNICEF MICS Consultant
Stanley Gwavuya	Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF Pacific Multi- Country Office, Fiji
Fa'tamalii Lei Bruce	Administrative Assistant

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Tuisani Teveia	Survey Data Processing Supervisor, Tuvalu Central Statistics Division, Tuvalu
Filip Mitrovic	UNICEF MICS Consultant

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SSN Tilesa Tepaula,	Micronutrient /Nutrition Expert, Ministry of Health, Tuvalu
Dr Tuese S Falesa	Reproductive Health/ Maternal and Newborn Health/ HIV/AIDS Expert , Ministry of Health, Tuvalu
Akelita M Pesega	Reproductive Health/ Maternal and Newborn Health/ HIV/AIDS Expert , Ministry of Health, Tuvalu
Rosalina Taulealea	Disability/ Child Disability Expert/ ECE/ECD Expert, Fusi Alofa (NGO) , Tuvalu
Asita Molotii	Domestic Violence Expert, Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Gender, Tuvalu
Suisuiala Iakopo	Parental Involvement/Learning Assessment Expert , Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Tuvalu
Sr Alaita Taulima	Child Health Expert , Ministry of Health, Tuvalu
Mrs Pauke Maani,	Child Health Expert , Ministry of Health, Tuvalu
Silifaiga Luni,	Water Quality Expert, Ministry of Health, Tuvalu
Lui Telematua,	Water Quality Expert, Tuvalu
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Angela Msosa	Household Survey Expert, MICS consultant
Hans Peterson	Sampling Expert, MICS consultant

Global MICS Team

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Yadigar Coskun	Statistics and Monitoring Specialist (Data Processing), UNICEF Headquarters
Salman J. Awan	MICS Data Processing Expert, MICS Consultant



APPENDIX C. ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

*Arieta Vivuke, a grade teacher in a grade three class gives a task to her students at Vaipuna Primary School on Nui Island, Tuvalu.
Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2015/ Vlad Sokhin*

The sample of respondents selected in the Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- Standard error (se): Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- Coefficient of variation (se/r) is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- Design effect (deff) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The square root of the design effect (deft) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A deft value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a deft value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95 per cent confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95 per cent 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 per cent of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programmes developed in CSPro Version 5.0 and SPSS Version 23 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided

in Chapter III. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3).

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 total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities
- Population covered by social transfers

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

									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	0.997	0.001	0.001	0.157	0.397	4,204	695	0.995	0.999
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.778	0.009	0.011	0.345	0.588	817	817	0.761	0.795
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.827	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	291	291	0.827	0.827
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.839	0.007	0.008	0.271	0.521	817	817	0.825	0.852
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.852	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	291	291	0.852	0.852
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.509	0.010	0.020	0.331	0.576	817	817	0.489	0.529
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.487	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	291	291	0.487	0.487
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.169	0.008	0.049	0.404	0.636	817	817	0.152	0.186
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.480	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	291	291	0.480	0.480
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	8	2.750	0.353	na	na	na	na	2	13
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	20	4.780	0.239	na	na	na	na	10	30
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	11	3.883	0.366	na	na	na	na	3	18
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.3	0.175	0.053	na	na	na	na	3.0	3.7
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	40	8.562	0.213	na	na	na	na	23	57
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.237	0.010	0.041	0.288	0.537	557	559	0.217	0.256
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.449	0.012	0.027	0.160	0.400	277	279	0.425	0.473
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.603	0.020	0.033	0.294	0.543	183	184	0.563	0.642
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.995	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.015	183	184	0.995	0.995
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.801	0.014	0.018	0.140	0.374	112	114	0.773	0.829
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.901	0.010	0.011	0.121	0.348	112	114	0.882	0.921
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.897	0.006	0.007	0.283	0.532	4,204	695	0.885	0.909
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.438	0.015	0.034	0.047	0.216	53	52	0.408	0.468
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.057	0.006	0.101	0.295	0.543	485	486	0.045	0.068
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.028	0.003	0.114	0.176	0.419	479	479	0.021	0.034
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.042	0.004	0.099	0.207	0.455	479	479	0.034	0.051
Early child development index	TC.53	0.688	0.009	0.013	0.066	0.256	182	181	0.670	0.705

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

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	0.775	0.007	0.009	0.033	0.181	118	115	0.760	0.789
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.991	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.015	128	126	0.991	0.992
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.882	0.007	0.008	0.102	0.320	206	197	0.867	0.897
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.433	0.012	0.028	0.134	0.366	232	221	0.409	0.458
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	(0.344)	(0.005)	(0.015)	(0.005)	(0.069)	110	43	(0.334)	(0.354)
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	(0.151)	(0.027)	(0.181)	(0.245)	(0.495)	110	43	(0.096)	(0.205)
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.872	0.007	0.008	0.208	0.457	501	501	0.859	0.886
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.797	0.009	0.012	0.403	0.635	1,212	767	0.778	0.815
Child labour	PR.3	0.040	0.006	0.142	0.369	0.607	942	435	0.029	0.052
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	164	161	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.018	0.000	0.017	0.001	0.029	164	161	0.018	0.019
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.807	0.009	0.011	0.380	0.616	817	817	0.790	0.824
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.967	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	291	291	0.967	0.967
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.994	0.002	0.003	0.712	0.844	4,204	695	0.989	0.999
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.050	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	961	157	0.050	0.050
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.960	0.006	0.006	0.587	0.766	4,151	687	0.948	0.971
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.938	0.007	0.007	0.579	0.761	4,204	695	0.924	0.952
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.826	0.012	0.014	0.676	0.822	4,204	695	0.803	0.850
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.123	0.011	0.089	0.773	0.879	4,204	695	0.101	0.145
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.118	0.008	0.068	0.441	0.664	1,224	716	0.102	0.134
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.424	0.015	0.036	0.650	0.806	4,204	695	0.394	0.454
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.298	0.010	0.033	0.381	0.617	817	817	0.278	0.317
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.372	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	291	291	0.372	0.372
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.0	0.055	0.793	0.185	0.430	270	267	6.9	7.1
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	102	103	6.3	6.3

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

									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	0.998	0.001	0.001	0.123	0.351	2,723	341	0.996	0.999
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.821	0.011	0.014	0.466	0.682	562	519	0.798	0.844
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.850	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	206	187	0.850	0.850
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.884	0.009	0.010	0.376	0.613	562	519	0.867	0.902
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.914	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	206	187	0.914	0.914
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.561	0.013	0.024	0.373	0.611	562	519	0.534	0.587
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.529	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	206	187	0.529	0.529
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.162	0.011	0.070	0.492	0.702	562	519	0.139	0.185
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.476	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	206	187	0.476	0.476
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	8	3.444	0.459	na	na	na	na	1	14
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	25	6.539	0.263	na	na	na	na	12	38
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	37	8.939	0.239	na	na	na	na	20	55
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.2	0.225	0.071	na	na	na	na	2.7	3.6
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	35	10.728	0.308	na	na	na	na	13	56
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.229	0.013	0.059	0.351	0.592	373	345	0.202	0.256
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.435	0.016	0.038	0.186	0.431	184	170	0.402	0.468
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.598	0.029	0.048	0.378	0.615	121	112	0.541	0.655
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	121	112	1.000	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.820	0.021	0.025	0.177	0.421	66	61	0.778	0.861
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.885	0.012	0.014	0.086	0.294	66	61	0.861	0.909
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.978	0.006	0.006	0.537	0.733	2,723	341	0.966	0.989
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.412)	(0.021)	(0.052)	(0.062)	(0.250)	37	34	(0.369)	(0.455)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.051	0.008	0.161	0.408	0.638	318	293	0.035	0.068
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.031	0.005	0.146	0.198	0.444	315	290	0.022	0.040
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.045	0.006	0.125	0.212	0.460	315	290	0.034	0.056
Early child development index	TC.53	0.670	0.013	0.019	0.087	0.295	125	115	0.644	0.696
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.779	0.008	0.011	0.027	0.165	76	68	0.763	0.796
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.986	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.023	80	72	0.985	0.987
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.874	0.010	0.011	0.113	0.336	150	135	0.855	0.893
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.478	0.015	0.031	0.136	0.369	177	159	0.449	0.507

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

									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
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.872	0.010	0.011	0.254	0.504	331	305	0.853	0.891
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.803	0.013	0.016	0.421	0.649	749	425	0.777	0.828
Child labour	PR.3	0.025	0.007	0.283	0.462	0.680	576	224	0.011	0.040
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000				126	116	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.017	0.000	0.022	0.001	0.031	126	116	0.016	0.018
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.811	0.011	0.014	0.425	0.652	562	519	0.789	0.834
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.957	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	206	187	0.957	0.957
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.991	0.004	0.004	0.541	0.735	2,723	341	0.983	0.998
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.060	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	614	69	0.060	0.060
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.957	0.008	0.009	0.585	0.765	2,679	335	0.940	0.974
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.945	0.009	0.010	0.563	0.751	2,723	341	0.927	0.964
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.817	0.017	0.020	0.638	0.798	2,723	341	0.784	0.851
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.182	0.017	0.091	0.626	0.791	2,723	341	0.149	0.215
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.145	0.012	0.084	0.482	0.694	767	400	0.121	0.170
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.440	0.021	0.048	0.621	0.788	2,723	341	0.398	0.483
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.335	0.014	0.040	0.427	0.653	562	519	0.308	0.362
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.358	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	206	187	0.358	0.358
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.9	0.071	1.020	0.209	0.457	196	181	6.8	7.1
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	69	63	6.3	6.3
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases na: not applicable										

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	0.996	0.002	0.002	0.218	0.467	1,480	354	0.993	0.999
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.685	0.011	0.016	0.159	0.399	255	298	0.663	0.706
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.769	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	85	104	0.769	0.769
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.738	0.010	0.014	0.159	0.398	255	298	0.718	0.759
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.702	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	85	104	0.702	0.702
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.396	0.014	0.034	0.229	0.478	255	298	0.369	0.423
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.385	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	85	104	0.385	0.385
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.185	0.009	0.051	0.177	0.420	255	298	0.166	0.203
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.490	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	85	104	0.490	0.490
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	8	4.717	0.568	na	na	na	na	0	18
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	11	5.257	0.474	na	na	na	na	1	22
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	17	6.382	0.366	na	na	na	na	5	30
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.6	0.247	0.068	na	na	na	na	3.1	4.1
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	55	13.320	0.243	na	na	na	na	28	82
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.903	0.008	0.009	0.045	0.212	55	62	0.887	0.919
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.477	0.014	0.030	0.087	0.296	93	109	0.449	0.505
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.611	0.015	0.024	0.065	0.254	62	72	0.582	0.641
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.986	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	62	72	0.986	0.986
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.774	0.016	0.021	0.079	0.281	46	53	0.741	0.806
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.925	0.016	0.018	0.199	0.446	46	53	0.892	0.957
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.749	0.013	0.018	0.328	0.573	1,480	354	0.723	0.776
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.067	0.006	0.082	0.094	0.306	167	193	0.056	0.078
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.021	0.003	0.147	0.088	0.296	164	189	0.015	0.027
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.071	0.001	0.011	0.107	0.327	74	86	0.069	0.072

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	(0.766)	(0.013)	(0.017)	(0.043)	(0.208)	42	47	(0.740)	(0.792)
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	48	54	1.000	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.903	0.008	0.009	0.045	0.212	55	62	0.887	0.919
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.290	0.016	0.055	0.077	0.277	55	62	0.258	0.323
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.872	0.007	0.008	0.088	0.297	170	196	0.858	0.887
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.787	0.013	0.017	0.345	0.588	463	342	0.761	0.813
Child labour	PR.3	0.064	0.009	0.147	0.311	0.557	367	211	0.046	0.083
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	39	45	(0.000)	(0.000)
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	(0.022)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	39	45	(0.022)	(0.022)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.799	0.012	0.015	0.249	0.499	255	298	0.775	0.822
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.990	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	85	104	0.990	0.990
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	1,480	354	1.000	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.032	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	346	88	0.032	0.032
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.965	0.005	0.005	0.254	0.504	1,472	352	0.955	0.975
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.925	0.010	0.011	0.504	0.710	1,480	354	0.906	0.945
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.843	0.013	0.016	0.475	0.689	1,480	354	0.816	0.870
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.016	0.004	0.281	0.442	0.665	1,480	354	0.007	0.024
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.073	0.007	0.094	0.219	0.468	458	316	0.059	0.086
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.394	0.018	0.045	0.461	0.679	1,480	354	0.359	0.429
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.215	0.010	0.045	0.163	0.404	255	298	0.196	0.234
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.404	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	85	104	0.404	0.404
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.1	0.076	1.074	0.107	0.327	74	86	6.9	7.2
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	(6.1)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	33	40	(6.1)	(6.1)

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
na: not applicable



APPENDIX D. DATA QUALITY

Makiko, one of the interviewers for the Tuvalu MICS survey, visits a household and conducts an interview during main training field exercise in Funafuti, Tuvalu. Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2019/ Mitrovic

D.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population,^A by sex, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					Age				
0	61	2.8	49	2.4	45	14	0.6	15	0.7
1	53	2.4	61	3.0	46	16	0.7	9	0.4
2	53	2.4	50	2.5	47	15	0.7	18	0.9
3	57	2.6	36	1.8	48	17	0.8	15	0.7
4	52	2.4	43	2.1	49	20	0.9	13	0.7
5	48	2.2	50	2.5	50	34	1.5	33	1.6
6	62	2.8	53	2.6	51	21	0.9	17	0.8
7	47	2.1	47	2.3	52	25	1.2	29	1.4
8	47	2.1	37	1.8	53	26	1.2	22	1.1
9	42	1.9	49	2.4	54	20	0.9	28	1.4
10	40	1.8	50	2.5	55	29	1.3	32	1.6
11	33	1.5	43	2.1	56	23	1.1	21	1.1
12	42	1.9	33	1.6	57	13	0.6	22	1.1
13	39	1.8	26	1.3	58	23	1.1	25	1.2
14	29	1.3	21	1.1	59	17	0.8	20	1.0
15	28	1.3	19	0.9	60	26	1.2	19	0.9
16	22	1.0	14	0.7	61	19	0.9	19	0.9
17	23	1.1	24	1.2	62	25	1.1	19	1.0
18	24	1.1	27	1.3	63	12	0.5	14	0.7
19	35	1.6	27	1.3	64	19	0.9	23	1.1
20	49	2.3	27	1.3	65	15	0.7	20	1.0
21	28	1.3	35	1.7	66	14	0.6	17	0.8
22	44	2.0	28	1.4	67	6	0.3	16	0.8
23	36	1.6	48	2.4	68	7	0.3	10	0.5
24	44	2.0	38	1.9	69	9	0.4	13	0.7
25	36	1.7	43	2.1	70	9	0.4	7	0.3
26	47	2.1	36	1.8	71	8	0.4	6	0.3
27	37	1.7	28	1.4	72	4	0.2	4	0.2
28	35	1.6	44	2.2	73	8	0.4	5	0.2
29	62	2.8	34	1.7	74	4	0.2	5	0.2
30	42	1.9	37	1.8	75	1	0.1	9	0.4
31	31	1.4	29	1.4	76	5	0.2	4	0.2
32	42	1.9	32	1.6	77	2	0.1	6	0.3
33	34	1.5	19	0.9	78	5	0.2	4	0.2
34	28	1.3	17	0.9	79	1	0.0	6	0.3
35	41	1.9	30	1.5	80	1	0.0	0	0.0
36	25	1.2	28	1.4	81	4	0.2	0	0.0
37	23	1.0	25	1.2	82	0	0.0	1	0.1
38	19	0.9	22	1.1	83	0	0.0	9	0.4
39	20	0.9	18	0.9	84	3	0.1	4	0.2
40	22	1.0	19	0.9	85+	4	0.2	9	0.5
41	18	0.8	14	0.7					
42	28	1.3	11	0.5	Don't Know/Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
43	15	0.7	13	0.6					
44	20	0.9	18	0.9	Total	2,186	100.0	2,018	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, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

Eligible women who were interviewed, 2010-2011				
	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	173	na	na	na
15-19	111	109	12.9	98.2
20-24	176	171	20.3	97.6
25-29	184	180	21.4	97.7
30-34	134	129	15.3	95.9
35-39	122	119	14.2	97.5
40-44	75	71	8.5	95.0
45-49	69	63	7.5	90.7
50-54	129	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	873	843	100.0	96.6
Ratios				
10-14 to 15-19	1.56	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.85	na	na	na
na: not applicable				

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

MICS 2015 - 2020

	Household population of men 10-54 years		Interviewed men 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men inter- viewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households			
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
Age					
10-14	184	61	na	na	na
15-19	133	41	40	13.3	97.3
20-24	201	64	64	21.2	100.0
25-29	217	68	65	21.5	95.4
30-34	176	51	50	16.7	97.8
35-39	127	38	35	11.5	91.2
40-44	103	28	26	8.6	92.1
45-49	82	22	22	7.2	100.0
50-54	126	46	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	1,039	312	301	100.0	96.5
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.38	1.48	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.53	2.12	na	na	na
na: not applicable					

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020				
	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	110	110	21.4	100.0
1	114	114	22.2	100.0
2	103	102	19.7	98.9
3	94	94	18.2	100.0
4	95	95	18.5	100.0
5	98	na	na	na
6	115	na	na	na
7	94	na	na	na
Total (0–4)	515	514	100.0	99.8
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	0.90	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.03	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 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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020					
	Number of households with at least one household member 3-20 years	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	88	na	na	na	na
4	89	na	na	na	na
5	93	9.6	43	9.7	100.0
6	104	12.3	55	12.5	100.0
7	89	10.4	45	10.3	97.6
8	81	8.5	37	8.4	97.0
9	88	8.1	35	7.9	96.9
10	85	7.1	31	7.2	100.0
11	71	8.8	39	9.0	100.0
12	71	7.7	34	7.8	100.0
13	62	6.9	30	6.8	96.4
14	48	6.0	26	5.9	95.8
15	47	5.7	25	5.8	100.0
16	34	3.4	15	3.4	100.0
17	45	5.4	24	5.4	100.0
18	46	na	na	na	na
19	57	na	na	na	na
20	64	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	918	100.0	437	100.0	98.7
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	0.96	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	1.17	1.18	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.98	0.52	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	1.02	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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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/ Don't Know/ Other		
Total	93.6	4.4	0.0	1.9	0.2	100.0	4,204
Area							
Urban	91.8	5.4	0.0	2.5	0.2	100.0	2,723
Rural	96.8	2.4	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	1,480
Age							
0–4	97.3	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	515
5–14	95.7	3.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	836
15–24	92.5	5.1	0.0	2.1	0.3	100.0	621
25–49	91.1	5.8	0.0	2.8	0.2	100.0	1,290
50–64	92.4	4.5	0.0	2.7	0.5	100.0	675
65–84	96.5	2.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	252
85+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13
Don't Know/Missing	na	na	na	na	na	na	0

na: not applicable

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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/ Don't Know/ Other		
Total	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	817
Area							
Urban	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	562
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	255
Age							
15–19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	107
20–24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	164
25–29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	178
30–34	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	122
35–39	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	117
40–44	98.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	71
45–49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	59

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						Number of men
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/ Don't Know/ Other	Total	
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	291
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	206
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	85
Age							
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	38
20-24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64
25-29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
30-34	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49
35-39	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36
40-44	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	23
45-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)

Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first live birth					Date of last birth					Number of most recent live births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing /Don't Know/ Other	Total	Number of first live births	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/ Don't Know/ Other	Total	
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	507	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	388
Area											
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	330	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	249
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	177	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	139

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under 5 years)						
Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020						
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Number of children under 5
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Total	
Total	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	501
Area						
Urban	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	331
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	170
Age						
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	107
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	112
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94
4	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	90

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020							
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of selected children 5-17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Don't Know/ Missing		
Total	99.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	435
Area							
Urban	99.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	250
Rural	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	185
Age							
5–9	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	214
10–14	98.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	157
15–17	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Salt was tested					Salt was not tested, by reason		Total	Number of households
	1st test	2nd test	3rd test	4th test		No salt in household	Other ^A		
	Iodised	Iodised	Iodised	Iodised	Not iodised				
Total	83.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	8.2	4.7	1.9	100.0	695
Area									
Urban	80.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	9.4	3.5	3.2	100.0	380
Rural	85.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	6.8	6.2	0.3	100.0	315
Wealth index group									
Top 60%	81.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	7.3	7.7	1.6	100.0	332
Bottom 40%	84.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	9.0	2.1	2.1	100.0	363

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percentage of households:			Percentage of households with complete water quality test for:		Number of households selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire	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		Percentage positive	Number completed	Number of households selected ^A
Total	24.4	24.4	695	100.0	91.5	170	2.4	36	42
Area									
Urban	24.0	24.0	380	100.0	84.1	91	0.0	19	25
Rural	24.9	24.9	315	100.0	100.0	78	5.9	17	17
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.									

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020		
	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of women
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	4.8	581
Only month missing	3.9	581
Both month and year missing	0.7	581
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.2	581
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	5.5	666
Time since last intercourse missing	6.2	666
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	9.0	139
Time since last intercourse missing	10.0	139

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020		
	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of men
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	12.2	150
Only month missing	7.7	150
Both month and year missing	3.3	150
Age at first marriage/union missing	1.3	150
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	8.8	263
Time since last intercourse missing	0.0	228
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	3.8	80
Time since last intercourse missing	0.0	76

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019-2020

	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	98.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	1.3	501
Age (in months)								
<6	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	1.6	53
6-11	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	55
12-23	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	1.0	112
24-35	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.1	99
36-47	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	92
48-59	96.4	2.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.6	90

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Reason for exclusion from analysis					Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
	Valid length/ height and date of birth	Length/ Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/ Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	96.9	1.5	0.2	0.0	1.4	100.0	3.1	501
Age (in months)								
<6	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	2.1	53
6–11	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	1.6	55
12–23	97.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	2.7	112
24–35	94.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	5.5	99
36–47	97.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	2.1	92
48–59	96.4	2.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.6	90

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Reason for exclusion from analysis					Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
	Valid weight and length/ height	Weight not measured	Length/ Height not measured	Weight and length/ height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	95.5	0.0	0.9	0.7	2.9	100.0	4.5	501
Age (in months)								
<6	94.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	100.0	5.8	53
6–11	95.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	100.0	4.7	55
12–23	98.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	1.7	112
24–35	93.4	0.0	2.2	1.1	3.3	100.0	6.6	99
36–47	94.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	4.3	100.0	5.4	92
48–59	96.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.2	100.0	3.6	90

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	498	100.0	498	100.0
Digit				
0	49	9.9	48	9.5
1	40	8.0	37	7.5
2	50	10.1	44	8.8
3	49	9.8	49	9.9
4	62	12.5	67	13.5
5	48	9.6	35	7.1
6	53	10.5	76	15.3
7	45	9.1	51	10.3
8	57	11.5	48	9.6
9	45	9.0	42	8.4

Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practice, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Percent distribution of children with:						Percentage of children:					
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Incomplete FL modules, by reason:				Total	Number of selected children age 7-14 years	For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing	Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
Total	91.2	0.4	3.2	4.1	1.1	100.0	273	0.0	0.9	249	22.4	105
Area												
Urban	91.7	0.7	2.1	4.9	0.7	100.0	161	0.0	1.5	148	30.4	63
Rural	90.6	0.0	4.7	3.1	1.6	100.0	112	0.0	0.0	101	10.4	42
Age												
7	95.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.2	100.0	41	0.0	2.9	39	37.4	39
8	82.6	0.0	7.3	7.3	2.8	100.0	39	0.0	3.4	33	27.4	33
9	93.7	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	100.0	36	0.0	0.0	33	0.0	33
10	96.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	30	0.0	0.0	29	na	na
11	92.0	0.0	2.2	5.8	0.0	100.0	39	0.0	0.0	36	na	na
12	94.7	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	33	0.0	0.0	31	na	na
13	82.7	3.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	100.0	30	0.0	0.0	24	na	na
14	93.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.4	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	24	na	na

na: not applicable

D.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.2: Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Handwashing facility					Total	Number of households
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No per-mission to see	Other reason		
Total	92.8	5.3	0.7	0.9	0.3	100.0	695
Area							
Urban	92.7	5.3	0.3	1.5	0.3	100.0	380
Rural	92.9	5.4	1.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	315
Wealth index quintile							
Bottom 40%	88.5	5.3	0.7	0.9	0.3	100.0	332
Top 60%	96.7	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	100.0	363

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	Don't Know/ Missing	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)					
Total	52.2	26.9	20.5	0.4	100.0	66.0	501
Area							
Urban	57.0	22.6	20.0	0.3	100.0	71.6	331
Rural	42.9	35.2	21.4	0.5	100.0	54.9	170
Age (in months)							
0-5	54.6	18.6	26.9	0.0	100.0	74.6	53
6-11	47.5	19.6	32.9	0.0	100.0	70.8	55
12-23	60.7	19.9	18.6	0.8	100.0	75.3	112
24-35	45.9	34.0	20.2	0.0	100.0	57.4	99
36-47	50.5	31.0	18.5	0.0	100.0	61.9	92
48-59	52.1	32.8	13.9	1.2	100.0	61.3	90

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccina- tion records			Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/ (1+2)*100	Number of children 0-35 months
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vac- cination records	Seen by the inter- viewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Don't Know/ Miss- ing			
Total	14.1	4.6	58.0	22.0	0.6	100.0	72.5	319
Area								
Urban	12.6	3.7	57.4	25.3	0.5	100.0	69.4	206
Rural	16.9	6.2	59.2	16.2	0.8	100.0	78.6	113
Age (in months)								
0–5	1.6	1.6	90.9	5.8	0.0	100.0	94.0	53
6–11	5.9	0.0	79.2	14.9	0.0	100.0	84.2	55
12–23	16.6	5.2	53.8	24.4	0.0	100.0	68.8	112
24–35	22.6	7.9	33.6	32.0	2.0	100.0	51.2	99

D.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Currently attending																		Number of household members age 3-24 years
	Not attending school	Early Childhood Education	Primary Grade								Lower secondary school					Above secondary grade	Don't Know/ Missing	Total	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
Age at beginning of school year																			
3	14.2	85.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
4	13.4	69.2	16.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	103
5	21.9	17.1	44.2	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	116
6	21.2	3.4	10.1	46.4	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87
7	21.1	0.0	6.6	12.7	44.6	13.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84
8	18.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	19.6	41.7	16.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91
9	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	18.4	48.8	14.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
10	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	12.0	43.6	13.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	73
11	16.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.2	19.9	45.7	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78
12	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.5	0.0	28.7	50.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	61
13	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	21.6	35.9	1.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	59
14	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.2	25.8	37.6	4.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49
15	47.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	11.7	32.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36
16	44.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	41.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	46
17	72.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3	4.2	4.6	11.6	2.3	100.0	51
18	66.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.6	10.4	17.5	0.0	100.0	62
19	80.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.7	0.0	16.4	0.0	100.0	65
20	82.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	13.3	1.5	100.0	73
21	88.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	100.0	63
22	93.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	1.3	100.0	84
23	89.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	100.0	85
24 ^A	90.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	100.0	12

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	826	733	1.1	793	706	1.1	33	26	1.3	817
Age										
15–19	0	6	0.0	0	6	0.0	0	0	0.0	107
20–24	55	45	1.2	53	43	1.2	2	2	1.0	164
25–29	161	133	1.2	158	132	1.2	3	1	3.8	178
30–34	149	127	1.8	145	124	1.2	4	3	1.4	122
35–39	207	168	1.2	201	160	1.3	6	8	0.9	117
40–44	152	141	1.1	145	135	1.1	7	6	1.3	71
45–49	102	113	0.9	92	106	0.9	10	7	1.4	59

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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date ^A			Sex ratio at birth ^B			Period ratio ^C		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	1,499	60	1,559	100.0	98.6	99.9	112.27	126.20	112.77	na	na	na
Years preceding survey												
0	99	4	103	100.0	100.0	100.0	118.47	35.83	113.28	na	na	na
1	96	1	97	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.67	na	93.84	104.02	34.54	101.73
2	85	2	87	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.01	0.00	93.30	96.75	105.51	96.95
3	80	3	83	100.0	100.0	100.0	138.47	55.83	133.97	97.45	147.24	98.66
4	80	2	82	100.0	100.0	100.0	130.54	na	136.16	95.96	94.49	95.92
5	86	1	87	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.18	na	107.77	94.64	52.76	93.71
6	102	2	104	100.0	100.0	100.0	128.74	100.00	128.05	123.39	200.00	124.38
7	79	1	80	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.25	na	106.03	85.62	66.67	85.29
8	83	1	84	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.09	na	104.74	112.06	26.38	107.55
9	69	7	76	100.0	100.0	100.0	136.44	267.50	144.64	18.96	39.80	19.94
10+	642	35	677	100.0	97.5	99.9	110.55	114.47	110.75	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0–4	439	12	451	100.0	100.0	100.0	113.01	72.79	111.67	na	na	na
5–9	418	13	430	100.0	100.0	100.0	114.17	314.97	117.23	na	na	na
10–14	289	9	298	100.0	100.0	100.0	119.17	109.33	118.85	na	na	na
15–19	178	10	188	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.09	100.00	106.70	na	na	na
20+	176	16	192	100.0	94.6	99.6	100.98	128.10	102.96	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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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 days)					
0	1	2	2	1	6
1	2	0	1	1	4
2	0	0	0	1	1
3	1	0	0	1	2
4	0	0	0	1	1
5	1	0	1	0	2
10	0	0	1	0	1
Total 0–30 days	5	2	5	5	17
Percent early neonatal ^A	100	100	83	100	95
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, Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020

	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	5	2	5	5	17
1	1	0	2	0	3
2	0	1	0	0	1
3	2	1	0	0	3
4	1	0	0	0	1
5	0	1	1	0	2
6	0	1	0	0	1
7	1	0	0	1	2
8	1	0	0	0	1
12	0	0	0	1	1
13	0	1	0	0	1
19	0	1	0	0	1
22	0	1	0	0	1
Total 0–11 months	11	6	8	6	32
Percent neonatal ^B	44	31	60	85	53
A Includes deaths under one month reported in days B Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year					



APPENDIX E. TUVALU MICS 2019–2020 QUESTIONNAIRES

Student reads a story, while Tuimalae, MICS interviewer records child's responses during field practice in Funafuti, Tuvalu.
Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2019/ Mitrovic

The questionnaires of the Tuvalu MICS 2019–2020 are presented in Appendix E:

- Household questionnaire
- Water Quality Testing Questionnaire
- Questionnaire for Individual Women
- Questionnaire for Individual Men
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five
- Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17

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. NA		
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?	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 ____ : ____
<p>HH12. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from Central Statistics Division. 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 40 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?</p>				
YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2		1 ⇒ LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2 ⇒ HH46		
HH46. Result of Household Questionnaire interview:	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			
Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.				
HH47. Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview:		To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed		To be filled after <u>all</u> the questionnaires are completed
NAME _____		TOTAL NUMBER		COMPLETED NUMBER
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		HH48	____	
WOMEN AGE 15-49		HH49	____	HH53
MEN AGE 15-49		HH50	____	HH54
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5		HH51	____	HH55
CHILDREN AGE 5-17		HH52	____	HH56
				ZERO 0 ONE 1

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS																			HL
<p>First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.</p> <p>Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box: <input type="checkbox"/></p>																			
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? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth? 98 DK 9998 DK	HL6. How old is (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.	HL8. Record line number if woman and age 15-49.	HL9. Record line number if man, age 15- 49 and HH8 is yes.	HL10. Record line number if age 0- 4.	HL11. Age 0-17? 1 YES 2 NO & Next Line	HL12. Is (name)'s natural mother alive? 1 YES 2 NO & HL16 8 DK & HL16	HL13. Does (name)'s natural mother live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO & HL15	HL14. Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.	HL15. Where does (name)'s natural mother live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	HL16. Is (name)'s natural father alive? 1 YES 2 NO & HL20 8 DK & HL20	HL17. Does (name)'s natural father live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO & HL19	HL18. Record the line number of father and go to HL20.	HL19. Where does (name)'s natural father live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	HL20. Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask: Who is the primary caretaker of (name)? If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.	
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	W 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER		Y N DK	Y N	FATHER		
01		0_1	1 2				01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
02			1 2				02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
03			1 2				03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
04			1 2				04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
05			1 2				05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
06			1 2				06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
07			1 2				07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
08			1 2				08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
09			1 2				09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
10			1 2				10	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
11			1 2				11	11	11	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
12			1 2				12	12	12	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
13			1 2				13	13	13	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
14			1 2				14	14	14	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
15			1 2				15	15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	

* Codes for HL3:
Relationship to
head of
household:

01 HEAD
02 SPOUSE / PARTNER
03 SON / DAUGHTER
04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW

05 GRANDCHILD
06 PARENT
07 PARENT-IN-LAW
08 BROTHER / SISTER

09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW
10 UNCLE/AUNT
11 NIECE / NEPHEW
12 OTHER RELATIVE

13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD
14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN)
96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)
98 DK

EDUCATION 1											ED								
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of <u>all</u> members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below <u>and</u> to next page of the module.		ED3. Age 3 or above? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ Next Line		ED4. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ Next Line		ED5. What is the highest level and year of school (<i>name</i>) has ever <u>attended</u> ? LEVEL: 0 ECE ☹ ED7 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 4 HIGHER 8 DK YEAR: 98 DK ☹ ED7		ED6. Did (<i>name</i>) ever <u>complete</u> that (grade/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			YEAR	Y	N	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO		
01		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
11		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
12		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
13		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
14		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
15		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2

EDUCATION 2												ED
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age.		ED9. At any time during the 2019 school year did (name) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ ED15	ED10. During the 2019 school year, which level and year is (name) attending? LEVEL: 0 ECE ☹ ED15 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 4 HIGHER 8 DK YEAR: 98 DK		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 current school year, has (name) 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 ☹ ED14 ED14	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 current school year, has (name) 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 2018 school year did (name) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ 8 DK ☹ Next Line Next Line	ED16. During the 2018 school year, which level and year did (name) attend? LEVEL: 0 ECE ☹ Next Line 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 4 HIGHER 8 DK YEAR: 98 DK	
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	YEAR	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	LEVEL	YEAR
01		_____	1 2	0 1 2 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 8	_____
02		_____	1 2	0 1 2 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 8	_____
03		_____	1 2	0 1 2 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 8	_____
04		_____	1 2	0 1 2 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 8	_____
05		_____	1 2	0 1 2 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 8	_____
06		_____	1 2	0 1 2 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 8	_____
07		_____	1 2	0 1 2 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 8	_____
08		_____	1 2	0 1 2 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 8	_____
09		_____	1 2	0 1 2 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 8	_____
10		_____	1 2	0 1 2 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 8	_____
11		_____	1 2	0 1 2 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 8	_____
12		_____	1 2	0 1 2 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 8	_____
13		_____	1 2	0 1 2 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 8	_____
14		_____	1 2	0 1 2 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 8	_____
15		_____	1 2	0 1 2 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 4 8	_____

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. What is the religion of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)?	EKT..... 01 SDA 02 JEHOVAH'S WITNESS..... 03 BAHAI 04 BRETHREN 05 AOG..... 06 CATHOLIC..... 07 LDS..... 08 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>)?	TUVALUAN 1 I-KIRIBATI..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (<i>specify</i>) 6	
HC2. To what ethnic group does (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>) belong?	TUVALUAN 1 TUVALUAN/ I-KIRIBATI..... 2 TUVALUAN/OTHER 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	
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 PLASTIC FLOOR COVERING 36 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC5. Main material of the roof. <i>Record observation.</i>	NO ROOF 11 NATURAL ROOFING THATCH / PALM LEAF/PANDANUS 12 RUDIMENTARY ROOFING PALM / BAMBOO 22 WOOD PLANKS..... 23 FINISHED ROOFING METAL / TIN..... 31 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	

HC6. Main material of the exterior walls. <i>Record observation.</i>	NO WALLS 11 NATURAL WALLS CANE / PALM / TRUNKS 12 COCONUT MIDRIBS 14 RUDIMENTARY WALLS PLYWOOD 24 REUSED WOOD..... 26 MASONITE..... 27 HARDIFLEX BOARD..... 26 FINISHED WALLS CEMENT..... 31 CEMENT BLOCKS..... 34 WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES 36 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC7. Does your household have: [A] A fixed telephone line? [B] A radio? [C] A Table? [D] A Chair? [E] A Cupboard? [F] A Water Storage Tank? [G] A Bed? [H] A Food Safe? [I] A Gas Stove? [J] A Clock? [K] A Kerosene Stove?	<div>YES NO</div> FIXED TELEPHONE LINE 1 2 RADIO 1 2 TABLE..... 1 2 CHAIRS 1 2 CUPBOARD 1 2 WATER STORAGE TANK..... 1 2 BED 1 2 FOOD SAFE 1 2 GAS STOVE 1 2 CLOCK 1 2 KEROSENE STOVE..... 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] An Electric Kettle	ELECTRIC KETTLE..... 1	2	
[D] A Deep Freezer	DEEP FREEZER 1	2	
[E] A Washing Machine	WASHING MACHINE 1	2	
[F] An Electric Fan	ELECTRIC FAN 1	2	
[G] An Air conditioning	AIR CONDITIONING..... 1	2	
[H] A Sewing Machine	SEWING MACHINE..... 1	2	
[I] A Video or DVD/CD Player	VIDEO OR DVD/CD PLAYER..... 1	2	
[J] An Electric Water Pump	ELECTRIC WATER PUMP 1	2	
[K] Cloth iron	CLOTH IRON 1	2	
HC10. Does any member of your household own:	YES	NO	
[A] A wristwatch?	WRISTWATCH 1	2	
[B] A bicycle?	BICYCLEX' 1	2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER 1	2	
[D] A-hand cart?	HAND CART 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] Fishing net	FISHING NET..... 1	2	
[H] Fishing spear	FISHING SPEAR 1	2	
[I] Canoe	CANOE..... 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		
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES..... 1		
	NO 2		

<p>HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling?</p> <p><i>If 'No', then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.</i></p>	<p>OWN 1</p> <p>RENT 2</p> <p>OTHER (specify) 6</p>	
<p>HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ HC17
<p>HC16. How many square meters of agricultural land do members of this household own?</p> <p><i>If uncertain, probe to see if respondent knows the - length and width of the plot</i></p> <p><i>If less than 1, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>SQUARE METERS ____ ____</p> <p>95 OR MORE 95</p> <p>DK 98</p>	
<p>HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ HC19
<p>HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have?</p> <p>[F] Chickens?</p> <p>[G] Pigs?</p> <p>[I] Ducks?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i></p>	<p>CHICKENS ____ ____</p> <p>PIGS ____ ____</p> <p>DUCKS ____ ____</p>	
<p>HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

SOCIAL TRANSFERS					ST
ST1. I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organizations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.					
	[A] TUVALU MEDICAL TRANSFER SCHEME	[B] TUVALU SENIOR CITIZEN SUPPORT SCHEME	[C] FINANCIAL SUPPORT SCHEME FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITY	[D] ANY RETIREMENT PENSION	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
ST2. Are you aware of (<i>name of programme</i>)?	YES..... 1 NO 2 ♻ [B]	YES 1 NO 2 ♻ [C]	YES..... 1 NO 2 ♻ [D]	YES1 NO2 ♻ [X]	YES (specify) 1 NO..... 2 ♻ End
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (<i>name of programme</i>)?	YES..... 1 ♻ ST4 NO 2 ♻ [B] DK 8 ♻ [B]	YES 1 ♻ ST4 NO 2 ♻ [C] DK..... 8 ♻ [C]	YES..... 1 ♻ ST4 NO 2 ♻ [D] DK 8 ♻ [D]	YES1 ♻ ST4 NO2 ♻ [X] DK8 ♻ [X]	YES 1 ♻ ST4 NO 2 ♻ End DK..... 8 ♻ End
ST4. When was the last time your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (<i>name of programme</i>)? If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months. If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months. If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.	MONTHS AGO... 1 ____ ♻ [B] YEARS AGO 2 ____ ♻ [B] DK998 ♻ [B]	MONTHS AGO ...1 ____ ♻ [C] YEARS AGO.....2 ____ ♻ [C] DK.....998 ♻ [C]	MONTHS AGO ... 1 ____ ♻ [D] YEARS AGO 2 ____ ♻ [D] DK998 ♻ [D]	MONTHS AGO .. 1 ____ ♻ [X] YEARS AGO 2 ____ ♻ [X] DK998 ♻ [X]	MONTHS AGO ...1 ____ ♻ End YEARS AGO.....2 ____ ♻ End DK.....998 ♻ End

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. In your household, what type of cook stove is <u>mainly</u> used for <u>cooking</u> ?	ELECTRIC STOVE01	01 ⇒ EU5
	SOLAR COOKER02	02 ⇒ EU5
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE03	03 ⇒ EU5
	BIOGAS STOVE05	05 ⇒ EU5
	LIQUID FUEL STOVE.....06	06 ⇒ EU4
	MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE07	
	TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE08	
	THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE.....09	09 ⇒ EU4
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	96 ⇒ EU4
EU2. Does it have a chimney?	NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD97	97 ⇒ EU9
	YES 1	
	NO 2	
EU3. Does it have a fan?	DK 8	
	YES 1	
	NO 2	
EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cook stove? <i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this cook stove.</i>	DK 8	
	KEROSENE / PARAFFIN03	
	CHARCOAL05	
	WOOD06	
	CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS07	
	PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS09	
	SAWDUST11	
	COCONUT HUSK OR SHELL12	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 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 (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	

EU9. At night, what does your household <u>mainly</u> use to <u>light</u> the household?	ELECTRICITY01 SOLAR LANTERN02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN04 KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP07 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD97	
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WATER AND SANITATION		WS
<p>WS1. What is the <u>main</u> source of drinking water used by members of your household?</p> <p><i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).</i></p>	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING 11</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR 13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE 21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL 31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL 32</p> <p>RAINWATER 51</p> <p>TANKER-TRUCK 61</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK 71</p> <p>WATER KIOSK 72</p> <p>PACKAGED WATER</p> <p>BOTTLED WATER 91</p> <p>OTHER (specify) 96</p>	<p>11 ⇨ WS7</p> <p>12 ⇨ WS7</p> <p>13 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>14 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>21 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>31 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>32 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>51 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>61 ⇨ WS4</p> <p>71 ⇨ WS4</p> <p>72 ⇨ WS4</p> <p>96 ⇨ WS3</p>
<p>WS2. What is the <u>main</u> source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?</p> <p><i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.</i></p>	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING 11</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR 13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE 21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL 31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL 32</p> <p>RAINWATER 51</p> <p>TANKER-TRUCK 61</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK 71</p> <p>WATER KIOSK 72</p> <p>OTHER (specify) 96</p>	<p>11 ⇨ WS7</p> <p>12 ⇨ WS7</p> <p>61 ⇨ WS4</p> <p>71 ⇨ WS4</p> <p>72 ⇨ WS4</p>
<p>WS3. Where is that water source located?</p>	<p>IN OWN DWELLING 1</p> <p>IN OWN YARD / PLOT 2</p> <p>ELSEWHERE 3</p>	<p>1 ⇨ WS7</p> <p>2 ⇨ WS7</p>
<p>WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?</p>	<p>MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT 000</p> <p>NUMBER OF MINUTES _ _ _</p> <p>DK 998</p>	<p>000 ⇨ WS7</p>
<p>WS5. Who <u>usually</u> goes to this source to collect the water for your household?</p> <p><i>Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.</i></p>	<p>NAME _____</p> <p>LINE NUMBER _ _</p>	

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	
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 PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE 13 FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN 14 FLUSH TO DK WHERE 18 PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT 23 COMPOSTING TOILET 31 BUCKET 41 HANGING TOILET / HANGING LATRINE 51 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD 95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	11 ⇒ <i>WS14</i> 14 ⇒ <i>WS14</i> 18 ⇒ <i>WS14</i> 41 ⇒ <i>WS14</i> 51 ⇒ <i>WS14</i> 95 ⇒ <i>End</i> 96 ⇒ <i>WS14</i>
WS12. Has your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) ever been emptied?	YES, EMPTIED 1 NO, NEVER EMPTIED 4 DK 8	4 ⇒ <i>WS14</i> 8 ⇒ <i>WS14</i>
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 ⇒ <i>End</i>

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 ⇒ <i>End</i>
WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10)..... <u>0</u> ____ TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS..... 10 DK 98	

HANDWASHING		HW
<p>HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands.</p> <p>Can you please show me where members of your household <u>most often</u> wash their hands?</p> <p><i>Record result and observation.</i></p>	<p>OBSERVED</p> <p>FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP)</p> <p>IN DWELLING 1</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT 2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED</p> <p>(BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) 3</p> <p>NOT OBSERVED</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING /</p> <p>YARD / PLOT 4</p> <p>NO PERMISSION TO SEE 5</p> <p>OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>4 ⇨ HW5</p> <p>5 ⇨ HW4</p> <p>6 ⇨ HW5</p>
<p>HW2. <i>Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.</i></p> <p><i>Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.</i></p>	<p>WATER IS AVAILABLE..... 1</p> <p>WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE..... 2</p>	
<p>HW3. <i>Is soap or detergent present at the place for handwashing?</i></p>	<p>YES, PRESENT..... 1</p> <p>NO, NOT PRESENT 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ HW7</p> <p>2 ⇨ HW5</p>
<p>HW4. Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands?</p>	<p>FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP)</p> <p>IN DWELLING 1</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT 2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT</p> <p>(BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) 3</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN</p> <p>DWELLING / YARD / PLOT 4</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	
<p>HW5. Do you have any soap or detergent in your house for washing hands?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ End</p>
<p>HW6. Can you please show it to me?</p>	<p>YES, SHOWN 1</p> <p>NO, NOT SHOWN 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ End</p>
<p>HW7. <i>Record your observation.</i></p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>BAR OR LIQUID SOAP A</p> <p>DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE)..... B</p>	

SALT IODIZATION		SA
<p>SA1. We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodised. May I have a sample of the salt used <u>to cook meals</u> in your household?</p> <p><i>Apply 2 drops of the test solution from the <u>blue-capped</u> (iodide) test kit, observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p>SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION) 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM) 3</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED NO SALT IN THE HOUSE 4 OTHER REASON (specify) 6</p>	<p>2 ⇨ HH13 3 ⇨ HH13 4 ⇨ HH13 6 ⇨ HH13</p>
<p>SA2. I would like to perform more tests. May I have another sample of the same salt?</p> <p><i>Apply 5 drops of the recheck solution from the <u>blue-capped</u> test kit. Then apply 2 drops of test solution on the same spot. Observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p>SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION) 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM) 3</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED OTHER REASON (specify) 6</p>	<p>2 ⇨ HH13 3 ⇨ HH13 6 ⇨ HH13</p>
<p>SA3. Ask for a fresh sample of salt.</p> <p><i>Apply 2 drops of test solution from the <u>red-capped</u> test kit (iodate), observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p>SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION) 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM) 3</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED NO SALT IN THE HOUSE 4 OTHER REASON (specify) 6</p>	<p>2 ⇨ HH13 3 ⇨ HH13 4 ⇨ HH13 6 ⇨ HH13</p>
<p>SA4. Ask for a fresh sample of salt.</p> <p><i>Apply 5 drops of the recheck solution from the <u>red-capped</u> test kit. Then apply 2 drops of test solution on the same spot. Observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p>SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION) 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM) 3</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED OTHER REASON (specify) 6</p>	

HH13. Record the time.	HOUR AND MINUTES : ..			
HH14. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH..... 1 TUVALUAN 2			
HH15. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH..... 1 TUVALUAN 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6			
HH16. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH..... 1 TUVALUAN 2 I-KIRIBATI..... 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 1 CHILD..... 1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER) _	0 ⇒ HH29 1 ⇒ HH27		
HH19. List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.				
HH20. Rank number	HH21. Line number from HL1	HH22. Name from HL2	HH23. Sex from HL4	HH24. Age from HL6
RANK	LINE	NAME	M F	AGE
1	__ __		1 2	__ __
2	__ __		1 2	__ __
3	__ __		1 2	__ __
4	__ __		1 2	__ __
5	__ __		1 2	__ __
6	__ __		1 2	__ __
7	__ __		1 2	__ __
8	__ __		1 2	__ __

HH25. Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.

RANK NUMBER _ _

LINE NUMBER..... _ _

HH27. (When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household):

Record the rank number as '1' and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

NAME

AGE..... _ _

HH28. Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.

HH29. Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?

YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49 1
NO..... 2

2⇒HH34

HH30. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.

HH30A. Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?

1 YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49 1
2 OR MORE WOMEN (NUMBER)..... _

1⇒HH30I

HH30B. List each of the women age 15-49 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include women outside of the age range 15-49 years. Record the line number, name, and age for each woman.

HH30C Rank number	HH30D Line number from HL1	HH30E Name from HL2	HH30F Age from HL6
RANK	LINE	NAME	AGE
1	— —		— — — —
2	— —		— — — —
3	— —		— — — —
4	— —		— — — —
5	— —		— — — —
6	— —		— — — —
7	— —		— — — —
8	— —		— — — —

HH30G. 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 women age 15-49 years in HH30A 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 (HH30C) of the selected woman for Domestic Violence module.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH30A)						
	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

HH30H. Record the rank number (HH30C), line number (HH30D), name (HH30E) and age (HH30F) of the selected woman.

RANK NUMBER

LINE NUMBER


HH30I. (When HH30A=1 or when there is a single woman age 15-49 in the household): Record the rank number as '1' and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this woman from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

NAME

AGE — —

HH30J. Administer Domestic Violence Module to this woman while interviewing for Questionnaire for Individual Woman		
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
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>May we interview (<i>name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17</i>) later?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH34.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> '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.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> '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.</p>		
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 HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ HH40
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
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>May we interview (<i>name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17</i>) later?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH40.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> '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.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM7 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.</p>		
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 <i>HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL</i> : Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire?	YES, HH9=1 1 NO, HH9=2 2	2⇒HH45
HH43. Issue a separate <i>WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE</i> 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 <i>WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE</i>
HH45. Now return to the <i>HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL</i> and, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview), • Record the name and the line number (from the <i>LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</i>) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47, • Fill the questions HH48 – HH52, • Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then • Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household. <i>If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.</i>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**

WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL		WQ
WQ1. Cluster number: _____	WQ2. Household number: _____	
WQ3. Measurer's name and number: NAME _____	WQ4. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	
WQ5. Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> _____		
WQ6. Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES 1 NO 2	
WQ7. Name of the respondent to Water Quality Testing Questionnaire: NAME _____		
WQ8. Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 1 ⇨ WQ10 2 ⇨ WQ31 </div>		
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 (<i>specify</i>) 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..... 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32 RAINWATER 51 TANKER-TRUCK..... 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK 71 WATER KIOSK..... 72 PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER..... 91 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	

<p>WQ18. Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?</i></p>	<p>YES, SHOWN 1</p> <p>NO</p> <p>WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL 2</p> <p>WATER SOURCE TOO FAR 3</p> <p>UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE 4</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED 5</p> <p>OTHER REASON (specify) 6</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ20</p> <p>3 ⇒ WQ20</p> <p>4 ⇒ WQ20</p> <p>5 ⇒ WQ20</p> <p>6 ⇒ WQ20</p>
<p>WQ19. Record whether source water sample collected.</p> <p><i>Label sample S-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</i></p>	<p>SOURCE WATER COLLECTED 1</p> <p>SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (specify) 2</p>	
<p>WQ20. Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ22</p>
<p>WQ21. Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor.</p> <p><i>Label B-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</i></p> <p><i>Record whether the sample is available.</i></p>	<p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE 1</p> <p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (specify) 2</p>	
<p>WQ22. Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation.</p>		
<p>WQ23. Record the time.</p>	<p>HOURS AND MINUTES :</p>	

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:	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div>___ / ___ /</div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></div> </div>	
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[illegible]**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**[illegible]

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
WM1. Cluster number: _____	WM2. Household number: _____	
WM3. Woman's name and line number: NAME _____	WM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 20__	

<p>Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.</p>		<p>WM7. Record the time:</p> <p>HOURS : MINUTES</p> <p>_____ : _____</p>	
WM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	<p>YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1</p> <p>NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ WM9B</p> <p>2 ⇒ WM9A</p>	
WM9A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from National Statistical Division. 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?		
<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO / NOT ASKED 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module</p> <p>2 ⇒ WM17</p>		

WM17. Result of woman's interview.	<p>COMPLETED 01</p> <p>NOT AT HOME 02</p> <p>REFUSED 03</p> <p>PARTLY COMPLETED 04</p> <p>INCAPACITATED (specify) 05</p> <p>NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT</p> <p>AGE 15-17 06</p> <p>OTHER (specify) 96</p>
<p>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</p>	

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH47 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇒ WB3
WB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=2 OR 4 1 ED5=0, 1, 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 year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ SECONDARY 2 __ __ HIGHER 4 __ __	000 ⇒ WB14
WB7. Did you complete that (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 2019 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ WB11
WB10. During the 2019 school year, which level and grade or year are you <u>attending</u> ?	PRIMARY 1 __ __ SECONDARY 2 __ __ HIGHER 4 __ __	
WB11. At any time during the 2018 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ WB13
WB12. During the 2018 school year, which level and grade or year did you <u>attend</u> ?	PRIMARY 1 __ __ SECONDARY 2 __ __ HIGHER 4 __ __	
WB13. Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:	WB6=2 OR 4 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: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i>	CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language) 4	

<p>WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (<i>name of current city, town or village of residence</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i></p>	<p>YEARS _ _</p> <p>ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95</p>	<p>95 ⇒ <i>END</i></p>
<p>WB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><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 '9' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></u></p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>CITY 1</p> <p>TOWN 2</p> <p>RURAL AREA 3</p> <p>UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF</p> <p>CITY/TOWN/RURAL 5</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	
<p>WB17. Before you moved here, in which island did you live in?</p>	<p>NANUMEA 01</p> <p>NANUMAGA 02</p> <p>NIUTAO 03</p> <p>NUI 04</p> <p>VAITUPU 05</p> <p>NUKUFETAU 06</p> <p>FUNAFUTI 07</p> <p>NUKULAEALAE 08</p> <p>NIULAKITA 09</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF TUVALU</p> <p><i>(specify)</i> 96</p>	

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 WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
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 WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
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 WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
MT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?	YES.....1 NO2	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 WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	0 ⇒ MT9

MT6. 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	
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	
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. <i>Check CM11: How many live births?</i>	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00..... 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE 1	
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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. Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines.														
BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins?	BH3. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) a boy or a girl?	BH4. In what month and year was (<i>name of birth</i>) born? Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?			BH5. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) still alive?	BH6. How old was (<i>name of birth</i>) at (his/her) last birthday? Record age in completed years.	BH7. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) living with you?	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL1) Record '00' if child is not listed.	BH9. How old was (<i>name of birth</i>) when (he/she) died? If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (<i>name of birth</i>)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years		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?	
		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 Birth	2 2 Next Birth
03		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS.....3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
04		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS.....3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
05		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS.....3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
06		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS.....3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
07		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS.....3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
08		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS.....3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
09		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS.....3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth

BH0. <i>BH</i> <i>Line</i> <i>Number</i>	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins?	BH3. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) a boy or a girl?	BH4. In what month and year was (<i>name of birth</i>) born? <i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday?			BH5. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) still alive?	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?	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?	
		S M	B G	Day	Month	Year	Y N	Age	Y N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y N	
10		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 ☺ <i>BH9</i>	___	1 2	<u> </u> ⇒ <i>BH10</i>	DAYS 1 MONTHS .. 2 YEARS 3	___	1 ☺ 2 ☺ <i>Add Next</i> <i>Birth Birth</i>	
11		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 ☺ <i>BH9</i>	___	1 2	<u> </u> ⇒ <i>BH10</i>	DAYS 1 MONTHS .. 2 YEARS 3	___	1 ☺ 2 ☺ <i>Add Next</i> <i>Birth Birth</i>	
12		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 ☺ <i>BH9</i>	___	1 2	<u> </u> ⇒ <i>BH10</i>	DAYS 1 MONTHS .. 2 YEARS 3	___	1 ☺ 2 ☺ <i>Add Next</i> <i>Birth Birth</i>	
13		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 ☺ <i>BH9</i>	___	1 2	<u> </u> ⇒ <i>BH10</i>	DAYS 1 MONTHS .. 2 YEARS 3	___	1 ☺ 2 ☺ <i>Add Next</i> <i>Birth Birth</i>	
14		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 ☺ <i>BH9</i>	___	1 2	<u> </u> ⇒ <i>BH10</i>	DAYS 1 MONTHS .. 2 YEARS 3	___	1 ☺ 2 ☺ <i>Add Next</i> <i>Birth Birth</i>	
BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (<i>name of last birth listed</i>)?								YES 1 NO 2				1 ⇒ <i>Record birth(s) in Birth History</i>		


CM15. Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:	NUMBERS ARE THE SAME1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT.....2	1 ⇒CM17
CM16. Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM17. Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in (year of interview minus 2)? If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is (year of interview minus 2), consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS.....0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS1	0 ⇒End
CM18. Copy name of the last child listed in BH1. If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.	NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD _____	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
DB1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨ End
DB2. When you got pregnant with (<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: Anyone else?</i> <i>Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.</i>	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR A NURSE / MIDWIFE B AUXILIARY MIDWIFE C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F COMMUNITY / 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 0 ____ 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?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <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> </table>		YES	NO	BLOOD PRESSURE	1	2	URINE SAMPLE	1	2	BLOOD SAMPLE	1	2	
	YES	NO												
BLOOD PRESSURE	1	2												
URINE SAMPLE	1	2												
BLOOD SAMPLE	1	2												
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 (name) ?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8	8 ⇒ MN11
MN10. Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?	ONLY 1 INJECTION 1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS 2	2 ⇒ MN19
MN11. At any time before your pregnancy with (name) , did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby? <i>Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MN19 8 ⇒ MN19
MN12. Before your pregnancy with (name) , how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'. 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 <u>prior</u> to this pregnancy, as recorded in MN12. If less than 1 year, record '00'.</i>	YEARS AGO DK 98	

<p>MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anyone else?</p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTOR A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFE B</p> <p>AUXILIARY MIDWIFE C</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F</p> <p>COMMUNITY / VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER G</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND H</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>NO ONE Y</p>	
<p>MN20. Where did you give birth to (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE 22</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 32</p> <p>PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) 36</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE 76</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>11 ⇒ MN23</p> <p>12 ⇒ MN23</p> <p>96 ⇒ MN23</p>
<p>MN21. Was (<i>name</i>) delivered by caesarean section?</p> <p>That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN23</p>
<p>MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> Was it before or after your labour pains started?</p>	<p>BEFORE LABOUR PAINS 1</p> <p>AFTER LABOUR PAINS 2</p>	

<p>MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (name) put directly on the bare skin of your chest?</p> <p><i>If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.</i></p>  <p><small>Photo Credit: Joyce Galdwin</small></p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN25</p> <p>8 ⇒ MN25</p>
<p>MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	
<p>MN25. Was (name) dried or wiped soon after birth?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	
<p>MN26. How long after the birth was (name) bathed for the first time?</p> <p><i>If “immediately” or less than 1 hour, record ‘000’.</i></p> <p><i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If “1 day” or “next day”, probe: About how many hours after the delivery?</i></p> <p><i>If “24 hours”, probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.</i></p> <p><i>If 24 hours or more, record days.</i></p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR 000</p> <p>HOURS 1 ____</p> <p>DAYS 2 ____</p> <p>NEVER BATHED 997</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998</p>	
<p>MN32. When (name) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?</p>	<p>VERY LARGE 1</p> <p>LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2</p> <p>AVERAGE 3</p> <p>SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4</p> <p>VERY SMALL 5</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>MN33. Was (name) weighed at birth?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN35</p> <p>8 ⇒ MN35</p>
<p>MN34. How much did (name) weigh?</p> <p><i>If a card is available, record weight from card.</i></p>	<p>FROM CARD 1 (KG) ____ . ____</p> <p>FROM RECALL 2 (KG) ____ . ____</p> <p>DK 99998</p>	

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 (<i>name</i>) 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 SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION E FRUIT JUICE F INFANT FORMULA G PRESCRIBED MEDICINE J	
MN39B. In the first three days after delivery, what was (<i>name</i>) 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>	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK Y	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
PN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ End
PN2. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇒ PN7
PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (<i>name</i>). You have said that you gave birth in (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>). How long did you stay there after the delivery? If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.	HOURS 1 ____ DAYS 2 ____ WEEKS 3 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on (<i>name</i>)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (<i>name</i>), checking the cord, or seeing if (<i>name</i>) is ok. Before you left the (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>), did anyone check on (<i>name</i>)'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 (<i>name or type or facility in MN20</i>)?	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

<p>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.</p> <p>After the delivery was over and before (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left you, did (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) check on (<i>name</i>)’s health?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>PN9. And did (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) check on <u>your</u> health before leaving, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>PN10. After the (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left you, did anyone check on the health of (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ PN12</p> <p>2 ⇒ PN19</p>
<p>PN11. I would like to talk to you about checks on (<i>name</i>)’s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (<i>name</i>), checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok.</p> <p>After (<i>name</i>) was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ PN20</p>
<p>PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?</p>	<p>ONCE 1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ PN13A</p> <p>2 ⇒ PN13B</p>
<p>PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen?</p> <p>PN13B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If less than one week, record days.</i></p> <p><i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>HOURS 1 _ _</p> <p>DAYS 2 _ _</p> <p>WEEKS 3 _ _</p> <p>DK / DON’T REMEMBER 998</p>	
<p>PN14. Who checked on (<i>name</i>)’s health at that time?</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTOR A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFE B</p> <p>AUXILIARY MIDWIFE C</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F</p> <p>COMMUNITY / VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER G</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND H</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	

<p>PN15. Where did this check take place?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of place)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME..... 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL21</p> <p>GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE.....22</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (specify) _____ 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 32</p> <p>PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ 36</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE..... 76</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 96</p>	
<p>PN16. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76.....1</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-12 OR 962</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN18</p>
<p>PN17. After you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN21</p> <p>2 ⇒PN25</p>
<p>PN18. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 1</p> <p>NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN20</p>
<p>PN19. After the delivery was over and (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left, did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN21</p> <p>2 ⇒PN25</p>
<p>PN20. After the birth of (<i>name</i>), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN25</p>
<p>PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?</p>	<p>ONCE1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN22A</p> <p>2 ⇒PN22B</p>
<p>PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen?</p> <p>PN22B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If less than one week, record days.</i></p> <p><i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>HOURS..... 1 ____</p> <p>DAYS 2 ____</p> <p>WEEKS..... 3 ____</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998</p>	

<p>PN29A. You mentioned that <i>(name)</i> was weighed at birth. After that, was <i>(name)</i> weighed again by a health care provider within two days?</p> <p>PN29B. You mentioned that <i>(name)</i> was not weighed at birth. Was <i>(name)</i> weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?</p> <p>PN29C. You mentioned that you do not know if <i>(name)</i> was weighed at birth. Was <i>(name)</i> weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>PN30. During the first two days after <i>(name)</i>'s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require you to take your sick child to a health facility for care?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning. 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.</i> <i>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 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM) K PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM L WITHDRAWAL M OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1.....1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8.....2	2 ⇒ UN6
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	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? UN4B. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?	LATER.....1 NONE / NO MORE.....2	
UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	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
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 MENOPAUSALB 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 (<i>specify</i>).....X DK.....Z	
UN13. Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?	MENTIONED, UN12=C1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C2	1 ⇒End
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 HYSTERECTOMY993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH994 NEVER MENSTRUATED.....995	993 ⇒End 994 ⇒End 995 ⇒End
UN15. Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE2	2 ⇒End
UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY8	
UN17. During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth?	YES1 NO2 DK8	2 ⇒End 8 ⇒End
UN19. Were the materials reusable?	YES1 NO2 DK8	

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

VICTIMISATION		VT
<p>VT1. <i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.</i> Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you <u>personally</u> were the victim.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.</p> <p>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?</p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.</i></p> <p><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></p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ VT9B</p> <p>8 ⇒ VT9B</p>
<p>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>)?</p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS.....1</p> <p>NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ VT5B</p> <p>8 ⇒ VT5B</p>
<p>VT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME.....1</p> <p>TWO TIMES.....2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE TIMES3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	
<p>VT4. <i>Check VT3: One or more times?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME, VT3=11</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, VT3=2, 3 OR 82</p>	<p>1 ⇒ VT5A</p> <p>2 ⇒ VT5B</p>
<p>VT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you?</p> <p>VT5B. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE8</p>	
<p>VT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ VT8</p> <p>8 ⇒ VT8</p>
<p>VT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFEA</p> <p>YES, A GUNB</p> <p>YES, SOMETHING ELSEX</p>	
<p>VT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i></p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED.....1</p> <p>YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED2</p> <p>NO, NOT REPORTED3</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE8</p>	<p>1 ⇒ VT9A</p> <p>2 ⇒ VT9A</p> <p>3 ⇒ VT9A</p> <p>8 ⇒ VT9A</p>

<p>VT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), been physically attacked?</p> <p>VT9B. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), have you been physically attacked?</p> <p><i>If 'No', probe: An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace.</i></p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under VT1.</i></p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ VT20</p> <p>8 ⇨ VT20</p>
<p>VT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?</p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS.....1</p> <p>NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ VT12B</p> <p>8 ⇨ VT12B</p>
<p>VT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME.....1</p> <p>TWO TIMES.....2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE TIMES3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>1 ⇨ VT12A</p> <p>2 ⇨ VT12B</p> <p>3 ⇨ VT12B</p> <p>8 ⇨ VT12B</p>
<p>VT12A. Where did this happen?</p> <p>VT12B. Where did this happen the last time?</p>	<p>AT HOME.....11</p> <p>IN ANOTHER HOME.....12</p> <p>IN THE STREET.....21</p> <p>ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT22</p> <p>PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR.....23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>).....26</p> <p>AT SCHOOL.....31</p> <p>AT WORKPLACE32</p> <p>OTHER PLACE (<i>specify</i>)96</p>	
<p>VT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Was it one, two, or at least three people?</i></p>	<p>ONE PERSON.....1</p> <p>TWO PEOPLE2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE PEOPLE.....3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>1 ⇨ VT14A</p> <p>2 ⇨ VT14B</p> <p>3 ⇨ VT14B</p> <p>8 ⇨ VT14B</p>

VT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person? VT14B. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?	YES.....1 NO2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8																																	
VT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES.....1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE8	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 ELSEX																																	
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 REPORTED3 DK / NOT SURE8																																	
VT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE1 SAFE.....2 UNSAFE3 VERY UNSAFE.....4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK7																																	
VT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE1 SAFE.....2 UNSAFE3 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?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?</td> <td>ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION.....1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Sex?</td> <td>SEX.....1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Sexual orientation?</td> <td>SEXUAL ORIENTATION1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Age?</td> <td>AGE1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Religion or belief?</td> <td>RELIGION / BELIEF1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] Disability?</td> <td>DISABILITY.....1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[X] For any other reason?</td> <td>OTHER REASON1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?	ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION.....1	2	8	[B] Sex?	SEX.....1	2	8	[C] Sexual orientation?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION1	2	8	[D] Age?	AGE1	2	8	[E] Religion or belief?	RELIGION / BELIEF1	2	8	[F] Disability?	DISABILITY.....1	2	8	[X] For any other reason?	OTHER REASON1	2	8	
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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 ⇒End
MA10. Check MA7: In union only once?	YES, MA7=1 1 NO, MA7=2 2	1 ⇒MA11A 2 ⇒MA11B
MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner)? MA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS __ __	

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? <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 ?	YES, AF2=1 1 NO, AF2=2 2	1 ⇒ AF6A 2 ⇒ AF6B
AF6A. When using your glasses, 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. <i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.</i> Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. 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 ⇒ End
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. <i>Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</i>	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 ⇒ End
SB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?	YES..... 1 NO 2	

<p>SB9. What was your relationship to this person?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Boyfriend' then ask:</i> Were you living together as if married? <i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	HUSBAND..... 1 COHABITING PARTNER..... 2 BOYFRIEND 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE..... 4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER..... 5 OTHER (specify) 6	 3 ⇒ SB12 4 ⇒ SB12 5 ⇒ SB12 6 ⇒ SB12
<p>SB10. Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	YES, MA1=1 OR 2..... 1 NO, MA1=3 2	2 ⇒ SB12
<p>SB11. Check MA7: Married or living with a partner only once?</p>	YES, MA7=1..... 1 NO, MA7≠1 2	1 ⇒ End
<p>SB12. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe:</i> About how old is this person?</p>	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER __ __ DK 98	

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><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																

<p>HA13. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), were you given any information about:</p> <p>[A] Babies getting HIV from their mother?</p> <p>[B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV?</p> <p>[C] Getting tested for HIV?</p> <p>Were you:</p> <p>[D] Offered a test for HIV?</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>HIV FROM MOTHER 1 2 8</p> <p>THINGS TO DO 1 2 8</p> <p>TESTED FOR HIV 1 2 8</p> <p>OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV 1 2 8</p>	
<p>HA14. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒HA17</p> <p>8⇒HA17</p>
<p>HA15. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒HA17</p> <p>8⇒HA17</p>
<p>HA16. After you received the result, were you given any health information or counselling related to HIV?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>HA17. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76..... 1</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒HA21</p>
<p>HA18. Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born were you offered an HIV test?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>HA19. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2⇒HA21</p>
<p>HA20. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1⇒HA22</p> <p>2⇒HA22</p>
<p>HA21. Check HA14: Was the respondent tested for HIV as part of antenatal care?</p>	<p>YES, HA14=1 1</p> <p>NO OR NO ANSWER, HA14≠1..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒HA24</p>
<p>HA22. Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1⇒HA25</p>
<p>HA23. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?</p>	<p>LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO..... 1</p> <p>12-23 MONTHS AGO 2</p> <p>2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3</p>	<p>1⇒HA28</p> <p>2⇒HA28</p> <p>3⇒HA28</p>
<p>HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2⇒HA27</p>
<p>HA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?</p>	<p>LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO..... 1</p> <p>12-23 MONTHS AGO 2</p> <p>2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3</p>	
<p>HA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>1⇒HA28</p> <p>2⇒HA28</p> <p>8⇒HA28</p>
<p>HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

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	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL 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 <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH.....10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30	
TA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as sului/ tufaga 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 PIPE.....D SULUI/ TUFAGA.....E 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 <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH.....10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30	
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

<p>TA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>CHEWING TOBACCO.....A SNUFF.....B DIPC OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	
<p>TA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in TA12</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____</p> <p>10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH.....10</p> <p>EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30</p>	
<p>TA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol.</p> <p>Have you ever drunk alcohol?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL00</p> <p>AGE..... ____ ____</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>TA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?</p> <p><i>If respondent did not drink, record '00'. If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH.....00</p> <p>NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____</p> <p>10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH.....10</p> <p>EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>TA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DRINKS ____ ____</p>	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		DVD
DVD0. Check line number in HH30H	WOMEN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE 1 WOMEN NOT SELECTED 2	2 ⇒ End
DVD1. Check for presence of others: Do no continue until privacy is ensured.	PRIVACY OBTAINED 1 PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE 2	2 ⇒ DVD32
DVD1A Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in Tuvalu. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.		
DVD2. Check MA1 and MA5: Is she currently or formerly married, or never married?	CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN, MA1=1 OR 2 1 FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN, MA5=1 OR 2 2 NEVER MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN, MA1=3 AND MA5=3 3	3 ⇒ DVD16
DVD3. First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner)? A. He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
B. He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
C. He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
D. He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
E. He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
F. He (does/did) not allow you to join any social functions?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

DVD4. Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner). Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever: A. say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ DVD4b
A1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES..... 2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 3	
B. threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ DVD4c
B1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES..... 2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 3	
C. insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ DVD5
C1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES..... 2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 3	
DVD5. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever do any of the following things to you: A. push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ DVD5B
A1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES..... 2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 3	
B. slap you?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ DVD5C
B1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES..... 2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 3	
C. twist your arm or pull your hair?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ DVD5D
C1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES..... 2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 3	
D. punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ DVD5E
D1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES..... 2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 3	
E. kick you, drag you, or beat you up?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ DVD5F
E1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES..... 2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 3	

F. try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒DVD5G
F1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES..... 2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 3	
G. threaten or attack you with a knife, something sharp or other weapon?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒DVD5H
G1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES..... 2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 3	
H. physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒DVD5I
H1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES..... 2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 3	
I. physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒DVD5J
I1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES..... 2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 3	
J. force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒DVD6
J1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES..... 2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 3	
DVD6. Check DVD5 (A-J)	AT LEAST ONE YES 1 NO SINGLE YES..... 2	2⇒DVD9
DVD7. How long after you first (got married/started living together) with your (last) (husband/partner) did (this/any of these things) first happen? <i>If less than one year, record '00'.</i>	NUMBER OF YEARS — — BEFORE MARRIAGE/BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER..... 95	

<p>DVD8. Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/partner) did to you:</p> <p>A. You had cuts, puncture, bites, scratch, abrasions, bruises, or aches?</p> <p>B. You had eye injuries, broken eardrum, sprains, dislocations, or burns?</p> <p>C. You had deep wounds, fractures, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>CUTS, PUNCTURE, BITES SCRATCH, BRASIONS, BRUISES OR ACHES FILE1 2</p> <p>EYE INJURIES, BROKEN EARDRUM, SPRAINS, DISLOCATION, OR BURNS.....1 2</p> <p>DEEP WOUNDS, FRUCTURES, BROKEN BONES, BROKEN TEETH, OR ANY OTHER SERIOS INJURY.....1 2</p>	
<p>DVD9. Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2⇒DVD11</p>
<p>DVD10. In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p>	<p>OFTEN 1</p> <p>SOMETIMES..... 2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL..... 3</p>	
<p>DVD11. Does (did) your (last) (husband/partner) drink alcohol?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2⇒DVD13</p>
<p>DVD12. How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?</p>	<p>OFTEN 1</p> <p>SOMETIMES..... 2</p> <p>NEVER 3</p>	
<p>DVD13. Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) (husband/partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never?</p>	<p>MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID..... 1</p> <p>SOMETIMES AFRAID..... 2</p> <p>NEVER AFRAID 3</p>	
<p>DVD14. Check MA7: Is she married only once or more than once?</p>	<p>ONLY ONCE, MA7=1 1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE, MA7=2 2</p>	<p>1⇒DVD16</p>
<p>DVD15. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) (husband/partner). Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous (husband/partner).</p> <p>A. Did any of your previous (husband/partner) ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2⇒DVD15B</p>
<p>A1) How long ago did this last happen?</p>	<p>0-11 MONTHS AGO..... 1</p> <p>12+ MONTHS AGO..... 2</p> <p>DON'T REMEMBER..... 3</p>	






B. Did any of your previous (husband/partner) physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ DVD15C
B1) How long ago did this last happen?	0-11 MONTHS AGO 1 12+ MONTHS AGO 2 DON'T REMEMBER 3	
C. Did any previous (husband/partner) humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ DVD16
C1) How long ago did this last happen?	0-11 MONTHS AGO 1 12+ MONTHS AGO 2 DON'T REMEMBER 3	
DVD16. Check MA1 and MA5: Is she ever married?	EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN 1 NEVER MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN 2	1 ⇒ DVD16A 2 ⇒ DVD16B
DVD16A. From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? DVD16B. From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO ANSWER 3	1 ⇒ DVD17 2 ⇒ DVD19 3 ⇒ DVD19
DVD17. Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? <i>Record all mentioned</i>	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER A FATHER/STEP-FATHER B SISTER/BROTHER C DAUGHTER/SON D OTHER RELATIVES E CURRENT BOYFRIEND F FORMER BOYFRIEND G MOTHER-IN-LAW H FATHER-IN-LAW I OTHER IN-LAW J TEACHER K EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK L POLICE/SOLDIER M OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	
DVD18. In the last 12 months, how often has (this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3	

DVD19. Check CM1, CP1, CM8	EVER BEEN PREGNANT, YES IN CM1 OR CP1 OR CM8 1 NEVER BEEN PREGNANT 2	2 ⇒ DVD22
DVD20. Has anyone ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ DVD22
DVD21. Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? <i>Record all mentioned</i>	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER A MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER B FATHER/STEP-FATHER C SISTER/BROTHER D DAUGHTER/SON E OTHER RELATIVE F FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER G CURRENT BOYFRIEND H FORMER BOYFRIEND I MOTHER IN-LAW J FATHER-IN-LAW K OTHER IN-LAW L TEACHER M EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK N POLICE/SOLDIER O OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	
DVD22. Check MA1 and MA5: Is she ever married?	EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN 1 NEVER MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN 2	2 ⇒ DVD22B
DVD22A. Now I want to ask you about things that may have been done to you by someone other than (your/any) (husband/partner). At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO ANSWER 3	1 ⇒ DVD23 2 ⇒ DVD24C 3 ⇒ DVD24C
DVD22B. At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO ANSWER 3	2 ⇒ DVD26 3 ⇒ DVD26

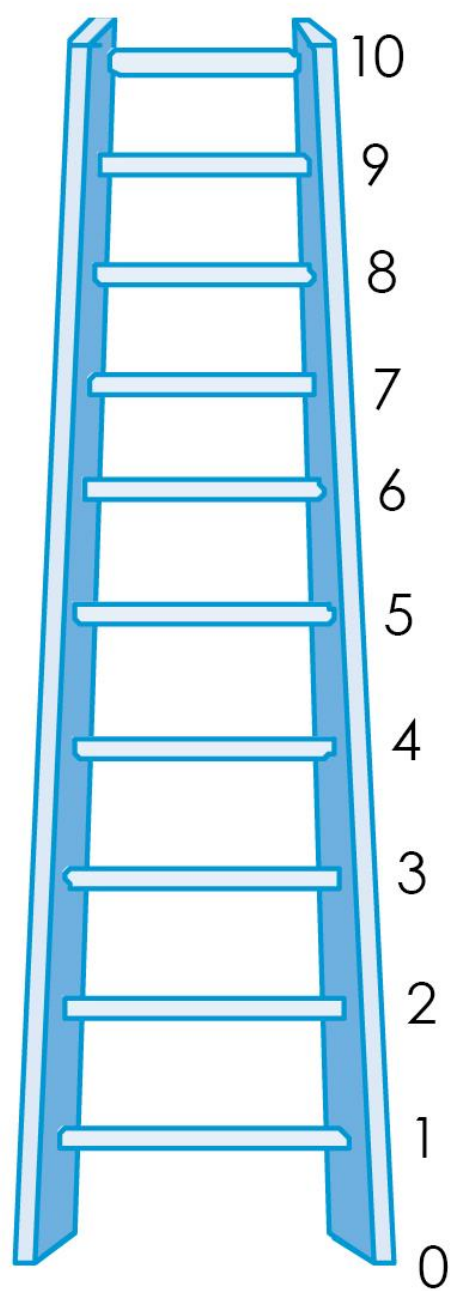
DVD23. Who was the person who was forcing you the very first time this happened?	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER 01 FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER 02 CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND..... 03 FATHER/STEP-FATHER 04 BROTHER/STEP-BROTHER 05 OTHER RELATIVE..... 06 IN-LAW 07 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE..... 08 FAMILY FRIEND 09 TEACHER 10 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK 11 POLICE/SOLDIER 12 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER 13 STRANGER..... 14 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 96	
DVD24. Check MA1 and MA5: Is she ever married?	EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN 1 NEVER MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN 2	1 ⇒DVD24A 2 ⇒DVD24B
DVD24A. In the last 12 months, has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to? DVD24B. In the last 12 months has anyone physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒DVD25 2 ⇒DVD25
DVD24C. Check DVD5(H-J) and DVD15B	AT LEAST ONE 'YES'..... 1 NOT A SINGLE 'YES' 2	2 ⇒DVD26
DVD25. Check MA1 and MA5: Is she ever married?	EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN 1 NEVER MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN 2	1 ⇒DVD25A 2 ⇒DVD25B
DVD25A. How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts by anyone, including (your/any) husband/partner? DVD25B. How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ____ DON'T KNOW 98	
DVD26. Check DVD5 (A-J), DVD15 (A,B), DVD16, DVD20, DVD22A, and DVD22B:	AT LEAST ONE 'YES'..... 1 NOT A SINGLE 'YES' 2	2 ⇒DVD30
DVD27. Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒DVD29

DVD28. From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	OWN FAMILY A HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY B CURRENT/FORMER/ HUSBAND/ PARTNER C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND D FRIEND E NEIGHBOR F RELIGIOUS LEADER G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL H POLICE I LAWYER J SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION K OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X																	
DVD28A. Go to DVD30																		
DVD29. Have you ever told anyone about this?	YES 1 NO 2																	
DVD30. As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
Thank the respondent for her cooperation and reassure her about the confidentiality of her answers. fill out the questions below with reference to the domestic violence module only.																		
DVD31. Did you have to interrupt the interview because some adult was trying to listen, or came into the room, or interfered in any other way? A. Husband B. Other male adult C. Female adult	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES, ONCE</th> <th>YES, MORE THAN ONCE</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HUSBAND</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALE ADULT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEMALE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES, ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO	HUSBAND	1	2	3	OTHER MALE ADULT	1	2	3	FEMALE	1	2	3	
	YES, ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO															
HUSBAND	1	2	3															
OTHER MALE ADULT	1	2	3															
FEMALE	1	2	3															
DVD32. Interviewer's comments / explanation for not completing the domestic violence module	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>																	

LIFE SATISFACTION		LS
<p>LS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction.</p> <p>First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy?</p> <p>I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response.</p> <p><i>Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.</i></p>	<p>VERY HAPPY 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT HAPPY 2</p> <p>NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY 3</p> <p>SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY 4</p> <p>VERY UNHAPPY 5</p>	
<p>LS2. <i>Show the picture of the ladder.</i></p> <p>Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top.</p> <p>Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.</p> <p>On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> Which step comes closest to the way you feel?</p>	<p>LADDER STEP ____ ____</p>	
<p>LS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?</p>	<p>IMPROVED 1</p> <p>MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2</p> <p>WORSENEDED 3</p>	
<p>LS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?</p>	<p>BETTER 1</p> <p>MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2</p> <p>WORSE 3</p>	

Very happy	Somewhat happy	Neither happy, nor unhappy	Somewhat unhappy	Very unhappy
				

Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

WM10. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES : ..	
WM11. Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) 3	
WM12. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH..... 1 TUVALUAN..... 2	
WM13. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH..... 1 TUVALUAN..... 2 I-KIRIBATI..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
WM14. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH..... 1 TUVALUAN..... 2 I-KIRIBATI..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
WM15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	
WM16. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: <i>Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.		
<input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.		
<input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.		
<input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS	

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__	

<p>Check man's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH39 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in MWM17.</p>		<p>MWM7. Record the time:</p> <p>HOURS : MINUTES</p> <p>_____ : _____</p>	
<p>MWM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?</p>	<p>YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY ... 1</p> <p>NO, FIRST INTERVIEW..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MWM9B</p> <p>2 ⇒ MWM9A</p>	
<p>MWM9A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from National Statistical Division. 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 20 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>		<p>MWM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics 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?</p>	
<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO / NOT ASKED 2</p>		<p>1 ⇒ MAN'S BACKGROUND Module</p> <p>2 ⇒ MWM17</p>	

<p>MWM17. Result of man's interview.</p> <p>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</p>	<p>COMPLETED 01</p> <p>NOT AT HOME 02</p> <p>REFUSED 03</p> <p>PARTLY COMPLETED..... 04</p> <p>INCAPACITATED (specify) _____ 05</p> <p>NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17..... 06</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 96</p>
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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 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? Probe: How old were you at your last birthday? If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __ __	
MWB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2⇒MWB14
MWB6. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ SECONDARY 2 __ __ HIGHER 4 __ __	000⇒MWB14
MWB7. Did you complete that (grade/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 2019 school year did you attend school?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2⇒MWB11
MWB10. During the 2019 school year, which level and grade or year are you <u>attending</u> ?	PRIMARY 1 __ __ SECONDARY 2 __ __ HIGHER 4 __ __	
MWB11. At any time during the 2018 school year did you attend school?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2⇒MWB13
MWB12. During the 2018 school year, which level and grade or year did you <u>attend</u> ?	PRIMARY 1 __ __ SECONDARY 2 __ __ HIGHER 4 __ __	
MWB13. Check MWB6: Highest level of school attended:	MWB6=2, 3 OR 4..... 1 MWB6=1 2	1⇒MWB15
MWB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. Show sentence on the card to the respondent. If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: 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	

<p>MWB15. How long have you been continuously living in (<i>name of current city, town or village of residence</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i></p>	<p>YEARS _ _</p> <p>ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95</p>	<p>95 ⇒END</p>
<p>MWB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><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 '9' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></u></p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>CITY 1</p> <p>TOWN 2</p> <p>RURAL AREA 3</p> <p>UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF CITY/TOWN/RURAL 5</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	
<p>MWB17. Before you moved here, in which island did you live in?</p>	<p>NANUMEA 01</p> <p>NANUMAGA 02</p> <p>NIUTAO 03</p> <p>NUI 04</p> <p>VAITUPU 05</p> <p>NUKUFETAU 06</p> <p>FUNAFUTI 07</p> <p>NUKULAEAE 08</p> <p>NIULAKITA 09</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF TUVALU (specify) 96</p>	

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? If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MMT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
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? 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.	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 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 ⇒ 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 _ _ _ _	

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

VICTIMISATION		MVT
<p>MVT1. <i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.</i> Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you <u>personally</u> were the victim.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.</p> <p>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?</p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.</i></p> <p><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></p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MVT9B</p> <p>8 ⇒ MVT9B</p>
<p>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>)?</p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS 1</p> <p>NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MVT5B</p> <p>8 ⇒ MVT5B</p>
<p>MVT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME 1</p> <p>TWO TIMES 2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE TIMES 3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	
<p>MVT4. <i>Check MVT3: One or more times?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME, MVT3=1 1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, MVT3=2, 3 OR 8 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MVT5A</p> <p>2 ⇒ MVT5B</p>
<p>MVT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you?</p> <p>MVT5B. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE 8</p>	
<p>MVT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MVT8</p> <p>8 ⇒ MVT8</p>
<p>MVT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFE A</p> <p>YES, A GUN B</p> <p>YES, SOMETHING ELSE X</p>	
<p>MVT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i></p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1</p> <p>YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2</p> <p>NO, NOT REPORTED 3</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MVT9A</p> <p>2 ⇒ MVT9A</p> <p>3 ⇒ MVT9A</p> <p>8 ⇒ MVT9A</p>

<p>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?</p> <p>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?</p> <p><i>If 'No', probe: An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace.</i></p> <p><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></p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇒MVT20</p> <p>8 ⇒MVT20</p>
<p>MVT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?</p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS1</p> <p>NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>2 ⇒MVT12B</p> <p>8 ⇒MVT12B</p>
<p>MVT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME1</p> <p>TWO TIMES2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE TIMES3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>1 ⇒MVT12A</p> <p>2 ⇒MVT12B</p> <p>3 ⇒MVT12B</p> <p>8 ⇒MVT12B</p>
<p>MVT12A. Where did this happen?</p> <p>MVT12B. Where did this happen the last time?</p>	<p>AT HOME11</p> <p>IN ANOTHER HOME12</p> <p>IN THE STREET21</p> <p>ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT22</p> <p>PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>)26</p> <p>AT SCHOOL31</p> <p>AT WORKPLACE32</p> <p>OTHER PLACE (<i>specify</i>)96</p>	
<p>MVT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Was it one, two, or at least three people?</i></p>	<p>ONE PERSON1</p> <p>TWO PEOPLE2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE PEOPLE3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>1 ⇒MVT14A</p> <p>2 ⇒MVT14B</p> <p>3 ⇒MVT14B</p> <p>8 ⇒MVT14B</p>

MVT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person?	YES1 NO.....2	
MVT14B. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?	DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....8	
MVT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE8	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 KNIFEA YES, A GUNB 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 REPORTED2 NO, NOT REPORTED.....3 DK / NOT SURE8	
MVT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE.....1 SAFE.....2 UNSAFE3 VERY UNSAFE4 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 UNSAFE3 VERY UNSAFE4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK7	
MVT22. 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?	AGE1 2 8	
[E] Religion or belief?	RELIGION / BELIEF.....1 2 8	
[F] Disability?	DISABILITY1 2 8	
[X] For any other reason?	OTHER REASON1 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 3 ⇒MMA7
MMA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married003F	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED.....1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER .2 NO3	3 ⇒End
MMA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED1 DIVORCED2 SEPARATED3	
MMA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE1 MORE THAN ONCE2	1 ⇒MMA8A 2 ⇒MMA8B
MMA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)? MMA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH __ __ DK MONTH.....98 YEAR..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR9998	
MMA9. Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MMA8A/B=99981 NO, MMA8A/B≠99982	2 ⇒End
MMA10. Check MMA7: In union only once?	YES, MMA7=11 NO, MMA7=22	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..... __ __	

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? <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?	YES, MAF2=1 1 NO, MAF2=2 2	1 ⇒ MAF6A 2 ⇒ MAF6B
MAF6A. When using your glasses, do you have difficulty seeing? MAF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
MAF7. Check MAF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?	YES, MAF3=1 1 NO, MAF3=2 2	1 ⇒ MAF8A 2 ⇒ MAF8B
MAF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? MAF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
MAF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	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
<p>MSB1. Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.</p> <p>Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.</p> <p>How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS __ __</p> <p>FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE / PARTNER95</p>	00 ⇒ End
<p>MSB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity.</p> <p>When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i></p>	<p>DAYS AGO..... 1 __ __</p> <p>WEEKS AGO..... 2 __ __</p> <p>MONTHS AGO 3 __ __</p> <p>YEARS AGO..... 4 __ __</p>	4 ⇒ End
<p>MSB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	
<p>MSB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Girlfriend', then ask: Were you living together as if married? If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>WIFE.....1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER2</p> <p>GIRLFRIEND.....3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE4</p> <p>CLIENT / SEX WORKER5</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 6</p>	<p>3 ⇒ MSB6</p> <p>4 ⇒ MSB6</p> <p>5 ⇒ MSB6</p> <p>6 ⇒ MSB6</p>
<p>MSB5. Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	<p>YES, MMA1=1 OR 2.....1</p> <p>NO, MMA1=32</p>	1 ⇒ MSB7
<p>MSB6. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe: About how old is this person?</i></p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER __ __</p> <p>DK.....98</p>	
<p>MSB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>MSB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	

<p>MSB9. What was your relationship to this person?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Girlfriend' then ask:</i> Were you living together as if married? <i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	WIFE..... 1 COHABITING PARTNER2 GIRLFRIEND.....3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE.....4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER.....5 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	 3 ⇒MSB12 4 ⇒MSB12 5 ⇒MSB12 6 ⇒MSB12
<p>MSB10. Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	YES, MMA1=1 OR 2.....1 NO, MMA1=32	2 ⇒MSB12
<p>MSB11. Check MMA7: Married or living with a partner only once?</p>	YES, MMA7=1.....1 NO, MMA7≠12	1 ⇒End
<p>MSB12. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe:</i> About how old is this person?</p>	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER __ __ DK.....98	

HIV/AIDS		MHA
MHA1. 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
MHA2. 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	
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: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 5px;">YES NO DK</div> DURING PREGNANCY 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY 1 2 8 BY BREASTFEEDING..... 1 2 8	
MHA9. Check MHA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2⇒MHA24
MHA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	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 OTHER HOME / PLACE (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK..... 8	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	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 DAY30	
MTA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, sului/ tufaga 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 PIPE.....D SULUI/ TUFAGA.....E 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 DAY30	
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

<p>MTA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>CHEWING TOBACCO.....A SNUFF.....B DIPC OTHER (specify) _____ X</p>	
<p>MTA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in MTA12</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS 0 ____</p> <p>10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH.....10</p> <p>EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30</p>	
<p>MTA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol.</p> <p>Have you ever drunk alcohol?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MTA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum.</p> <p>How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL00</p> <p>AGE..... ____ ____</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MTA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?</p> <p><i>If respondent did not drink, record '00'. If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH.....00</p> <p>NUMBER OF DAYS 0 ____</p> <p>10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH.....10</p> <p>EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MTA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DRINKS ____ ____</p>	

LIFE SATISFACTION		MLS
<p>MLS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction.</p> <p>First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy?</p> <p>I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response.</p> <p><i>Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.</i></p>	<p>VERY HAPPY 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT HAPPY 2</p> <p>NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY 3</p> <p>SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY 4</p> <p>VERY UNHAPPY 5</p>	
<p>MLS2. <i>Show the picture of the ladder.</i></p> <p>Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top.</p> <p>Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.</p> <p>On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> Which step comes closest to the way you feel?</p>	<p>LADDER STEP ____ ____</p>	
<p>MLS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?</p>	<p>IMPROVED..... 1</p> <p>MORE OR LESS THE SAME..... 2</p> <p>WORSENEDED..... 3</p>	
<p>MLS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?</p>	<p>BETTER 1</p> <p>MORE OR LESS THE SAME..... 2</p> <p>WORSE 3</p>	

**Very
happy**



Somewhat happy



**Neither happy,
nor unhappy**



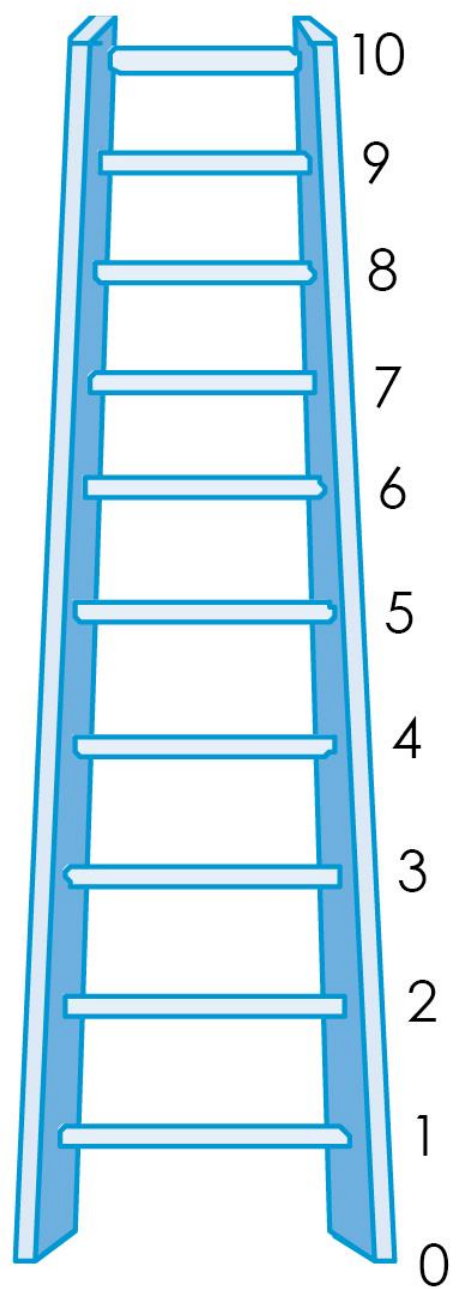
**Somewhat
unhappy**



**Very
unhappy**




Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

MWM10. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES..... _ _ : _ _	
MWM11. Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) 3	
MWM12. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH..... 1 TUVALUAN..... 2	
MWM13. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH..... 1 TUVALUAN..... 2 I-KIRIBATI..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
MWM14. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH..... 1 TUVALUAN..... 2 I-KIRIBATI..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
MWM15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	
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?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.		
<input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.		
<input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.		
<input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
UF1. Cluster number: _____	UF2. Household number: _____	
UF3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	UF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
UF5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	UF6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
UF7. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / 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). We are from National Statistical Office. 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
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UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (name)'s Birth Certificate, Tuvalu Under Five Health Chart, 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> <u>1</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 ⇒ END
UB4. Check the respondent's line number (UF4) and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2	2 ⇒ UB6
UB5. Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?	YES, ED10=0 1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇒ UB8B 2 ⇒ END
UB6. Has (name) ever attended any early childhood education programme, such as pre-school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ END
UB7. At any time since January 2019, did (he/she) attend (programmes mentioned in UB6)?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ UB8A 2 ⇒ END
UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend (programmes mentioned in UB6)?	YES 1 NO 2	
UB8B. You have mentioned that (name) has attended an early childhood education programme this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?		

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. Does (<i>name</i>) have a birth certificate? <i>If yes, ask:</i> May I see it?	YES, SEEN	1
	YES, NOT SEEN.....	2
	NO.....	3
	DK.....	8
BR2. Has (<i>name</i>)’s birth been registered with Attorney General’s Office or Town Council?	YES.....	1
	NO.....	2
	DK.....	8
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:	<div style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</div> [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

<p>EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (name):</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', ask: Who engaged in this activity with (name)?</i></p> <p><i>A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.</i></p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p> <p><i>'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.</i></p> <p>[A] Read books or looked at picture books with (name)?</p> <p>[B] Told stories to (name)?</p> <p>[C] Sang songs to or with (name), including lullabies?</p> <p>[D] Took (name) outside the home?</p> <p>[E] Played with (name)?</p> <p>[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (name)?</p>	<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	
	MOTHER	FATHER	OTHER	NO ONE																																	
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PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y																																	
NAMED	A	B	X	Y																																	
<p>EC5G. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 2 1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ End</p>																																			
<p>EC6. I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of (name). Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects of (name)'s development.</p> <p>Can (name) identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				
<p>EC7. Can (name) read at least four simple, popular words?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				
<p>EC8. Does (name) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				
<p>EC9. Can (name) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				

EC10. Is <i>(name)</i> sometimes too sick to play?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC11. Does <i>(name)</i> follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC12. When given something to do, is <i>(name)</i> able to do it independently?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC13. Does <i>(name)</i> get along well with other children?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC14. Does <i>(name)</i> kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC15. Does <i>(name)</i> get distracted easily?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒ End
UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with (name) in the past month. [A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. [B] Explained why (name) 's behaviour 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.	<div style="text-align: right;">YES NO</div> 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 THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2 HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2 BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD..... 1 2	
UCD3. Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the questionnaire for children age 5-17?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ UCD5
UCD4. Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End
UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒ End
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (<i>name</i>) may have. Does (<i>name</i>) wear glasses?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF3. Does (<i>name</i>) use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF4. Does (<i>name</i>) 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 (<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?		
UCF6. Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?	YES, UCF2=1 1 NO, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇒ UCF7A 2 ⇒ UCF7B
UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing? UCF7B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF8. Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, UCF3=1 1 NO, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇒ UCF9A 2 ⇒ UCF9B
UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? UCF9B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
UCF10. Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, UCF4=1 1 NO, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇒ UCF11 2 ⇒ UCF13
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	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	
UCF19. The next question has five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after the question. 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	

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	

<p>BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that <i>(name)</i> may have had yesterday during the day or the night.</p> <p>Please include liquids consumed outside of your home.</p> <p>Did <i>(name)</i> drink <i>(name of item)</i> yesterday during the day or the night:</p>				
		YES	NO	DK
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER	1	2	8
[B] Juice or juice drinks?	JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS	1	2	8
[D] Infant formula, such as SMA?	INFANT FORMULA	1	2 5	8 5
<p>[D1] How many times did <i>(name)</i> drink infant formula?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA__</p> <p>DK.....8</p>			
[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk?	MILK	1	2 5	8 5
<p>[E1] How many times did <i>(name)</i> drink milk?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p> <p><i>If unknown, record '8'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK.....__</p>			
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2 5	8 5
[X1] <i>Record all other liquids mentioned.</i>	<i>(Specify)</i> _____			

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 [⚡] 8 [⚡] <i>BD8[B] BD8[B]</i>
[A1] How many times did (name) eat yogurt? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT DK 8	
[B] Any baby food, such as Cerelac?	FORTIFIED BABY FOOD	1 2 8
[C] Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1 2 8
[D] Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1 2 8
[E] White potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1 2 8
[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as cabbage or lettuce?	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1 2 8
[G] Ripe mangoes or ripe papayas or water melon?	RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA	1 2 8
[H] Any other fruits or vegetables, such as apples, oranges, pears, cucumbers, or breadfruits?	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 or nuts, 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 [⚡] <i>BD9 BD9</i>
[X1] <i>Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.</i>	<i>(Specify) _____</i>	

<p>BD9. How many times did (<i>name</i>) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night?</p> <p><i>If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].</i></p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES.....__</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	
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IMMUNISATION										IM	
IM1. Check UB2: Child's age?		AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 42							2⇒End		
IM2. Do you have a Tuvalu Under Five Health Chart, immunisation records from a private health 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 Tuvalu Under Five Health Chart or immunisation records from a private health provider for (<i>name</i>)?		YES.....1 NO2									
IM4. Check IM2:		HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=21 HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=42							2⇒IM14		
IM5. May I see the card(s) (and/or) other document?		YES, ONLY CARD(S) SEEN.....1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN.....2 YES, CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN.....3 NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN4							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					
BCG	BCG					2	0	1			
HepB (within 24 hrs)	HepB0					2	0	1			
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) W6	PentaW6					2	0	1			
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) W10	PentaW10					2	0	1			
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) W14	PentaW14					2	0	1			
Measles/Rubella M12	MR12					2	0	1			
Measles/Rubella M18	MR18					2	0	1			
Inactivated Polio Vaccine W6	Polio W6					2	0	1			
Inactivated Polio Vaccine W10	Polio W10					2	0	1			
Inactivated Polio Vaccine W14	Polio W14					2	0	1			
Inactivated Polio Vaccine M12	Polio M12					2	0	1			

IM7. Check IM6: Are all vaccines (BCG to Polio M12) recorded?	YES.....1 NO2	1⇒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 <u>finished</u>, go to End of 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 NO2 DK8	
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 HOURS1 YES, BUT NOT WITHIN 24 HOURS2 NO3 DK8	
IM16. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a Polio vaccination – that is an injection in the thigh to protect (him/her) from polio? <i>Probe by indicating that the first dose is usually given at 6 weeks and sometimes at the same time as the Penta injection to prevent other diseases</i>	YES.....1 NO2 DK8	2⇒IM20 8⇒IM20
IM18. How many times were the polio injections received?	NUMBER OF TIMES..... DK8	
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 usually given at 6 weeks and sometimes given at the same time as the polio vaccination.</i>	YES.....1 NO2 DK8	2⇒IM22 8⇒IM22
IM21. How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES..... DK8	
IM26. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a MR vaccine – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 12 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles and rubella?	YES.....1 NO2 DK8	2⇒End 8⇒End
IM26A. How many times was the MR vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES..... DK8	

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA1. In the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea?	YES1 NO2 DK8	2 ⇒ CA14 8 ⇒ CA14
CA2. Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?	YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 82	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 LESS1 SOMEWHAT LESS2 ABOUT THE SAME3 MORE4 NOTHING TO DRINK5 DK8	
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 LESS1 SOMEWHAT LESS2 ABOUT THE SAME3 MORE4 STOPPED FOOD5 NEVER GAVE FOOD7 DK8	
CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?	YES1 NO2 DK8	2 ⇒ CA7 8 ⇒ CA7

<p>CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anywhere else?</i></p> <p><i>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</i></p> <p><i>Probe to identify each type of provider.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.....A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL</p> <p>(specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC..... I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER</p> <p>(NON-GOVERNMENT) L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL</p> <p>(specify) _____ O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND..... P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER _____ Z</p>	
<p>CA7. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given:</p> <p>[A] A fluid made from a special packet called ORS packet solution?</p> <p>[B] A pre-packaged ORS fluid called pre-packaged ORS fluid?</p> <p>[C] Zinc tablets or syrup?</p> <p>[D] Home-made ORS as advised by a Doctor?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>FLUID FROM ORS PACKET..... 1 2 8</p> <p>PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID 1 2 8</p> <p>ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP..... 1 2 8</p> <p>RECOMMENDED FLUID..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p>CA8. Check CA7[A] and CA7[B]: Was child given any ORS?</p>	<p>YES, YES IN CA7[A] OR CA7[B].....1</p> <p>NO, 'NO' OR 'DK'</p> <p>IN BOTH CA7[A] AND CA7[B].....2</p>	<p>2⇒CA10</p>

<p>CA9. Where did you get the (ORS mentioned in CA7[A] and/or CA7[B])?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.....A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTREB</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST.....C</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERD</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINICE</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC.....I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIANJ</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACYK</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT)L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINICM</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATEW</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREETQ</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER.....R</p> <p>OTHER (specify)_____X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....Z</p>	
<p>CA10. Check CA7[C]: Was child given any zinc?</p>	<p>YES, CA7[C]=11</p> <p>NO, CA7[C] ≠12</p>	<p>2 ⇒CA12</p>

<p>CA11. Where did you get the zinc?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>CA12. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA14</p> <p>8 ⇒ CA14</p>
<p>CA13. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i></p> <p>Anything else?</p> <p><i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of brand)</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of brand)</p>	<p>PILL OR SYRUP</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC A</p> <p>ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA) B</p> <p>OTHER PILL OR SYRUP G</p> <p>UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP H</p> <p>INJECTION</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC L</p> <p>NON-ANTIBIOTIC M</p> <p>UNKNOWN INJECTION N</p> <p>INTRAVENOUS (IV) O</p> <p>HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE Q</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p>	
<p>CA14. At any time in the last two weeks, has (name) been ill with a fever?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	

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: 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> _____ (<i>Name of place</i>)	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (<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

<p>CA23. What medicine was (<i>name</i>) given?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Any other medicine?</p> <p><i>Record all medicines given.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of brand)</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of brand)</p>	<p>ANTIBIOTICS</p> <p>AMOXICILLIN L</p> <p>COTRIMOXAZOLE M</p> <p>OTHER ANTIBIOTIC</p> <p>PILL/SYRUP N</p> <p>OTHER ANTIBIOTIC</p> <p>INJECTION/IV O</p> <p>OTHER MEDICATIONS</p> <p>PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN R</p> <p>ASPIRIN S</p> <p>IBUPROFEN T</p> <p>ONLY BRAND NAME RECORDED W</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>CA24. Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?</p>	<p>YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L-O 1</p> <p>NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA30</p>
<p>CA25. Where did you get the (<i>name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>CA30. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0, 1 OR 2 1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>

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 LATRINE02 PUT / RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH.....03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE (SOLID WASTE)04 BURIED05 LEFT IN THE OPEN06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 96 DK98	
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UF11. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES..... : ..	
UF12. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH..... 1 TUVALUAN..... 1	
UF13. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH..... 1 TUVALUAN..... 2 I-KIRIBATI..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
UF14. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH..... 1 TUVALUAN..... 2 I-KIRIBATI..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
UF15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
<p>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 Information Panel on that Form.</p> <p><i>Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of <u>another</u> child age 0-4 living in this household?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-17 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS	

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL		AN
AN1. Cluster number: _____	AN2. Household number: _____	
AN3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	AN4. Child's age from UB2: AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)	
AN5. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	AN6. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	

ANTHROPOMETRY		
AN7. Measurer's name and number:	NAME _____	
AN8. Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	KILOGRAMS (KG) ____ . ____ CHILD NOT PRESENT AFTER REVISITS ... 99.3 CHILD REFUSED 99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED 99.5 OTHER (specify) 99.6	99.3 ⇨ AN13 99.4 ⇨ AN10 99.5 ⇨ AN10 99.6 ⇨ AN10
AN9. Was the child undressed to the minimum?	YES 1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE 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>	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM) ____ . ____ CHILD REFUSED 999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED 999.5 OTHER (specify) 999.6	999.4 ⇨ AN13 999.5 ⇨ AN13 999.6 ⇨ AN13
AN11B. The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>		
AN12. How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	
AN13. Today's date: Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> _____		
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
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MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

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SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

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5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
FS1. Cluster number: _____	FS2. Household number: _____	
FS3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	FS4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
FS5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	FS6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
FS7. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / <u>20</u> <u>1</u>	FS8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caretaker identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.

FS9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇒ FS10B 2 ⇒ FS10A
FS10A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from National Statistical Division. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from FS3</i>)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 35 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 (<i>child's name from FS3</i>)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 35 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 <i>Codes refer to the respondent.</i> <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (specify) 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (specify) 96
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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):	FS4=HH47 1 FS4≠HH47 2	1 ⇒ End
CB2. In what month and year was (name) born? <i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH..... __ __ YEAR __ __ __ __	
CB3. How old is (name)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was (name) 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 (name) ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
CB5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (name) has ever attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ SECONDARY 2 __ __ HIGHER..... 4 __ __	000 ⇒ CB7
CB6. Did (he/she) ever complete that (grade/year)?	YES 1 NO 2	
CB7. At any time during the 2019 school year did (name) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CB9
CB8. During this 2019 school year, which level and grade or year is (name) <u>attending</u> ?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ SECONDARY 2 __ __ HIGHER..... 4 __ __	
CB9. At any time during the 2018 school year did (name) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
CB10. During 2018 school year, which level and grade or year did (name) <u>attend</u> ?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ SECONDARY 2 __ __ HIGHER..... 4 __ __	

CHILD LABOUR		CL
<p>CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (<i>name</i>) may do.</p> <p>Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?</p> <p>[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?</p> <p>[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?</p> <p>[C] Did (<i>name</i>) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products?</p> <p>[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?</p>	<p>YES NO</p> <p>WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS..... 1 2</p> <p>HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS..... 1 2</p> <p>PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS 1 2</p> <p>ANY OTHER ACTIVITY..... 1 2</p>	
CL2. Check CL1, [A]-[X]:	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1</p> <p>ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2</p>	2⇒CL7
<p>CL3. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>) about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	NUMBER OF HOURS..... _ _	
CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

<p>CL6. How would you describe the work environment of <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas?</p> <p>[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?</p> <p>[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration?</p> <p>[D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights?</p> <p>[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?</p> <p>[X] Is <i>(name)</i> exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	
<p>CL7. Since last <i>(day of the week)</i>, did <i>(name)</i> fetch water for household use?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CL9</p>
<p>CL8. In total, how many hours did <i>(name)</i> spend on fetching water for household use, since last <i>(day of the week)</i>?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS..... _ _</p>	
<p>CL9. Since last <i>(day of the week)</i>, did <i>(name)</i> collect firewood for household use?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CL11</p>
<p>CL10. In total, how many hours did <i>(name)</i> spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last <i>(day of the week)</i>?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS..... _ _</p>	
<p>CL11. Since last <i>(day of the week)</i>, did <i>(name)</i> do any of the following for this household?</p> <p>[A] Shopping for the household?</p> <p>[B] Cooking?</p> <p>[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?</p> <p>[D] Washing clothes?</p> <p>[E] Caring for children?</p> <p>[F] Caring for someone old or sick?</p> <p>[X] Other household tasks?</p>	<p>YES NO</p> <p>SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD..... 1 2</p> <p>COOKING 1 2</p> <p>WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE..... 1 2</p> <p>WASHING CLOTHES 1 2</p> <p>CARING FOR CHILDREN 1 2</p> <p>CARING FOR OLD / SICK 1 2</p> <p>OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS 1 2</p>	

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 <i>(name)</i> in the past month.	<div style="text-align: right;">YES NO</div> [A] Took away privileges, forbade something <i>(name)</i> liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES..... 1 2 [B] Explained why <i>(name)</i> '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 THE 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 NO2	2 ⇒ FCD5
FCD4. Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?	YES.....1 NO2	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 NO2 DK / NO OPINION8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (name) may have. Does (name) wear glasses?	YES 1 NO 2	
FCF2. Does (name) use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
FCF3. Does (name) 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 (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?		
FCF5. Check FCF1: Child wears glasses?	YES, FCF1=1 1 NO, FCF1=2 2	1 ⇒ FCF6A 2 ⇒ FCF6B
FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (name) have difficulty seeing? FCF6B. Does (name) 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 (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? FCF8B. Does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' 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 (name) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football/soccer 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

<p>FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football/soccer fields.</p> <p><i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i></p>	<p>SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL4</p>	
<p>FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football/soccer field.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL4</p>	<p>3⇒FCF16 4⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football/soccer fields.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL4</p>	<p>1⇒FCF16 2⇒FCF16 3⇒FCF16 4⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football/soccer field.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL4</p>	<p>3⇒FCF16 4⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football/soccer fields.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL4</p>	
<p>FCF16. Does (name) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL4</p>	
<p>FCF17. When (name) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL4</p>	
<p>FCF18. When (name) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL4</p>	
<p>FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty learning things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL4</p>	

FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty remembering things?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL.....4	
FCF21. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL.....4	
FCF22. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL4	
FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL4	
FCF24. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty making friends?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 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 (<i>name</i>) seems very anxious, nervous or worried. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY1 WEEKLY2 MONTHLY3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR.....4 NEVER.....5	
FCF26. I would also like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very sad or depressed. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY1 WEEKLY2 MONTHLY3 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: Did the child attend any school? <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	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 parent teacher association)?	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: [A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by <i>(name)</i> 's school? [B] School budget or use of funds received by <i>(name)</i> 's school?	<div style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</div> PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES 1 2 8 SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8	
PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received an end of term student report or an annual student report for <i>(name)</i> ?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

<p>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?</p> <p>[A] A school celebration or a sport event?</p> <p>[B] To discuss (name)'s progress with (his/her) teachers?</p>	<p>.....YES NO DK</p> <p>CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT1 2 8</p> <p>TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS.....1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR12. In the last 12 months, has (name)'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons:</p> <p>[A] Natural disasters, such as flood, cyclone, epidemics or similar?</p> <p>[B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots or similar?</p> <p>[C] Teacher strike?</p> <p>[X] Other?</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>NATURAL DISASTERS.....1 2 8</p> <p>MAN-MADE DISASTERS.....1 2 8</p> <p>TEACHER STRIKE1 2 8</p> <p>OTHER1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR13. In the last 12 months, was (name) unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>PR14. Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any 'Yes' recorded?</p>	<p>YES, PR12[C]=1 OR PR13=11</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ End</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	

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
<p>FL1. Now I would like to talk to (<i>name</i>). 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.</p> <p>These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school.</p> <p>You will not benefit directly from participating and I am not trained to tell you how well (<i>name</i>) has performed.</p> <p>The activities are to help us find out how well children in Tuvalu are learning to read and to use numbers so that improvements can be made.</p> <p>This will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.</p>		
May I talk to (<i>name</i>)?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	2 ⇒ FL28
FL2. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES.....__ : __	
<p>FL3. My name is (<i>your name</i>). I would like to tell you a bit about myself.</p> <p>Could you tell me a little bit about yourself?</p> <p><i>When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent:</i></p> <p>Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from Tuvalu National Statistics Division. 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/<i>Name of caretaker</i>) 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.</p>		
Are you ready to get started?	YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED..... 2	2 ⇒ FL28
<p>FL4. Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> You are not alone with the child unless they are at least visible to an adult known to the child.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an Icebreaker.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The child is sat comfortably, able to use the READING & NUMBERS BOOK without difficulty while you can see which page is open.</p>		
FL6. First we are going to talk about reading.	<div style="text-align: right;">YES NO</div> <p>[A] Do you read books at home?</p> <p>READS BOOKS AT HOME 1 2</p> <p>[B] Does someone read to you at home?</p> <p>READ TO AT HOME..... 1 2</p>	
FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home? <i>Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.</i>	ENGLISH 1 TUVALUAN 2 I-KIRIBATI 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 8	

<p>FL8. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?</p> <p>Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.</p>	<p>YES, CB7/ED9=11 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL9A</p>
<p>FL8A. Check CB4: Did the child ever attend school or any early childhood education programmes?</p> <p>Check ED4 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB4 was not asked.</p>	<p>YES, CB4/ED4=11 NO, CB4/ED4=2 OR BLANK.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL9B 2 ⇒FL9C</p>
<p>FL9A. What language do your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class?</p> <p>FL9B. When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class?</p> <p>Probe if necessary and name the listed languages.</p>	<p>ENGLISH1 TUVALUAN2 I-KIRIBATI3 OTHER (specify)6 DK8</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL10A 2 ⇒FL10A</p>
<p>FL9C. Check FL7: Is READING & NUMBERS BOOK available in the language spoken at home?</p>	<p>YES, FL7=1 OR 2.....1 NO, FL7=3, 6 OR 8.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL10B 2 ⇒FL10C</p>
<p>FL10A. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (Language recorded in FL9A/B). Would you like to start reading the story?</p> <p>FL10B. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (Language recorded in FL7). Would you like to start reading the story?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL11</p>
<p>FL10C. I have short stories in English and Tuvaluan. The stories are almost the same. Would you like to try one of them?</p>	<p>ENGLISH11 TUVALUAN12 DOES NOT WANT TO TRY95</p>	<p>95 ⇒FL23</p>
<p>FL11. Check CB3: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 7-9 YEARS1 AGE 10-14 YEARS2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL13</p>
<p>FL12. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?</p> <p>Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.</p>	<p>YES, CB7/ED9=11 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL18B</p>

FL13. Give the child the *READING & NUMBERS BOOK* in the language recorded for the test: Use response to FL10C if available. If not, use response to FL9A/B if available. Otherwise use response to FL7.

Open the page showing the reading practice item and say:

Now we are going to do some reading. *Point to the sentence.* I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question.

English: Sam is a boy. Tina is a girl. Sam is 5. Tina is 6.

Tuvaluan: Sam se tagata. Tina se fafine. Ko 5 tausaga o Sam. Ko 6 tausaga o Tina.

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?/ Ko fia tausaga o Sam?	CORRECT SAM IS 5 YEARS OLD/ KO 5 TAUSAGA O SAM 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1 ⇒ FL17
FL16. Say: Sam is 5 years old/ Ko 5 tausaga o Sam <i>and go to FL21D.</i>		⇒ FL21D
FL17. Here is another question: Who is older: Sam or Tina?/ Ko oi e matua: Sam io me ko Tina?	CORRECT TINA IS OLDER THAN SAM/ E MATUA ATU A TINA KI A SAM 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/ E matua atu a Tina ki a Sam. Tina ko 6 ako Sam ko 5. <i>and go to FL21D.</i>		⇒ FL21D
FL18A. Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say: Thank you. Now I want you to try this. <i>and go to FL19.</i>		⇒ FL19
FL18B. Give the child the <i>READING & NUMBERS BOOK</i> in the language recorded for the test: Use response to FL10C if available. If not, use response to FL9A/B if available. Otherwise use response to FL7. <i>Open the book on the page of the reading passage.</i>		

<p>FL19. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.</p> <p>You will start here (<i>point to the first word on the first line</i>) and you will read line by line (<i>point to the direction for reading each line</i>).</p> <p>When you finish I will ask you some questions about what you have read.</p> <p>If you come to a word you do not know, go onto the next word.</p> <p>Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.</p>	Paul	is	in	Grade	two.	One	day,
	Paulo	E	Akoga	Ite	Year	2.	I te
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Paulo	was	going	home	from	school.	He
	Aso	E	Tasi,	Ne	Foki	A	Paulo
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	saw	some	red	flowers	on	the	way.
	Kite	Fale	Mai	Te	Akoga.	Ne	Matea
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	The	flowers	were	near	a	tomato	farm.
	Ne	Ia	Ne	Pula	Lakau	Kula.	A
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Paul	wanted	to	get	some	flowers	for
	Pula	Lakau	E	Ola	Pili	Ki se	Fatoaga
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	his	mother.	Paul	ran	fast	across	the
	Tomato.	A Paulo	Ne	Manako	Ke	Tau	Ne
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	farm	to	get	the	flowers.	He	fell
	Pula	Ma	Tena	Matua.	Ne	Tele	Fakavave
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	down	near	a	banana	tree.	Paul	started
	A	Paulo	I	Loto	Ite	Fatoaga	o
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
	crying.	The	farmer	saw	him	and	came.
	Tau	A	Pula	Lakau.	Ne	Siga	A
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
	He	gave	Paul	many	flowers.	Paul	was
	Ia	I	Tafa	Ote	Futi.	Paulo	loa
	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
	very	happy.					
	Ko	tagi.	Ne	Matea	Ne	Te	Tagata
	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
	Fai	Fatoaga	A	Paulo	E	Tagi.	Vau
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
	Iei	Kia	Paul	O	Tuku	A	pula
	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
	Kiei.	Fiafia	Kii	A	Paulo.		
	92	93	94	95	96	97	98

<p>FL20. Results of the child's reading.</p> <p><i>Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (E:72;T:96) and the last word attempted (A).</i></p>	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED (A)NUMBER __ __	
	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED (B) NUMBER __ __	

FL21. <i>How well did the child read the story?</i>	THE CHILD READ AT LEAST ONE WORD CORRECTLY 1 THE CHILD DID NOT READ ANY WORD CORRECTLY 2 THE CHILD DID NOT TRY TO READ THE STORY 3	2 ⇒ FL21D 3 ⇒ FL21D
FL21A. <i>Check FL20(B): Did the child incorrectly read or miss (E:8;T:11) or more words?</i>	YES, AT LEAST (E:8;T:11) WORDS 1 NO, LESS THAN (E:8;T:11) 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 year is Paul in?/ (Sea te tausaga akoga o Paulo?) [B] What did Paul see on the way home?/ (Nea mea ne lavea ne Paulo i tena auala kite fale?) [C] Why did Paul start crying? (Kaia ne tagi iei a Paulo?) [D] Where did Paul fall down? (Ne siga I fea a Paulo?) [E] Why was Paul happy? (Kaia ne fialia iei a Paulo?)	CORRECT (PAUL IS IN YEAR TWO)/ (PAULO AKOGA ITE TAUSAGA 2)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3 CORRECT (HE SAW SOME FLOWERS) (NE LAVEA NE PAULO A PULA)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3 CORRECT (BECAUSE HE FELL) (A IA NE SIGA)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3 CORRECT ((PAUL FELL DOWN) NEAR A BANANA TREE) ((PAULO NE SIGA) I Tafa oTe futi)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3 CORRECT (BECAUSE THE FARMER GAVE HIM MANY FLOWERS OR BECAUSE HE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER) (ME NE TUKU NE TE TAGATA FAI FATOAGA NE PULA KIEI IO ME KO ISI NE PULA A IA E AVE MA TENA MATUA)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
FL21C. <i>Did the child answer all questions in FL21B correctly?</i>	YES, ALL FL21B[A]-[E]=1..... 1 NO, AT LEAST ONE RESPONSE = 2 OR 3 2	1 ⇒ FL23

FL21D. I have some other short stories in other languages. I have stories in (<i>list languages not yet attempted</i>). The stories are almost the same. Would you like to try one of them? <i>The child cannot pick the same language as already attempted.</i>	TUVALUAN 12 DOES NOT WANT TO TRY 95	95 ⇒FL23
FL21E. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 7-9 YEARS..... 1 AGE 10-14 YEARS 2	1 ⇒FL21G
FL21F. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme? <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 READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded in FL21D. <i>Open the page showing the reading practice item, point to the sentence and say: Just as before I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question. John is a boy. Grace is a girl. John has 2 eggs. Grace has 3 eggs. (John se tagata. Grace se fafine. E 2 a fuamoa a John. E 3 a fuamoa a Grace.)</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 eggs does John have? (E fia a fuamoa a John?)	CORRECT (JOHN HAS 2 EGGS/ E LUA A FUAMOA A JOHN) 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS..... 3	1 ⇒FL21K
FL21J. Say: John has 2 eggs. (E 2 a fuamoa a John.) <i>and go to FL23.</i>		⇒FL23
FL21K. Here is another question: Who has more eggs: John or Grace? (Kooi e uke atu ana fuamoa: John me ko Grace?)	CORRECT (GRACE HAS MORE EGGS (THAN JOHN) E UKE ATU A FUAMOA A GRACE (KI A JOHN) 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS..... 3	1 ⇒FL21M
FL21L. Say: Grace has more eggs. John has 2 eggs Grace has 3 eggs. (E uke atu a fuamoa a Grace. E 2 a fuamoa a John kae e 3 a fuamoa a Grace.) <i>and go to FL23.</i>		⇒FL23
FL21M. Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say: Thank you. Now I want you to try this. <i>and go to FL21O.</i>		⇒FL21O

<p>FL21N. Give the child the <i>READING & NUMBERS BOOK</i> in the language recorded in FL21D.</p> <p>Open the book on the page of the reading passage.</p>		
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<p>FL210. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.</p> <p>You will start here (point to the first word on the first line) and you will read line by line (point to the direction for reading each line).</p> <p>When you finish I will ask you some questions about what you have read.</p> <p>If you come to a word you do not know, go onto the next word.</p> <p>Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.</p>	Jane	is	seven	years	old.	One	morning,
	A	Jane	ko	fitu	ana	tausaga.	Ite
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	her	grandmother	sent	her	to	the	market
	taeao	e	tasi,	ne	uga	a	Jane
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	to	buy	some	tomatoes.	She	gave	Jane
	ne	tena	tupuna	fafine	kite	maketi	o
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	some	money.	Jane	put	it	in	her
	togi	ne	Tomato.	Ne	tuku	ne	ia
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	bag.	The	bag	had	a	big	hole.
	ne	sene	ki	a	Jane.	Ne	faulu
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	On	the	way,	Jane	lost	her	money.
	ne	Jane	a	sene	ki	tena	ato.
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	Mary	saw	the	money	and	gave	it
	E	isi	se	masaega	lasi	ite	ato
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	to	Jane.	She	was	happy.	Jane	thanked
	o	Jane.	I	tena	auala	kite	maketi,
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
	Mary	and	walked	to	the	market.	
	ne	too	ana	sene.	Ne	maua	ne
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
	Mary	a	sene,	tuku	iei	ne	ia
	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
	ki a	Jane.	Ne	Fiafia	A	Jane.	Ne
	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
	Fakafetai	A	Jane	Ki a	Mary,	Kae	sasale
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
	Kite	maketi					
	85	86	87	88	89	90	91

<p>FL21P. Results of the child's reading.</p> <p><i>Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (E:62;T:86) and the last word attempted (A).</i></p>	<p>LAST WORD ATTEMPTED (A)NUMBER ____</p> <p>TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED (B) NUMBER ____</p>	
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FL21Q. <i>How well did the child read the story?</i>	THE CHILD READ AT LEAST ONE WORD CORRECTLY1 THE CHILD DID NOT READ ANY WORD CORRECTLY2 THE CHILD DID NOT TRY TO READ THE STORY3	 2 ⇒FL23 3 ⇒FL23
FL21R. <i>Check FL21P: Did the child incorrectly read or miss (E:7;T:8) or more words (B)?</i>	YES, AT LEAST (E:7; T:8) WORDS1 NO, LESS THAN (E:7;T:8) WORDS2	1 ⇒FL23
<p>FL22. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read.</p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will move on.</i></p> <p><i>Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:</i></p> <p>[A] How old is Jane? (Ko fia tausaga o Jane?)</p> <p>[B] Who sent Jane to the shop? (Ko oi ne uga ne ia a Jane kite maketi?)</p> <p>[C] What was Jane asked to buy? (Nea mea ne tau o togi ne Jane?)</p> <p>[D] How did Jane lose the money? (Ne galo pefea a sene a Jane?)</p> <p>[E] Why was Jane happy? (Kaia ne fiafia iei a Jane?)</p>	<p>CORRECT (JANE IS SEVEN/ KO FITU TAUSAGA O JANE)1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3</p> <p>CORRECT (HER GRANDMOTHER/ TENA TUPUNA FAFINE)1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3</p> <p>CORRECT (TOMATOES OR SHE WAS SENT TO BUY SOME TOMATOES/ TOMATO IO ME NE TAU O TOGI NE IA A TOMATO)1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3</p> <p>CORRECT (BECAUSE IT FELL THROUGH THE HOLE IN THE BAG OR BECAUSE THE BAG HAD A HOLE/ NE TO MAI TENA ATO IO ME E ISI SE MASAEGA I TENA ATO)1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3</p> <p>CORRECT (BECAUSE MARY GAVE HER THE MONEY/ ME NE MAUA NE MARY A SENE KAE TOE TUKU KIEI)1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3</p>	

<p>FL23. Turn the page in the <i>READING & NUMBERS BOOK</i> so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page.</p> <p>Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is.</p> <p><i>Point to the first number and say:</i></p> <p>Start here.</p> <p><i>If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, mark the number as ‘No Attempt’, point to the next number and say:</i></p> <p>What is this number?</p> <p>STOP RULE <i>If the child does not attempt to read 2 consecutive numbers, say:</i></p> <p>Thank you. That is ok.</p>	<p>9 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>12 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>30 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>48 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>74 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>731 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p>	
<p>FL23A. Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT1 NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ FL28</p>
<p>FL24. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:</p> <p>Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger.</p> <p><i>Record the child’s answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record ‘3’, no attempt, for the appropriate pair of numbers, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, record ‘3’, no attempt, for remaining pairs and say:</i></p> <p>Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</p>	<p>7 & 5 CORRECT (7).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>11 & 24 CORRECT (24).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>58 & 49 CORRECT (58).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>65 & 67 CORRECT (67).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>146 & 154 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p>	

<p>FL25. Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:</p> <p>Look at this sum. How much is (number plus number)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you.</p> <p>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum.</p> <p>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate sum, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition.</p> <p>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive sums, record '3', no attempt, for remaining sums and say:</p> <p>Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</p>	<p>3 + 2 CORRECT (5).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>8 + 6 CORRECT (14).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>7 + 3 CORRECT (10).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>13 + 6 CORRECT (19).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>12 + 24 CORRECT (36).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p>	
<p>FL26. Turn the page to the practice sheet for missing numbers. Say:</p> <p>Here are some numbers. 1, 2 and 4. What number goes here?</p>	<p>CORRECT (3)1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL26B 3 ⇒FL26B</p>
<p>FL26A. That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.</p>		<p>⇒FL26C</p>
<p>FL26B. Do not explain the child how to get the correct answer. Just say:</p> <p>The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 1, 2, 3, 4. 3 goes here. Let's do another one.</p>		
<p>FL26C. Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and _____. What number goes here?</p>	<p>CORRECT (20).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL26E 3 ⇒FL26E</p>
<p>FL26D. That's correct, 20.</p>		<p>⇒FL27</p>
<p>FL26E. The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 5, 10, 15, 20. 20 goes here.</p>		
<p>FL26F. Check FL26 and FL26C: Did the child answer at least one question correctly?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE CORRECT1 NO, BOTH INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL28</p>
<p>FL26G. Now I want you to try this on your own.</p>		

<p>FL27. Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (<i>pointing to the missing number</i>).</p> <p><i>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate question, turn the booklet page and show the child the next question.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive questions, record '3', no attempt, for remaining questions and say:</i></p> <p>Thank you. That is ok.</p>	<p>5-6-7-?</p> <p>CORRECT (8).....1</p> <p>INCORRECT2</p> <p>NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>14-15-?-17</p> <p>CORRECT (16).....1</p> <p>INCORRECT2</p> <p>NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>20-?-40-50</p> <p>CORRECT (30).....1</p> <p>INCORRECT2</p> <p>NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>2-4-6-?</p> <p>CORRECT (8).....1</p> <p>INCORRECT2</p> <p>NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>5-8-11-?</p> <p>CORRECT (14).....1</p> <p>INCORRECT2</p> <p>NO ATTEMPT.....3</p>	
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<p>FL28. <i>Result of interview with child.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i></p>	<p>COMPLETED 01</p> <p>NOT AT HOME 02</p> <p>MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED..... 03</p> <p>CHILD REFUSED..... 04</p> <p>PARTLY COMPLETED..... 05</p> <p>INCAPACITATED..... 06</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 96</p>	
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FS11. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES __ __ : __ __	
FS12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	ENGLISH..... 1 TUVALUAN 2	
FS13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	ENGLISH..... 1 TUVALUAN 2 I-KIRIBATI..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
FS14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	ENGLISH..... 1 TUVALUAN 2 I-KIRIBATI..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
FS15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE.....1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE2 NO, NOT USED3	
FS16. <i>Thank the respondent and the child 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>		

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