



Fact Sheet - Samoa DHS - MICS 2019-20
(Preliminary Results – July 2020)

Foreword

This publication is the **first** of a series of **Samoa Demographic and Health Survey-Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (DHS-MICS) 2019-20** reports to be published from the dataset of the **DHS-MICS, 2019-20**.

Samoa Bureau of Statistics and UNICEF are happy to release the **Fact Sheet** (Preliminary Results) from the Samoa MICS conducted in 2019-20. The Survey Findings Report and Thematic Snapshots will be released soon. Technical support for the survey was provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Pacific Community (SPC). All results presented in this fact sheet are preliminary. MICS is the largest source of statistically sound and internationally comparable data on women and children worldwide. MICS covers the largest number of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators among the major international household survey programs.

Faafetai tele lava.



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Sample and sample characteristics

Sample and implementation

The sample for the Samoa MICS 2019-20 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators^D on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the four regions of the country: Apia Urban Area, North West Upolu, Rest of Upolu and Savaii. The urban and rural areas were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected using systematic equal probability sampling procedure. A systematic sample of 20 households from rural EAs and 15 households from urban EAs was drawn. All of the selected enumeration areas were visited during the fieldwork data collection.

The sampling frame was based on the 2016 Samoa Census of Population and Housing. It was calculated that 204 sample clusters would need to be selected in total. As the sample is not self-weighting, sample weights are used for reporting survey results.

Survey sample

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

Survey population

Average household size	6.6	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	18.9
- Age 5	50.1	- Rural areas	81.1
- Age 18	81.9	Divisions:	
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	24.9	- Apia Urban Area	18.9
		- North West Upolu	35.7
		- Rest of Upolu	22.8
		- Savaii	22.6

[A] The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 4 of selected households randomly selected households in each cluster. The response rate within completed households is presented in Table DQ.3.2.

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

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

[D] When 's' added to the indicator name it denotes survey specific indicators that are not included in the standard MICS6 list

MICS Indicators and definitions – by topics

This Fact Sheet presents the indicators of the 2019-20 Samoa MICS.

Page 5	Section on “Household characteristics” presents 15 indicators (4 are SDG indicators and 2 country specific indicators) on access to electricity, media and internet and ownership of and use of telephones in the households.
Page 7	“Use of tobacco and alcohol” presents 11 indicators (2 are SDG indicators and 2 are country specific indicators) on use of tobacco products and alcohol. Indicators on children living without one or both parents are also presented in this fact sheet as “ Living arrangements”
Page 8	“Child mortality” section includes 5 MICS indicators (2 are SDG indicators) on mortality of children under-5 years of age.
Page 9	“Maternal health” presents 27 indicators (4 are SDG indicators) on fertility, early childbearing, contraception, unmet need, antenatal care, neonatal tetanus, delivery care, birthweight and post-natal care.
Page 11	“Reproductive and sexual behavior” section presents 21 indicators on sexual behavior of women and men age 15 to 49 years of age, as well as knowledge on HIV and self reporting on STIs.
Page 13	“Child health – immunization and seeking care for illness” presents 17 indicators (4 are SGD indicators) on immunisation, disease episodes, diarrhoea, household energy use and symptoms of acute respiratory infection.
Page 14	“Child and adult nutrition and child development” section presents 27 indicators (4 are SDG) on infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, salt iodisation and early childhood development.
Page 16	“Learn” with 22 indicators (3 are SDG indicators) presents data on early childhood education, educational attendance, paternal involvement in children’s education and foundational learning skills.
Page 19	“Protected from violence and exploitation” section includes 11 indicators (6 are SDG indicators) on birth registration, child discipline, child labour, child marriage, victimisation, feelings of safety and attitudes toward domestic violence.
Page 20	“Domestic Violence” presents 12 country specific indicators on domestic violence for which information is obtained from women on their experience of violence committed by various perpetrators.
Page 22	“Live in a safe and clean environment”, covers the 13 indicators (4 are SDG indicators) on drinking water, handwashing, sanitation, and menstrual hygiene.
Page 23	“Equitable chance in life”, is the final section, presenting 10 MICS indicators (3 are SGD indicators) on a range of equity related topics, including child functioning, social transfers, discrimination and harassment, and subjective well-being.

Household characteristics

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹	Definition ²	Value
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	99.2
SR.s1	Chronic Disease		Percentage of persons aged 25 years or older ever diagnosed with chronic disease. (a) Diabetes (b) Hypertension (c) Cardiovascular disease (d) Rheumatic heart disease (e) Cancer	7.5 10.0 1.2 (0.3) (0.3)
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)		Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education Women Men	99.1 96.2
SR.s2	Employment Status		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by employment status. Women (a) Currently Employed (b) Not Currently Employed Men (a) Currently Employed (b) Not Currently Employed	21.6 62.5 53.7 30.9
SR.3	Exposure to mass media		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television Women Men	11.0 9.4
SR.4	Radio		Percentage of households that have a radio	50.5
SR.5	Television		Percentage of households that have a television	74.5
SR.6	Telephone		Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	95.9
SR.7	Computer		Percentage of households that have a computer	26.5
SR.8	Internet		Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	73.3

[1] 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/>

[2] 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>

() Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Household characteristics

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Definition	Value
SR.9	Use of computer		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months	
			Women	21.1
			Men	19.2
SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone	
			Women	77.4
			Men	80.6
SR.11	Use of mobile phone		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months	
			Women	88.6
			Men	91.6
SR.12a SR.12b	Use of internet	17.8.1	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used the internet	
			Women	
			(a) during the last 3 months	54.3
			(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	46.6
			Men	
			(a) during the last 3 months	71.0
			(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	54.4
SR.13a SR.13b	ICT skills	4.4.1	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	22.8
			(b) age 15-49	18.3
			Men	
			(a) age 15-24	20.5
			(b) age 15-49	16.9

Use of tobacco and alcohol Living arrangements

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Definition	Value
SR.14a	Use of tobacco	3.a.1	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month Women Men	12.5 35.4
SR.14b	Non-smokers	3.8.1	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who did not smoke cigarettes or any other smoked tobacco product during the last one month Women Men	87.2 64.4
SR.15	Smoking before age 15		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 Women Men	1.2 7.2
SR.16	Use of alcohol		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month Women Men	4.6 32.6
SR.17	Use of alcohol before age 15		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 Women Men	1.1 4.6
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	9.4
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	5.0
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	6.9
SR.s3	Knowledge on the effect of Climate Change		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who reported low knowledge on the effects of climate change. Women Men	22.8 19.1
SR.s4	Participation in Physical Activities		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were involved in any physical activity ³ . Women Men	38.3 73.3

[3] Physical activity define as moderate or vigorous intensity such as aerobics, Zumba, power walking and jogging and playing game (e.g. rugby, soccer etc.) and other form of physical exercises

Child mortality⁴

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Definition	Value
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	Probability of dying within the first month of life per 1,000 live births	5
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates per 1,000 live births	10
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday per 1,000 live births	15
CS.4	Child mortality rate		Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays per 1,000 live births	4
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday per 1,000 live births	20

[4] Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

Maternal health

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Description	Value
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	55
TM.2	Early childbearing		Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	7.4
TM.s1	Knowledge of Contraceptive Method		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who knows any modern methods and traditional methods.	
			Women	
			(a) Any Method	86.6
			(b) Modern Methods	86.1
			(c) Traditional Methods	56.9
			Men	
(a) Any Method	88.6			
(b) Modern Methods	87.5			
(c) Traditional Methods	46.2			
TM.s2	Knowledge of fertile period		Percentage of women age 15-49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period ⁵	14.3
TM.s3	Timing of sterilization		Median age at sterilization among women	32.0
TM.s4	Access to family planning messages on media source		Percentage of all women and men age 15-49 who have heard of any family planning messages on:	
			Women	
			(a) Radio	23.2
			(b) Television	29.9
			(c) Newspaper or magazine	14.6
			(d) Any of these three	37.3
			Men	
			(a) Radio	12.6
(b) Television	25.1			
(c) Newspaper or magazine	6.5			
(d) Any of these three	29.5			
TM.s5	Husband or partner knowledge of women use of contraception		Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who are using a method that report their husbands or partners know ⁶ about the use of contraception.	81.7
TM.s6	Decision making on family planning		Percentage of currently married women ⁷ age 15-49 who are current users of family planning and make decision to use family planning jointly with their husbands	34.6
TM.s7	Mean Ideal number of children		Mean ideal number of children for all women and men age 15-49	
			Women	2.3
	Men	3.8		
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	16.6
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	29.4
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended	
			(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	94.1
			(b) at least four times by any provider	69.8
	(c) at least eight times by any provider	21.5		

[5] Correct knowledge of the fertile period is define as "halfway between 2 menstrual periods"

[6] Includes women who report use of male sterilization, male condoms and withdrawal

[7] Exclude women who are currently pregnant

Maternal health

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Description	Value
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	89.0
TM.s8	Extended content of antenatal care		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure, height and weight measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	87.9
TM.7	Neonatal tetanus protection		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 prior to the most recent birth	37.5
TM.s9	Use of Iron tablets		Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who took iron tablets during the time of pregnancy.	68.3
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	88.6
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	88.9
TM.10	Caesarean section		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	8.4
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	86.0
TM.12	Post-partum stay in health facility		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	79.1
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	85.0
TM.14	Newborns dried		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	73.2
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	30.5
TM.16	Delayed bathing		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	44.9
TM.17	Cord cut with clean instrument		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility whose umbilical cord was cut with a new blade or boiled instrument	64.4
TM.18	Nothing harmful applied to cord		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility who had nothing harmful applied to the cord	23.7
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions ⁸		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	55.1
TM.20	Post-natal health check for the mother		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth	82.7

[8] 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).

Reproductive and sexual behaviour

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Description	Value
TM.22	Multiple sexual partnerships		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	
			Women	1.1
			Men	5.4
TM.23	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	
			Women	(9.9)
			Men	15.2
TM.24	Sex before age 15 among young people		Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15	
			Women	0.9
			Men	8.6
TM.25	Young people who have never had sex		Percentage of never married women and men age 15-24 years who have never had sex	
			Women	79.3
			Men	48.1
TM.26	Age-mixing among sexual partners		Percentage of women age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a partner 10 or more years older	10.6
TM.27	Sex with non-regular partners		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	30.6
			Men	78.7
TM.28	Condom use with non-regular partners		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	10.3
			Men	14.0
TM.29	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ⁹ , who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	
			Women	6.1
			Men	5.1
TM.30	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ¹⁰ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	
			Women	52.0
			Men	47.8
TM.31	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having heard of HIV who report discriminatory attitudes ¹¹ toward people living with HIV	
			Women	90.7
			Men	89.7

[9] Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

[10] Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

[11] 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?

() Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Reproductive and sexual behaviour

MICS INDICATOR	SDG	Description	Value
TM.32		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV Women Men	28.1 19.7
TM.33		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who report having been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results Women Men	1.8 1.0
TM.34		Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results Women Men	2.3 3.4
TM.35a TM.35b		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 ¹² (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	25.8 4.3
TM.36		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit were offered and accepted an HIV test and received test results	5.1
TM.37		Male circumcision Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised	96.2
TM.s10		Knowledge of STIs Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 years who have heard of STIs. Women Men	33.8 21.8
TM.s11		Self-reported prevalence of STIs and STIs symptoms Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 years who ever had sexual intercourse reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months. Women Men	2.8 3.9
TM.s12		Attitudes towards negotiating safer sexual relations Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women. Women Men	77.0 77.2
TM.s13		Knowledge concerning tuberculosis (TB) Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 years with correct knowledge ¹³ of how TB is spread. Women Men	42.8 32.2

[12] 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

[13] Correct knowledge is defined as spread through the air by coughing

Child health, immunization and seeking care for illness

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Description	Value
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	76.2
TC.2	Polio immunization coverage		Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received at least one dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and the third dose of either IPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	32.4
TC.3	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	39.0
TC.4	Hepatitis B immunization coverage		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	39.0
TC.5	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage		Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	39.0
TC.8	Rubella immunization coverage		Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	48.7
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	25.0
TC.11a	Full immunization coverage ¹⁴		a) 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey	26.8
TC.11b			b) 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	16.1
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	57.4
TC.13a	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc		a) ORS	58.6
TC.13b			b) ORS and zinc	26.1
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	37.5
TC.15	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	47.4
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	99.7
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting ¹⁵	47.4
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	72.4
TC.20	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms		Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	53.4
TC.26	Care-seeking for fever		Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	63.3

[14] 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.

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

Child nutrition and development

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Description	Value
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	90.0
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	53.0
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ¹⁶	51.7
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ¹⁷ during the previous day	59.5
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	60.6
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	40.0
TC.36	Duration of breastfeeding		The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	17.2
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ¹⁸ during the previous day	51.0
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	83.1
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		Percentage of children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (a) breastfed children (b) non-breastfed children	11.8 12.3
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	56.2
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups ¹⁹ during the previous day	20.0
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		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 ²⁰ or more during the previous day	46.7
TC.43	Bottle feeding		Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	43.3
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	3.4 1.4

[16] Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

[17] 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)

[18] 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

[19] 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

[20] 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

Child and adult nutrition and child development

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Description	Value
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	7.3 3.5
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	3.1 1.2
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	8.7 2.5
TM.s14	Nutritional status		Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who are categorised as obese/overweight.	85.2
TM.s15	Fruits consumption		Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who at least 20 servings of fruits per week. Women Men	1.7 0.5
TM.s16	Vegetables consumption		Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who at least 20 servings of vegetables per week. Women Men	1.5 0.7
TC.48	Iodized salt consumption		Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodide/iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	95.9
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	86.7 23.1 58.4
TC.50	Availability of children's books		Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	9.2
TC.51	Availability of playthings		Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	50.6
TC.52	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 in the last week	15.6
TC.53	Early child development index	4.2.1	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	73.3

Learn : School attendance

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Description	Value
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	25.8
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	55.0
LN.3	School readiness		Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	48.7
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	70.7
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	90.6 80.9 73.2
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	6.9 5.1 19.7
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade		Rate of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	97.9 81.1
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate	4.1.2	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	97.0 96.5 56.1
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	95.4
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		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	0.8 1.5

Learn : Education Parity Indices

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

Learn : Parental involvement and functional reading and number skills

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Description	Value
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	92.9
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents	89.2
LN.14	Participation in school management		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	82.2
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	81.9
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	89.3
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	42.7
LN.18	Availability of books at home		Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	19.5
LN.19	Reading habit at home		Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	79.9
LN.20	School and home languages		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school whose home language is used at school	79.6
LN.21	Support with homework		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	97.2
LN.22a	Children with foundational reading and number skills	4.1.1	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks	45.5
LN.22b			Age 7-14	31.5
LN.22c			Age for grade 2/3	21.6
LN.22d			Attending grade 2/3	
LN.22e			Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks	22.7
LN.22f			Age 7-14	17.2
			Age for grade 2/3	11.7

Child discipline, labor, marriage and development

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Description	Value
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	66.9
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	90.8
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ²¹	13.9
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	Percentage of women and men age 20-24 years who were first married or in union Women (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18 Men (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18	0.9 7.4 0.0 2.0
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union		Percentage of women and men age 15-19 years who are married or in union Women Men	7.8 2.1
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	13.8 12.2
PR.12	Experience of robbery and assault		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months Women Men	1.1 5.7
PR.13	Crime reporting	16.3.1	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last 12 months and reporting the last incidences of robbery and/or assault experienced to the police Women Men	47.8 21.5
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark Women Men	80.8 96.2
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food Women Men	35.1 26.0

[21] 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.

Domestic violence

INDICATOR		SDG	Description	Value
DV.s1	Physical violence by intimate partner		Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) since age 15 and in the past 12 months a) ever in their lifetime b) in the past 12 months	52.3 18.7
DV.s2	Physical violence by non-partner		Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a non-partner) since age 15 and in the past 12 months a) ever in their lifetime b) in the past 12 months	41.5 16.2
DV.s3	Persons committing physical violence by any perpetrator		Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, who report specific persons who committed the violence a) Current husband/partner b) Mother/step-mother c) Father/step-father d) Sister/brother e) Daughter/son f) Other relative g) Former husband/partner h) Current boyfriend i) Former boyfriend j) Mother in-law k) Other in-law l) Teacher m) Employer/someone at work n) Other	37.5 65.9 53.7 6.7 0.6 7.7 8.8 0.2 0.8 0.2 1.3 17.0 0.1 2.1
DV.s4	Sexual violence by any perpetrator	5.2.2	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	21.7 12.6
DV.s5	Sexual violence by non-partner		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	10.1 1.3
DV.s6	Persons committing sexual violence		Percentage of women age 15-49 years who report specific persons who committed the sexual violence a) Current husband/partner b) Former husband/partner	2.0 20.0
DV.s7	Age at first experience of sexual violence		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	0.4 0.7 1.4 3.2 9.6

Domestic violence

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Description	Value
DV.s8	Experience of violence during pregnancy		Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy	5.7
DV.s9	Violent behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner		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) not allowing her to join any social functions	27.9 29.2 12.3 6.0 72.2 26.3
DV.s10	All forms of domestic violence	5.2.1	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	39.9 32.6
DV.s11	Violence by women against their spouse		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	17.4 13.9
DV.s12	Help seeking to stop violence		Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced physical or sexual violence who sought help	40.6

Water, sanitation and hygiene

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Description	Value
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	99.3
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	98.8
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	76.5
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in source water	36.9
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in household drinking water	47.0
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed	54.7
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	78.8
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	3.8.1	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	98.1
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	96.1
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	Percentage of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities from which waste has never been emptied or has been emptied and buried in a covered pit	96.7
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	Percentage of household members using an improved on-site sanitation facility from which a service provider has removed waste for treatment off-site	2.9
WS.12	Menstrual hygiene management		Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	81.3
WS.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation		Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	9.0

Economic support, health insurance coverage

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Description	Value
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	19.4
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c	Health insurance coverage		Percentage of women, men and children covered by health insurance a) women age 15-49 men age 15-49 b) children age 5-17 c) children under age 5	1.5 2.4 1.2 0.7
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	62.5
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households		Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	56.9
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers		Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	64.9
EQ.6	School-related support		Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	42.3
EQ.7	Discrimination	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law Women Men	17.0 20.8
EQ.9a EQ.9b	Overall life satisfaction index		Average life satisfaction score for women and men ²² Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	8.3 8.3 8.5 8.6
EQ.10a EQ.10b	Happiness		Percentage of women and men who are very or somewhat happy Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	92.3 92.2 95.8 94.7
EQ.11a EQ.11b	Perception of a better life		Percentage of women and men whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	83.2 83.0 85.4 86.3