



FIJI

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2021

Survey Finding Report

August 2022

The Fiji Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2021 by the Fiji Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the Ministry of Health & Medical Services (MoHMS) and other government ministries, as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Pacific Community (SPC), with funding from the Government of Fiji, the Government of New Zealand and financial support from 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 Fiji MICS 2021. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied by a series of Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the survey.

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

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SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey sample and implementation			
Sample frame	2017 Country Census of Population and Housing	Questionnaires	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing
Interviewer training	February - March 2021	Fieldwork	March – April 2021
Survey sample			
Households		Water Quality Testing	
- Sampled	6,000	- Sampled ¹	1,200
- Occupied	5,552	- Occupied	1,119
- Interviewed	5,467	- Response rate (Per cent)	
- Response rate (Per cent)	98.5	- Household	98.5
		- Source	97.3
Women (age 15-49)		Children under five	
- Eligible for interviews	5,251	- Eligible	2,135
- Interviewed	5,072	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2,115
- Response rate (Per cent)	96.6	- Response rate (Per cent)	99.1
Men (age 15-49)		Children age 5-17	
- Number in interviewed households	5,455	- Number in interviewed households	5,848
- Eligible for interviews ²	2,704	- Eligible ³	2,861
- Interviewed	2,530	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2,813
- Response rate (Per cent)	93.6	- Response rate (Per cent)	98.3

Survey population			
Average household size	4.2	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	58.4
- Age 5	9.3	- Rural areas	41.6
- Age 18	34.6	- Central Division	41.6
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	15.8	- Eastern Division	4.1
		- Northern Division	13.7
		- Western Division	40.6

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

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

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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANAR	Adjusted Net Attendance Rate
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
BMI	Body Mass Index
C-Section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CONFEMEN	Conference of the Ministers of Education of French speaking countries (Conférence des ministres de l'Éducation des Etats et gouvernements de la Francophonie)
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DIRC	Data Interpretation and Report Compilation
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
EA	Enumeration Area
<i>E. coli</i>	Escherichia coli
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
ECE	Early childhood education
ERP	Employment Relations Promulgation
FBOS	Fiji Bureau of Statistics
FCT	Field Check Table
FEMIS	Fiji Education Management Information System
FNDP	Fiji National Development Plan
g	Grams
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hep-B	Hepatitis B
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IFSS	Internet File Streaming System
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
IQ	Intelligence quotient
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW	Low birth weight
LLECE	The Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (Laboratorio Latinoamericano de Evaluación de la Calidad de la Educación)
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals

MEHA	Ministry of Education, Heritage, and Arts
MEPIR	Ministry of Employment, Productivity and Industrial Relations
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
mL	millilitre
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
MoHMS	Ministry of Health and Medical Services
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)
PCV	Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PNC	Post-natal Care
ppm	Parts Per Million
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
RHF	Recommended Homemade Fluid
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPC	South 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
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VIP	Ventilated improved pit
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics



FOREWORD

*Main training for interviewers, measurers and supervisors for Fiji MICS, 2021 survey in Suva.
Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2021/Wong*

The Fiji MICS 2021 is the first ever Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) in the country. In collaboration with other government ministries, the collection of data was carried out from March to April 2021 by the Fiji Bureau of Statistics. The survey was funded by the Government of New Zealand with additional financial and technical support provided by UNICEF, UNFPA and SPC. Among other topics, the Fiji MICS collected data on health, nutrition, child protection, education, learning skills of children, early childhood development, water, sanitation and hygiene.

The findings provide data on 165 indicators including 28 Sustainable Development Goal and 23 Pacific Sustainable Development indicators.

These findings are critical for informed decision-making by the government, key stakeholders, as well as development partners, in providing support for children, their families and those who are most in need. Some of the survey findings can also assist in the COVID-19 response planning. They include access to the internet and computers at home, access to soap and running water, vulnerability to physical punishment, access to education, health and the regularity of immunization services.

“Better Data, Better Lives” has been the theme for the last 5 years for World Statistics Day and Fiji has adopted the same theme for its annual Statistics Day for the past 5 years. Fiji MICS is part of our new development in data collection that has valuable, up to date information on the livelihoods of Fiji women, men and children.

In support of the objective “Leaving No One Behind” of the 2030 Agenda, MICS allows dis-aggregation by wealth quintiles, age, sex, disability and education status. In particular, dis-aggregation by division. This depth of information enables effective monitoring and reporting on the development Fiji makes towards national, regional priorities as well global SDGs.

Evidence based decision-making and effective planning are essential to good governance. The Fiji Bureau of Statistics department has confidence that the data generated through the Fiji MICS 2021 will make a significant contribution to the livelihoods of the people of Fiji.

We are sincerely grateful to the government ministries and all stakeholders including the Ministry of Health and Medical Services, Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Women, Child and Poverty Alleviation - Social Protection Division and other Organizations such as, Fiji Women and Children Crisis Centre, Fiji National Food and Nutrition Centre, Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, Water Authority of Fiji and other organization’s such as SPC, UNFPA, MFAT and UNICEF for their support throughout the survey process.

We are also grateful to the support provided by the local village authorities and survey participants in the communities for their willingness to engage and participate in the survey.

A special thank you goes to the Fiji MICS 2021 data collection teams, supervisors, interviewers, measurers and drivers. Without their hard work and commitment in challenging conditions and terrain MICS survey would not have been possible.

Ms. Maria Musudroka
A/Chief Executive – Fiji Bureau of Statistics

1



INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the Fiji Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2021 by the Fiji Bureau of Statistics (FBoS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Medical Services and other government ministries. 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.

Ana, 11, bathing using tap water in Lawaki village, Tailevu Province.
Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2016/Sokhin

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 Fiji National Development Plan (FNDP) has both 20-Year Development Plan (2017-2036) and a comprehensive 5-Year Development Plan (2017-2021). Both plans work together to underscore national approach to sustainable and inclusive growth and are aligned with the 2030 agenda for sustainable development adopted by all United Nations member states in the year 2015. A core element of the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is the disaggregation of data and the coverage of particular groups of the population in order to fulfil the main principle of “Leaving no one behind”. MICS6 presented a unique opportunity to support the country in generating, analysing and using data for several global indicators included in the framework for SDGs.

The Fiji MICS, 2021 results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on 28 global SDG indicators and 15 SDG indicators adopted by the FNDP, either in their entirety or partially.

The Fiji MICS, 2021 has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Fiji;
- 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 Fiji MICS, 2021. Following Chapter 2 on survey organisation and methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in “Indicators and definitions”. Prior to presenting the survey results, organized into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in Chapter 4, “Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents”. From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2



SURVEY ORGANISATION AND METHODOLOGY

*On 12 January 2021, children, parents and the social welfare team together with UNICEF wave to the camera at Daku Village, Kia Island.
Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2021/Stephen*

2.1 SURVEY ORGANISATION

The Fiji MICS, 2021 was implemented by a Survey Management Team formed and led by the Social Statistics Division of the Fiji Bureau of Statistics (FBoS) and supported by UNICEF Pacific and UNFPA Pacific sub-office staff. Oversight, technical decisions and processes were provided by a Technical Committee.⁴ The Global MICS Team of UNICEF provided on and off-site support and reviews during key phases of the survey, as per the standard Technical Collaboration Framework of the global MICS programme and the Memorandum of Understanding between the FBoS and UNICEF.

2.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Fiji MICS, 2021 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for four divisions: Central, Eastern, Northern and Western. The urban and rural areas within each division were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a subsample of census enumeration areas (EAs) previously selected for the 2019 Fiji Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) was selected for the Fiji MICS. The HIES sample EAs within each stratum had originally been selected systematically with probability proportional to size (PPS) from the 2017 Fiji Census frame. At the second stage a systematic sample of 20 households was drawn in each sample enumeration area from the 2019 HIES listing of households. As the sample is not self-weighting sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

2.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

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

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

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

The questionnaires included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire	Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men	Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years
List of Household Members Education ^[L] Household Characteristics Social Transfers Household Energy Use Water and Sanitation Handwashing Salt Iodisation	Woman's/Man's Background ^[M] Mass Media and ICT ^[M] Fertility ^[M] /Birth History Miscarriage, Abortion and Stillbirth Desire for Last Birth Maternal and Newborn Health Post-natal Health Checks Contraception ^[M] Unmet Need Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence ^[M] Victimization ^[M] Marriage/Union ^[M] Adult Functioning ^[M] Sexual Behaviour ^[M] HIV/AIDS ^[M] Circumcision [Men only] ^[M] Tobacco and Alcohol Use ^[M] Minimum Dietary Diversity Life Satisfaction ^[M] Anthropometry	Child's Background Child Labour Child Discipline Child Functioning Parental Involvement Foundational Learning Skills
Water Quality Testing Questionnaire		Questionnaire for Children Under 5
^[L] Information required to link MICS data with Fiji Education Management Information System data were collected. ^[M] The individual Questionnaire for Men only included those modules indicated.		Under-Five's Background Birth Registration Early Childhood Development Child Discipline Child Functioning Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake Immunisation Care of Illness Anthropometry

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

At the end of each questionnaire, a set of MICS Plus Consent questions were also added to collect consent and phone numbers for a planned Fiji MICS Plus⁶ phone survey.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for handwashing, measured the weights and heights of women age 15-49 years and children age under 5 years, and tested household and source water for *E. coli* levels. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report. Further, the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years included a reading and mathematics assessment administered to children age 7-14 years.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires.⁷ From the MICS6 model English, version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into I-Taukei and Hindi languages and were pre-tested in two urban areas within Naitasiri Tikina, one peri-urban area in Rewa Tikina and one rural area in Rewa Tikina from 23 November to 11 December 2020. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Fiji MICS, 2021 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E in English.

6 <https://mics.unicef.org/mics-plus/methodology-and-use>

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

2.4 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

The survey protocol was approved by the Fiji Human Health Research and Ethics Review Committee in September, 2020. The protocol included a Protection Protocol which outlines the potential risks during the life cycle of the survey and management strategies to mitigate these.

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

2.5 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs⁸ developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Fiji MICS 2021 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in two urban and three peri-urban areas within Naitasiri and Suva Tikinas during January 2021. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.6 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 21 days from 8 February to 3 March 2021. 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 Kalabu ward, Nadera ward and Caqiri /Nasole ward. The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda.⁹

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

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

2.7 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by 16 teams; each was comprised of four interviewers, one driver, one measurer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began on 4 March 2021 and concluded on 23 April 2021.

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

2.8 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

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

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

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

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

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.¹⁰

2.9 DATA MANAGEMENT AND EDITING

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

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the Data Editing Guidelines, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.¹¹

2.10 ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

Sample weights and background characteristics were computed and added to the final data. Analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.¹²

The Survey Findings Report and accompanying Statistical Snapshots were drafted based on the templates developed by the global MICS Programme¹³. These were presented and reviewed by subject matter experts during the online Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (DIRC) Workshop held in Fiji, Suva from 12 to 15 July 2021. The finalisation of the Survey Findings Report and Statistical Snapshots was managed by the Survey Management Team with guidance from the Technical Committee and the participants in the DIRC Workshop.

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 cases are not included in this report.

2.11 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and personal details collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. Geocodes are not available for Fiji MICS, 2021. These anonymised data files are made available on FBoS web location www.statsfiji.gov.fj and on the MICS website¹⁴ and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

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

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

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

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

14 <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>

3



INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

On 9 January 2021, 13-year-old head students Ratu Luke, 3rd from left, and Seini Dibuli, 2nd from left, are pictured with children at a classroom in Lomanikoro, Bua, Fiji. Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2021/Stephen

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁵	Module ¹⁶	Definition ¹⁷	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	92.1
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	95.5 93.1
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	34.3 28.3
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	67.3
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	71.1
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	95.4
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	30.3
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	76.3

15 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/>

16 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.

17 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 ¹⁵	Module ¹⁶	Definition ¹⁷	Value
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	37.1 35.1
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	79.4 83.6
SR.11	Use of mobile phone		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months Women Men	92.0 92.7
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	78.6 71.7 80.4 72.4
SR.13a SR.13b	ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of women and men who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer-related activities during the last 3 months Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	43.5 32.6 37.6 31.2
SR.14a	Use of tobacco	3.a.1	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month Women Men	12.3 40.6
SR.14b	Non-smokers	3.8.1	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who did not smoke cigarettes or any other smoked tobacco product during the last one month Women Men	87.6 59.7

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁵	Module ¹⁶	Definition ¹⁷	Value
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	2.0 9.5
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	13.1 33.0
SR.17	Use of alcohol before age 15		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 Women Men	1.8 6.7
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	10.1
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	5.6
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	2.9

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁵	Module ¹⁶	Definition ¹⁷	Value
SURVIVE¹⁸					
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life (per 1,000 live births)	7
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)	9
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday (per 1,000 live births)	15
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays (per 1,000 children who survive up to age 1)	3
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday (per 1,000 live births)	18

¹⁸ Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 7-year period.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁵	Module ¹⁶	Definition ¹⁷	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years (number of births per 1000 women)	31
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	3.7
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	35.5
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception ¹⁹	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	51.3
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	97.7 88.7 51.4
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	91.5
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 ²⁰ prior to the most recent birth	49.5
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	99.7
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	99.8
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	19.7

¹⁹ See Table TM.3.3 for a detailed description

²⁰ See Table TM.5.1 for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁵	Module ¹⁶	Definition ¹⁷	Value
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	99.1
TM.12	Post-partum stay in health facility		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	97.7
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	99.1
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	69.3
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	46.6
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	5.6
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions ²¹		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 at least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	97.0
TM.20	Post-natal health check for the mother		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth	94.2
TM.22	Multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months Women Men	1.4 6.0
TM.23	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex Women Men	9.0 24.1
TM.24	Sex before age 15 among young people		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 Women Men	0.5 3.8

21 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 ¹⁵	Module ¹⁶	Definition ¹⁷	Value
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	81.8 59.4
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	12.9
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	35.1 81.9
TM.28	Condom use with non-regular partners		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex Women Men	28.7 39.8
TM.29	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ²² , who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission Women Men	29.9 26.1
TM.30	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ²³ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV Women Men	37.9 31.9
TM.31	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having heard of HIV who report discriminatory attitudes ²⁴ toward people living with HIV Women Men	61.3 53.6

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

23 Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁵	Module ¹⁶	Definition ¹⁷	Value
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	71.3 59.4
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	6.9 3.9
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	14.1 2.7
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 ²⁵ (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	58.4 39.0
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	58.3
TM.37	Male circumcision		MMC	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised	66.8
TM.S1	Informed decision on reproductive health care	5.6.1	MA / SB	Proportion of women age 15-49 years (currently married or in union) who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	61.6
TM.S2	Minimum dietary diversity for women		MD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who achieved minimum dietary diversity (≥ 5 food groups yesterday)	61.3
TM.S3	Nutritional status		WAN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are categorised as obese/overweight	69.9

25 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 ¹⁵	Module ¹⁶	Definition ¹⁷	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	97.0
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	95.4
TC.3	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	95.4
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	95.4
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	95.4
TC.6	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	94.9
TC.7	Rotavirus immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the second/third dose of Rotavirus vaccine (Rota2/3) at any time before the survey	95.8
TC.8	Rubella immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	89.9
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	80.0
TC.11a TC.11b	Full immunization coverage ²⁶		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	95.4 78.4
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	57.3
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	53.9 17.1

²⁶ Basic vaccinations include: BCG, 3 doses of polio, 3 doses of DTP and 1 dose of measles vaccination (for children age 12-23 months Measles 1 is not considered). All vaccinations include all doses of vaccinations recommended for children under age 2 years in the national schedule.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁵	Module ¹⁶	Definition ¹⁷	Value
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	50.4
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)	49.7
TC.16	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	93.8
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)	98.3
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 ²⁷	49.5
TC.26	Care-seeking for fever		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	68.4
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	97.1
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	63.3
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ²⁸	42.9
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 ²⁹ during the previous day	55.7

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

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

29 Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁵	Module ¹⁶	Definition ¹⁷	Value
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	58.2
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	36.5
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	15.7
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ³⁰ during the previous day	50.0
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	95.4
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (a) breastfed children (b) non-breastfed children	35.2 44.3
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	82.4
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups ³¹ during the previous day	54.7
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 ³² or more during the previous day	71.5
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	55.8

30 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

31 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

32 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 ¹⁵	Module ¹⁶	Definition ¹⁷	Value
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	4.6 1.2
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	7.2 3.3
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	4.6 1.2
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	7.7 2.7
TC.48	Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	98.9
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	97.1 44.6 78.9
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	23.7
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	74.5
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	13.2
TC.53	Early Child Development Index 2030	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being	82.9

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁵	Module ¹⁶	Definition ¹⁷	Value
LEARN					
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	21.5
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	92.0
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	93.4
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	93.7
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance rate (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary, lower or upper 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	98.3 94.7 71.3
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending any level of education (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending any level of education (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending any level of education	1.3 3.5 28.2
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake ratio to the last grade		ED	Ratio of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	104.7 96.1
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate	4.1.2	ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	98.4 79.9 54.5
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year and not repeating in the current school year who are attending the first grade of lower secondary school in the current school year	99.4
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of children attending school who are at least 2 years above the intended age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	1.1 0.6

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁵	Module ¹⁶	Definition ¹⁷	Value
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c LN.11d	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area (d) Functioning	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance rate (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for boys	1.01
				(a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)	1.00
				(b) Primary school	1.02
				(c) Lower secondary school	1.21
				(d) Upper secondary school	
				Net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in the poorest wealth quintile divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in for the richest wealth quintile	
				(a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)	0.99
				(b) Primary school	1.01
				(c) Lower secondary school	0.92
				(d) Upper secondary school	0.70
				Net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in rural areas divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in urban areas	
				(a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)	1.01
				(b) Primary school	1.00
				(c) Lower secondary school	1.00
(d) Upper secondary school	0.90				
Percentage of girls with foundational learning skills divided by percentage of boys with foundational learning skills					
(e) Reading, age 7-14 years	1.14				
(f) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	1.12				
(g) Reading, age for grade 2/3	1.05				
(h) Numeracy, age for grade 2/3	1.17				
(i) Reading, attending grade 2/3	1.00				
(j) Numeracy, attending grade 2/3	1.00				
Percentage of children with foundational learning skills in the poorest wealth quintile divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills in the richest wealth quintile					
(e) Reading, age 7-14 years	0.92				
(f) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	0.61				
Percentage of children with foundational learning skills in rural areas divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills in urban areas					
(e) Reading, age 7-14 years	0.99				
(f) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	0.94				
Percentage of children with foundational learning skills among children with functional difficulties divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills among children without functional difficulties					
(e) Reading age, 7-14 years	0.75				
(f) Numeracy age, 7-14 years	0.55				

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁵	Module ¹⁶	Definition ¹⁷	Value
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member received a report card for the child in the last year	94.6
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom their school's governing body is open to parental participation	92.7
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in the last year	84.8
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in the last year in which key education/financial issues were discussed	80.5
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers in the last year	96.3
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and unable to attend class due to teacher strike or absence at least once in the last year for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives for this reason	43.6
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	49.2
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	87.6
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who at home speak the language that teachers use at school	15.8
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework	94.3
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	Children with foundational reading and numeracy skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks	
(a) Age 7-14 years				67.2	
(b) Age for grade 2/3				35.7	
(c) Attending grade 2/3				25.9	
Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational numeracy tasks					
(d) Age 7-14 years				44.8	
(e) Age for grade 2/3	19.2				
(f) Attending grade 2/3	13.7				

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁵	Module ¹⁶	Definition ¹⁷	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION					
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	86.6
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	80.5
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ³³	16.7
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	0.2 4.0 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	3.9 0.4
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 15-19 years (b) age 20-24 years	(15.9) 15.7
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	5.7 7.0
PR.13	Crime reporting	16.3.1	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last 12 months and reporting the last incidences of robbery and/or assault experienced to the police Women Men	42.0 43.9

33 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 ¹⁵	Module ¹⁶	Definition ¹⁷	Value
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	72.1 84.1
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	24.2 21.1

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁵	Module ¹⁶	Definition ¹⁷	Value
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT					
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	97.7
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	97.6
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	54.0
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in source water	36.6
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in household drinking water	45.1
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS – WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed	30.9
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	90.3
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	98.0
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	87.7
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	87.2
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	8.7
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	93.5
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	23.1

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁵	Module ¹⁶	Definition ¹⁷	Value
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE					
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	8.8
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c	Health insurance coverage		WB CB UB	Percentage of women, men and children covered by health insurance a) women age 15-49 men age 15-49 b) children age 5-17 c) children under age 5	9.1 9.1 5.5 5.1
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	76.2
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	70.8
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	88.3
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	89.1
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	19.5 16.4
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	7.6 7.7 7.6 7.6
EQ.10a EQ.10b	Happiness		LS	Percentage of women and men who are very or somewhat happy Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	90.0 90.3 94.2 92.0

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁵	Module ¹⁶	Definition ¹⁷	Value
EQ.11a EQ.11b	Perception of a better life		LS	Percentage of women and men whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	76.2 73.8 63.4 56.8

4



SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

*Verenaisi Lakosi, 32, shows a water purification tablet that she uses to make tap water safe and sanitary to drink.
Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2016/Sokhin*

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents the results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 6,000 households selected for the sample, 5,552 were found occupied. Of these, 5,467 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 98.5 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 4 randomly selected households in each cluster. Of these, 1,102 were successfully tested for household drinking water, yielding a response rate of 98.5 percent. Also, 1,089 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality, yielding a response rate of 97.3 percent.

In the interviewed households, 5,251 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 5,072 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 96.6 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49 years) but required only a subsample. All men (age 15-49 years) were identified in every second household. 2,704 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 2,530 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 93.6 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 2,135 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 2,115 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 99.1 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years. Only one child has been selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 5,848 children age 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 2,861 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 2,813, which corresponds to a response rate of 98.3 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 95.1, 92.1, 97.5, 96.8 are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s, and children age 5-17 years, respectively.

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

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, by area of residence and division, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Total	Area		Division			
		Urban	Rural	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western
Households							
Sampled	6,000	3,240	2,760	1,980	480	1,160	2,380
Occupied	5,552	3,011	2,541	1,861	435	1,036	2,220
Interviewed	5,467	2,948	2,519	1,842	435	1,008	2,182
Household completion rate	91.1	91.0	91.3	93.0	90.6	86.9	91.7
Household response rate	98.5	97.9	99.1	99.0	100.0	97.3	98.3
Water quality testing^A							
Sampled	1,200	648	552	396	96	232	476
Occupied	1,119	613	506	370	83	205	461
Household water quality test							
Completed	1,102	604	498	366	83	200	453
Completion rate	91.8	93.2	90.2	92.4	86.5	86.2	95.2
Response rate	98.5	98.5	98.4	98.9	100.0	97.6	98.3
Source water quality test							
Completed	1,089	602	487	364	83	198	444
Completion rate	90.8	92.9	88.2	91.9	86.5	85.3	93.3
Response rate	97.3	98.2	96.2	98.4	100.0	96.6	96.3
Women age 15-49 years							
Eligible	5,251	3,052	2,199	1,942	326	915	2,068
Interviewed	5,072	2,938	2,134	1,865	321	905	1,981
Women's response rate	96.6	96.3	97.0	96.0	98.5	98.9	95.8
Women's overall response rate	95.1	94.3	96.2	95.1	98.5	96.2	94.2
Men age 15-49 years^B							
Number of men in interviewed households	5,455	3,000	2,455	1,984	395	923	2,153
Eligible	2,704	1,486	1,218	997	211	451	1,045
Interviewed	2,530	1,380	1,150	916	198	446	970
Men's response rate	93.6	92.9	94.4	91.9	93.8	98.9	92.8
Men's overall response rate	92.1	90.9	93.6	90.9	93.8	96.2	91.2
Children under 5 years							
Eligible	2,135	1,094	1,041	805	182	394	754
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2,115	1,079	1,036	794	182	393	746
Under-5's response rate	99.1	98.6	99.5	98.6	100.0	99.7	98.9
Under-5's overall response rate	97.5	96.6	98.7	97.6	100.0	97.1	97.2
Children age 5-17 years^C							
Number of children in interviewed households	5,848	3,016	2,832	1,978	533	1,145	2,192
Eligible	2,861	1,475	1,386	941	247	542	1,131
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2,813	1,444	1,369	917	245	537	1,114
Children age 5-17's response rate	98.3	97.9	98.8	97.4	99.2	99.1	98.5
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	96.8	95.8	97.9	96.5	99.2	96.4	96.8

^A The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 4 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

4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

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

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

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence and division, Fiji MICS, 2021							
	Area			Division			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity							
Yes, interconnected grid	85.7	93.9	74.2	92.2	32.6	69.8	90.1
Yes, off-grid	6.7	2.1	13.0	3.0	44.4	16.8	3.0
No	7.7	4.0	12.8	4.8	22.7	13.4	7.0
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Energy use for cooking^A							
Clean fuels and technologies	52.1	67.5	30.7	60.0	17.7	42.9	51.1
Other fuels	47.8	32.4	69.2	40.0	82.3	56.8	48.7
No cooking is done in the household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Internet access at home^B							
Yes	76.3	86.1	62.7	83.1	49.0	62.2	77.3
No	23.7	13.9	37.3	16.9	51.0	37.8	22.7
Main material of flooring^C							
Natural floor	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.3
Rudimentary floor	12.1	10.5	14.3	13.2	8.3	21.0	8.5
Finished floor	76.2	81.7	68.5	70.5	64.1	72.7	84.0
Other	10.9	7.5	15.6	16.0	27.2	5.5	6.1
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Main material of roof^C							
Natural roofing	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Rudimentary roofing	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.0	2.0
Finished roofing	98.6	98.5	98.6	99.4	99.5	98.9	97.6
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Main material of exterior walls^C							
Natural walls	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Rudimentary walls	19.7	16.8	25.0	20.7	17.8	41.6	11.1
Finished walls	80.0	83.1	74.4	79.2	81.2	58.4	88.4
Other	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.2
Rooms used for sleeping							
1	16.4	14.1	19.7	17.3	23.2	13.3	15.9
2	33.9	33.2	34.9	33.7	42.2	30.6	34.4
3 or more	49.7	52.7	45.4	48.9	34.7	56.2	49.7
Number of households	5,467	3,184	2,283	2,191	230	756	2,290
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	1.87	1.78	1.99	1.95	2.11	1.75	1.80
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household¹	92.1	96.0	86.8	95.4	76.0	85.9	92.5
Number of household members	23,045	13,452	9,594	9,598	939	3,152	9,358

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

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

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

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

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by area of residence and division, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Total	Area		Division			
		Urban	Rural	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western
Percentage of households that own a							
Television ^A	71.1	79.2	59.7	73.0	38.3	59.9	76.2
Refrigerator	73.7	84.6	58.4	79.2	31.3	58.0	77.8
Washing Machine	64.3	75.2	49.2	71.1	37.8	50.7	65.0
Microwave	31.9	40.6	19.8	32.5	4.9	19.1	38.3
Air conditioner	6.7	9.9	2.2	7.4	0.6	2.6	8.0
DVD player	45.3	50.6	37.8	49.0	24.4	31.6	48.3
Electric fan	57.3	70.0	39.7	57.9	14.0	43.6	65.7
Electric iron	75.8	86.8	60.6	82.5	29.4	59.3	79.5
Rice cooker	52.6	63.3	37.5	54.6	10.5	44.0	57.7
Sewing machine	20.6	24.4	15.2	21.5	6.5	16.9	22.4
Solar panel	17.0	12.3	23.5	12.0	42.5	28.4	15.3
Percentage of households that own							
Agricultural land	43.7	26.2	68.1	37.7	70.9	52.9	43.6
Farm animals/Livestock	29.3	12.7	52.4	19.4	43.1	40.5	33.7
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a							
Wristwatch	72.7	79.9	62.8	76.2	55.1	68.5	72.5
Bicycle	12.0	15.2	7.6	11.1	3.8	11.1	14.0
Motorcycle or scooter	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.3	2.0
Animal-drawn cart	1.6	0.7	3.0	0.7	0.2	1.9	2.6
Car, truck, or van	31.6	38.7	21.8	28.5	4.0	28.4	38.5
Boat with a motor	2.7	1.8	4.0	1.8	13.7	4.1	2.1
Boat without a motor	1.2	0.7	2.0	1.1	2.3	1.2	1.3
Canoe	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.6	1.2
Fishing Net	4.7	2.1	8.3	2.7	15.0	5.9	5.2
Computer or tablet ^A	30.3	39.4	17.7	36.1	15.3	23.5	28.5
Mobile telephone ^A	93.9	97.0	89.7	95.5	81.3	90.5	94.8
Internet Access	76.3	86.1	62.7	83.1	49.0	62.2	77.3
Bank account	91.4	94.1	87.8	93.4	73.5	92.5	91.1
Ownership of dwelling							
Owned by a household member	80.7	73.7	90.4	78.7	86.7	86.3	80.1
Not owned	19.3	26.3	9.6	21.3	13.3	13.7	19.8
Rented	13.4	21.3	2.4	15.8	0.9	8.0	14.2
Other	5.9	4.9	7.2	5.5	12.4	5.7	5.6
Missing/DK	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Number of households	5,467	3,184	2,283	2,191	230	756	2,290

^A See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households**Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles**

Percent distribution of the household population, by wealth index quintile, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	23,045
Area							
Urban	6.9	14.9	23.3	27.5	27.4	100.0	13,452
Rural	38.4	27.2	15.4	9.5	9.6	100.0	9,594
Division							
Central	13.7	21.3	23.8	22.6	18.7	100.0	9,598
Eastern	58.9	29.0	8.0	3.5	0.5	100.0	939
Northern	33.2	21.6	17.9	14.8	12.5	100.0	3,152
Western	18.1	17.2	18.1	20.8	25.8	100.0	9,358

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Tables SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, region, area, number of household members 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.³⁴

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.³⁴ The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

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

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households, Fiji MICS, 2021			
	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	5,467	5,467
Sex of household head			
Male	79.2	4,327	4,379
Female	20.8	1,140	1,088
Age of household head			
<18	12.4	677	682
18-34	71.1	3,890	3,861
35-64	15.8	866	889
65+	0.6	34	35
Area			
Urban	58.2	3,184	2,948
Rural	41.8	2,283	2,519
Division			
Central	40.1	2,191	1,842
Eastern	4.2	230	435
Northern	13.8	756	1,008
Western	41.9	2,290	2,182
Education of household head			
Primary or lower	34.5	1,887	1,910
Secondary	42.3	2,312	2,281
Tertiary or vocational	22.7	1,242	1,250
Don't Know/ Missing	0.5	26	26
Number of household members			
1	8.0	435	456
2	17.2	939	940
3	18.3	1,002	994
4	17.1	937	929
5	14.6	797	806
6	10.5	572	571
7+	14.4	786	771
Households with^A			
At least one child under age 5 years	27.7	1,515	1,527
At least one child age 5-17 years	52.4	2,864	2,861
At least one child age <18 years	61.7	3,370	3,366
At least one woman age 15-49 years	70.0	3,826	3,802
At least one man age 15-49 years	71.2	3,892	3,858
No member age <50	12.9	708	732
No adult (18+) member	0.0	0	0
Mean household size	4.2	5,467	5,467

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

4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 23,045 household members were listed. Of these, 11,682 were males, and 11,363 were females.³⁵

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, Fiji MICS, 2021						
	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,682	100.0	11,363	100.0	23,045	100.0
Age						
0-4	1,147	9.8	987	8.7	2,134	9.3
5-9	1,271	10.9	1,175	10.3	2,446	10.6
10-14	1,187	10.2	1,109	9.8	2,296	10.0
15-19	897	7.7	828	7.3	1,725	7.5
15-17	573	4.9	533	4.7	1,106	4.8
18-19	324	2.8	295	2.6	619	2.7
20-24	812	6.9	731	6.4	1,543	6.7
25-29	861	7.4	842	7.4	1,704	7.4
30-34	759	6.5	780	6.9	1,539	6.7
35-39	812	6.9	784	6.9	1,595	6.9
40-44	788	6.7	772	6.8	1,561	6.8
45-49	635	5.4	614	5.4	1,250	5.4
50-54	693	5.9	699	6.2	1,392	6.0
55-59	606	5.2	689	6.1	1,295	5.6
60-64	525	4.5	512	4.5	1,038	4.5
65-69	302	2.6	350	3.1	652	2.8
70-74	184	1.6	217	1.9	401	1.7
75-79	117	1.0	158	1.4	275	1.2
80-84	62	0.5	73	0.6	135	0.6
85+	23	0.2	42	0.4	65	0.3
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	4,178	35.8	3,804	33.5	7,982	34.6
Adults age 18+ years	7,504	64.2	7,559	66.5	15,063	65.4

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

35 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).³⁴ In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, men, children age 5-17 years, and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M provide background characteristics of female and male respondents, age 15-49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men according to area, region, age, education³⁶, marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 18-49 years) and wealth index quintiles.^{37, 38}

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

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

37 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 Fiji MICS, 2021, the following assets were used in these calculations: number of rooms, main material of the dwelling floor, main material of the roof, main material of the exterior wall, fixed telephone line, radio, dining table, sofa, gas stove, kerosene stove, water storage tank, whether household has electricity, television, refrigerator, washing machine, microwave, air-conditioner, DVD player, electric fan, electric iron, rice cooker, sewing machine, solar panel, wristwatch, bicycle, motorcycle or scooter, animal-drawn cart, car/ truck /van, boat with a motor, boat without a motor, canoe, fishing net, whether any member has a computer or a tablet, whether any member mobile phone, whether household has access to internet at home, land ownership for agriculture, number of acres of agricultural land, number of milk cows or bulls, other cattle, horses/donkeys, goats, sheep, chickens, pigs, ducks, whether household has bank account, type of cookstove, type of fuel or energy source for cookstove, whether cooking is usually done in house, in separate building or outdoors, source of light in household, main source of drinking water, main source of water used for other purposes such as cooking and hand-washing, whether there has been time when the household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month prior to the survey, kind of toilet facility, location of toilet, whether the household share toilet facility with others who are not members of household or is open to general public use, households using facility, place of hand washing, presence of water at the place for handwashing, presence of soap or detergent at place for handwashing, place where members often wash their hands, whether relationship to the head is servant. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in:

Filmer, D., and L. Pritchett. "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India*" *Demography* 38, no. 1 (2001): 115-32. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003.;

Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton: ORC Macro, 2004. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf>;

Rutstein, S. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas*. Calverton: Macro International, 2008. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/WP60/WP60.pdf>.

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

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	5,072	5,072
Area			
Urban	62.2	3,154	2,938
Rural	37.8	1,918	2,134
Division			
Central	43.2	2,193	1,865
Eastern	3.2	164	321
Northern	12.8	648	905
Western	40.7	2,066	1,981
Age			
15-19	15.6	791	778
15-17	10.1	511	503
18-19	5.5	281	275
20-24	13.6	691	676
25-29	15.6	790	794
30-34	14.4	732	738
35-39	14.7	743	778
40-44	14.5	738	730
45-49	11.6	586	578
Education			
Primary or lower	8.6	437	442
Secondary	55.2	2,800	2,795
Tertiary or vocational	36.2	1,834	1,834
Don't Know/ Missing	0.0	1	1
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	64.5	3,267	3,308
Widowed	1.4	70	67
Divorced	1.6	82	70
Separated	2.5	126	120
Never married/in union	29.9	1,518	1,499
Don't Know/ Missing	0.1	9	8
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	35.2	1,785	1,759
Ever gave birth	64.8	3,287	3,313
Gave birth in last two years	15.8	799	813
No birth in last two years	49.1	2,488	2,500
Health insurance			
Has coverage	9.1	464	468
Has no coverage	90.7	4,602	4,597
Don't Know/ Missing	0.1	6	7
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	3.4	155	147
Has no functional difficulty	96.6	4,407	4,422
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	16.9	858	945
Second	19.5	987	1,030
Middle	20.3	1,027	991
Fourth	21.1	1,070	1,010
Richest	22.3	1,130	1,096

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	2,530	2,530
Area			
Urban	59.6	1,507	1,380
Rural	40.4	1,023	1,150
Division			
Central	43.1	1,090	916
Eastern	3.7	94	198
Northern	12.6	318	446
Western	40.7	1,029	970
Age			
15-19	16.6	420	415
15-17	10.3	261	260
18-19	6.3	159	155
20-24	13.8	349	336
25-29	15.1	381	387
30-34	13.7	347	360
35-39	14.2	360	367
40-44	14.8	374	370
45-49	11.8	299	295
Education			
Primary or lower	13.7	347	359
Secondary	49.2	1,244	1,244
Tertiary or vocational	37.1	939	927
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	51.0	1,290	1,319
Widowed	0.3	8	6
Divorced	2.0	52	45
Separated	1.7	43	46
Never married/in union	44.8	1,132	1,109
Don't Know/ Missing	0.2	5	5
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	47.9	1,212	1,234
Has no living children	52.0	1,315	1,293
Don't Know/ Missing	0.1	3	3
Health insurance			
Has coverage	9.1	229	225
Has no coverage	90.7	2,295	2,299
Don't Know/ Missing	0.2	6	6
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	2.7	62	59
Has no functional difficulty	97.3	2,207	2,211
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.5	468	528
Second	18.8	476	490
Middle	20.1	508	486
Fourth	20.7	523	495
Richest	21.9	554	531

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	2,115	2,115
Sex			
Male	53.9	1,139	1,125
Female	46.1	976	990
Area			
Urban	55.7	1,177	1,079
Rural	44.3	938	1,036
Division			
Central	43.7	925	794
Eastern	4.5	96	182
Northern	14.4	305	393
Western	37.3	789	746
Age in months			
0-5	8.3	176	177
6-11	12.3	261	254
12-23	19.3	407	417
24-35	19.2	405	410
36-47	21.2	449	445
48-59	19.7	417	412
Mother's education^A			
Primary or lower	7.9	168	167
Secondary	54.7	1,156	1,152
Tertiary or vocational	37.3	788	794
Don't Know/ Missing	0.1	2	2
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	92.7	1,960	1,953
Other primary caretaker	7.3	155	162
Health insurance			
Has coverage	5.1	107	110
Has no coverage	94.9	2,008	2,005
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^{B,C}			
Has functional difficulty	3.0	38	37
Has no functional difficulty	97.0	1,233	1,231
Mother's functional difficulties^D			
Has functional difficulty	2.3	48	43
Has no functional difficulty	92.8	1,962	1,965
No information	5.0	105	107
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	25.9	549	596
Second	23.2	490	499
Middle	19.7	417	396
Fourth	17.6	372	347
Richest	13.6	287	277

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

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

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

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

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	5,758	2,813	2,813
Sex				
Male	51.7	2,975	1,460	1,473
Female	48.3	2,782	1,353	1,340
Area				
Urban	56.2	3,236	1,572	1,444
Rural	43.8	2,522	1,241	1,369
Division				
Central	40.4	2,324	1,097	917
Eastern	4.7	273	130	245
Northern	14.9	856	405	537
Western	40.0	2,305	1,181	1,114
Age				
5-9	41.4	2,384	1,175	1,196
10-14	39.8	2,294	1,067	1,066
15-17	18.7	1,079	571	551
Mother's education^B				
Primary or lower	14.4	827	437	450
Secondary	56.8	3,269	1,575	1,560
Tertiary or vocational	28.5	1,639	786	790
Don't Know/ Missing	0.2	11	5	5
Emancipated ^C	0.2	12	9	8
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire				
Mother	83.6	4,810	2,274	2,276
Other primary caretaker	16.2	935	530	529
Emancipated ^C	0.2	12	9	8
Health insurance				
Has coverage	5.5	317	160	165
Has no coverage	94.4	5,433	2,647	2,642
Don't Know/ Missing	0.1	7	6	6
Child's functional difficulties^D				
Has functional difficulty	9.4	541	266	257
Has no functional difficulty	90.6	5,217	2,547	2,556
Mother's functional difficulties^E				
Has functional difficulty	3.3	191	81	81
Has no functional difficulty	79.3	4,566	2,127	2,127
No information	17.4	1,001	605	605
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	22.9	1,317	609	667
Second	22.9	1,316	583	604
Middle	20.3	1,169	561	534
Fourth	18.1	1,040	529	492
Richest	15.9	916	532	516

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

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

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

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

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

4.6 LITERACY

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

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

Note that those who have ever attended 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy				Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women
	Primary or lower		Secondary or higher ^A	Missing			
	Literate	Illiterate					
Total	4.2	4.5	91.4	0.0	100.0	95.5	5,072
Area							
Urban	3.0	3.6	93.3	0.0	100.0	96.4	3,154
Rural	6.0	5.8	88.2	0.0	100.0	94.2	1,918
Division							
Central	2.8	3.6	93.6	0.0	100.0	96.4	2,193
Eastern	4.8	5.3	89.9	0.0	100.0	94.7	164
Northern	6.1	4.7	89.2	0.0	100.0	95.3	648
Western	4.9	5.3	89.7	0.0	100.0	94.7	2,066
Age							
15-24 ¹	1.3	1.5	97.2	0.0	100.0	98.5	1,483
15-19	0.6	1.0	98.4	0.0	100.0	99.0	791
15-17	0.6	1.2	98.2	0.0	100.0	98.8	511
18-19	0.7	0.6	98.7	0.0	100.0	99.4	281
20-24	2.0	2.1	95.8	0.0	100.0	97.9	691
25-34	3.2	3.3	93.4	0.1	100.0	96.7	1,522
35-49	6.9	7.4	85.7	0.0	100.0	92.6	2,067
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	5.6	17.4	77.0	0.0	100.0	82.6	155
Has no functional difficulty	4.5	4.4	91.1	0.0	100.0	95.6	4,407
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	8.0	6.9	85.1	0.0	100.0	93.1	858
Second	4.1	4.8	91.1	0.0	100.0	95.2	987
Middle	4.5	4.5	90.9	0.1	100.0	95.5	1,027
Fourth	2.9	3.8	93.3	0.0	100.0	96.2	1,070
Richest	2.1	2.8	95.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	1,130

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy				Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of men
	Primary or lower		Secondary or higher ^A	Missing			
	Literate	Illiterate					
Total	6.8	6.9	86.3		100.0	93.1	2,530
Area							
Urban	5.0	6.2	88.8		100.0	93.8	1,507
Rural	9.5	7.9	82.6		100.0	92.1	1,023
Division							
Central	5.8	5.8	88.5		100.0	94.2	1,090
Eastern	11.7	8.0	80.3		100.0	92.0	94
Northern	8.8	10.1	81.1		100.0	89.9	318
Western	6.9	6.9	86.2		100.0	93.1	1,029
Age							
15-24 ¹	0.9	2.3	96.8		100.0	97.7	769
15-19	0.8	2.2	97.0		100.0	97.8	420
15-17	0.7	2.9	96.5		100.0	97.1	261
18-19	0.9	1.2	97.9		100.0	98.8	159
20-24	1.0	2.4	96.7		100.0	97.6	349
25-34	7.1	4.7	88.2		100.0	95.3	728
35-49	11.1	11.8	77.1		100.0	88.2	1,033
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	7.7	18.3	74.0		100.0	81.7	62
Has no functional difficulty	7.5	7.0	85.4		100.0	93.0	2,207
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	14.6	10.0	75.4		100.0	90.0	468
Second	7.5	7.7	84.8		100.0	92.3	476
Middle	6.3	8.3	85.4		100.0	91.7	508
Fourth	3.8	5.4	90.8		100.0	94.6	523
Richest	3.1	3.7	93.2		100.0	96.3	554

¹ MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)^A Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

4.7 MIGRATORY STATUS

The Background module of the Fiji MICS, 2021 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 division 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of women	from:			DK/ Missing	Total	Most recent migration was from:								
									City	Town	Rural area			Central	Eastern	Northern	Western		Outside Fiji	DK/ Missing	Total	
Total	18.1	6.6	22.3	18.4	34.4	0.0	100.0	5,072	22.7	30.2	44.3	2.8	100.0	37.3	4.5	15.3	39.9	1.0	2.1	100.0	4,153	
Area																						
Urban	15.3	7.5	24.4	19.7	33.0	0.0	100.0	3,154	26.6	37.5	33.0	2.9	100.0	43.3	3.5	11.4	38.2	1.3	2.4	100.0	2,671	
Rural	22.7	5.3	18.9	16.2	36.8	0.0	100.0	1,918	15.7	17.2	64.6	2.5	100.0	26.5	6.2	22.3	43.0	0.4	1.5	100.0	1,482	
Division																						
Central	19.1	7.0	21.5	20.1	32.1	0.1	100.0	2,193	36.0	33.5	27.2	3.2	100.0	71.2	5.8	6.4	12.5	1.2	3.0	100.0	1,774	
Eastern	24.4	6.2	25.2	16.5	27.7	0.0	100.0	164	21.8	19.5	58.6	0.0	100.0	40.3	41.5	7.6	10.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	124	
Northern	14.6	7.7	20.6	17.2	39.8	0.0	100.0	648	7.4	26.6	64.4	1.7	100.0	11.2	1.4	82.9	3.2	0.5	0.9	100.0	553	
Western	17.7	6.0	23.5	17.1	35.7	0.0	100.0	2,066	13.9	28.7	54.5	2.9	100.0	10.3	1.3	3.1	82.5	1.0	1.7	100.0	1,701	
Age																						
15-19	40.2	7.3	18.6	14.5	19.4	0.0	100.0	791	21.8	26.9	44.1	7.1	100.0	34.0	4.7	18.3	36.1	0.9	6.0	100.0	474	
15-17	41.9	6.5	18.5	14.2	18.8	0.0	100.0	511	24.7	26.5	42.1	6.7	100.0	35.5	3.9	17.9	36.0	1.1	5.5	100.0	297	
18-19	37.0	8.7	18.8	14.9	20.6	0.0	100.0	281	17.0	27.7	47.6	7.7	100.0	31.5	5.9	18.9	36.2	0.7	6.9	100.0	177	
20-24	27.0	11.3	30.1	12.7	18.7	0.2	100.0	691	24.2	31.2	38.9	5.6	100.0	40.2	4.3	13.1	37.2	0.9	4.4	100.0	505	
25-29	15.5	8.2	30.7	26.6	19.1	0.0	100.0	790	24.6	31.8	40.8	2.8	100.0	38.8	4.8	14.2	39.2	1.2	1.8	100.0	668	
30-34	13.0	6.5	27.1	25.6	27.8	0.0	100.0	732	24.5	29.9	44.1	1.5	100.0	42.0	3.9	14.6	37.5	0.8	1.2	100.0	636	
35-39	12.7	5.7	20.4	17.7	43.5	0.0	100.0	743	20.1	31.3	48.1	0.5	100.0	34.3	6.0	15.9	42.5	1.1	0.1	100.0	649	
40-44	8.3	3.2	16.0	16.9	55.6	0.0	100.0	738	22.3	33.3	42.3	2.1	100.0	34.9	3.6	16.8	42.2	0.8	1.7	100.0	677	
45-49	7.1	3.9	11.5	13.3	64.0	0.1	100.0	586	21.3	25.5	51.7	1.5	100.0	36.7	3.9	14.2	43.3	1.1	0.8	100.0	544	
Education^A																						
Primary or lower	14.1	3.6	13.5	14.8	53.7	0.3	100.0	437	18.3	19.0	61.4	1.3	100.0	28.4	4.3	18.9	46.9	0.6	0.9	100.0	375	
Secondary	18.4	5.8	20.0	17.9	37.8	0.0	100.0	2,800	21.0	27.7	47.8	3.5	100.0	35.0	4.7	16.0	40.7	0.9	2.7	100.0	2,286	
Tertiary or Vocational	18.7	8.7	28.0	20.0	24.7	0.0	100.0	1,834	26.6	37.0	34.4	2.1	100.0	43.0	4.2	13.3	36.8	1.2	1.5	100.0	1,491	
Marital status^A																						
Ever married/in union	9.6	6.7	24.1	20.7	39.0	0.0	100.0	3,550	22.4	30.4	45.7	1.5	100.0	37.3	4.3	15.3	41.2	0.9	1.1	100.0	3,211	
Never married/in union	38.2	6.6	18.1	13.1	23.8	0.1	100.0	1,518	23.9	29.6	39.3	7.2	100.0	37.5	5.2	15.3	35.1	1.3	5.6	100.0	938	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																						
Has functional difficulty	11.6	3.5	14.8	18.9	51.1	0.0	100.0	155	25.6	28.9	43.5	2.0	100.0	35.2	2.7	10.5	47.9	1.8	2.0	100.0	137	
Has no functional difficulty	15.6	6.8	23.0	18.9	35.7	0.1	100.0	4,407	22.5	30.6	44.5	2.5	100.0	37.5	4.6	15.2	39.9	0.9	1.8	100.0	3,720	
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	21.4	6.5	20.3	18.8	32.8	0.1	100.0	858	16.9	19.8	61.0	2.3	100.0	31.3	8.7	22.5	36.0	0.1	1.3	100.0	674	
Second	18.7	6.1	24.5	17.1	33.6	0.0	100.0	987	22.3	25.1	48.0	4.7	100.0	40.0	6.2	15.1	34.6	0.1	4.1	100.0	802	
Middle	18.7	7.4	21.5	15.6	36.6	0.1	100.0	1,027	24.3	28.0	43.6	4.1	100.0	38.7	3.6	14.2	39.0	1.5	3.0	100.0	835	
Fourth	15.6	7.3	23.4	21.9	31.7	0.0	100.0	1,070	27.9	34.4	35.7	2.0	100.0	42.7	3.1	14.3	37.0	1.5	1.5	100.0	903	
Richest	16.9	5.9	21.8	18.4	37.0	0.0	100.0	1,130	20.9	40.0	37.9	1.2	100.0	32.9	2.1	12.1	50.7	1.4	0.7	100.0	939	

^A The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and of 'Marital status' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Years since most recent migration					Total	Number of men	Most recent migration was from:					Total	Most recent migration was from:					Total	Number of men who ever migrated	
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			City	Town	Rural area	DK/ Missing	Outside Fiji		DK/ Missing	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western			
Total	45.5	4.3	14.9	11.9	23.5	100.0	2,530	19.1	38.9	39.0	3.0	100.0	43.2	6.4	16.5	30.2	1.8	2.0	100.0	1,380	
Area																					
Urban	35.9	4.6	16.7	14.6	28.1	100.0	1,507	19.3	48.3	31.0	1.5	100.0	47.9	5.2	15.3	29.0	2.3	0.3	100.0	966	
Rural	59.5	3.8	12.2	7.8	16.7	100.0	1,023	18.6	17.0	57.6	6.8	100.0	32.1	9.3	19.3	33.0	0.5	5.8	100.0	414	
Division																					
Central	34.0	3.9	17.7	14.5	29.8	100.0	1,090	21.7	46.2	30.5	1.6	100.0	67.6	6.6	10.8	12.7	2.2	0.1	100.0	719	
Eastern	41.9	6.1	20.9	9.7	21.3	100.0	94	39.8	17.7	42.4	0.0	100.0	57.7	29.0	3.6	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	55	
Northern	48.6	8.0	9.9	9.5	24.0	100.0	318	9.8	29.6	42.4	18.3	100.0	8.0	1.7	71.4	2.6	0.5	15.9	100.0	163	
Western	56.9	3.3	13.0	9.9	16.9	100.0	1,029	15.7	33.1	51.0	0.2	100.0	14.8	5.1	7.1	71.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	443	
Age																					
15-19	55.2	4.2	16.0	13.1	11.5	100.0	420	16.4	38.5	42.5	2.6	100.0	42.6	10.8	12.4	30.0	2.3	1.8	100.0	188	
15-17	55.7	3.0	16.1	13.9	11.4	100.0	261	17.3	37.0	41.6	4.2	100.0	43.4	11.6	11.1	28.7	2.3	3.0	100.0	116	
18-19	54.5	6.2	15.8	11.8	11.6	100.0	159	15.1	40.8	44.1	0.0	100.0	41.3	9.6	14.5	32.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	72	
20-24	48.1	5.7	17.2	10.9	18.2	100.0	349	20.1	37.2	36.0	6.6	100.0	40.9	5.9	17.7	30.5	0.0	5.0	100.0	181	
25-29	48.9	5.4	15.1	9.4	21.2	100.0	381	23.2	38.1	36.1	2.6	100.0	47.2	5.6	18.2	24.5	2.0	2.6	100.0	195	
30-34	48.3	6.7	14.6	11.8	18.6	100.0	347	17.2	41.6	38.5	2.6	100.0	41.8	8.5	18.8	28.6	0.5	1.7	100.0	179	
35-39	38.7	2.9	14.5	14.8	29.1	100.0	360	20.5	35.6	38.7	5.2	100.0	43.8	4.8	18.7	28.4	2.3	1.9	100.0	221	
40-44	36.1	3.1	12.7	13.6	34.5	100.0	374	21.4	36.6	40.9	1.1	100.0	42.6	4.4	15.0	33.9	3.7	0.5	100.0	239	
45-49	40.9	1.6	14.3	8.7	34.5	100.0	299	13.4	46.4	39.4	0.8	100.0	43.2	5.7	14.6	35.3	0.7	0.6	100.0	177	
Education																					
Primary or lower	47.0	3.6	9.3	12.3	27.8	100.0	347	12.9	29.8	53.4	4.0	100.0	31.7	8.2	18.7	36.5	1.9	2.8	100.0	184	
Secondary	50.9	3.3	13.1	10.3	22.3	100.0	1,244	16.4	37.0	42.6	4.0	100.0	44.9	7.1	16.3	27.2	1.4	3.1	100.0	611	
Tertiary or Vocational	37.6	5.8	19.3	13.8	23.5	100.0	939	23.9	43.7	30.7	1.7	100.0	45.0	5.1	16.0	31.4	2.1	0.5	100.0	586	
Marital status																					
Ever married/in union	40.5	4.6	15.2	12.8	27.0	100.0	1,398	19.0	37.9	40.5	2.5	100.0	41.8	6.0	17.8	31.6	1.5	1.2	100.0	832	
Never married/in union	51.6	3.9	14.6	10.7	19.2	100.0	1,132	19.2	40.4	36.6	3.9	100.0	45.3	7.1	14.4	28.0	2.1	3.1	100.0	548	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																					
Has functional difficulty	35.1	0.0	11.8	5.8	47.3	100.0	62	(21.5)	(43.1)	(32.7)	(2.8)	100.0	(35.6)	(9.2)	(16.6)	(27.6)	(8.3)	(2.8)	100.0	40	
Has no functional difficulty	44.5	4.6	14.9	11.8	24.3	100.0	2,207	19.2	38.9	38.9	3.0	100.0	43.4	5.8	17.0	30.4	1.5	1.8	100.0	1,224	
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	49.3	4.0	16.4	8.9	21.4	100.0	468	19.0	19.2	53.2	8.6	100.0	42.7	14.0	13.3	23.3	0.0	6.7	100.0	237	
Second	47.9	4.5	16.1	11.5	20.0	100.0	476	19.6	27.8	48.3	4.2	100.0	40.5	9.4	19.7	26.9	0.3	3.2	100.0	248	
Middle	43.9	4.5	14.1	13.1	24.3	100.0	508	16.4	40.5	41.6	1.5	100.0	40.0	4.6	21.5	29.5	4.3	0.2	100.0	285	
Fourth	42.8	4.8	15.9	10.9	25.5	100.0	523	20.3	48.2	30.5	1.0	100.0	52.4	4.3	13.4	28.1	1.4	0.3	100.0	299	
Richest	43.9	3.6	12.4	14.4	25.6	100.0	554	20.1	52.4	26.3	1.2	100.0	39.7	1.9	14.7	40.9	2.3	0.4	100.0	310	

() 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.³⁹

The MICS6 standard questionnaires include these questions in the individual questionnaires as specified previously. For women and men age 18-49 years, data are obtained directly from the respondents themselves.⁴⁰

Information at the individual level can also be obtained through a proxy respondent using a roster approach of these questions in the household questionnaire. This would necessitate a single proxy respondent answering on behalf of all adult household members. A proxy respondent can identify a large proportion of difficulties, but tend to under-identify persons with functional difficulties, either deliberately or inadvertently.⁴¹

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 percent) 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 years for which an interview was completed and functioning difficulty is sometimes the reason for incomplete questionnaires.

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

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

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

40 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.

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

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

Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of women age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering						
Total	17.9	1.8	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.6	1.1	3.4	4,561	3.8	817	1.1	83
Area														
Urban	21.0	1.7	1.3	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.7	1.3	3.9	2,817	4.4	592	(0.0)	49
Rural	12.9	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.8	2.6	1,744	2.1	225	(2.8)	35
Division														
Central	20.5	1.9	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.8	1,970	2.9	403	(2.6)	37
Eastern	11.4	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.6	150	(0.0)	17	(*)	2
Northern	12.1	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.8	580	1.0	70	(*)	5
Western	17.5	2.1	1.5	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.0	1.5	4.5	1,861	5.7	326	(0.0)	40
Age														
18-19	11.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.9	281	(0.0)	33	(*)	2
20-24	13.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.1	691	2.2	90	(*)	13
25-29	10.6	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.0	2.5	790	7.4	84	(*)	14
30-34	10.4	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.5	2.5	732	7.6	76	(*)	9
35-39	12.4	2.3	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.5	1.6	3.7	743	1.5	92	(*)	17
40-44	22.6	2.2	1.0	0.3	2.1	0.2	0.2	2.0	4.2	738	3.3	167	(*)	16
45-49	46.9	2.0	3.4	0.4	3.3	0.3	1.2	1.9	8.2	586	3.6	275	(*)	12
Education^B														
Primary or lower	18.5	1.9	1.4	0.7	2.8	1.1	3.4	3.1	8.3	428	3.2	79	(*)	8
Secondary	14.5	1.6	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.3	1.0	3.2	2,311	3.7	335	(2.5)	38
Tertiary or vocational	22.1	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.9	2.5	1,822	4.0	403	(0.0)	37
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	9.8	2.3	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.8	2.0	4.1	780	0.0	76	(*)	18
Second	11.3	1.6	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.7	3.0	875	2.2	99	(*)	14
Middle	15.1	2.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.9	911	3.3	137	(*)	20
Fourth	21.9	1.5	1.7	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	1.4	3.6	971	5.8	212	(*)	15
Richest	28.5	1.7	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	3.5	1,024	4.1	291	(*)	18

^A In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 years 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 30 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.

^B The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of '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 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of men who:		Percentage of men age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of men age 18-49 years	Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of men age 18-49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering				
Total	9.2	1.3	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.7	2,269	3.1	209
Area												
Urban	11.1	1.9	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.8	3.2	1,347	3.1	150
Rural	6.4	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.1	922	2.9	59
Division												
Central	13.1	2.3	1.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	3.4	980	3.0	128
Eastern	6.2	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.5	1.1	3.5	84	(*)	5
Northern	7.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.3	290	(7.9)	21
Western	6.0	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.1	914	1.7	55
Age												
18-19	6.2	3.2	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	159	(*)	10
20-24	5.9	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	349	(*)	21
25-29	5.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	381	(*)	22
30-34	5.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	347	(*)	20
35-39	5.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.5	360	(*)	19
40-44	11.9	2.1	1.7	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.5	1.6	6.4	374	(0.9)	45
45-49	24.0	2.5	3.3	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	6.1	299	6.6	72
Education												
Primary or lower	10.5	2.6	2.1	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	4.8	338	(10.5)	35
Secondary	6.7	1.7	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.0	1,005	0.0	67
Tertiary or vocational	11.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.7	926	2.5	106
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	5.0	2.0	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	2.5	426	0.0	21
Second	6.8	1.2	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.2	418	8.3	29
Middle	8.0	1.5	1.7	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.0	448	10.2	36
Fourth	9.3	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.2	2.6	468	0.0	44
Richest	15.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	509	0.5	79

^AIn MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 years 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 28 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of men with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

The last two columns available for women are not shown for men.

() 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 Fiji MICS, 2021 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 telephone⁴² and computer) and access to the 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 the internet and during the last three months while tables SR.9.4W and SR.9.4M present the ICT skills of women and men age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they carried out computer related activities in the last three months.

42 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	51.6	68.5	65.1	34.3	86.5	5,072
Area						
Urban	59.0	69.7	69.8	39.6	89.4	3,154
Rural	39.6	66.5	57.2	25.6	81.8	1,918
Division						
Central	58.3	66.6	66.3	38.1	87.0	2,193
Eastern	28.3	50.4	38.3	11.2	69.4	164
Northern	42.5	71.0	63.3	28.7	86.5	648
Western	49.2	71.2	66.5	33.9	87.4	2,066
Age						
15-19	52.6	67.8	67.7	35.5	85.9	791
15-17	50.5	66.1	68.5	34.2	86.4	511
18-19	56.3	70.9	66.4	37.9	85.0	281
20-24	56.9	69.3	67.3	36.8	88.8	691
25-29	53.8	69.6	64.8	34.1	87.8	790
30-34	51.6	65.4	63.1	32.9	85.5	732
35-39	52.0	68.5	61.3	34.0	85.6	743
40-44	49.1	70.5	66.1	35.4	87.0	738
45-49	43.9	68.7	65.1	31.0	85.1	586
Education^A						
Primary or lower	22.6	67.4	56.3	14.4	82.2	437
Secondary	48.7	67.8	63.8	32.4	85.2	2,800
Tertiary or vocational	63.0	69.8	69.1	42.0	89.7	1,834
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	37.2	63.2	54.7	21.4	80.5	155
Has no functional difficulty	52.3	69.0	65.0	34.8	86.8	4,407
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	30.2	52.0	31.3	10.5	69.4	858
Second	42.3	64.2	58.0	23.3	84.1	987
Middle	54.2	70.7	71.0	35.2	90.2	1,027
Fourth	59.2	72.1	76.7	43.3	90.8	1,070
Richest	66.5	79.4	80.5	52.7	94.4	1,130

¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media^A The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Fiji MICS, 2021						
	Percentage of men who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	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			
Total	42.1	72.3	63.2	28.3	86.8	2,530
Area						
Urban	49.3	73.8	69.5	32.8	89.9	1,507
Rural	31.4	70.1	53.9	21.6	82.3	1,023
Division						
Central	48.1	69.4	65.6	30.6	86.9	1,090
Eastern	22.8	72.8	44.3	14.2	82.5	94
Northern	25.9	70.6	54.4	18.3	81.0	318
Western	42.4	76.0	65.1	30.2	89.0	1,029
Age						
15-19	39.6	70.3	67.1	25.7	87.7	420
15-17	41.4	68.2	67.3	27.1	88.0	261
18-19	36.5	73.7	66.7	23.4	87.3	159
20-24	41.6	69.3	66.8	28.3	87.5	349
25-29	40.5	69.4	60.0	25.7	84.3	381
30-34	43.1	72.0	59.9	28.6	86.2	347
35-39	46.4	75.8	61.4	32.7	86.4	360
40-44	43.2	75.4	62.1	29.2	87.1	374
45-49	40.3	75.0	65.1	28.4	89.0	299
Education						
Primary or lower	21.7	70.1	52.0	14.4	79.8	347
Secondary	37.4	71.5	61.8	25.2	85.5	1,244
Tertiary or vocational	55.8	74.3	69.2	37.4	91.3	939
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	29.7	64.7	51.3	12.9	83.6	62
Has no functional difficulty	42.5	73.0	63.1	28.8	86.8	2,207
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	24.1	65.2	36.0	13.6	74.8	468
Second	35.9	66.0	53.5	21.6	82.7	476
Middle	41.8	71.2	69.5	24.9	89.9	508
Fourth	45.8	76.0	69.7	31.6	90.6	523
Richest	59.3	81.5	82.6	46.3	94.2	554

¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of households with a:					Computer ⁴	Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
	Radio ¹	Television ²	Telephone		Any ³			
			Fixed line	Mobile phone				
Total	67.3	71.1	5.5	95.3	95.4	30.3	76.3	5,467
Area								
Urban	68.7	79.2	8.4	97.9	98.0	39.4	86.1	3,184
Rural	65.4	59.7	1.4	91.7	91.8	17.7	62.7	2,283
Division								
Central	61.8	73.0	8.1	96.6	96.8	36.1	83.1	2,191
Eastern	57.6	38.3	3.4	84.4	85.7	15.3	49.0	230
Northern	70.2	59.9	1.9	92.3	92.3	23.5	62.2	756
Western	72.7	76.2	4.3	96.1	96.2	28.5	77.3	2,290
Education of household head								
Primary or lower	71.4	67.3	3.6	92.0	92.2	17.2	63.3	1,887
Secondary	65.0	70.8	5.2	96.2	96.3	27.5	78.6	2,312
Tertiary or vocational	65.4	77.2	8.6	98.8	98.9	55.3	92.0	1,242
Don't Know/ Missing	(68.2)	(75.4)	(14.3)	(87.1)	(88.8)	(37.3)	(66.8)	26
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	44.3	18.0	0.6	82.7	82.9	5.5	48.1	1,069
Second	55.4	61.4	2.1	95.9	96.2	14.6	69.5	1,043
Middle	68.2	81.7	2.3	97.8	98.1	21.8	78.7	1,091
Fourth	77.7	91.7	5.0	99.6	99.6	37.7	87.9	1,125
Richest	88.9	99.2	16.6	99.8	99.8	68.8	95.4	1,139

¹ MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio² MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television³ MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone⁴ MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer⁵ MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet

() Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of women who:									Number of women
	Used a computer			Used a mobile phone			Used internet			
	Ever	At least once a week		Own a mobile phone ²	At least once a week		Ever	At least once a week		
		During the last 3 months ¹	During the last 3 months		During the last 3 months ³	During the last 3 months ⁵				
Total	49.5	37.1	32.9	79.4	92.0	84.0	80.7	78.6	71.7	5,072
Area										
Urban	58.1	45.1	40.7	84.3	94.0	88.7	87.4	86.0	80.8	3,154
Rural	35.3	23.9	20.1	71.4	88.8	76.3	69.8	66.4	56.6	1,918
Division										
Central	54.4	42.5	37.9	82.0	92.1	84.7	84.7	82.7	76.7	2,193
Eastern	37.6	18.8	15.7	64.7	84.2	65.1	61.4	54.1	41.9	164
Northern	43.6	33.9	28.4	71.5	93.0	78.2	70.9	68.0	57.2	648
Western	47.1	33.8	30.3	80.4	92.3	86.6	81.1	79.5	73.2	2,066
Age										
15-19	62.7	48.0	40.6	45.4	77.7	65.3	85.2	81.4	73.3	791
15-17	59.0	43.4	35.0	31.8	68.5	54.2	80.5	76.1	66.5	511
18-19	69.3	56.6	50.9	70.2	94.4	85.6	93.6	91.1	85.6	281
20-24	65.2	51.5	47.2	83.3	94.5	87.7	91.5	89.4	83.3	691
25-29	56.3	39.9	36.0	86.7	95.5	87.9	89.5	87.4	81.6	790
30-34	50.0	35.6	32.2	88.3	95.3	89.0	85.4	83.7	76.6	732
35-39	44.0	33.8	29.8	86.4	94.4	86.6	78.5	76.6	69.6	743
40-44	35.2	26.3	23.1	86.1	95.1	87.8	71.2	68.6	61.5	738
45-49	28.3	21.2	18.5	82.7	92.9	85.1	59.3	58.6	51.6	586
Education^A										
Primary or lower	8.2	4.4	4.2	71.7	84.5	72.8	45.5	43.9	37.7	437
Secondary	38.8	24.0	19.8	72.6	89.9	80.0	76.6	73.7	65.1	2,800
Tertiary or vocational	75.7	64.9	59.8	91.7	97.1	92.8	95.4	94.2	89.7	1,834
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	28.4	23.0	20.7	84.3	92.9	84.7	67.7	65.6	58.0	155
Has no functional difficulty	49.1	36.9	33.1	84.8	94.7	87.4	81.2	79.3	72.7	4,407
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	26.1	12.6	9.5	59.0	82.1	63.3	55.7	51.6	39.1	858
Second	39.7	24.7	20.8	72.7	88.9	79.7	77.1	73.5	63.5	987
Middle	47.8	34.0	29.8	80.1	91.9	85.2	82.9	80.7	75.1	1,027
Fourth	57.3	46.3	41.9	87.7	96.1	91.1	89.3	88.0	83.1	1,070
Richest	70.0	60.6	55.6	92.4	98.5	95.7	92.8	92.7	89.6	1,130

¹ MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

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

³ MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

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

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	58.1	35.1	29.9	83.6	92.7	84.9	84.7	80.4	72.4	2,530
Area										
Urban	69.8	45.1	39.1	86.4	93.7	89.7	90.9	87.8	82.1	1,507
Rural	40.8	20.3	16.3	79.4	91.4	77.7	75.4	69.4	58.1	1,023
Division										
Central	66.6	41.7	36.3	83.8	92.8	87.0	89.3	85.2	77.7	1,090
Eastern	51.6	13.5	11.1	69.7	88.1	65.4	75.9	62.6	49.3	94
Northern	39.2	24.4	19.2	82.1	94.3	74.3	69.8	65.6	53.1	318
Western	55.5	33.4	28.1	85.0	92.6	87.6	85.1	81.5	74.9	1,029
Age										
15-19	70.1	42.7	34.7	52.1	80.7	65.8	87.1	82.5	71.7	420
15-17	69.0	44.7	36.6	42.2	76.9	58.3	84.8	80.2	68.9	261
18-19	71.9	39.6	31.6	68.4	86.9	78.1	91.0	86.4	76.4	159
20-24	72.7	44.1	38.1	80.8	92.7	82.7	92.4	89.8	80.8	349
25-29	66.4	42.4	37.7	89.4	95.3	88.1	92.1	88.5	81.7	381
30-34	56.3	33.5	27.3	90.9	96.5	89.7	90.9	86.3	76.7	347
35-39	52.4	31.7	26.4	94.0	97.1	92.2	84.2	81.2	73.4	360
40-44	46.6	28.4	25.0	92.6	95.5	90.0	78.9	71.9	65.1	374
45-49	36.9	18.9	16.6	91.3	93.4	89.3	63.4	58.9	54.5	299
Education										
Primary or lower	17.2	7.2	4.7	82.0	88.4	77.1	58.5	53.0	46.7	347
Secondary	50.9	25.2	18.9	76.8	90.5	80.5	83.6	78.0	67.4	1,244
Tertiary or vocational	82.7	58.5	53.7	93.2	97.3	93.6	95.8	93.7	88.6	939
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	47.4	12.9	9.7	87.5	88.4	84.6	68.4	64.6	52.3	62
Has no functional difficulty	57.1	34.6	29.6	88.4	94.7	88.0	85.1	80.9	73.4	2,207
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	32.0	8.5	6.2	70.5	85.4	67.8	67.2	58.5	45.9	468
Second	48.3	23.7	18.0	78.8	90.9	79.0	79.4	75.0	63.1	476
Middle	61.1	33.1	27.0	83.7	91.9	86.9	86.3	81.9	73.9	508
Fourth	66.3	44.4	38.3	88.1	96.1	92.6	91.9	89.3	84.1	523
Richest	78.1	60.4	54.8	94.4	98.2	95.2	95.6	93.7	90.4	554

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.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer-related activities, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	25.8	26.6	27.1	16.8	17.3	16.1	15.1	23.9	4.8	32.6	5,072
Area											
Urban	31.6	32.5	33.7	20.7	21.3	20.0	18.7	29.5	6.1	40.0	3,154
Rural	16.2	16.8	16.3	10.5	10.6	9.7	9.1	14.6	2.6	20.6	1,918
Division											
Central	30.5	31.1	32.4	21.6	22.4	22.7	20.1	29.8	7.6	38.5	2,193
Eastern	13.7	14.1	9.1	7.4	10.0	4.5	6.0	13.3	0.8	17.3	164
Northern	23.2	25.2	21.9	15.9	13.1	7.5	11.9	20.6	2.0	29.1	648
Western	22.5	23.2	24.6	12.9	13.7	12.7	11.4	19.5	3.0	28.8	2,066
Age											
15-24 ¹	34.3	35.2	33.4	20.2	22.2	21.7	21.0	31.8	7.2	43.5	1,483
15-19	29.2	31.4	25.8	16.7	18.2	18.5	17.1	26.0	6.1	40.2	791
15-17	24.9	26.8	17.8	11.0	12.8	13.3	11.9	18.8	3.1	35.9	511
18-19	37.1	39.7	40.4	27.2	28.1	28.1	26.7	39.0	11.4	47.9	281
20-24	40.0	39.6	42.1	24.3	26.9	25.2	25.4	38.6	8.4	47.3	691
25-29	27.4	29.3	31.6	19.0	20.1	20.5	15.0	27.1	4.7	36.9	790
30-34	25.9	25.2	27.6	18.5	17.3	16.4	13.9	23.0	5.1	31.1	732
35-39	24.7	26.1	25.9	15.4	15.9	11.7	13.3	21.6	2.9	29.4	743
40-44	18.0	18.2	19.4	13.2	12.7	10.7	11.4	17.1	3.9	22.9	738
45-49	13.1	13.9	15.8	9.7	8.2	8.0	8.4	11.9	2.0	17.8	586
Education^A											
Primary or lower	1.7	1.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.9	437
Secondary	12.7	13.3	11.9	6.4	8.0	7.1	5.6	11.4	2.0	18.4	2,800
Tertiary or vocational	51.5	52.7	56.6	36.6	35.2	33.4	33.1	48.5	10.2	61.7	1,834
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	16.6	18.9	17.7	12.5	10.4	15.4	14.3	16.5	4.9	21.4	155
Has no functional difficulty	26.2	26.8	28.5	17.7	18.0	16.4	15.5	24.7	4.9	32.7	4,407
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	7.2	6.8	5.9	3.3	3.9	4.0	4.4	6.6	1.1	9.6	858
Second	15.2	15.6	14.3	8.6	9.0	8.3	7.2	13.5	2.6	19.8	987
Middle	23.5	24.5	24.4	14.9	16.6	14.0	13.8	22.6	4.6	30.3	1,027
Fourth	32.6	33.7	36.1	20.7	22.1	21.1	18.7	30.5	6.0	41.3	1,070
Richest	44.6	46.3	48.5	32.5	30.6	29.0	27.7	40.9	8.4	55.3	1,130

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

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

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

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer-related activities, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	27.5	27.0	26.3	16.1	12.7	13.4	14.5	23.2	3.8	31.2	2,530
Area											
Urban	35.7	35.8	34.6	21.5	16.7	17.7	18.7	30.2	5.2	40.6	1,507
Rural	15.6	14.2	14.1	8.2	6.9	7.1	8.3	12.7	1.8	17.4	1,023
Division											
Central	31.1	31.7	30.8	19.2	13.4	14.2	18.2	27.8	5.7	36.2	1,090
Eastern	10.6	10.1	9.2	6.8	3.4	4.7	8.0	9.8	0.3	10.6	94
Northern	20.3	16.0	17.0	7.7	4.4	3.9	7.5	11.9	1.5	22.0	318
Western	27.6	27.1	26.1	16.3	15.4	16.3	13.3	22.9	2.8	30.7	1,029
Age											
15-24 ¹	33.1	33.3	27.6	15.6	12.7	14.7	15.4	28.3	5.0	37.6	769
15-19	31.6	32.6	22.0	11.8	9.6	14.2	12.8	26.4	3.7	36.4	420
15-17	30.3	33.1	19.4	10.8	7.7	12.0	10.5	25.8	3.6	36.8	261
18-19	33.8	31.8	26.2	13.3	12.7	17.8	16.5	27.5	3.7	35.8	159
20-24	34.9	34.1	34.5	20.1	16.5	15.4	18.5	30.5	6.6	39.0	349
25-29	34.2	33.8	34.0	23.2	19.9	21.8	19.5	29.5	5.6	38.3	381
30-34	28.5	26.7	27.9	18.3	13.5	12.5	15.7	22.4	4.2	30.4	347
35-39	24.2	24.3	26.8	14.7	12.7	11.3	14.2	20.4	1.5	29.3	360
40-44	22.7	21.9	23.6	15.5	9.7	9.7	10.9	18.2	3.7	26.2	374
45-49	13.8	12.4	14.2	8.5	6.6	7.3	9.4	12.4	0.8	15.6	299
Education											
Primary or lower	3.3	3.0	2.7	0.2	1.3	1.3	0.2	2.6	0.2	4.3	347
Secondary	17.0	16.9	14.7	7.1	5.7	7.0	6.2	13.4	1.3	20.8	1,244
Tertiary or vocational	50.5	49.3	50.5	34.0	26.3	26.4	30.8	43.6	8.4	55.0	939
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	7.6	6.8	3.5	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.8	7.0	0.0	7.6	62
Has no functional difficulty	27.8	26.9	27.8	17.2	13.6	13.9	15.3	23.3	3.9	31.3	2,207
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	6.9	5.7	4.9	2.4	2.3	2.9	3.3	5.4	0.7	6.9	468
Second	15.4	14.5	14.5	6.3	6.9	8.6	7.6	12.3	1.7	19.0	476
Middle	23.4	23.2	22.2	12.2	9.5	9.6	12.6	19.1	2.9	28.1	508
Fourth	34.6	35.1	33.2	19.2	14.8	15.2	16.7	28.5	3.9	38.7	523
Richest	52.6	51.8	52.0	36.9	27.6	28.1	29.6	46.2	8.9	58.2	554

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

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.⁴³ 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.⁴⁴ 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.⁴⁵

The Fiji MICS, 2021 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.

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

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

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

45 "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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Ever users					Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of women who <u>did not</u> use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of women
	Never smoked cigarettes or other tobacco products	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	63.3	32.2	3.9	0.4	36.5	10.8	1.0	0.5	12.3	87.6	5,072
Area											
Urban	63.9	31.7	3.8	0.3	35.8	11.6	0.9	0.4	12.9	87.0	3,154
Rural	62.3	33.0	4.2	0.5	37.6	9.6	1.2	0.6	11.5	88.5	1,918
Division											
Central	58.6	37.2	3.7	0.3	41.3	14.7	0.7	0.3	15.7	84.2	2,193
Eastern	46.0	47.3	5.9	0.2	53.4	17.9	1.5	0.6	20.0	79.6	164
Northern	67.7	24.8	6.2	1.1	32.1	5.0	2.1	2.1	9.1	91.0	648
Western	68.2	27.9	3.3	0.3	31.5	8.0	1.0	0.2	9.1	90.7	2,066
Age											
15-19	78.9	19.3	1.3	0.2	20.8	6.9	0.4	0.1	7.3	92.7	791
15-17	86.5	12.4	0.8	0.0	13.2	4.1	0.2	0.0	4.3	95.7	511
18-19	65.1	31.8	2.3	0.5	34.6	11.9	0.8	0.2	12.8	87.2	281
20-24	56.9	36.9	5.5	0.5	42.9	14.7	1.8	1.0	17.5	82.3	691
25-29	57.9	37.1	4.3	0.7	42.1	13.7	1.0	0.9	15.6	84.5	790
30-34	56.7	37.1	5.7	0.5	43.3	13.2	1.1	0.2	14.5	85.6	732
35-39	60.1	34.2	4.6	0.6	39.4	11.4	1.0	0.7	13.1	86.8	743
40-44	64.7	31.8	3.2	0.3	35.3	9.2	1.1	0.6	10.9	89.1	738
45-49	67.4	28.8	3.0	0.1	31.9	6.2	0.7	0.0	6.9	92.5	586
Education^A											
Primary or lower	69.0	26.2	3.9	0.3	30.4	10.8	1.2	0.4	12.4	87.1	437
Secondary	64.4	31.3	3.7	0.4	35.4	10.9	1.1	0.5	12.5	87.4	2,800
Tertiary or vocational	60.2	34.8	4.3	0.5	39.7	10.8	0.8	0.5	12.1	87.9	1,834
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	56.4	39.2	3.9	0.3	43.5	14.6	0.8	0.5	15.9	84.0	2,009
None	67.8	27.5	4.0	0.4	31.9	8.4	1.2	0.4	10.0	89.9	3,063
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	55.5	35.3	7.7	0.4	43.3	12.4	2.5	0.0	14.9	83.9	155
Has no functional difficulty	60.9	34.3	4.2	0.5	39.0	11.6	1.1	0.6	13.2	86.7	4,407
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	49.2	43.8	6.2	0.6	50.5	14.0	2.0	1.0	17.0	82.8	858
Second	53.4	41.2	5.0	0.5	46.6	14.4	1.8	0.9	17.1	82.9	987
Middle	62.8	32.3	4.3	0.5	37.0	13.2	0.7	0.5	14.4	85.6	1,027
Fourth	67.3	28.9	3.2	0.3	32.3	9.1	0.8	0.3	10.2	89.5	1,070
Richest	79.2	18.5	1.8	0.3	20.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	95.2	1,130

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

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who never used any tobacco product, percentage who ever used and currently use, by product, and percentage who currently do not use a smoked tobacco product, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Ever users					Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percent age of men who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of men
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	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	34.0	43.7	20.3	1.9	65.8	27.1	9.2	4.3	40.6	59.7	2,530
Area											
Urban	35.4	45.5	16.8	2.2	64.5	27.9	6.9	2.7	37.5	63.0	1,507
Rural	32.1	40.9	25.5	1.3	67.7	25.8	12.6	6.7	45.1	54.8	1,023
Division											
Central	28.6	47.9	21.0	2.3	71.2	32.1	10.0	2.5	44.6	55.3	1,090
Eastern	18.4	50.2	28.4	2.9	81.6	35.0	14.1	9.0	58.1	40.9	94
Northern	36.0	50.1	13.0	0.9	64.0	29.5	4.7	7.9	42.1	57.7	318
Western	40.6	36.6	21.2	1.5	59.3	20.2	9.3	4.8	34.3	66.6	1,029
Age											
15-19	61.3	23.7	12.2	2.3	38.2	13.5	5.0	2.5	20.9	78.5	420
15-17	71.5	19.6	6.8	1.3	27.6	9.4	3.2	1.2	13.7	85.7	261
18-19	44.5	30.5	21.2	3.9	55.5	20.3	8.0	4.5	32.8	66.6	159
20-24	35.2	42.6	20.8	1.1	64.5	30.1	13.3	2.5	45.9	54.1	349
25-29	27.5	48.5	21.5	2.5	72.5	34.0	11.4	4.1	49.4	50.0	381
30-34	25.7	51.1	20.2	3.1	74.3	32.6	7.7	4.1	44.4	55.6	347
35-39	26.3	47.7	24.6	1.3	73.7	28.6	13.4	5.2	47.2	54.0	360
40-44	30.8	47.0	20.8	1.4	69.2	26.6	6.7	5.7	39.0	61.8	374
45-49	25.8	49.1	24.1	1.1	74.2	26.0	7.3	7.0	40.4	60.9	299
Education											
Primary or lower	23.8	48.7	25.8	1.3	75.8	30.2	12.3	9.0	51.5	50.7	347
Secondary	37.4	40.9	20.5	1.1	62.6	26.3	10.3	4.2	40.8	59.5	1,244
Tertiary or vocational	33.4	45.5	18.0	3.0	66.5	27.0	6.5	2.8	36.3	63.2	939
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	28.6	45.5	23.1	2.6	71.2	27.5	9.9	5.8	43.2	56.4	810
None	36.6	42.8	19.0	1.5	63.3	26.9	8.8	3.6	39.4	61.2	1,720
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	15.9	54.1	30.0	0.0	84.1	25.8	12.7	7.5	45.9	54.1	62
Has no functional difficulty	30.1	46.2	21.6	2.0	69.8	29.2	9.8	4.6	43.6	56.7	2,207
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	23.8	43.3	31.7	1.2	76.2	30.8	16.3	7.4	54.5	45.3	468
Second	27.8	47.1	23.9	1.0	72.0	30.4	12.0	5.7	48.1	51.1	476
Middle	27.2	48.6	21.1	2.9	72.6	29.3	9.8	4.9	43.9	56.4	508
Fourth	40.4	40.8	16.6	2.1	59.4	23.2	5.9	2.8	31.9	69.4	523
Richest	48.4	39.3	10.4	1.9	51.6	22.6	3.3	1.6	27.5	73.1	554

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

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

Table SR.10.2W: 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	2.0	5,072	76.7	12.9	8.7	1.7	100.0	644
Area								
Urban	2.6	3,154	75.5	13.1	10.1	1.3	100.0	417
Rural	1.0	1,918	79.0	12.4	6.1	2.5	100.0	227
Division								
Central	2.6	2,193	76.2	13.0	9.6	1.3	100.0	362
Eastern	1.5	164	73.5	10.9	15.6	0.0	100.0	35
Northern	1.5	648	85.9	9.8	4.3	0.0	100.0	53
Western	1.5	2,066	75.9	13.8	6.9	3.4	100.0	195
Age								
15-19	3.2	791	77.8	14.5	4.3	3.4	100.0	63
15-17	3.2	511	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
18-19	3.2	281	(77.3)	(16.6)	(3.4)	(2.7)	100.0	41
20-24	2.1	691	77.5	11.1	10.0	1.4	100.0	120
25-29	1.3	790	81.2	9.4	7.4	2.0	100.0	127
30-34	2.8	732	72.9	14.5	11.9	0.7	100.0	108
35-39	1.9	743	81.1	13.6	5.3	0.0	100.0	102
40-44	1.2	738	77.7	12.3	8.8	1.3	100.0	81
45-49	1.1	586	(57.7)	(20.7)	(14.9)	(6.7)	100.0	44
Education^A								
Primary or lower	3.0	437	69.9	14.9	11.1	4.1	100.0	53
Secondary	1.9	2,800	80.4	10.6	6.7	2.2	100.0	363
Tertiary or vocational	1.8	1,834	72.4	16.0	11.2	0.4	100.0	228
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	2.8	2,009	80.2	10.9	6.8	2.0	100.0	334
None	1.5	3,063	73.0	14.9	10.7	1.4	100.0	311
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	2.7	155	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25
Has no functional difficulty	1.8	4,407	76.7	13.0	8.6	1.7	100.0	597
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	1.8	858	79.9	12.2	6.1	1.8	100.0	151
Second	2.5	987	80.3	11.1	7.1	1.5	100.0	178
Middle	1.9	1,027	80.0	11.4	7.5	1.1	100.0	148
Fourth	2.4	1,070	63.3	19.6	16.0	1.0	100.0	108
Richest	1.3	1,130	74.3	11.2	9.6	4.9	100.0	59

¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

^A The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of '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 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of men who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Total	9.5	2,530	61.3	22.6	12.4	3.7	100.0	951
Area								
Urban	10.4	1,507	60.7	22.6	12.3	4.4	100.0	545
Rural	8.1	1,023	62.0	22.6	12.5	2.8	100.0	406
Division								
Central	11.9	1,090	59.3	22.3	12.9	5.5	100.0	480
Eastern	16.3	94	61.6	25.2	10.7	2.6	100.0	47
Northern	6.3	318	42.5	34.8	19.1	3.6	100.0	111
Western	7.2	1,029	71.0	18.3	9.4	1.2	100.0	313
Age								
15-19	10.2	420	81.4	10.3	7.4	0.9	100.0	87
15-17	10.5	261	(76.3)	(16.7)	(4.6)	(2.4)	100.0	34
18-19	9.7	159	84.7	6.2	9.1	0.0	100.0	54
20-24	8.4	349	57.4	25.0	14.3	3.3	100.0	153
25-29	11.0	381	59.6	23.9	12.7	3.8	100.0	181
30-34	7.6	347	63.7	20.4	10.2	5.6	100.0	145
35-39	12.4	360	60.3	19.1	15.7	4.9	100.0	154
40-44	7.4	374	54.4	26.1	15.7	3.8	100.0	126
45-49	8.8	299	59.5	31.1	7.3	2.1	100.0	105
Education								
Primary or lower	10.0	347	63.3	18.2	14.6	3.9	100.0	150
Secondary	9.3	1,244	62.8	23.3	11.4	2.5	100.0	472
Tertiary or vocational	9.4	939	58.2	23.7	12.7	5.4	100.0	329
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	10.8	810	62.6	20.4	13.1	3.9	100.0	318
None	8.8	1,720	60.6	23.7	12.0	3.6	100.0	633
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	14.5	62	(72.1)	(16.0)	(11.9)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Has no functional difficulty	9.2	2,207	60.4	23.0	12.7	3.9	100.0	891
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	12.2	468	62.0	21.6	11.9	4.6	100.0	229
Second	9.4	476	61.7	22.1	14.6	1.6	100.0	210
Middle	12.1	508	63.9	23.2	10.4	2.5	100.0	207
Fourth	9.5	523	53.2	24.5	16.8	5.5	100.0	159
Richest	4.8	554	64.8	22.1	7.9	5.2	100.0	147

¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

() Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	46.1	1.8	13.1	5,072
Area				
Urban	43.9	2.4	15.8	3,154
Rural	49.9	0.6	8.7	1,918
Division				
Central	40.2	2.5	16.8	2,193
Eastern	44.1	0.6	6.5	164
Northern	61.9	0.5	7.8	648
Western	47.7	1.4	11.4	2,066
Age				
15-19	74.9	4.1	6.8	791
15-17	83.6	4.2	3.0	511
18-19	58.9	3.9	13.6	281
20-24	37.9	1.9	19.8	691
25-29	33.4	0.9	17.6	790
30-34	36.6	3.0	14.0	732
35-39	39.6	1.0	13.3	743
40-44	49.8	0.2	10.0	738
45-49	49.8	1.0	10.4	586
Education^A				
Primary or lower	62.0	1.3	8.9	437
Secondary	51.3	1.8	9.8	2,800
Tertiary or vocational	34.5	1.8	19.2	1,834
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	40.1	0.0	17.2	155
Has no functional difficulty	42.0	1.5	14.1	4,407
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	47.0	1.0	8.6	858
Second	42.2	1.4	10.7	987
Middle	48.6	1.5	10.8	1,027
Fourth	44.9	2.3	15.3	1,070
Richest	47.9	2.4	18.6	1,130

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

² MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	2.0	6.7	33.0	2,530
Area				
Urban	21.9	7.9	36.6	1,507
Rural	25.8	5.0	27.6	1,023
Division				
Central	16.5	9.5	39.2	1,090
Eastern	16.0	5.9	32.3	94
Northern	33.1	3.6	21.1	318
Western	28.7	4.8	30.0	1,029
Age				
15-19	57.2	8.0	13.2	420
15-17	71.1	8.1	6.4	261
18-19	34.5	7.8	24.4	159
20-24	17.7	7.7	43.9	349
25-29	16.9	6.2	43.0	381
30-34	18.1	5.8	37.0	347
35-39	12.7	7.3	39.0	360
40-44	18.3	4.5	29.6	374
45-49	17.0	7.4	27.4	299
Education				
Primary or lower	21.4	5.8	31.5	347
Secondary	29.1	5.7	27.0	1,244
Tertiary or vocational	16.8	8.4	41.4	939
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	6.4	15.0	32.5	62
Has no functional difficulty	18.4	6.3	36.1	2,207
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	18.8	6.6	25.3	468
Second	23.7	6.3	30.6	476
Middle	23.2	6.9	32.3	508
Fourth	23.9	8.7	36.5	523
Richest	27.3	4.9	38.7	554

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

² MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol

4.11 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

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

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

The Fiji MICS, 2021 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 years.

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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
	Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Total	70.1	0.7	0.9	8.1	0.4	12.2	2.8	3.1	0.8	0.9	100.0	14.4	10.1	5.6	7,982
Sex															
Male	70.2	0.8	1.0	7.9	0.4	12.0	2.7	3.3	0.9	0.8	100.0	14.7	10.1	5.9	4,178
Female	70.1	0.5	0.7	8.3	0.5	12.4	3.0	3.0	0.6	0.9	100.0	14.2	10.0	5.3	3,804
Area															
Urban	68.7	0.7	0.9	7.2	0.5	13.9	3.2	3.4	0.7	0.7	100.0	13.8	9.4	6.1	4,474
Rural	72.0	0.6	0.8	9.2	0.2	10.0	2.3	2.8	0.9	1.0	100.0	15.3	10.9	5.0	3,508
Division															
Central	66.8	0.7	0.9	8.0	0.4	15.1	2.8	3.5	0.8	1.0	100.0	14.9	10.0	5.6	3,297
Eastern	70.4	0.8	0.4	10.9	0.8	9.6	2.1	4.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	17.9	12.9	5.1	378
Northern	76.3	0.3	0.8	8.9	0.0	7.7	2.0	2.3	0.8	0.7	100.0	13.8	10.1	4.0	1,175
Western	71.3	0.8	1.0	7.5	0.5	11.2	3.2	3.0	0.7	0.8	100.0	13.9	9.8	6.2	3,132
Age															
0-4	74.1	0.5	0.2	4.5	0.2	16.2	1.8	1.7	0.2	0.7	100.0	7.4	5.3	2.9	2,134
5-9	70.8	0.4	0.6	9.3	0.3	11.8	2.0	3.4	0.6	0.8	100.0	15.1	10.7	3.9	2,446
10-14	68.4	1.0	1.5	8.7	0.4	10.0	3.6	4.4	1.1	0.9	100.0	17.6	11.6	7.7	2,296
15-17	64.6	1.1	1.5	11.1	1.1	10.1	4.9	2.8	1.5	1.4	100.0	20.1	14.8	10.1	1,106
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	72.5	0.4	0.6	8.8	0.4	10.1	1.6	3.9	0.9	0.8	100.0	15.5	10.2	3.9	1,892
Second	68.8	0.6	1.0	8.9	0.2	12.8	2.9	2.4	0.7	1.8	100.0	14.7	10.7	5.4	1,824
Middle	67.5	0.6	1.3	8.1	0.8	12.4	4.5	3.2	0.6	0.8	100.0	15.2	11.0	8.0	1,605
Fourth	66.7	1.6	0.6	8.1	0.2	15.3	3.1	3.4	0.7	0.4	100.0	14.8	10.5	6.2	1,444
Richest	76.0	0.2	0.8	5.9	0.4	10.8	2.0	2.7	1.1	0.2	100.0	11.2	7.3	4.5	1,218

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 co-residence of parents, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								
	Mother living elsewhere ^A	Father living elsewhere ^A	Both mother and father living elsewhere ^A	At least one parent living elsewhere ^A	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹	Number of children age 0-17 years
Total	4.4	12.7	7.9	25.0	0.4	2.2	0.3	2.9	7,982
Sex									
Male	4.5	12.7	7.7	25.0	0.3	2.3	0.3	2.9	4,178
Female	4.2	12.7	8.1	25.0	0.6	2.1	0.3	2.9	3,804
Area									
Urban	4.5	14.4	7.0	26.0	0.6	3.0	0.4	4.0	4,474
Rural	4.2	10.5	9.0	23.7	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.5	3,508
Division									
Central	4.7	15.7	7.8	28.3	0.4	3.8	0.5	4.7	3,297
Eastern	4.7	10.1	10.6	25.4	0.3	1.3	0.1	1.7	378
Northern	3.2	7.8	8.9	19.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	1,175
Western	4.4	11.7	7.3	23.4	0.6	1.3	0.1	2.0	3,132
Age									
0-4	2.0	16.6	4.4	23.0	0.2	2.4	0.1	2.6	2,134
5-9	4.4	11.9	9.2	25.5	0.6	2.6	0.4	3.5	2,446
10-14	6.1	10.7	8.4	25.2	0.6	1.7	0.3	2.6	2,296
15-17	5.2	11.0	10.8	27.0	0.3	2.1	0.4	2.8	1,106
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	3.4	12.9	8.4	24.7	0.4	2.3	0.3	3.0	7,473
Only mother alive	23.6	na	na	23.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	294
Only father alive	na	43.7	na	43.7	0.0	2.9	na	2.9	117
Both parents deceased	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	33
Unknown	45.0	0.0	na	45.0	1.4	0.0	na	na	65
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	4.9	10.3	8.7	23.9	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	1,892
Second	4.3	13.1	8.7	26.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.8	1,824
Middle	4.7	13.2	7.8	25.7	0.4	2.7	0.7	3.8	1,605
Fourth	4.2	16.4	7.9	28.5	1.0	3.6	0.5	5.1	1,444
Richest	3.4	10.9	5.6	19.9	0.6	2.9	0.4	3.8	1,218

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
na: not applicable

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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
			Grand-child	Brother/Sister	Other relative	Adopted/Foster/Stepchild	Other not related	Inconsistent / Don't know/ Missing				
Total	10.1	7,982	55.1	2.1	31.3	6.9	0.6	3.9	100.0	95.5	803	
Sex												
Male	10.1	4,178	59.4	1.8	28.4	5.5	0.7	4.2	100.0	95.1	423	
Female	10.0	3,804	50.4	2.4	34.6	8.5	0.4	3.7	100.0	95.9	380	
Area												
Urban	9.4	4,474	51.4	1.6	38.1	5.2	0.4	3.2	100.0	96.3	420	
Rural	10.9	3,508	59.2	2.6	23.9	8.8	0.7	4.7	100.0	94.6	383	
Division												
Central	10.0	3,297	57.1	1.9	32.7	5.0	0.6	2.7	100.0	96.7	329	
Eastern	12.9	378	60.1	3.4	26.9	5.4	3.2	1.0	100.0	95.7	49	
Northern	10.1	1,175	50.9	1.0	31.9	9.3	0.0	6.8	100.0	93.2	119	
Western	9.8	3,132	53.9	2.5	30.4	8.3	0.3	4.6	100.0	95.1	307	
Age												
0-4	5.3	2,134	65.7	0.0	20.3	10.5	1.3	2.3	100.0	96.4	113	
5-9	10.7	2,446	66.1	0.6	21.1	6.1	0.0	6.1	100.0	93.9	261	
10-14	11.6	2,296	51.9	2.9	33.5	7.9	1.0	2.8	100.0	96.2	265	
15-17	14.8	1,106	35.7	4.6	51.8	4.2	0.3	3.4	100.0	96.2	164	
Orphanhood status												
Both parents alive	8.7	7,473	59.0	1.4	29.0	6.2	0.6	3.8	100.0	95.5	647	
Only mother alive	23.6	294	43.3	5.7	37.3	12.2	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	69	
Only father alive	46.4	117	41.2	4.9	45.0	7.1	0.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	54	
Both parents deceased	(100.0)	33	(27.4)	(3.7)	(42.3)	(10.2)	(1.6)	(14.7)	100.0	(83.6)	33	
Unknown	0.0	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	10.2	1,892	65.5	1.7	17.5	8.7	0.3	6.3	100.0	93.4	193	
Second	10.7	1,824	50.8	4.6	33.9	5.5	1.1	4.0	100.0	94.9	195	
Middle	11.0	1,605	54.1	1.2	34.2	9.2	0.5	0.8	100.0	98.7	176	
Fourth	10.5	1,444	46.7	0.8	45.3	4.9	0.0	2.3	100.0	97.7	151	
Richest	7.3	1,218	58.5	1.3	26.4	5.1	1.0	7.8	100.0	91.2	89	

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

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

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

'-' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

5



SURVIVE

On 13 January 2021, students (L-R) Anasa, 13, Alumita, 9, and Tusake, 7 are photographed at Lekutu District School, Bua, Fiji. Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2021/Stephen

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

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

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life⁴⁶
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality (${}_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

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

Table CS.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent seven-year periods before the survey. For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 20 years preceding the survey.

Tables CS.2 and CS.3 provide estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Using the rates calculated for the 7-year period immediately preceding the survey, differentials in mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics, such as region, mother's education and wealth, and by demographic characteristics such as sex and mother's age at birth are presented.

46 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 seven-year periods preceding the survey, Fiji MICS, 2021					
	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					
0-6	7	9	15	3	18
7-13	5	6	11	1	12
14-20	8	7	14	5	19
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2 ² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate ³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate ⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate ⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					
^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					

Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the seven-year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Fiji MICS, 2021					
	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	7	9	15	3	18
Area					
Urban	7	10	17	2	19
Rural	6	7	13	3	16
Division					
Central	5	7	12	3	15
Eastern	(4)	(0)	(4)	(3)	(7)
Northern	7	6	14	2	16
Western	8	13	21	3	23
Mother's education^B					
Primary or lower	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	36
Secondary	7	8	15	4	19
Tertiary or Vocational	6	7	13	0	13
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	8	3	11	3	14
Second	4	16	21	7	27
Middle	9	12	21	1	22
Fourth	4	5	10	0	10
Richest	7	6	13	0	13
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2 ² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate ³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate ⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate ⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					
^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates ^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 person-years of exposure () Figures that are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure					

Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the seven-year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	7	9	15	3	18
Sex					
Male	8	9	17	3	20
Female	5	9	14	2	15
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
20-34	6	10	16	3	18
35-49	(13)	(4)	(17)	(2)	(19)
Birth order					
1	8	6	14	2	16
2-3	5	10	16	3	19
4-6	8	9	17	2	19
7+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Previous birth interval^B					
< 2 years	8	9	16	1	18
2 years	3	10	13	1	14
3 years	(3)	(7)	(10)	(10)	(20)
4+ years	8	9	17	3	20
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					
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure					

6



THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

On 1 January 2019 in Fiji, Losena Adi Bale, with her newborn daughter born at the stroke of midnight 2019. Losena was one of two mothers who gave birth between 12.00am and 12.01am at the Colonial war memorial hospital, Suva Fiji. Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2019/Chute

6.1 FERTILITY

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

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

Table TM.1.1 presents fertility rates for the 3-year period prior to the Fiji MICS, 2021 for the national and urban/rural areas.

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates			
Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area of residence, Fiji MICS, 2021			
	Urban	Rural	Total
Age^A			
15-19 ¹	28	38	31
20-24	124	183	145
25-29	155	184	166
30-34	114	130	120
35-39	62	77	68
40-44	22	19	21
45-49	6	2	5
TFR (15-49 years) ^B	2.6	3.2	2.8
GFR ^C	78.5	98.6	86.2
CBR ^D	18.6	19.5	19.0

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

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

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

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

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

6.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING

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

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

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

Tables TM.2.2W and TM.2.2M present a selection of early childbearing and fatherhood indicators for young women and men age 15-19 and 20-24 years. In Table TM.2.2W, percentages among women age 15-19 years 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.⁴⁷

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate		
Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Fiji MICS, 2021		
	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	31	2.8
Area		
Urban	28	2.6
Rural	38	3.2
Division		
Central	37	3.0
Eastern	(*)	(*)
Northern	28	3.0
Western	23	2.5
Education		
Primary or lower	(*)	(*)
Secondary	41	3.2
Tertiary or vocational	10	2.5
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	52	4.1
Second	36	3.4
Middle	33	2.9
Fourth	32	2.2
Richest	5	1.7
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.		
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 125 unweighted women-years of exposure		

47 Using women age 15-19 years 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 mothers 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.2.2W: 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, Fiji MICS, 2021							
	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	3.5	1.8	5.3	0.0	791	3.7	691
Area							
Urban	3.1	1.9	4.9	0.0	532	2.3	458
Rural	4.4	1.7	6.1	0.0	259	6.6	234
Division							
Central	4.3	1.2	5.4	0.0	359	3.1	329
Eastern	(6.6)	(3.3)	(9.9)	(0.0)	19	(0.0)	18
Northern	2.9	2.0	4.9	0.0	107	5.4	68
Western	2.6	2.4	5.0	0.0	306	4.3	277
Education							
Primary or lower	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(26.2)	29
Secondary	3.8	2.1	6.0	0.0	647	6.5	254
Tertiary or vocational	2.2	0.4	2.6	0.0	132	0.4	409
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	4.3	4.0	8.3	0.0	118	9.6	106
Second	5.3	2.0	7.2	0.0	177	5.8	142
Middle	4.2	0.8	4.9	0.0	198	3.2	138
Fourth	3.3	1.8	5.2	0.0	153	0.0	156
Richest	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	146	1.9	149
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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	0.2	0.2	420	0.4	349
Area					
Urban	0.0	0.0	268	0.7	205
Rural	0.6	0.6	153	0.0	143
Division					
Central	0.5	0.5	185	0.8	172
Eastern	(0.0)	(0.0)	14	(0.0)	13
Northern	0.0	0.0	42	0.0	42
Western	0.0	0.0	179	0.0	122
Education					
Primary or lower	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	12
Secondary	0.0	0.0	339	0.0	142
Tertiary or vocational	1.2	1.2	69	0.7	195
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	0.0	0.0	82	2.0	70
Second	0.0	0.0	89	0.0	61
Middle	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	66
Fourth	1.0	1.0	82	0.0	81
Richest	0.0	0.0	68	0.0	70

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

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

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

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	0.2	3,154	4.4	2,622	0.4	1,918	5.7	1,659	0.3	5,072	4.9	4,281
Age												
15-19	0.0	532	na	na	0.0	259	na	na	0.0	791	na	na
15-17	0.0	337	na	na	0.0	174	na	na	0.0	511	na	na
18-19	0.0	195	na	na	0.0	86	na	na	0.0	281	na	na
20-24	0.1	458	2.3	458	0.0	234	6.6	234	0.1	691	3.7	691
25-29	0.3	488	2.0	488	0.5	302	6.1	302	0.4	790	3.6	790
30-34	0.0	434	4.2	434	0.0	298	4.2	298	0.0	732	4.2	732
35-39	0.6	437	4.9	437	0.4	307	4.8	307	0.5	743	4.8	743
40-44	0.0	449	6.3	449	1.4	289	7.9	289	0.6	738	6.9	738
45-49	0.4	357	7.7	357	0.4	229	4.6	229	0.4	586	6.5	586

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	0.1	1,507	0.7	1,239	0.3	1,023	0.6	870	0.2	2,530	0.7	2,110
Age												
15-19	0.0	268	na	na	0.6	153	na	na	0.2	420	na	na
15-17	0.0	161	na	na	0.8	101	na	na	0.3	261	na	na
18-19	0.0	107	na	na	0.0	52	na	na	0.0	159	na	na
20-24	0.7	205	0.7	205	0.0	143	0.0	143	0.4	349	0.4	349
25-29	0.0	228	0.7	228	0.0	153	0.3	153	0.0	381	0.5	381
30-34	0.0	198	0.6	198	0.0	149	0.6	149	0.0	347	0.6	347
35-39	0.0	209	0.0	209	0.0	151	0.8	151	0.0	360	0.3	360
40-44	0.0	236	0.8	236	1.7	138	1.7	138	0.6	374	1.1	374
45-49	0.0	162	1.8	162	0.0	136	0.0	136	0.0	299	1.0	299

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.⁴⁸

Tables TM.3.02W and TM.3.02M show knowledge of each contraceptive method by background characteristics among women and men age 15-49 years, respectively. These are not standard MICS tables.

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

Table TM.3.1A presents the use of contraception for currently married/in union and sexually active unmarried women, while Table TM.3.1B presents the use of contraception for all women, by a contraceptive method. These are not standard MICS tables.

For sexually active women who are not currently married or in union, in Table TM.3.2, contraceptive use is only presented by modern and traditional method categories. Table TM.3.2A presents the use of contraception for all sexually active women.

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

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

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 amenorrhic⁴⁹ and iii) fecund⁵⁰ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR

48 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.

49 A woman is post-partum amenorrhic 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.

50 A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrhic, 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.

- 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 last birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).

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

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that they did not want the last 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 method⁵¹ 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.

For decisions on sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care, Table TM.3.5 shows women currently married or in union) who make their own informed decisions on these topics. Only women who provide a “yes” answer to all three components are considered as women who make their own decisions regarding sexual and reproductive health.

Table TM.3.5.1 presents currently married women age 15-49 years who reported that they can make their own decision on health care. Table TM.3.5.2 shows currently married women age 15-49 years who reported that they can make their own decision on the use of contraception, while Table TM.3.5.3 shows women in the same category who reported that they can say no to have sex.

Table TM.3.6 presents data on average number of abortions, miscarriages and ectopic pregnancies.

51 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.3.03W: Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics (currently unmarried/not in union women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently unmarried/not in union who have heard of any contraceptive method by specific method, Fiji MICS 2021

	Modern method											Traditional method						Number of women currently unmarried/not in union	
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Oral Contraception Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	Emergency contraception Pill	Ovulation (Dr Billing)	Rhythm / Calendar method	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method		Any method
Total	8.6	64.2	42.5	50.7	75.0	67.0	76.0	86.6	73.6	25.2	33.9	26.5	41.1	51.9	7.9	91.1	60.8	91.3	1,805
Area																			
Urban	9.2	62.7	40.6	48.7	73.4	65.2	75.8	85.3	73.1	25.1	35.3	27.8	40.9	50.6	8.8	90.6	59.8	90.8	1,238
Rural	7.4	67.3	46.5	55.1	78.3	71.0	76.6	89.4	74.6	25.6	30.8	23.5	41.3	54.7	6.0	92.0	62.8	92.2	567
Division																			
Central	10.4	62.1	38.5	48.0	72.9	64.8	73.8	83.8	70.2	25.4	36.0	28.4	39.5	49.4	9.1	89.3	59.9	89.5	877
Eastern	4.2	60.3	37.5	49.7	74.9	70.6	78.2	88.4	76.0	25.0	33.1	24.1	43.0	47.2	10.6	94.3	53.7	94.3	42
Northern	4.6	69.0	55.0	60.8	85.5	82.1	84.9	93.7	75.8	28.9	40.3	32.8	45.3	57.0	12.5	95.4	64.7	95.4	194
Western	7.8	65.6	44.2	51.3	74.6	65.4	76.1	88.1	77.1	24.0	29.5	22.4	41.7	53.9	4.9	91.9	61.2	92.1	692
Age																			
15-19	15.5	49.0	31.4	32.8	61.9	49.2	62.8	78.3	65.1	14.6	23.3	18.4	26.5	31.9	5.8	84.1	41.5	84.4	761
15-17	19.4	41.0	26.1	27.0	54.0	41.5	56.2	73.7	60.1	10.5	20.5	15.5	21.3	26.5	4.4	80.1	34.7	80.5	504
18-19	8.0	64.5	41.8	44.2	77.6	64.3	75.6	87.5	74.9	22.6	28.7	24.1	36.6	42.7	8.4	92.0	54.9	92.0	257
20-24	3.9	72.1	49.2	57.6	81.9	79.0	84.4	92.5	81.5	28.0	39.9	28.5	47.3	62.5	9.9	95.5	71.9	95.9	429
25-29	4.6	71.3	47.5	57.2	79.0	72.1	81.6	89.1	80.0	31.5	38.6	33.4	48.6	58.6	6.7	94.9	66.6	94.9	199
30-34	2.1	82.2	50.6	70.4	87.7	85.4	90.4	95.8	84.0	38.8	46.3	36.3	55.0	64.9	8.8	97.9	75.1	97.9	120
35-39	5.9	77.4	50.1	67.3	87.4	84.2	83.2	92.2	69.8	31.8	41.9	35.2	56.0	71.8	9.4	94.1	81.6	94.1	109
40-44	1.1	78.3	55.6	79.0	91.0	85.8	94.0	96.0	79.3	39.3	46.9	33.3	58.3	79.1	11.1	98.9	83.6	98.9	88
45-49	1.2	83.4	58.0	77.3	93.0	84.4	89.1	94.0	78.5	46.5	44.9	38.3	62.4	84.1	12.8	98.8	88.3	98.8	99
Education																			
Primary or lower	10.2	65.0	36.2	49.6	75.4	67.4	70.0	86.0	57.9	30.7	25.7	20.1	39.5	57.3	1.5	89.8	67.4	89.8	90
Secondary	12.2	57.0	34.9	44.2	68.9	58.9	70.2	81.9	69.5	20.4	27.0	20.5	34.5	42.6	6.3	87.4	51.0	87.6	997
Tertiary or vocational	3.4	74.0	53.8	59.8	83.3	78.2	84.9	93.2	81.2	31.3	44.6	35.6	50.4	64.1	10.9	96.3	73.4	96.5	718
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																			
Has functional difficulty	(9.8)	(69.8)	(39.0)	(65.0)	(72.0)	(77.9)	(76.9)	(86.3)	(64.4)	(27.1)	(37.2)	(25.8)	(54.0)	(56.5)	(8.7)	(90.2)	(63.1)	(90.2)	40
Has no functional difficulty	4.3	73.2	49.1	59.7	83.4	76.9	83.9	91.8	79.3	31.1	39.2	30.9	48.5	61.9	9.3	95.5	71.1	95.6	1,261
Number of living children																			
0	10.7	59.0	38.3	42.2	68.8	59.7	70.5	84.3	71.0	20.4	30.4	23.7	35.2	44.1	7.4	88.9	53.6	89.1	1,387
1	1.2	82.9	60.6	75.1	95.9	93.9	95.8	95.1	86.4	34.7	44.7	32.6	64.6	76.2	7.8	98.8	85.4	98.8	164
2	2.6	80.5	51.3	79.5	94.2	88.7	92.6	91.2	80.0	40.1	49.4	29.6	49.3	71.4	6.9	97.4	76.0	97.4	126
3	1.8	76.7	49.8	79.7	92.2	91.7	88.9	95.9	76.4	43.7	37.6	46.7	55.6	82.6	13.7	98.2	89.7	98.2	61
4+	0.0	84.0	61.5	85.5	100.0	90.7	98.0	97.5	81.6	58.1	48.8	44.9	76.0	89.7	14.6	100.0	94.5	100.0	67
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	9.4	61.8	35.6	52.2	75.3	64.1	71.5	85.5	72.3	25.5	29.3	24.8	44.6	50.7	4.5	89.9	58.8	89.9	229
Second	10.0	57.9	35.0	44.9	73.4	64.3	71.6	86.7	68.7	21.8	28.8	24.2	40.9	45.9	7.6	89.8	55.3	90.0	363
Middle	8.6	65.2	42.7	48.6	75.1	67.2	76.0	85.6	71.3	22.8	30.2	24.2	37.5	50.6	7.9	91.1	59.7	91.1	403
Fourth	8.8	66.2	43.1	49.4	73.4	68.1	75.7	84.8	73.3	26.5	34.1	27.5	39.0	54.3	8.2	90.6	62.8	91.2	408
Richest	6.7	68.1	52.2	58.5	77.7	69.9	82.8	89.9	81.4	29.3	44.6	30.7	44.8	56.9	9.8	93.3	65.9	93.3	402

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

Table TM.3.03M: Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics (currently unmarried/not in union men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years currently unmarried/not in union who have heard of any contraceptive method by specific method, Fiji MICS 2021

	Modern method											Traditional method					Number of men currently unmarried/not in union			
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Oral Contraception Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	Emergency contraception Pill	Ovulation Rhythm / (Dr Bill-ing)	Calendar method	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method		Any traditional method	Any method	
Total	3.1	37.7	29.2	22.2	49.8	35.8	62.4	95.2	68.3	8.5	21.0	9.7	21.5	80.1	2.6	96.1	80.8	96.7	1,240	
Area																				
Urban	3.7	39.7	31.7	22.4	47.5	37.8	63.5	94.8	71.8	8.0	25.3	10.3	20.9	77.3	2.9	95.8	77.9	96.1	766	
Rural	2.0	34.3	25.0	22.0	53.4	32.6	60.7	95.9	62.8	9.3	13.9	8.8	22.5	84.6	2.1	96.7	85.5	97.8	474	
Division																				
Central	2.3	44.7	32.0	20.4	54.6	41.7	66.6	95.7	85.0	10.0	25.2	12.4	21.9	84.9	2.7	97.1	85.8	97.5	577	
Eastern	0.9	47.0	24.0	16.1	53.2	39.1	64.3	95.4	74.9	4.9	16.0	9.2	20.5	88.0	4.4	97.8	88.0	99.1	48	
Northern	2.7	35.9	23.3	27.8	41.8	32.2	45.7	94.6	61.1	8.4	9.8	8.7	14.9	86.5	1.6	94.6	87.2	97.3	130	
Western	4.2	28.8	27.8	23.6	45.8	29.4	61.7	94.8	49.7	7.1	19.5	6.9	22.9	72.0	2.5	95.2	72.5	95.4	485	
Age																				
15-19	5.7	23.7	19.5	12.8	37.7	23.1	52.0	92.4	54.5	5.4	10.0	4.9	13.1	64.3	2.9	93.2	65.5	93.9	419	
15-17	6.7	21.0	17.7	11.6	35.0	18.8	45.8	91.5	47.6	3.2	7.2	4.0	9.6	54.5	2.0	92.6	55.3	93.3	261	
18-19	4.0	28.3	22.4	14.7	42.1	30.1	62.2	93.8	65.8	8.9	14.8	6.5	18.8	80.7	4.3	94.3	82.3	94.9	158	
20-24	1.4	47.4	35.3	28.7	60.9	42.4	68.7	98.1	74.8	10.4	28.6	9.6	24.0	88.3	1.6	98.6	88.7	98.6	295	
25-29	1.4	44.0	36.2	25.0	53.2	42.7	68.0	96.5	74.5	8.3	24.2	13.6	26.5	86.7	3.3	97.3	87.9	98.1	223	
30-34	0.0	43.7	38.4	33.1	58.5	46.6	71.5	100.0	77.8	15.3	32.5	12.9	27.8	91.6	2.6	100.0	91.6	100.0	113	
35-39	3.3	35.7	28.5	21.1	50.1	36.1	64.2	92.7	73.4	9.1	15.0	14.6	26.6	85.8	3.0	95.7	85.8	96.7	86	
40-44	1.2	51.4	28.7	29.2	54.0	43.5	63.4	96.5	77.7	10.1	33.4	14.3	29.0	89.3	2.3	98.8	89.3	98.8	67	
45-49	(8.3)	(40.2)	(21.5)	(18.2)	(41.5)	(37.0)	(62.2)	(86.9)	(79.4)	(5.3)	(20.7)	(12.4)	(22.1)	(89.2)	(2.7)	(86.9)	(89.2)	(91.7)	37	
Education																				
Primary or lower	9.3	20.8	6.7	7.0	31.5	17.1	44.9	86.6	52.9	2.1	7.4	4.4	14.5	73.0	5.5	89.0	73.0	90.7	111	
Secondary	3.1	30.5	22.9	16.9	45.3	30.1	55.5	95.2	63.3	7.1	14.4	5.4	19.0	75.5	1.7	96.2	76.4	96.7	669	
Tertiary or vocational	1.5	52.1	43.6	33.7	60.7	48.5	76.6	97.4	79.3	12.1	33.7	17.4	26.8	88.5	3.2	97.7	89.2	98.3	460	
Number of living children																				
0	3.2	36.6	28.7	21.6	49.5	34.5	62.0	95.0	67.0	8.3	20.4	9.0	21.1	79.1	2.6	95.9	79.9	96.6	1,139	
1	(2.8)	(42.3)	(31.9)	(28.2)	(54.8)	(43.5)	(66.6)	(97.2)	(82.1)	(14.8)	(26.6)	(18.7)	(30.0)	(87.5)	(4.9)	(97.2)	(87.5)	(97.2)	54	
2+	(0.0)	(57.0)	(36.9)	(31.5)	(51.1)	(57.7)	(68.6)	(100.0)	(84.8)	(6.2)	(27.7)	(16.1)	(22.6)	(96.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(96.4)	(100.0)	47	
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	2.8	33.7	18.9	17.3	50.3	31.0	54.5	93.8	65.7	5.5	10.9	6.3	17.2	82.3	3.5	94.8	83.1	96.4	211	
Second	5.2	31.2	18.1	15.5	40.8	30.0	52.2	92.4	61.3	8.5	15.6	6.7	15.3	77.6	3.4	94.4	77.8	94.8	221	
Middle	3.2	35.0	24.9	21.9	48.9	30.7	57.3	95.5	67.0	8.6	18.9	7.8	20.9	78.2	2.2	95.9	78.7	96.8	281	
Fourth	2.4	37.0	34.4	23.3	47.8	40.9	67.4	96.5	72.8	7.4	20.8	9.0	20.6	81.8	1.9	97.1	82.2	97.2	271	
Richest	1.9	50.1	46.4	31.5	60.1	44.9	78.0	97.2	73.3	12.0	36.5	18.1	32.1	80.9	2.2	98.0	82.4	98.1	256	

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																		Number of women currently married or in union	
	Modern method											Traditional method								
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Dia-phragm/ Foam/ Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹		
Total	64.5	6.3	0.0	2.5	9.7	6.7	3.3	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	3.0	0.4	0.1	31.2	4.3	35.5	3,267	
Area																				
Urban	65.4	5.3	0.0	2.4	9.2	6.0	3.8	3.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	2.9	0.4	0.1	30.3	4.3	34.6	1,916	
Rural	63.3	7.7	0.1	2.7	10.3	7.7	2.5	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	3.2	0.4	0.1	32.4	4.2	36.7	1,351	
Division																				
Central	66.1	5.4	0.0	3.1	9.1	7.1	3.1	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	2.2	0.4	0.0	30.5	3.5	33.9	1,317	
Eastern	65.8	4.4	0.0	2.7	13.2	10.4	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.0	32.1	2.2	34.2	123	
Northern	65.2	10.2	0.0	1.6	9.5	5.7	2.2	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.2	31.3	3.3	34.8	454	
Western	62.7	6.1	0.1	2.3	10.0	6.4	4.1	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	4.5	0.3	0.1	31.7	5.5	37.3	1,374	
Age																				
15-19	(80.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.4)	(4.9)	(19.3)	31	
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
18-19	(74.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.7)	(6.4)	(25.1)	24	
20-24	67.6	1.0	0.0	0.8	12.4	7.0	4.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	28.3	4.1	32.4	262	
25-29	62.1	2.1	0.0	1.5	16.4	6.7	3.8	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.8	3.2	0.6	0.0	33.3	4.6	37.9	591	
30-34	64.0	3.6	0.0	2.6	10.9	10.6	2.5	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	33.2	2.8	36.0	612	
35-39	56.8	9.3	0.2	3.6	8.5	8.5	3.4	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	4.1	0.6	0.1	37.3	5.7	43.2	635	
40-44	65.9	9.1	0.0	2.9	6.7	5.1	4.0	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.6	1.9	0.5	0.0	30.0	4.1	34.1	649	
45-49	73.5	10.4	0.0	2.8	4.0	1.7	2.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.8	0.5	0.2	22.2	4.0	26.5	488	
Education^A																				
Primary or lower	63.3	11.4	0.0	2.2	9.6	5.5	3.1	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.3	0.0	33.8	2.9	36.7	347	
Secondary	63.5	7.1	0.0	2.3	10.1	7.7	3.4	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.4	0.3	0.1	33.1	3.4	36.5	1,803	
Tertiary or vocational	66.6	3.5	0.1	2.9	9.1	5.6	3.3	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	4.1	0.6	0.0	27.3	6.1	33.4	1,116	
Number of living children																				
0	93.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.6	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.0	4.7	2.1	6.8	415	
1	74.5	0.3	0.0	1.5	6.8	3.7	3.4	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	5.6	0.4	0.0	18.4	7.1	25.5	628	
2	61.4	2.8	0.1	3.0	10.7	6.4	5.0	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.6	4.1	0.4	0.0	32.4	6.1	38.6	804	
3	56.7	9.7	0.0	4.0	13.3	8.0	3.0	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.0	40.6	2.6	43.3	623	
4+	50.9	15.1	0.0	3.0	12.6	11.8	2.6	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	46.3	2.5	49.1	797	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																				
Has functional difficulty	53.8	15.5	0.0	5.2	7.1	5.0	2.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	38.7	7.4	46.2	115	
Has no functional difficulty	64.8	6.0	0.0	2.4	9.8	6.8	3.4	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	2.9	0.4	0.1	31.0	4.1	35.2	3,145	
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	60.2	8.4	0.0	1.2	14.3	10.0	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.1	37.2	2.5	39.8	629	
Second	62.6	7.1	0.0	2.7	11.5	9.6	2.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.2	0.5	0.0	34.5	2.9	37.4	624	
Middle	68.0	6.7	0.0	2.0	9.8	6.9	2.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	29.3	2.7	32.0	624	
Fourth	64.9	5.1	0.0	3.5	9.2	5.6	3.7	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.8	0.6	0.0	30.5	4.6	35.1	662	
Richest	66.6	4.6	0.1	3.1	4.5	2.2	5.5	4.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.5	5.8	0.6	0.2	25.4	7.9	33.4	728	

¹ MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

^A The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of '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.3.1A: Use of contraception by age and marital status

Percentage of all women, currently married or in union, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, by age, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																	Number of women	
	Modern method											Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Oral Contraception Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Dia-phragm/foam/jelly	Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	Rhythm / Calendar method	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹		
Total	75.0	4.3	0.0	1.8	7.0	4.8	2.3	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.0	0.3	22.6	2.4	25.0	5,072	
ALL WOMEN																			
Age																			
15-19	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.2	1.9	791	
15-17	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	511	
18-19	95.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.9	0.5	4.4	281	
20-24	83.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	6.5	3.3	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.2	14.4	2.0	16.4	691	
25-29	69.7	1.6	0.0	1.1	13.3	5.5	3.1	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	2.6	0.4	27.0	3.3	30.3	790	
30-34	67.8	3.2	0.0	2.3	10.0	9.5	2.1	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.1	0.0	30.1	2.1	32.2	732	
35-39	60.5	8.3	0.1	3.6	8.0	8.1	3.0	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	3.5	0.5	35.2	4.2	39.5	743	
40-44	68.4	8.4	0.0	2.8	6.3	4.9	3.5	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.5	1.7	0.5	29.4	2.2	31.6	738	
45-49	76.7	9.2	0.0	2.5	3.5	1.4	2.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.4	0.4	20.4	2.7	23.3	586	
CURRENTLY MARRIED OR WOMEN IN UNION																			
Total	64.5	6.3	0.0	2.5	9.7	6.7	3.3	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	3.0	0.4	31.2	4.3	35.5	3,267	
15-19	(80.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(14.4)	(4.9)	(19.3)	31	
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	
18-19	(74.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(18.7)	(6.4)	(25.1)	24	
20-24	67.6	1.0	0.0	0.8	12.4	7.0	4.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.6	0.0	28.3	4.1	32.4	262	
25-29	62.1	2.1	0.0	1.5	16.4	6.7	3.8	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.8	3.2	0.6	33.3	4.6	37.9	591	
30-34	64.0	3.6	0.0	2.6	10.9	10.6	2.5	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.5	0.0	33.2	2.8	36.0	612	
35-39	56.8	9.3	0.2	3.6	8.5	8.5	3.4	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	4.1	0.6	37.3	5.7	43.2	635	
40-44	65.9	9.1	0.0	2.9	6.7	5.1	4.0	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.6	1.9	0.5	30.0	4.1	34.1	649	
45-49	73.5	10.4	0.0	2.8	4.0	1.7	2.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.8	0.5	22.2	4.0	26.5	488	
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN																			
Total	81.3	0.4	0.0	1.6	5.6	3.8	1.9	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	15.7	3.0	18.7	138	
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																			

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

Percentage of all women age 15-49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of women who are using (or whose partner is using):																		Number of women
	Modern method											Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Dia-phragm/ Foam/ Jelly	Lactational amenor-rhoea method (LAM)	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Total	75.0	4.3	0.0	1.8	7.0	4.8	2.3	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.0	0.3	0.0	22.6	2.4	25.0	5,072
Area																			
Urban	77.1	3.4	0.0	1.6	6.1	4.1	2.6	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.0	20.7	2.1	22.9	3,154
Rural	71.6	5.6	0.1	2.0	8.5	6.1	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.3	0.3	0.0	25.6	2.7	28.4	1,918
Division																			
Central	77.8	3.4	0.0	2.0	6.0	4.6	2.2	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.0	20.5	1.7	22.2	2,193
Eastern	70.7	3.8	0.0	2.3	11.7	8.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	27.6	1.7	29.3	164
Northern	72.3	7.5	0.0	1.3	8.3	4.4	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.1	25.8	1.7	27.7	648
Western	73.3	4.2	0.1	1.6	7.3	4.8	2.9	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	3.0	0.2	0.1	23.3	3.3	26.7	2,066
Age																			
15-19	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.2	1.9	791
15-17	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	511
18-19	95.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.5	4.4	281
20-24	83.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	6.5	3.3	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.0	14.4	2.0	16.4	691
25-29	69.7	1.6	0.0	1.1	13.3	5.5	3.1	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	2.6	0.4	0.0	27.0	3.3	30.3	790
30-34	67.8	3.2	0.0	2.3	10.0	9.5	2.1	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	30.1	2.1	32.2	732
35-39	60.5	8.3	0.1	3.6	8.0	8.1	3.0	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	3.5	0.5	0.1	35.2	4.2	39.5	743
40-44	68.4	8.4	0.0	2.8	6.3	4.9	3.5	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.5	1.7	0.5	0.0	29.4	2.2	31.6	738
45-49	76.7	9.2	0.0	2.5	3.5	1.4	2.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.4	0.4	0.2	20.4	2.7	23.3	586
Education^A																			
Primary or lower	67.4	9.4	0.0	2.0	8.8	5.8	2.6	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.0	30.3	2.3	32.6	437
Secondary	74.9	4.7	0.0	1.6	7.2	5.3	2.3	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.1	23.2	1.8	25.1	2,800
Tertiary or vocational	77.0	2.4	0.1	1.9	6.2	3.9	2.3	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	2.7	0.5	0.0	19.7	3.3	23.0	1,834
Number of living children																			
0	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.7	2.5	1,803
1	75.8	0.3	0.0	1.3	7.5	3.8	3.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	4.6	0.3	0.0	19.3	4.9	24.2	792
2	63.8	2.7	0.1	3.0	10.5	6.1	4.5	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.5	3.5	0.4	0.0	32.0	4.2	36.2	930
3	58.5	9.0	0.0	3.8	12.8	8.3	2.9	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	39.1	2.4	41.5	684
4+	52.6	14.7	0.0	2.9	12.1	11.6	2.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	45.6	1.5	47.4	864
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																			
Has functional difficulty	60.9	11.5	0.0	4.5	7.2	5.5	2.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	35.5	3.6	39.1	155
Has no functional difficulty	72.7	4.5	0.0	1.9	7.8	5.3	2.6	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.2	0.3	0.0	24.7	2.6	27.3	4,407
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	67.4	6.4	0.0	1.0	12.5	8.2	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	31.1	1.4	32.6	858
Second	73.5	4.9	0.0	1.9	8.0	7.1	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.0	24.5	2.1	26.5	987
Middle	78.6	4.1	0.0	1.2	6.6	4.6	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.0	19.7	1.7	21.4	1,027
Fourth	76.6	3.1	0.0	2.5	6.1	3.7	2.7	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.4	0.0	21.3	2.1	23.4	1,070
Richest	77.5	3.2	0.1	2.0	3.2	1.5	3.8	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.0	3.7	0.4	0.1	18.2	4.2	22.5	1,130

¹ MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

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

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

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of sexually active^A women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Total	15.7	3.0	18.7	138
Area				
Urban	17.5	2.1	19.6	97
Rural	(11.4)	(5.0)	(16.4)	41
Education				
Primary or lower	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Secondary	12.1	1.2	13.3	68
Tertiary or vocational	14.4	5.4	19.8	62
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Second	(20.8)	(9.0)	(29.7)	23
Middle	(12.3)	(5.5)	(17.8)	38
Fourth	(16.0)	(0.0)	(16.0)	35
Richest	(12.3)	(0.0)	(12.3)	29

^A "Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.
 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.3.2A: Use of contraception (all sexually active women)

Percentage of all sexually active women age 15-49 years currently married or in union, unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active ^A women currently married or in union unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Total	32.1	4.7	36.8	2,776
Area				
Urban	31.5	4.6	36.1	1,600
Rural	33.0	4.7	37.8	1,177
Division				
Central	31.0	3.7	34.6	1,112
Eastern	34.3	2.5	36.8	104
Northern	33.1	3.8	37.1	410
Western	32.7	6.2	38.8	1,150
Age				
15-19	(10.3)	(3.5)	(13.8)	43
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
18-19	(12.4)	(4.2)	(16.7)	36
20-24	27.6	5.6	33.2	235
25-29	33.2	4.8	38.0	528
30-34	34.9	3.0	37.9	516
35-39	38.5	6.4	45.1	530
40-44	33.6	4.7	38.3	539
45-49	21.3	4.0	25.2	386
Education				
Primary or lower	36.0	3.5	39.4	290
Secondary	33.6	3.8	37.4	1,530
Tertiary or vocational	28.6	6.5	35.1	957
Number of living children				
0	5.6	2.3	7.9	426
1	19.8	8.5	28.3	521
2	34.3	6.6	40.9	668
3	42.5	3.1	45.6	508
4+	48.9	2.4	51.4	654
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	39.1	7.5	46.6	92
Has no functional difficulty	32.0	4.6	36.6	2,677
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	39.4	2.7	42.3	538
Second	34.9	3.3	38.2	530
Middle	29.4	3.2	32.6	524
Fourth	31.3	4.7	36.1	562
Richest	26.4	8.7	35.1	622

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

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	10.9	14.4	25.3	9.5	26.0	35.5	20.4	40.3	60.8	3,267	58.4	51.3	1,985
Area													
Urban	11.4	14.6	26.0	9.6	25.0	34.6	21.0	39.6	60.6	1,916	57.1	50.0	1,162
Rural	10.2	14.0	24.2	9.4	27.3	36.7	19.6	41.3	60.9	1,351	60.2	53.2	823
Division													
Central	12.5	14.8	27.3	10.1	23.9	33.9	22.5	38.7	61.2	1,317	55.4	49.8	806
Eastern	11.0	17.5	28.6	11.1	23.2	34.2	22.1	40.7	62.8	123	54.5	51.1	77
Northern	9.5	16.5	26.0	7.3	27.5	34.8	16.8	44.1	60.8	454	57.2	51.5	276
Western	9.8	13.0	22.8	9.7	27.7	37.3	19.5	40.6	60.1	1,374	62.1	52.8	826
Age													
15-19	(38.1)	(3.4)	(41.5)	(15.8)	(3.6)	(19.3)	(53.9)	(7.0)	(60.8)	31	(*)	(*)	19
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	5
18-19	(31.0)	(0.0)	(31.0)	(20.5)	(4.7)	(25.1)	(51.5)	(4.7)	(56.1)	24	(*)	(*)	13
20-24	32.4	8.5	40.9	19.6	12.8	32.4	52.0	21.2	73.3	262	44.2	38.6	192
25-29	24.5	10.1	34.6	19.5	18.3	37.9	44.0	28.4	72.4	591	52.3	45.9	428
30-34	12.1	16.3	28.4	13.2	22.8	36.0	25.2	39.1	64.4	612	55.9	51.5	394
35-39	4.4	15.4	19.8	7.0	36.1	43.2	11.4	51.6	63.0	635	68.6	59.3	400
40-44	1.1	18.4	19.6	1.4	32.7	34.1	2.5	51.2	53.7	649	63.5	56.0	348
45-49	1.2	14.2	15.4	1.2	25.3	26.5	2.3	39.6	41.9	488	63.2	53.1	204
Education^A													
Primary or lower	4.2	13.1	17.3	6.5	30.3	36.7	10.7	43.4	54.1	347	67.9	62.6	188
Secondary	8.9	14.8	23.7	8.3	28.2	36.5	17.2	43.0	60.2	1,803	60.7	54.9	1,086
Tertiary or vocational	16.2	14.1	30.3	12.4	21.0	33.4	28.6	35.1	63.7	1,116	52.5	42.9	711
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	10.9	7.4	18.3	3.3	42.9	46.2	14.2	50.3	64.5	115	71.6	60.1	74
Has no functional difficulty	10.8	14.6	25.4	9.8	25.4	35.2	20.6	40.0	60.6	3,145	58.1	51.1	1,905
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	11.7	13.7	25.4	12.6	27.3	39.8	24.3	41.0	65.2	629	61.1	57.0	410
Second	13.1	15.6	28.7	9.9	27.5	37.4	23.0	43.0	66.1	624	56.5	52.2	412
Middle	9.8	17.5	27.3	7.4	24.7	32.0	17.2	42.1	59.3	624	54.0	49.4	370
Fourth	9.0	13.2	22.2	9.6	25.5	35.1	18.7	38.7	57.4	662	61.2	53.1	380
Richest	10.9	12.3	23.2	8.4	25.0	33.4	19.3	37.4	56.6	728	59.0	44.8	412

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

^A The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of '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.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Total	50.9	11.5	62.4	12.1	6.5	18.7	63.0	18.0	81.0	138	23.1	19.3	112
Area													
Urban	49.9	10.0	59.9	11.3	8.3	19.6	61.2	18.3	79.5	97	24.7	22.0	77
Rural	(53.3)	(14.9)	(68.2)	(14.0)	(2.4)	(16.4)	(67.4)	(17.3)	(84.6)	41	(19.4)	(13.5)	35
Education													
Primary or lower	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	6
Secondary	48.0	16.5	64.6	6.9	6.4	13.3	54.9	23.0	77.9	68	17.0	15.6	53
Tertiary or vocational	57.0	7.2	64.2	16.1	3.6	19.8	73.1	10.9	84.0	62	23.5	17.1	52
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	10
Second	(44.1)	(4.9)	(49.0)	(23.3)	(6.4)	(29.7)	(67.5)	(11.3)	(78.8)	23	(*)	(*)	18
Middle	(64.3)	(8.7)	(72.9)	(10.1)	(7.7)	(17.8)	(74.4)	(16.4)	(90.7)	38	(19.6)	(13.6)	34
Fourth	(50.1)	(15.1)	(65.2)	(9.5)	(6.5)	(16.0)	(59.6)	(21.6)	(81.2)	35	(19.8)	(19.8)	28
Richest	(52.1)	(10.4)	(62.5)	(8.9)	(3.4)	(12.3)	(60.9)	(13.8)	(74.7)	29	(*)	(*)	22

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

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

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

Table TM.3.4A: Need and demand for family planning (all sexually active women)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active ^A women	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active ^A women with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Total	12.3	14.0	26.3	10.4	26.4	36.8	22.7	40.4	63.1	2,776	58.3	50.9	1,753
Area													
Urban	12.9	14.1	27.0	10.4	25.7	36.1	23.3	39.8	63.1	1,600	57.2	49.9	1,009
Rural	11.5	13.9	25.4	10.3	27.5	37.8	21.8	41.4	63.2	1,177	59.8	52.2	743
Division													
Central	14.8	13.5	28.3	10.6	24.1	34.6	25.3	37.6	62.9	1,112	55.0	49.2	700
Eastern	12.0	17.8	29.9	12.6	24.2	36.8	24.6	42.1	66.7	104	55.2	51.4	70
Northern	9.7	17.4	27.1	9.4	27.8	37.1	19.1	45.1	64.3	410	57.8	51.6	263
Western	10.9	12.9	23.8	10.4	28.5	38.8	21.2	41.4	62.6	1,150	62.0	52.1	720
Age													
15-19	(60.5)	(1.9)	(62.4)	(11.2)	(2.5)	(13.8)	(71.8)	(4.4)	(76.2)	43	(18.1)	(13.5)	33
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	5
18-19	(59.5)	(2.3)	(61.7)	(13.6)	(3.1)	(16.7)	(73.0)	(5.4)	(78.4)	36	(21.3)	(15.8)	28
20-24	35.6	6.5	42.1	23.1	10.2	33.2	58.7	16.7	75.4	235	44.1	36.6	177
25-29	25.5	9.3	34.8	19.1	18.8	38.0	44.6	28.2	72.8	528	52.2	45.6	384
30-34	12.2	15.7	27.9	13.6	24.2	37.9	25.9	39.9	65.8	516	57.5	53.0	339
35-39	4.4	15.6	20.0	8.0	37.1	45.1	12.4	52.7	65.1	530	69.2	59.1	345
40-44	1.2	18.5	19.6	1.7	36.7	38.3	2.8	55.1	57.9	539	66.1	58.0	312
45-49	1.2	15.6	16.8	1.7	23.5	25.2	2.9	39.1	42.0	386	60.0	50.6	162
Education													
Primary or lower	4.7	12.6	17.3	7.0	32.4	39.4	11.7	45.0	56.7	290	69.5	63.4	165
Secondary	10.3	14.4	24.8	9.2	28.2	37.4	19.6	42.6	62.2	1,530	60.2	54.0	951
Tertiary or vocational	17.7	13.7	31.5	13.2	21.8	35.1	31.0	35.6	66.6	957	52.7	43.0	637
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	13.6	8.4	22.0	4.1	42.5	46.6	17.7	50.9	68.6	92	68.0	57.1	63
Has no functional difficulty	12.1	14.2	26.3	10.6	26.0	36.6	22.7	40.2	62.9	2,677	58.1	50.8	1,685
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	11.8	13.5	25.3	14.0	28.3	42.3	25.8	41.8	67.6	538	62.6	58.3	364
Second	13.9	15.2	29.1	12.1	26.1	38.2	26.0	41.3	67.3	530	56.8	51.9	357
Middle	13.0	15.6	28.7	7.3	25.3	32.6	20.4	40.9	61.2	524	53.2	47.9	321
Fourth	10.7	13.5	24.1	10.0	26.1	36.1	20.7	39.5	60.2	562	59.9	52.0	338
Richest	12.3	12.5	24.8	8.7	26.5	35.1	21.0	39.0	59.9	622	58.6	44.1	373

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

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

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

Table TM. 3.5: Decision on sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years (currently married or in union) who make autonomy decision on:				Number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
	Sexual intercourse	Contraceptive use	Reproductive health care	Family planning, contraceptive use and sexual intercourse ^{1,A}	
Total	77.0	84.0	86.3	61.6	3,267
Area					
Urban	76.9	84.2	85.0	60.7	1,916
Rural	77.3	83.7	88.0	62.9	1,351
Division					
Central	78.2	82.4	83.2	61.4	1,317
Eastern	79.8	86.2	86.3	66.9	123
Northern	74.0	93.2	92.5	67.1	454
Western	76.7	82.3	87.1	59.5	1,374
Age					
15-19	(69.9)	(83.8)	(74.5)	(44.3)	31
20-24	84.9	81.3	81.6	63.5	262
25-29	79.1	85.2	86.4	64.1	591
30-34	78.4	82.0	86.1	60.9	612
35-39	78.7	85.0	86.4	64.4	635
40-44	75.4	84.6	86.8	60.7	649
45-49	69.2	84.3	88.7	57.0	488
Education^B					
Primary or lower	71.7	78.7	83.6	53.9	347
Secondary	76.2	85.1	86.5	61.8	1,803
Tertiary or vocational	80.0	83.9	86.8	63.7	1,116
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	76.6	83.2	85.8	60.8	629
Second	79.2	81.3	83.2	62.7	624
Middle	74.9	84.4	85.9	59.5	624
Fourth	77.2	84.8	87.4	61.0	662
Richest	77.3	85.8	88.5	63.8	728

¹ MICS indicator TM.S1 — Informed decision on reproductive health care; SDG indicator 5.6.1

^A The indicator on informed decision on reproductive health is calculated using the question on who makes the decisions on health care, rather than who makes decisions on reproductive health, as per the definition of SDG 5.6.1 dated March 2020. Please refer to the Questionnaire for Individual Women in Appendix E, MA13 and MA14.

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

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

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

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who can make their own decision on health care, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Who makes decision on use of health care						Total percent	Number of women currently married or in union
	Woman make decision	Partner makes decision	Decision is joint	Someone other than partner	Other	Missing		
Total	27.9	13.4	58.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,267
Area								
Urban	30.8	14.4	54.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,916
Rural	23.7	11.9	64.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,351
Division								
Central	30.6	16.4	52.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,317
Eastern	17.4	13.7	68.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	123
Northern	19.1	7.4	73.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	454
Western	29.1	12.4	58.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,374
Age								
15-19	(36.2)	(25.5)	(38.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31
20-24	25.7	18.4	55.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	262
25-29	29.8	13.2	56.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	591
30-34	29.3	13.5	56.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	612
35-39	26.7	13.3	59.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	635
40-44	26.3	13.0	60.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	649
45-49	27.8	10.5	60.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	488
Education^A								
Primary or lower	25.0	15.5	58.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	347
Secondary	24.1	13.1	62.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,803
Tertiary or vocational	34.8	13.0	52.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,116
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	24.3	14.2	61.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	629
Second	24.1	16.5	59.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	624
Middle	31.5	13.5	54.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	624
Fourth	29.8	12.2	57.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	662
Richest	29.3	10.9	59.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	728

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

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

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

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who can make their own decision on use of contraception, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Who makes decision on use of contraception:						Total percent	Number of women currently married or in union
	Woman makes decision	Husband/partner makes decision	Decision is made jointly	Someone else makes decision	Other	Missing		
Total	23.2	12.9	60.8	0.1	0.7	2.3	100.0	3,267
Area								
Urban	25.2	13.5	59.0	0.1	0.9	1.3	100.0	1,916
Rural	20.4	12.0	63.4	0.0	0.4	3.8	100.0	1,351
Division								
Central	28.2	15.5	54.1	0.1	1.3	0.8	100.0	1,317
Eastern	18.3	11.5	67.8	0.0	0.5	1.7	100.0	123
Northern	14.0	6.2	79.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	454
Western	21.8	12.7	60.5	0.1	0.4	4.5	100.0	1,374
Age								
15-19	(33.2)	(11.7)	(50.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.6)	100.0	31
20-24	26.2	15.0	55.1	0.4	0.4	2.8	100.0	262
25-29	23.8	12.5	61.4	0.2	0.2	1.9	100.0	591
30-34	21.5	14.2	60.5	0.0	1.0	2.9	100.0	612
35-39	22.4	12.2	62.6	0.0	1.7	1.1	100.0	635
40-44	23.1	13.1	61.4	0.0	0.5	1.8	100.0	649
45-49	23.4	11.2	60.9	0.0	0.4	4.1	100.0	488
Education^A								
Primary or lower	20.5	15.7	58.2	0.0	0.6	5.0	100.0	347
Secondary	20.8	12.4	64.3	0.1	0.5	1.9	100.0	1,803
Tertiary or vocational	27.9	12.8	56.0	0.0	1.2	2.2	100.0	1,116
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	19.2	13.8	63.9	0.2	0.5	2.4	100.0	629
Second	22.7	15.7	58.7	0.2	0.2	2.6	100.0	624
Middle	29.8	13.2	54.6	0.0	1.0	1.4	100.0	624
Fourth	23.5	11.7	61.3	0.0	0.7	2.8	100.0	662
Richest	21.0	10.5	64.8	0.0	1.2	2.5	100.0	728

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

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

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

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years who are currently married or in union who can say no to sex, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of women who:				Total	Number of women currently married or in union
	Can say no to their partner/husband	Cannot say no to their partner/husband	Are not sure or depends on if they can say no to their partner/husband	Missing		
Total	81.7	16.1	1.7	0.4	100.0	3,267
Age						
15-19	(77.2)	(17.4)	(5.3)	(0.0)	100.0	31
20-24	88.7	10.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	262
25-29	82.2	15.1	2.2	0.5	100.0	591
30-34	81.1	17.2	0.8	0.9	100.0	612
35-39	83.4	14.3	2.1	0.2	100.0	635
40-44	80.8	17.5	1.1	0.6	100.0	649
45-49	77.3	19.6	3.1	0.0	100.0	488
Area						
Urban	82.8	15.2	1.5	0.5	100.0	1,916
Rural	80.3	17.3	2.1	0.2	100.0	1,351
Division						
Central	84.3	13.6	1.5	0.7	100.0	1,317
Eastern	83.2	14.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	123
Northern	76.3	21.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	454
Western	81.1	16.6	1.9	0.4	100.0	1,374
Education^A						
Primary or lower	75.8	21.1	2.4	0.7	100.0	347
Secondary	80.9	16.9	1.8	0.3	100.0	1,803
Tertiary or vocational	84.9	13.2	1.4	0.4	100.0	1,116
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	79.6	18.0	2.0	0.4	100.0	629
Second	83.3	14.7	1.8	0.2	100.0	624
Middle	80.5	17.9	1.1	0.4	100.0	624
Fourth	83.8	14.5	1.4	0.3	100.0	662
Richest	81.4	15.6	2.3	0.7	100.0	728

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

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

Table TM.3.6: Miscarriage, abortion and ectopic pregnancyAverage number of abortions, miscarriages and ectopic pregnancies^A over the past two years, for women age 15-49 years who have ever been pregnant, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Average number of miscarriages, abortions and ectopic pregnancies ^A	Number of women age 15-49 years who had given birth to a baby or have been pregnant
Total	1.5	3,287
Age		
15-19	(0.0)	28
20-24	1.2	251
25-29	1.5	556
30-34	1.3	589
35-39	1.5	639
40-44	1.5	677
45-49	1.4	547
Area		
Urban	1.5	1,945
Rural	1.4	1,342
Division		
Central	1.5	1,360
Eastern	1.4	123
Northern	1.3	451
Western	1.5	1,353
Education^B		
Primary or lower	1.4	372
Secondary	1.4	1,845
Tertiary or vocational	1.5	1,069
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	1.4	640
Second	1.4	651
Middle	1.6	640
Fourth	1.4	668
Richest	1.4	688

^A Average number of miscarriages/abortions/ectopic pregnancies is sum of miscarriages, abortions, ectopic pregnancies over the past two years divided by the number of women who have ever been pregnant in that cohort^B The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 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.⁵² 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.⁵²

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.

52 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Provider of antenatal care ^A				Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1,B}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Community health worker	No antenatal care			
Total	75.9	21.9	0.1	2.2	100.0	97.7	799
Area							
Urban	78.1	18.6	0.0	3.3	100.0	96.7	447
Rural	73.0	26.1	0.2	0.7	100.0	99.0	353
Division							
Central	79.2	17.6	0.0	3.2	100.0	96.8	374
Eastern	57.3	41.4	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	34
Northern	75.5	24.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	105
Western	73.9	24.1	0.3	1.7	100.0	98.0	286
Education							
Primary or lower	64.6	30.5	0.0	4.9	100.0	95.1	58
Secondary	73.5	24.3	0.2	2.0	100.0	97.8	425
Tertiary or vocational	81.0	17.1	0.0	1.9	100.0	98.1	316
Age at most recent live birth							
Less than 20	(79.0)	(15.5)	(0.0)	(5.5)	100.0	(94.5)	44
20-34	75.3	22.5	0.1	2.0	100.0	97.8	609
35-49	77.4	21.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.4	146
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	69.4	28.3	0.4	1.9	100.0	97.6	205
Second	74.5	23.6	0.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	191
Middle	76.4	21.4	0.0	2.2	100.0	97.8	157
Fourth	78.0	18.8	0.0	3.2	100.0	96.8	140
Richest	87.0	11.3	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	107

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

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

^B Skilled providers include Medical doctor and Nurse/Midwife.

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	DK/ Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing					
Total	2.2	7.1	88.7	51.4	2.1	2.2	42.4	35.7	16.5	2.9	0.3	100.0	799	4.0	780	
Area																
Urban	3.3	7.7	86.6	49.3	2.4	3.3	42.4	31.5	18.9	3.4	0.4	100.0	447	4.0	430	
Rural	0.7	6.3	91.4	54.1	1.6	0.7	42.5	41.1	13.5	2.2	0.0	100.0	353	4.0	350	
Division																
Central	3.2	7.1	88.2	51.3	1.5	3.2	43.1	34.1	15.6	3.5	0.5	100.0	374	4.0	360	
Eastern	1.2	7.1	90.1	56.0	1.6	1.2	59.8	26.3	9.6	3.0	0.0	100.0	34	3.0	33	
Northern	0.0	9.4	90.6	61.3	0.0	0.0	44.6	33.3	19.2	3.0	0.0	100.0	105	4.0	105	
Western	1.7	6.2	88.6	47.3	3.5	1.7	38.7	40.0	17.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	286	4.0	281	
Education																
Primary or lower	4.9	7.4	84.3	41.6	3.4	4.9	41.5	42.3	11.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	58	4.0	55	
Secondary	2.0	8.5	88.8	50.2	0.8	2.0	38.7	36.9	18.8	3.4	0.3	100.0	425	4.0	416	
Tertiary or vocational	1.9	5.1	89.5	54.8	3.5	1.9	47.7	33.0	14.5	2.7	0.2	100.0	316	4.0	310	
Age at most recent live birth																
Less than 20	(5.5)	(11.9)	(79.3)	(43.4)	(3.4)	(5.5)	(34.5)	(42.7)	(14.9)	(2.3)	(0.0)	100.0	44	(4.0)	42	
20-34	2.0	7.1	88.9	53.1	2.0	2.0	44.1	34.9	15.9	2.8	0.2	100.0	609	4.0	595	
35-49	1.6	5.3	91.2	46.7	1.9	1.6	37.9	37.0	19.7	3.3	0.4	100.0	146	4.0	143	
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	1.9	5.0	90.7	52.1	2.4	1.9	37.1	40.3	16.2	3.7	0.7	100.0	205	4.0	199	
Second	1.8	9.8	87.1	47.1	1.3	1.8	38.5	36.5	21.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	191	4.0	188	
Middle	2.2	11.0	84.8	46.7	2.0	2.2	37.7	37.1	18.9	4.1	0.0	100.0	157	4.0	153	
Fourth	3.2	3.9	90.7	58.4	2.2	3.2	51.6	30.6	12.1	2.1	0.4	100.0	140	3.0	135	
Richest	1.7	4.3	91.2	55.6	2.8	1.7	54.6	30.4	11.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	107	3.0	105	

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

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

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

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, blood sample taken, heartbeat measured, received iron tablets or syrup, and talked about foods, breastfeeding and bleeding, as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	Heartbeat	Talk about foods	Talk about breastfeeding	Asked about bleeding	Iron tablets or syrup	Mean number of days iron tablets or syrup taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	
Total	96.8	92.9	96.6	97.5	95.0	96.0	92.4	89.6	57	91.5	799
Area											
Urban	95.6	89.5	94.9	96.1	91.9	94.0	90.3	89.1	59	87.8	447
Rural	98.5	97.3	98.8	99.3	99.0	98.6	94.9	90.3	56	96.3	353
Division											
Central	95.6	91.6	95.0	96.6	91.4	93.7	90.3	88.4	64	89.1	374
Eastern	98.8	96.9	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	96.0	92.8	53	96.9	34
Northern	99.1	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.3	98.4	90.4	36	98.7	105
Western	97.4	91.7	97.4	97.6	97.4	97.6	92.4	90.5	58	91.4	286
Education											
Primary or lower	92.7	93.2	92.8	95.1	(92.7)	95.1	89.8	73.7	38	88.5	58
Secondary	97.3	93.7	97.4	98.0	95.3	96.3	93.6	91.2	55	92.5	425
Tertiary or vocational	97.0	91.9	96.3	97.3	95.1	95.9	91.1	90.3	64	90.8	316
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	(94.5)	(89.7)	(94.5)	(94.5)	(92.0)	(92.0)	(90.1)	(88.1)	(51)	(89.7)	44
20-34	96.9	92.8	96.6	97.6	94.8	95.9	92.0	89.6	57	91.3	609
35-49	97.2	94.4	97.3	98.0	97.0	98.0	94.4	90.2	62	93.0	146
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	96.1	96.0	97.6	98.1	96.8	97.4	95.0	87.0	51	94.1	205
Second	97.4	93.5	97.5	98.2	97.4	94.9	91.0	88.7	52	92.1	191
Middle	97.1	93.3	96.3	97.8	92.6	95.8	92.5	89.7	57	91.1	157
Fourth	96.4	90.4	95.5	95.0	93.3	95.8	89.4	94.1	67	90.1	140
Richest	97.4	88.9	95.0	98.3	93.1	96.3	93.3	90.3	67	88.1	107

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

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

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

6.5 NEONATAL TETANUS

Tetanus immunisation during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant.⁵³ WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 31,000 newborn children in 2016 within their first month of life.⁵⁴

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.⁵⁵

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.

53 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.

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

55 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of women who received at least 2 tetanus toxoid containing vaccine doses during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during pregnancy but received:				Protected against tetanus ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
Total	14.0	35.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	49.5	799
Area							
Urban	13.5	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.5	447
Rural	14.6	33.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	48.3	353
Division							
Central	13.2	38.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.4	374
Eastern	10.0	30.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	42.1	34
Northern	9.3	45.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.8	105
Western	17.1	28.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.9	286
Mother's education							
Primary or lower	12.0	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.5	58
Secondary	14.0	37.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	51.7	425
Tertiary or vocational	14.3	34.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.0	316
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	13.8	35.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.3	205
Second	11.8	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.5	191
Middle	11.1	33.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	44.9	157
Fourth	15.4	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.7	140
Richest	20.6	37.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.2	107

¹ MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection

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.⁵⁶

Table TM.6.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 years 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.⁵⁷ 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.⁵⁵ 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,⁵⁶ 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.

56 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>.

57 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	<u>Place of delivery</u>				Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Public sector health facility	Home	Missing	Total		
Total	99.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.7	799
Area						
Urban	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	447
Rural	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	353
Division						
Central	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	374
Eastern	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	34
Northern	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	105
Western	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	286
Education						
Primary or lower	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	98.4	58
Secondary	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	425
Tertiary or vocational	99.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	99.5	316
Age at most recent live birth						
Less than 20	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	44
20-34	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	609
35-49	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	146
Number of antenatal care visits^A						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
1-3 visits	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	56
4+ visits	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	709
8+ visits	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	411
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	205
Second	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	191
Middle	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	157
Fourth	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	140
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	107

¹ MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries^A The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Number of antenatal care visits' has been suppressed from the table due to 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.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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Person assisting at delivery						No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant		Other			Decided before onset of labour pains				Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²		
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/Friend	Other								
Total	55.6	44.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.8	10.6	9.1	19.7	799	
Area													
Urban	54.2	45.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	10.6	10.0	20.6	447	
Rural	57.3	42.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	10.6	7.8	18.5	353	
Division													
Central	56.7	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	12.3	10.4	22.7	374	
Eastern	38.9	61.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	10.8	3.0	13.8	34	
Northern	65.9	34.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	9.0	9.6	18.6	105	
Western	52.2	47.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	8.9	7.8	16.8	286	
Education													
Primary or lower	62.8	35.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	4.9	12.5	17.4	58	
Secondary	57.0	43.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	9.5	8.4	17.9	425	
Tertiary or vocational	52.3	47.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	13.2	9.3	22.5	316	
Age at most recent live birth													
Less than 20	(55.9)	(44.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(6.0)	44	
20-34	53.3	46.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	10.0	10.1	20.1	609	
35-49	64.9	34.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	14.5	7.5	22.0	146	
Number of antenatal care visits^A													
1-3 visits	56.1	43.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	14.1	16.3	30.4	56	
4+ visits	55.3	44.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	10.7	8.6	19.3	709	
8+ visits	55.0	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	11.5	8.4	19.9	411	
Place of delivery													
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
Public health facility	55.6	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	10.7	9.1	19.7	797	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	58.2	41.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	8.4	8.0	16.4	205	
Second	57.6	42.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	11.8	6.0	17.8	191	
Middle	53.2	46.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	9.8	10.0	19.8	157	
Fourth	54.2	45.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	13.1	9.2	22.3	140	
Richest	52.0	48.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	10.8	15.0	25.8	107	

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

² MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

^A The categories of 'None' and 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Number of antenatal care visits' 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

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 percent 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.^{58,59}

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.^{60,61,62} Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase the risk of having an LBW child, which can be offset by dietary interventions, including micronutrient supplementation.^{63,64} Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.^{65,66}

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among the unweighed, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighed are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low and middle-income countries and can

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- 58 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.
- 59 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.
- 60 Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." *Epidemiologic Reviews* 32, no. 1 (2010): 5-25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.
- 61 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.
- 62 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.
- 63 Han, Z. et al. 2012. "Maternal Height and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses." *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada* 34, no. 8 (2012): 721-46. doi:10.1016/s1701-2163(16)35337-3.
- 64 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.
- 65 Periera, P. et al. 2017. "Maternal Active Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight in the Americas: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis." *Nicotine & Tobacco Research* 19, no. 5 (2017): 497-505. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw228.
- 66 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.

further bias LBW estimates.⁶⁷ To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.⁶⁸ 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 is likely not representative of the full population (typically an underestimate of true LBW prevalence) and therefore must be interpreted with some caution.

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

68 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	67.8	31.1	99.1	799	4.1	2.7	6.8	792
Area								
Urban	66.7	31.9	98.6	447	4.7	3.4	8.1	440
Rural	69.2	30.1	99.7	353	3.3	1.9	5.2	351
Division								
Central	71.6	27.0	98.9	374	4.3	2.3	6.6	370
Eastern	70.2	29.3	99.4	34	3.4	0.0	3.4	34
Northern	50.0	49.5	99.5	105	3.5	4.1	7.5	105
Western	69.2	29.9	99.0	286	4.2	3.1	7.2	283
Education								
Primary or lower	72.7	24.5	97.2	58	8.4	5.0	13.4	56
Secondary	68.4	30.4	99.1	425	3.4	3.7	7.1	422
Tertiary or vocational	66.1	33.2	99.4	316	4.3	0.9	5.2	314
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20 years	(66.4)	(33.6)	(100.0)	44	(9.4)	(0.0)	(9.4)	44
20-34 years	68.2	30.8	99.2	609	3.8	3.2	7.0	604
35-49 years	66.7	31.5	98.2	146	4.0	1.3	5.3	143
Place of delivery								
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Public health facility	68.0	31.1	99.3	797	4.1	2.7	6.8	791
Birth order of most recent live birth								
1	71.5	27.6	99.1	210	8.1	2.8	10.9	208
2-3	66.6	32.5	99.4	356	3.3	2.2	5.5	354
4-5	65.2	32.8	98.1	177	1.2	3.9	5.1	174
6+	69.8	29.9	99.7	56	3.4	1.6	5.0	56
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	69.4	29.8	99.2	205	1.7	2.6	4.3	203
Second	62.2	37.1	100.0	191	3.1	3.6	6.7	191
Middle	61.2	36.6	97.8	157	2.6	2.8	5.4	153
Fourth	76.3	23.3	99.6	140	7.5	1.2	8.7	139
Richest	73.3	25.0	98.3	107	8.4	3.1	11.5	105

¹ MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth

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

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

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

(*) 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 life⁶⁹ and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two days of birth⁷⁰, which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur⁷¹.

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

Post-natal care services in Fiji are available in all community health centres and health clinics for mothers and children (babies). Mothers, after delivery, are advised to attend and given health check appointments to post-natal clinics at their respective health centre/clinics, six weeks after delivery. 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 physically checked to ensure that they do not have post-delivery complications.

Prior to mothers and infants leaving health centres/clinics they receive consultations and are scheduled for a next health check appointment. Appointments are scheduled according to the child's age in the following intervals: fortnightly for babies between ages of 1 and 6 months; monthly for babies older than 6 months. Mothers are also advised on the baby's schedule immunization as: 6 weeks, 10 weeks, 14 weeks, 12 months and 18 months after birth. As routinely practiced, nurses pay a home visit if baby defaulted immunization schedule dose and if mothers defaulted their family planning appointment date.

Table TM.8.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 years 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.⁷² To assess the extent of post-natal care utilisation, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table TM.8.2 shows the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of

69 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.

70 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.

71 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.

72 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.

timing (column 1), whereas *post-natal care visits* refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home. The indicator *Post-natal health checks* includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

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

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.⁷³ Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath.

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

Tables TM.8.7 and TM.8.8 present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.3 that presented the data collected for newborns. Table TM.8.8 matches Table TM.8.3, but now deals with PNC visits for mothers by location and type of provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth. Table TM.8.9 presents the distribution of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks or PNC visits within 2 days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.7.

73 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	<u>Duration of stay in health facility</u>						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				
Total	1.3	1.0	2.0	53.3	42.5	100.0	97.7	797	
Area									
Urban	1.4	1.3	2.6	52.1	42.6	100.0	97.3	446	
Rural	1.1	0.6	1.2	54.7	42.4	100.0	98.3	351	
Division									
Central	1.5	0.3	0.5	51.2	46.5	100.0	98.2	373	
Eastern	0.0	0.0	1.8	64.7	33.6	100.0	100.0	34	
Northern	0.0	0.5	3.1	57.5	39.0	100.0	99.5	105	
Western	1.6	2.2	3.5	53.2	39.5	100.0	96.2	284	
Education									
Primary or lower	3.4	1.7	5.4	39.9	49.5	100.0	94.9	57	
Secondary	0.5	0.7	1.7	53.1	44.0	100.0	98.7	425	
Tertiary or vocational	1.9	1.2	1.7	56.0	39.2	100.0	96.9	315	
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(58.8)	(39.4)	100.0	(100.0)	44	
20-34	1.5	0.9	1.8	55.4	40.4	100.0	97.6	607	
35-49	0.8	1.4	2.9	42.9	52.0	100.0	97.8	146	
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	1.3	1.2	2.4	60.4	34.6	100.0	97.5	639	
C-section	1.2	0.0	0.0	24.5	74.3	100.0	98.8	157	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.0	1.0	0.7	51.7	46.6	100.0	99.0	203	
Second	0.5	0.6	2.5	52.6	43.9	100.0	98.9	191	
Middle	4.1	0.0	2.3	53.5	40.1	100.0	95.9	157	
Fourth	1.3	1.4	2.3	52.9	42.1	100.0	97.3	139	
Richest	1.0	2.5	2.5	57.7	36.3	100.0	96.5	107	

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	Don't Know/ Missing			
Total	98.6	6.2	5.9	5.9	9.3	53.1	18.9	0.7	100.0	99.1	799
Sex of newborn											
Male	98.8	5.5	6.8	6.2	8.4	53.4	19.3	0.4	100.0	99.1	421
Female	98.3	7.0	4.9	5.6	10.2	52.8	18.5	1.1	100.0	99.0	378
Area											
Urban	98.1	7.0	4.5	3.9	8.2	57.0	19.1	0.4	100.0	98.7	447
Rural	99.2	5.1	7.6	8.5	10.7	48.2	18.7	1.2	100.0	99.4	353
Division											
Central	98.2	6.1	3.6	3.9	8.0	48.4	29.5	0.5	100.0	98.7	374
Eastern	100.0	4.2	10.7	7.6	12.7	56.7	8.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	34
Northern	100.0	8.2	12.0	14.3	9.9	48.0	6.5	1.1	100.0	100.0	105
Western	98.4	5.7	6.0	5.3	10.3	60.8	10.9	0.9	100.0	99.0	286
Education											
Primary or lower	95.4	5.8	5.9	4.9	3.9	56.2	21.6	1.8	100.0	98.4	58
Secondary	99.0	7.3	5.9	6.4	9.8	54.4	15.7	0.5	100.0	99.4	425
Tertiary or vocational	98.7	4.8	5.8	5.4	9.6	50.9	22.7	0.8	100.0	98.7	316
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	(100.0)	(6.5)	(5.1)	(7.8)	(9.1)	(58.2)	(13.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	44
20-34	98.5	5.9	6.6	6.1	9.3	51.9	19.3	0.9	100.0	99.0	609
35-49	98.3	7.5	2.9	4.8	9.3	56.7	18.8	0.0	100.0	98.8	146
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Public health facility	98.8	6.2	5.8	5.9	9.3	53.2	18.9	0.7	100.0	99.1	797
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	98.6	5.1	7.2	7.1	10.5	55.5	13.8	0.9	100.0	99.0	205
Second	99.3	4.9	6.1	5.3	7.9	57.9	17.3	0.5	100.0	99.3	191
Middle	97.4	5.9	5.3	6.2	11.1	45.5	24.7	1.3	100.0	98.7	157
Fourth	97.8	8.4	3.8	3.8	9.1	51.5	22.7	0.7	100.0	98.4	140
Richest	100.0	8.2	6.5	6.9	6.9	53.2	18.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	107

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 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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
	Public Sector	Private sector	Total	Doctor/nurse/midwife	Community health worker	Total	
Total	99.5	0.5	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	218
Sex of newborn							
Male	99.0	1.0	100.0	98.1	1.9	100.0	113
Female	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	104
Area							
Urban	98.9	1.1	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	105
Rural	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.9	100.0	113
Division							
Central	98.6	1.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	81
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Northern	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	47
Western	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	2.8	100.0	78
Education							
Primary or lower	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Secondary	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	125
Tertiary or vocational	98.6	1.4	100.0	98.6	1.4	100.0	81
Age at most recent live birth							
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
20-34	99.3	0.7	100.0	99.4	0.6	100.0	169
35-49	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(96.9)	(3.1)	100.0	36
Place of delivery							
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Public health facility	99.5	0.5	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	217
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	61
Second	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	2.2	100.0	46
Middle	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	45
Fourth	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Richest	(96.3)	(3.7)	(100.0)	(96.3)	(3.7)	100.0	30

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

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

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	DK/Don't remember		
Total	69.3	46.6	62.6	29.3	5.6	2.5	100.0	799
Sex of newborn								
Male	70.4	43.5	65.2	27.5	4.1	3.2	100.0	421
Female	68.1	50.0	59.8	31.3	7.3	1.7	100.0	378
Area								
Urban	67.8	48.2	60.8	30.6	6.4	2.3	100.0	447
Rural	71.1	44.5	65.0	27.6	4.6	2.8	100.0	353
Division								
Central	76.0	49.2	67.8	23.0	7.6	1.5	100.0	374
Eastern	66.5	36.8	59.8	35.7	0.0	4.5	100.0	34
Northern	68.2	39.6	78.9	14.6	4.9	1.7	100.0	105
Western	61.2	46.9	50.3	42.1	3.9	3.8	100.0	286
Education								
Primary or lower	57.1	45.7	62.4	23.5	8.1	6.0	100.0	58
Secondary	72.8	46.4	65.3	26.9	6.1	1.7	100.0	425
Tertiary or vocational	66.7	47.0	59.2	33.5	4.4	2.8	100.0	316
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	(79.6)	(55.2)	(65.3)	(23.1)	(10.2)	(1.4)	100.0	44
20-34	68.2	46.5	62.3	29.6	5.6	2.4	100.0	609
35-49	70.6	44.0	63.1	29.5	4.2	3.1	100.0	146
Place of delivery								
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Public health facility	69.4	46.6	62.7	29.3	5.5	2.4	100.0	797
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	71.7	44.6	67.5	25.1	4.8	2.6	100.0	205
Second	73.4	44.4	59.2	32.6	5.9	2.2	100.0	191
Middle	65.6	50.8	59.0	32.9	7.0	1.0	100.0	157
Fourth	69.8	49.9	63.9	28.2	6.2	1.7	100.0	140
Richest	62.0	43.6	63.1	27.3	3.8	5.9	100.0	107

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 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) 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 counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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		Counselling or observation	Weight assessment			
			Counselling	Observation					
Total	91.8	91.4	90.8	85.0	93.1	90.3	92.0	97.0	799
Sex of newborn									
Male	93.1	93.3	91.1	84.6	93.8	91.4	93.9	98.5	421
Female	90.3	89.3	90.4	85.4	92.4	89.2	89.8	95.5	378
Area									
Urban	90.3	89.7	89.1	83.0	91.9	89.6	91.2	97.0	447
Rural	93.7	93.6	92.8	87.5	94.7	91.2	92.9	97.1	353
Division									
Central	90.1	89.0	89.7	83.7	91.9	88.0	90.9	96.4	374
Eastern	95.2	96.8	94.2	83.0	98.2	93.7	95.6	98.2	34
Northern	96.5	97.9	96.8	92.8	98.0	94.8	95.4	98.7	105
Western	91.9	91.5	89.5	84.0	92.3	91.3	91.7	97.2	286
Education									
Primary or lower	86.6	89.1	84.8	75.6	85.7	87.5	88.0	92.2	58
Secondary	93.4	92.8	91.7	88.3	94.1	89.9	93.1	97.5	425
Tertiary or vocational	90.6	90.0	90.5	82.2	93.1	91.4	91.1	97.3	316
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	(93.6)	(95.4)	(93.0)	(92.5)	(95.4)	(89.6)	(95.5)	(97.9)	44
20-34	91.2	90.9	90.3	84.4	92.7	90.2	91.3	97.0	609
35-49	93.6	92.4	92.0	85.1	94.2	91.1	93.7	97.2	146
Place of delivery									
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Public health facility	91.8	91.5	90.8	85.0	93.2	90.4	92.0	97.1	797
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	94.3	94.8	92.5	88.4	95.1	92.0	93.5	97.7	205
Second	91.6	90.0	90.8	86.4	92.8	90.4	90.6	96.5	191
Middle	87.7	88.6	86.4	83.3	88.9	85.7	91.5	94.0	157
Fourth	93.0	93.1	95.2	84.9	97.7	91.0	95.2	99.6	140
Richest	92.0	89.3	88.0	78.4	90.1	92.7	87.9	97.9	107

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

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

(*) 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	Missing/ Don't know			
Total	94.1	5.5	4.3	4.7	5.5	39.8	39.9	0.3	100.0	94.2	799
Sex of newborn											
Male	93.6	4.7	5.0	4.2	4.2	43.6	37.7	0.6	100.0	93.9	421
Female	94.6	6.5	3.5	5.3	7.0	35.4	42.2	0.0	100.0	94.6	378
Area											
Urban	93.9	5.6	3.5	3.7	5.8	40.1	40.8	0.5	100.0	93.9	447
Rural	94.3	5.4	5.3	6.0	5.2	39.4	38.7	0.0	100.0	94.6	353
Division											
Central	94.5	4.8	3.1	3.6	6.0	37.7	44.5	0.3	100.0	94.5	374
Eastern	100.0	4.7	5.4	4.8	9.8	48.0	27.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	34
Northern	97.2	11.1	9.7	12.3	5.5	47.0	14.5	0.0	100.0	97.2	105
Western	91.7	4.6	3.8	3.4	4.5	38.8	44.6	0.5	100.0	92.1	286
Education											
Primary or lower	95.1	5.8	5.9	1.4	7.7	34.8	44.4	0.0	100.0	96.7	58
Secondary	93.7	6.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	39.2	39.3	0.0	100.0	93.7	425
Tertiary or vocational	94.4	4.9	3.0	4.7	5.5	41.4	39.7	0.7	100.0	94.4	316
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	(95.5)	(4.3)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(10.9)	(37.9)	(45.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(95.5)	44
20-34	94.1	5.6	4.6	5.2	5.7	38.9	39.6	0.4	100.0	94.3	609
35-49	93.7	5.4	4.0	4.4	3.3	43.7	39.2	0.0	100.0	93.7	146
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Public health facility	94.3	5.4	4.2	4.7	5.6	39.9	39.9	0.3	100.0	94.3	797
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	93.5	5.4	5.2	5.3	3.0	38.3	42.7	0.1	100.0	93.7	642
C-section	96.4	6.2	0.8	2.3	15.8	45.7	28.3	0.9	100.0	96.4	157
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	94.2	6.0	7.2	5.6	5.0	41.1	34.9	0.0	100.0	94.6	205
Second	93.0	3.2	1.7	4.5	5.1	41.3	44.2	0.0	100.0	93.0	191
Middle	92.8	6.5	5.3	3.5	6.5	34.9	43.3	0.0	100.0	92.8	157
Fourth	94.9	5.9	4.9	3.6	5.5	40.0	38.4	1.7	100.0	94.9	140
Richest	96.7	6.8	1.1	6.7	5.9	41.2	38.3	0.0	100.0	96.7	107

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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
	Public Sector	Private sector	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Total	
Total	99.3	0.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	161
Sex of newborn						
Male	98.5	1.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	76
Female	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	84
Area						
Urban	98.6	1.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	83
Rural	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	77
Division						
Central	98.3	1.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	65
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Northern	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	41
Western	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	46
Education						
Primary or lower	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Secondary	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91
Tertiary or vocational	98.0	2.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	57
Age at most recent live birth						
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
20-34	99.1	0.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	128
35-49	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	25
Place of delivery						
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Public health facility	99.3	0.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	159
Type of delivery						
Vaginal birth	99.1	0.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	121
C-section	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	40
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	49
Second	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	28
Middle	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	34
Fourth	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	28
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	99.1	94.2	94.0	0.8	0.1	799
Sex of newborn						
Male	99.1	93.9	93.4	0.7	0.2	421
Female	99.0	94.6	94.6	1.0	0.0	378
Area						
Urban	98.7	93.9	93.5	1.0	0.2	447
Rural	99.4	94.6	94.6	0.6	0.0	353
Division						
Central	98.7	94.5	94.0	1.0	0.3	374
Eastern	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	34
Northern	100.0	97.2	97.2	0.0	0.0	105
Western	99.0	92.1	92.1	1.0	0.0	286
Education						
Primary or lower	98.4	96.7	95.1	0.0	0.0	58
Secondary	99.4	93.7	93.7	0.6	0.0	425
Tertiary or vocational	98.7	94.4	94.1	1.3	0.3	316
Age at most recent live birth						
Less than 20	(100.0)	(95.5)	(95.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	44
20-34	99.0	94.3	94.0	0.8	0.2	609
35-49	98.8	93.7	93.7	1.2	0.0	146
Place of delivery						
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Public health facility	99.1	94.3	94.0	0.8	0.1	797
Type of delivery						
Vaginal birth	99.1	93.7	93.4	0.7	0.1	642
C-section	98.7	96.4	96.4	1.3	0.0	157
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	99.0	94.6	94.6	1.0	0.0	205
Second	99.3	93.0	93.0	0.7	0.0	191
Middle	98.7	92.8	92.2	0.7	0.0	157
Fourth	98.4	94.9	94.3	1.6	0.7	140
Richest	100.0	96.7	96.7	0.0	0.0	107

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.^{74,75} A set of questions was administered to all women and men 15-49 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection. Tables TM.10.1W and TM.10.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex.

Certain behaviour at a young age may create, increase, or perpetuate risk of exposure to HIV. Such behaviour includes sex at an early age and women having sex with older men.⁷⁵ Tables TM.10.2W and 10.2M show the percentage of women and men age 15-24 years such key sexual behaviour indicators.

74 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.

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of women who:				Number of women	Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹				
Total	78.5	65.1	1.4	5,072	9.0	72	
Area							
Urban	76.0	61.1	1.6	3,154	(9.4)	49	
Rural	82.6	71.8	1.2	1,918	(8.0)	23	
Division							
Central	76.7	61.1	2.0	2,193	(12.6)	44	
Eastern	87.6	74.8	0.6	164	(*)	1	
Northern	80.9	72.9	1.2	648	(*)	8	
Western	78.8	66.2	0.9	2,066	(*)	19	
Age							
15-24	35.5	27.5	1.1	1,483	(*)	17	
15-19	13.0	9.1	1.0	791	(*)	8	
15-17	5.5	3.1	0.0	511	-	0	
18-19	26.6	20.0	2.8	281	(*)	8	
20-24	61.3	48.5	1.3	691	(*)	9	
25-29	89.8	77.1	1.5	790	(*)	12	
30-39	97.0	83.6	1.9	1,475	(7.5)	28	
40-49	99.1	79.5	1.2	1,324	(*)	15	
Education^A							
Primary or lower	93.3	77.8	1.1	437	(*)	5	
Secondary	77.1	64.5	1.3	2,800	(6.6)	35	
Tertiary or vocational	77.0	63.0	1.7	1,834	(10.1)	32	
Marital status^A							
Ever married/in union	99.9	87.9	1.6	3,550	3.5	58	
Never married/in union	28.4	12.1	0.9	1,518	(*)	14	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	91.6	71.2	2.4	155	(*)	4	
Has no functional difficulty	86.4	72.1	1.5	4,407	9.5	68	
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	85.8	73.9	1.7	858	(*)	15	
Second	78.8	64.7	1.4	987	(*)	14	
Middle	77.1	62.8	2.3	1,027	(*)	24	
Fourth	77.1	62.1	1.1	1,070	(*)	12	
Richest	75.0	63.8	0.7	1,130	(*)	7	

¹ MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships

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

^A The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Education' and 'Marital status' 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.10.1M: Sex with multiple partners (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹			
Total	80.6	67.8	6.0	2,530	24.1	153
Area						
Urban	78.6	65.3	6.1	1,507	29.0	92
Rural	83.7	71.5	6.0	1,023	16.7	61
Division						
Central	79.7	64.6	7.5	1,090	20.8	81
Eastern	84.1	68.1	4.5	94	(*)	4
Northern	82.5	73.9	5.1	318	(*)	16
Western	80.7	69.3	4.9	1,029	(32.2)	51
Age						
15-24	45.8	33.7	7.2	769	17.7	55
15-19	21.6	15.1	3.6	420	(*)	15
15-17	9.8	5.9	1.1	261	(*)	3
18-19	41.0	30.2	7.6	159	(*)	12
20-24	74.9	56.1	11.6	349	(19.7)	40
25-29	91.5	74.3	9.8	381	(42.7)	37
30-39	96.2	84.3	5.5	707	(25.2)	39
40-49	98.0	85.8	3.1	673	(*)	21
Education						
Primary or lower	90.8	75.3	3.3	347	35.4	11
Secondary	74.1	61.1	4.9	1,244	18.4	61
Tertiary or vocational	85.5	73.9	8.5	939	26.8	80
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	99.7	91.4	3.5	1,398	(14.0)	48
Never married/in union	57.1	38.7	9.2	1,132	28.7	104
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	96.7	72.8	2.3	62	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	88.6	75.0	6.7	2,207	23.5	148
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	86.8	70.5	7.0	468	(10.9)	33
Second	79.9	68.1	7.5	476	(16.3)	36
Middle	76.8	61.7	5.2	508	(*)	26
Fourth	79.1	65.6	5.1	523	(*)	27
Richest	80.9	73.0	5.6	554	(30.6)	31

¹ MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships

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

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	35.5	0.5	1.1	1,483	81.8	1,161	12.9	35.1	407	28.7	143
Area											
Urban	33.1	0.4	1.3	990	82.9	793	11.0	37.6	253	30.1	95
Rural	40.4	0.7	0.7	493	79.5	368	16.1	30.9	154	26.0	48
Division											
Central	36.7	0.3	1.5	688	79.2	546	11.2	40.0	187	31.5	75
Eastern	49.4	1.6	0.0	37	73.2	25	4.1	32.7	16	(*)	5
Northern	33.1	0.0	0.3	175	85.5	137	14.0	32.2	53	(*)	17
Western	34.0	0.9	1.0	583	84.4	454	15.6	30.2	152	(23.9)	46
Age											
15-19	13.0	0.9	1.0	791	90.8	755	10.7	67.3	72	32.9	48
15-17	5.5	1.0	0.0	511	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	12
18-19	26.6	0.7	2.8	281	81.0	254	11.2	65.2	56	(29.8)	37
20-24	61.3	0.1	1.3	691	65.2	406	13.4	28.2	335	26.6	94
20-22	53.4	0.0	1.1	404	69.1	270	14.4	32.9	168	32.9	55
23-24	72.4	0.2	1.5	287	57.4	136	12.4	23.4	168	(17.8)	39
Education											
Primary or lower	(56.6)	(0.0)	(5.8)	42	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	3
Secondary	32.4	0.8	0.7	901	83.9	722	14.4	32.8	228	29.3	75
Tertiary or vocational	39.1	0.0	1.4	540	78.0	418	9.6	41.3	157	28.1	65
Marital status^A											
Ever married/in union	98.8	0.2	2.3	319	na	na	17.5	9.6	292	(21.1)	28
Never married/in union	18.2	0.6	0.8	1,161	81.8	1,161	1.2	100.0	115	30.6	115
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	48.0	0.3	1.5	223	76.2	150	18.1	24.3	82	(*)	20
Second	40.1	0.6	1.0	319	78.8	243	10.4	36.2	100	(27.4)	36
Middle	36.4	1.0	2.0	337	78.3	271	9.0	46.2	92	(36.4)	42
Fourth	32.5	0.5	0.8	308	82.2	252	16.4	38.7	76	(25.0)	30
Richest	23.3	0.0	0.4	295	91.8	247	11.7	25.7	57	(*)	15

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

^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

(*) 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percent of never-married men who never had sex ²	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months									
Total	45.8	3.8	7.2	769	59.4	702	81.9	259	39.8	212	17.7	55
Area												
Urban	40.7	3.0	6.3	473	64.4	436	82.3	143	44.1	118	(*)	30
Rural	53.9	5.1	8.6	296	51.2	266	81.4	116	34.3	94	(14.1)	25
Division												
Central	47.8	3.2	10.1	357	56.8	328	86.4	124	40.5	107	(11.2)	36
Eastern	54.0	11.1	3.3	27	48.8	25	(*)	8	(*)	6	(*)	1
Northern	44.1	2.3	9.4	84	61.3	77	(78.4)	26	(13.6)	20	(*)	8
Western	43.1	4.3	3.4	301	63.0	272	77.4	102	46.7	79	(*)	10
Age												
15-19	21.6	2.5	3.6	420	78.7	418	97.4	63	29.5	62	(*)	15
15-17	9.8	1.5	1.1	261	90.2	261	(*)	15	(*)	15	(*)	3
18-19	41.0	4.1	7.6	159	59.6	157	(96.5)	48	(29.2)	46	(*)	12
20-24	74.9	5.4	11.6	349	30.9	283	76.9	196	44.0	150	(19.7)	40
20-22	69.3	6.0	13.1	210	35.0	184	82.9	111	39.7	92	(24.8)	27
23-24	83.5	4.4	9.3	139	23.1	99	68.9	85	50.8	58	(*)	13
Education												
Primary or lower	(50.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	24	(55.4)	22	(*)	8	(*)	7	-	0
Secondary	37.7	3.2	5.2	481	66.9	447	81.7	127	38.6	104	(*)	25
Tertiary or vocational	60.0	5.3	11.5	264	45.3	233	82.4	123	41.9	102	(18.9)	30
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	100.0	7.4	15.6	67	na	na	26.0	63	(*)	16	(*)	10
Never married/in union	40.6	3.5	6.4	702	59.4	702	100.0	196	38.1	196	(17.5)	45
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	62.2	8.0	14.4	152	41.7	137	79.1	64	21.7	51	(*)	22
Second	45.3	3.8	11.5	150	62.8	131	76.6	54	(30.1)	42	(*)	17
Middle	41.2	3.3	5.4	166	(62.1)	157	(89.8)	41	(49.4)	37	(*)	9
Fourth	45.4	1.7	1.6	164	59.7	150	87.2	57	(51.7)	49	(*)	3
Richest	34.2	2.3	3.3	138	(71.3)	127	(78.1)	43	(51.1)	33	(*)	5

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

'-' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

na: not applicable

6.10 HIV

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission.⁷⁵ 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.^{74,75} 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.^{74,75} 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 Fiji MICS, 2021 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 Fiji, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites, or sharing food with someone with HIV. The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with someone with HIV.

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.²⁰

The following questions were asked in Fiji MICS, 2021 to measure stigma and discriminatory attitudes that may result in discriminatory acts (or omissions): whether the respondent 1) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV; 2) thinks that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV; 3) thinks people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV; 4) thinks people talk badly about those living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV; 5) thinks people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people; 6) agrees or disagrees with the statement 'I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV'; and 7) fears that she/he could get HIV if she/he comes into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV. Tables TM.11.3W and TM.11.3M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV.

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.^{19,20} Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Tables TM.11.4W and TM.11.4M.

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

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections.^{74,75} 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	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
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	95.5	85.0	76.3	71.1	80.9	70.0	82.6	67.7	48.5	38.0	5,072
Area											
Urban	95.4	85.0	75.6	70.4	81.9	69.8	82.5	67.9	48.6	37.6	3,154
Rural	95.8	85.1	77.5	72.4	79.3	70.1	82.7	67.4	48.4	38.6	1,918
Division											
Central	95.1	83.1	75.0	69.5	83.5	65.7	77.8	66.2	46.9	35.2	2,193
Eastern	95.3	86.4	80.6	76.2	86.5	64.2	78.0	61.3	48.8	39.8	164
Northern	97.3	89.7	81.9	77.6	83.6	75.3	86.2	72.2	52.7	43.5	648
Western	95.4	85.5	75.6	70.4	76.9	73.2	86.9	68.4	48.9	39.0	2,066
Age											
15-24 ¹	94.5	79.1	71.7	64.6	76.3	66.7	77.9	60.2	40.8	29.9	1,483
15-19	92.9	74.1	65.2	57.7	68.9	65.7	74.3	56.3	37.0	25.5	791
15-17	91.2	70.4	60.6	52.3	65.0	64.5	73.2	55.6	35.9	22.7	511
18-19	95.9	80.8	73.7	67.6	76.0	68.0	76.2	57.6	38.9	30.4	281
20-24	96.5	84.9	79.0	72.6	84.7	67.8	82.2	64.6	45.1	35.1	691
25-29	96.9	87.5	78.9	73.3	85.6	73.1	86.7	73.2	55.0	43.2	790
30-39	96.0	88.3	80.1	75.8	82.5	71.2	84.3	72.0	51.2	41.5	1,475
40-49	95.2	86.6	75.8	71.9	81.6	70.3	83.4	68.1	50.2	39.8	1,324
Education^B											
Primary or lower	82.8	67.9	65.0	57.5	60.5	53.0	66.9	49.4	30.6	24.9	437
Secondary	95.4	84.7	75.5	70.5	78.2	68.1	80.7	64.2	43.7	34.0	2,800
Tertiary or vocational	98.7	89.7	80.3	75.4	90.0	76.9	89.3	77.4	60.0	47.0	1,834
Marital status^B											
Ever married/in union	96.0	87.7	78.4	74.2	82.7	70.9	84.3	70.4	51.2	41.0	3,550
Never married/in union	94.5	78.8	71.5	64.1	76.9	67.7	78.8	61.4	42.2	30.9	1,518
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	92.4	83.6	71.7	66.7	78.2	60.2	77.8	58.3	40.9	29.0	155
Has no functional difficulty	96.1	86.8	78.3	73.5	82.9	70.9	83.9	69.4	50.2	40.0	4,407
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	94.2	85.2	77.1	72.8	77.1	66.1	79.2	59.4	40.3	34.1	858
Second	95.1	83.4	76.0	70.1	79.5	65.6	79.1	66.4	45.1	35.2	987
Middle	95.5	85.3	77.1	71.8	79.5	68.9	82.1	67.8	47.9	37.9	1,027
Fourth	94.6	84.4	75.9	70.7	82.6	71.8	83.1	68.2	50.9	39.8	1,070
Richest	97.7	86.6	75.7	70.5	84.8	75.8	88.1	74.6	55.9	41.6	1,130

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

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

^B The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Education' and 'Marital status' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	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
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	95.7	84.7	77.6	71.8	81.9	59.9	82.5	61.4	41.0	32.3	2,530
Area											
Urban	95.4	84.5	78.5	72.6	80.7	60.2	82.2	61.5	41.5	33.6	1,507
Rural	96.1	85.0	76.3	70.7	83.6	59.4	82.9	61.1	40.2	30.4	1,023
Division											
Central	96.6	85.3	80.2	73.2	80.3	56.5	80.2	59.2	38.1	29.7	1,090
Eastern	98.4	85.2	75.6	69.5	88.8	49.4	88.4	64.5	39.5	30.2	94
Northern	98.2	86.0	76.2	70.9	87.6	62.7	85.2	64.6	43.4	36.1	318
Western	93.6	83.6	75.5	70.8	81.1	63.6	83.5	62.4	43.4	34.2	1,029
Age											
15-24 ¹	94.9	81.7	74.7	68.1	78.0	57.1	76.4	53.9	34.8	26.1	769
15-19	93.3	78.2	72.0	65.1	74.5	60.0	72.3	50.1	35.6	27.3	420
15-17	93.1	73.8	66.2	57.6	73.0	59.8	74.8	48.8	33.7	24.1	261
18-19	93.4	85.4	81.6	77.3	77.1	60.3	68.3	52.1	38.6	32.6	159
20-24	97.0	85.9	77.9	71.8	82.2	53.6	81.3	58.6	33.8	24.6	349
25-29	96.0	82.0	77.8	69.0	84.3	62.8	83.8	66.8	46.3	33.2	381
30-39	96.4	88.3	80.9	76.9	85.0	62.7	87.0	66.0	45.0	37.9	707
40-49	95.5	86.0	77.5	72.2	81.6	58.6	83.9	61.8	40.8	33.2	673
Education											
Primary or lower	87.9	70.6	63.2	53.9	70.5	49.1	72.0	48.5	29.2	21.4	347
Secondary	95.6	84.5	77.1	72.1	79.6	58.2	79.9	57.9	37.3	29.3	1,244
Tertiary or vocational	98.7	90.2	83.7	78.0	89.0	66.2	89.8	70.7	50.1	40.4	939
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	97.1	88.5	79.9	75.5	84.6	59.8	86.1	64.4	42.2	34.4	1,398
Never married/in union	94.0	80.0	74.8	67.2	78.5	60.0	78.0	57.6	39.4	29.7	1,132
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	96.2	86.2	70.9	69.6	78.0	47.6	80.5	72.9	34.1	25.8	62
Has no functional difficulty	96.0	86.0	79.2	73.5	83.0	60.3	83.4	62.5	42.0	33.5	2,207
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	95.3	85.3	76.9	72.1	81.4	52.6	77.6	56.7	33.8	26.1	468
Second	95.0	81.1	76.2	68.6	77.5	59.1	80.5	59.0	36.7	26.2	476
Middle	95.2	82.3	75.3	68.2	81.3	57.9	78.7	57.2	38.3	31.1	508
Fourth	95.9	86.5	77.1	72.6	80.1	61.8	85.7	63.7	42.4	35.5	523
Richest	96.9	87.8	82.1	76.8	88.2	66.8	88.7	68.9	51.8	41.0	554

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.11.2W: 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of women who:									Number of women
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother-to-child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother-to-child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother-to-child		
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy			
Total	73.5	59.1	44.7	77.3	37.9	34.4	22.8	22.5	5,072	
Area										
Urban	74.2	56.7	42.9	78.2	35.6	33.2	20.7	21.7	3,154	
Rural	72.3	63.1	47.7	75.9	41.7	36.4	26.4	24.0	1,918	
Division										
Central	77.1	61.9	51.5	81.2	44.3	37.2	26.3	18.7	2,193	
Eastern	78.0	68.0	53.9	82.3	48.6	31.8	22.7	17.7	164	
Northern	75.0	63.7	43.5	79.0	38.4	33.4	24.3	21.0	648	
Western	68.7	54.0	37.1	72.3	30.2	32.0	18.7	27.5	2,066	
Age group										
15-24	62.9	48.4	40.3	67.3	31.6	27.4	19.1	32.5	1,483	
15-19	55.3	42.3	36.2	60.2	28.1	21.9	15.3	39.6	791	
15-17	49.5	38.9	31.5	54.7	24.5	18.9	13.6	44.9	511	
18-19	65.9	48.3	44.8	70.1	34.8	27.3	18.3	29.9	281	
20-24	71.5	55.4	44.9	75.4	35.7	33.8	23.4	24.5	691	
25-29	76.2	61.5	47.1	79.9	40.5	36.1	24.4	19.9	790	
30-39	78.7	64.1	45.9	82.2	40.0	37.5	24.5	17.8	1,475	
40-49	77.8	64.2	46.8	81.6	41.1	37.7	24.3	18.3	1,324	
Education^A										
Primary or lower	58.9	50.4	43.7	62.7	37.7	26.8	22.4	37.1	437	
Secondary	71.2	57.8	45.9	75.4	38.6	32.9	22.8	24.4	2,800	
Tertiary or vocational	80.4	63.2	43.2	83.7	37.0	38.5	22.9	16.2	1,834	
Marital status^A										
Ever married/in union	78.3	63.8	46.9	81.8	40.7	37.5	24.4	18.1	3,550	
Never married/in union	62.2	48.2	39.5	67.0	31.4	27.2	19.1	32.8	1,518	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	76.3	58.3	49.9	78.0	44.5	32.6	24.6	22.0	155	
Has no functional difficulty	76.1	61.5	46.1	79.9	39.2	36.3	23.8	20.0	4,407	
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	71.1	59.9	47.9	75.0	40.8	34.9	26.7	24.9	858	
Second	73.7	62.2	47.1	77.8	40.8	33.1	22.4	22.2	987	
Middle	72.8	57.5	46.0	75.8	39.0	35.2	23.9	24.1	1,027	
Fourth	75.1	59.8	42.3	79.6	35.3	34.0	21.1	20.2	1,070	
Richest	74.1	56.5	41.3	77.8	34.7	34.7	20.9	21.9	1,130	

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

^AThe category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Education' and 'Marital status' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother-to-child, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of men who:									Number of men
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother-to-child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother-to-child:			Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother-to-child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy			
Total	61.2	45.0	40.4	66.7	31.9	23.0	15.6	33.0	2,530	
Area										
Urban	59.5	41.4	34.3	65.4	25.8	19.0	11.1	34.2	1,507	
Rural	63.6	50.3	49.5	68.7	40.8	29.0	22.1	31.1	1,023	
Division										
Central	62.5	46.8	40.9	70.5	30.1	21.3	12.4	29.3	1,090	
Eastern	60.8	41.9	39.2	63.1	31.8	13.9	9.4	36.3	94	
Northern	59.8	48.0	39.1	64.5	34.2	23.2	11.7	35.5	318	
Western	60.2	42.4	40.5	63.7	32.9	25.6	20.7	35.8	1,029	
Age group										
15-24	53.4	37.8	37.8	59.4	27.2	20.6	14.5	40.3	769	
15-19	50.4	35.0	34.6	56.0	25.3	19.5	13.4	43.7	420	
15-17	50.1	35.0	34.7	55.3	25.0	19.9	13.8	44.2	261	
18-19	50.9	35.0	34.3	57.1	25.7	18.9	12.6	42.9	159	
20-24	57.0	41.1	41.7	63.6	29.5	21.8	15.9	36.2	349	
25-29	61.2	45.9	39.5	67.3	30.6	21.5	15.1	32.1	381	
30-39	67.7	49.2	41.7	73.0	34.3	25.3	15.6	26.8	707	
40-49	63.1	48.3	42.7	68.1	35.3	24.3	17.1	31.5	673	
Education										
Primary or lower	48.5	37.0	36.9	54.8	28.3	18.7	14.6	44.0	347	
Secondary	59.9	43.4	40.9	64.5	33.3	21.5	16.0	35.4	1,244	
Tertiary or vocational	67.6	50.0	41.1	74.1	31.2	26.6	15.4	25.6	939	
Marital status										
Ever married/in union	67.7	51.5	44.3	73.0	36.5	25.5	17.2	26.8	1,398	
Never married/in union	53.1	37.0	35.7	58.9	26.1	20.0	13.6	40.6	1,132	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	52.2	39.5	34.6	61.5	22.8	24.7	12.9	38.5	62	
Has no functional difficulty	62.7	46.3	41.3	68.2	32.9	23.3	15.9	31.5	2,207	
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	63.6	47.5	47.7	69.9	38.7	27.4	20.6	29.6	468	
Second	59.9	47.6	42.5	65.9	33.8	21.2	14.4	34.1	476	
Middle	56.8	44.1	38.0	63.5	28.3	19.5	13.9	36.2	508	
Fourth	61.5	41.8	37.3	65.9	29.5	20.9	13.6	33.5	523	
Richest	63.9	44.5	37.6	68.4	29.9	26.0	15.8	31.3	554	

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

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	52.8	42.8	61.3	86.3	83.6	83.8	34.6	61.3	4,845
Area									
Urban	51.6	41.1	60.6	86.4	82.2	83.6	29.2	61.5	3,008
Rural	54.8	45.5	62.4	86.1	85.9	84.2	43.4	61.0	1,836
Division									
Central	53.6	41.8	61.7	85.5	84.2	87.6	32.3	63.4	2,087
Eastern	62.2	50.0	67.4	89.6	88.9	92.1	44.0	70.7	157
Northern	56.3	41.6	64.2	90.3	83.9	86.4	41.1	58.6	631
Western	50.1	43.7	59.4	85.6	82.4	78.4	34.2	59.2	1,971
Age									
15-24	58.3	45.6	67.1	83.8	82.4	80.6	34.5	64.4	1,402
15-19	60.7	48.1	70.2	79.5	79.8	79.2	34.2	64.1	735
15-17	59.4	49.9	70.8	78.1	79.5	79.5	34.5	63.4	466
18-19	63.2	45.1	69.0	81.9	80.4	78.6	33.6	65.2	269
20-24	55.5	42.7	63.6	88.6	85.3	82.1	34.9	64.8	667
25-29	50.2	40.2	57.1	89.8	86.5	84.9	30.3	59.7	766
30-39	49.6	40.8	58.7	86.3	84.0	85.2	35.4	60.4	1,417
40-49	51.9	43.5	60.3	86.9	82.7	85.3	36.3	59.9	1,260
Education^C									
Primary or lower	58.0	52.3	67.3	80.2	82.1	82.7	42.3	61.4	362
Secondary	56.6	48.1	65.3	85.7	83.9	84.2	39.1	63.6	2,672
Tertiary or vocational	46.2	33.1	54.2	88.4	83.4	83.5	26.3	57.9	1,810
Marital status^C									
Ever married/in union	51.7	42.3	60.0	87.4	84.4	84.8	35.7	60.5	3,407
Never married/in union	55.6	44.1	64.4	83.7	81.5	81.6	32.0	63.0	1,434
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	48.5	50.3	59.9	83.8	84.3	85.0	40.1	70.3	143
Has no functional difficulty	52.2	41.7	60.3	87.3	84.0	84.3	34.4	60.8	4,236
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	57.2	50.6	66.3	87.3	86.1	84.5	47.6	66.6	808
Second	56.0	47.8	65.1	85.2	85.6	86.7	41.5	64.8	939
Middle	53.4	40.3	61.9	86.1	85.9	85.3	33.6	63.3	981
Fourth	50.5	40.6	59.7	86.8	81.7	83.2	27.6	59.9	1,012
Richest	48.4	37.0	55.2	86.1	79.7	80.3	26.4	53.9	1,104

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

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

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

^C The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Education' and 'Marital status' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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 ^{1A}	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	44.9	38.1	53.6	83.7	77.2	73.7	34.2	49.7	2,420
Area									
Urban	45.7	35.8	53.8	85.0	76.6	75.7	31.0	45.8	1,438
Rural	43.6	41.4	53.4	81.9	78.1	70.8	38.9	55.5	982
Division									
Central	54.6	43.5	64.0	85.6	76.9	76.3	37.9	55.9	1,053
Eastern	45.7	41.0	54.7	85.0	85.2	87.4	47.9	33.9	92
Northern	34.8	32.6	41.8	68.0	72.3	72.3	28.5	33.4	312
Western	37.4	33.6	46.1	86.6	78.3	69.9	30.7	49.7	963
Age									
15-24	50.8	40.8	59.5	81.5	74.7	68.7	33.9	49.2	730
15-19	51.9	39.4	58.2	79.8	71.9	66.5	35.3	44.8	392
15-17	52.8	40.6	59.9	76.5	68.7	60.3	37.0	45.6	243
18-19	50.4	37.3	55.5	85.3	77.0	76.8	32.4	43.6	149
20-24	49.6	42.4	61.1	83.4	78.0	71.3	32.4	54.4	338
25-29	38.5	33.6	47.2	83.1	77.2	75.8	29.0	48.4	366
30-39	41.7	36.0	49.7	84.5	78.7	76.6	35.7	50.9	682
40-49	45.0	39.8	54.9	85.8	78.5	75.1	35.9	49.7	642
Education									
Primary or lower	53.5	46.3	60.7	80.5	77.3	74.9	47.8	55.0	305
Secondary	47.9	40.4	56.7	82.7	75.8	71.0	35.0	49.5	1,189
Tertiary or vocational	38.1	32.4	47.4	86.1	79.1	76.8	28.7	48.3	926
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	43.8	37.2	52.8	84.4	79.9	76.5	34.7	50.0	1,356
Never married/in union	46.2	39.2	54.8	82.9	73.8	70.1	33.6	49.4	1,064
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	60.2	41.3	67.7	91.9	82.2	76.4	33.5	45.0	60
Has no functional difficulty	43.5	37.7	52.5	84.3	78.0	75.1	33.9	50.3	2,117
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	45.0	42.1	55.5	80.2	75.8	73.8	40.8	46.5	446
Second	49.5	43.8	60.0	82.8	82.1	74.3	38.2	49.4	452
Middle	48.0	39.0	56.4	82.1	78.6	75.3	36.3	53.5	484
Fourth	46.8	38.0	54.3	86.7	75.0	71.5	29.7	51.9	502
Richest	36.2	29.2	43.6	86.2	75.1	73.7	27.7	47.2	536

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

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

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

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	71.3	39.3	33.6	7.7	6.9	13.0	2.0	5,072
Area								
Urban	70.2	38.5	33.3	7.6	6.9	14.0	2.1	3,154
Rural	73.3	40.8	34.2	8.0	6.8	11.3	1.9	1,918
Division								
Central	71.2	41.3	35.1	8.3	7.4	16.0	2.5	2,193
Eastern	76.4	52.7	44.6	9.6	8.1	12.9	1.5	164
Northern	82.0	46.5	38.6	8.9	8.0	13.6	1.8	648
Western	67.8	34.0	29.6	6.6	5.9	9.7	1.6	2,066
Age								
15-24	56.9	16.7	13.2	5.5	4.8	10.9	1.2	1,483
15-19	47.1	6.4	4.3	2.4	1.9	9.4	1.1	791
15-17	42.8	3.8	2.6	0.7	0.7	8.5	1.3	511
18-19	55.0	11.2	7.2	5.5	4.1	11.0	0.8	281
20-24	68.1	28.5	23.4	9.1	8.1	12.6	1.3	691
25-29	79.2	51.6	45.1	12.5	11.3	13.0	1.2	790
30-39	78.8	52.8	46.0	10.1	9.2	15.3	3.0	1,475
40-49	74.5	42.4	35.8	4.7	4.0	12.8	2.3	1,324
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	77.6	49.7	42.6	10.2	9.1	13.9	2.3	3,303
15-24 ³	73.4	41.7	33.6	16.4	14.1	12.8	1.5	407
15-19	62.1	24.1	17.2	17.6	13.4	9.6	0.7	72
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
18-19	61.5	24.3	16.6	20.1	14.8	10.8	0.8	56
20-24	75.9	45.5	37.1	16.2	14.2	13.5	1.7	335
25-49	78.2	50.8	43.8	9.3	8.4	14.1	2.5	2,895
Sexually inactive	59.6	20.0	16.9	3.1	2.8	11.3	1.4	1,769
Education^B								
Primary or lower	55.8	32.1	26.9	4.9	4.3	6.9	1.3	437
Secondary	67.9	37.3	31.4	7.1	6.2	11.9	2.1	2,800
Tertiary or vocational	80.4	44.2	38.6	9.3	8.5	16.2	2.1	1,834
Marital status^B								
Ever married/in union	78.1	51.2	44.0	9.9	8.8	13.6	2.3	3,550
Never married/in union	55.6	11.6	9.3	2.6	2.4	11.5	1.2	1,518
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	66.0	38.2	32.9	7.0	6.3	10.3	2.5	155
Has no functional difficulty	74.8	43.5	37.2	8.6	7.6	13.6	2.1	4,407
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	69.0	42.9	34.8	10.2	8.5	9.2	1.8	858
Second	72.0	40.4	33.4	7.5	6.6	12.3	2.4	987
Middle	69.7	39.4	33.4	8.3	7.6	12.6	1.9	1,027
Fourth	70.1	37.6	32.5	7.2	6.6	13.7	2.0	1,070
Richest	75.3	37.4	34.2	6.1	5.5	16.2	2.0	1,130

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 characteristics of 'Education' and '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.11.4M: 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	59.4	17.1	13.6	4.5	3.9	10.1	1.1	2,530
Area								
Urban	57.8	19.4	15.8	5.3	4.7	11.0	1.4	1,507
Rural	61.7	13.5	10.3	3.2	2.8	8.9	0.7	1,023
Division								
Central	57.0	23.3	18.5	5.0	4.6	11.2	1.0	1,090
Eastern	51.6	20.1	12.4	2.7	2.3	3.4	0.6	94
Northern	67.2	7.4	5.1	0.8	0.8	19.6	3.0	318
Western	60.1	13.1	11.0	5.2	4.4	6.6	0.7	1,029
Age								
15-24	46.5	6.6	4.8	2.5	2.3	7.8	1.1	769
15-19	36.6	2.8	2.2	0.9	0.9	7.2	0.6	420
15-17	36.6	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.4	261
18-19	36.5	5.5	4.9	2.5	2.5	10.3	0.9	159
20-24	58.4	11.2	7.9	4.5	3.9	8.4	1.6	349
25-29	62.4	17.9	13.7	5.3	4.1	11.0	0.9	381
30-39	67.8	26.0	21.2	6.0	5.9	11.0	1.1	707
40-49	63.5	19.1	15.6	4.5	3.7	11.4	1.2	673
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	64.5	20.8	17.0	5.3	4.8	10.9	0.9	1,715
15-24 ³	54.4	11.7	8.1	3.5	2.7	9.8	0.6	259
15-19	30.4	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	63
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
18-19	(33.7)	(6.0)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.9)	(0.0)	48
20-24	62.2	13.6	8.8	4.6	3.6	9.3	0.8	196
25-49	66.3	22.4	18.5	5.6	5.2	11.1	0.9	1,456
Sexually inactive	48.7	9.1	6.4	2.7	2.2	8.4	1.6	815
Education								
Primary or lower	47.8	12.7	8.9	3.9	3.2	7.3	1.1	347
Secondary	54.2	12.7	9.5	3.3	2.8	8.4	1.0	1,244
Tertiary or vocational	70.5	24.5	20.8	6.2	5.8	13.5	1.2	939
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	65.1	21.1	17.1	4.0	3.7	11.3	1.0	1,398
Never married/in union	52.3	12.1	9.3	5.0	4.3	8.6	1.2	1,132
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	43.6	6.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	7.6	3.2	62
Has no functional difficulty	62.5	19.2	15.4	5.1	4.5	10.8	1.1	2,207
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	51.0	13.2	9.1	3.4	2.4	7.7	1.6	468
Second	54.3	17.5	13.3	3.5	3.5	9.9	0.3	476
Middle	56.9	19.2	15.7	3.6	3.1	8.3	1.0	508
Fourth	62.2	15.2	12.6	4.6	4.2	11.1	1.9	523
Richest	70.4	19.7	16.5	6.8	6.1	13.2	0.8	554

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

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

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

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

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

(*) 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 years 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1,A}	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	
Total	97.7	58.4	65.6	58.3	45.9	39.0	799
Area							
Urban	96.7	55.9	65.3	59.2	44.7	37.9	447
Rural	99.0	61.4	66.1	57.2	47.4	40.4	353
Division							
Central	96.8	55.0	65.0	58.1	43.3	38.5	374
Eastern	98.8	60.8	68.2	53.0	42.2	40.6	34
Northern	100.0	68.2	72.4	62.8	57.0	54.1	105
Western	98.0	58.9	63.6	57.6	45.6	33.8	286
Age							
15-24	97.3	53.3	56.0	50.1	41.1	33.9	202
15-19	(91.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(42.4)	(38.6)	(29.9)	27
20-24	98.3	54.8	57.6	51.3	41.5	34.5	175
25-29	97.4	51.9	61.8	54.3	38.1	33.8	249
30-39	97.9	65.1	72.7	65.2	53.7	43.3	294
40-49	100.0	70.3	81.0	70.4	57.0	58.3	53
Education							
Primary or lower	95.1	44.5	51.1	42.2	33.9	35.7	58
Secondary	97.8	58.8	65.1	57.6	47.1	40.2	425
Tertiary or vocational	98.1	60.2	68.9	62.3	46.4	38.0	316
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	98.3	58.0	65.9	58.3	45.3	38.9	742
Never married/in union	90.3	62.4	61.9	58.4	53.3	40.7	57
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	97.6	62.3	62.7	53.1	45.8	39.3	205
Second	98.2	56.5	65.3	58.4	45.2	40.0	191
Middle	97.8	58.6	68.0	59.1	46.2	38.2	157
Fourth	96.8	58.8	66.8	61.9	48.5	42.2	140
Richest	98.3	53.1	66.9	62.5	43.3	33.4	107

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	29.9	31.6	56.9	13.2	4.8	27.5	1,483	14.1	407	67.1	1,402
Area											
Urban	28.0	31.2	55.9	12.1	4.5	25.5	990	14.2	253	67.8	936
Rural	33.9	32.5	59.0	15.4	5.4	31.4	493	13.8	154	65.6	465
Division											
Central	25.9	35.4	55.5	13.2	4.4	27.2	688	11.6	187	67.1	636
Eastern	26.6	43.5	69.8	20.9	11.2	42.2	37	(22.7)	16	67.6	35
Northern	34.5	33.6	67.2	15.3	5.9	30.0	175	17.0	53	71.4	172
Western	33.6	25.9	54.7	12.1	4.6	26.1	583	15.2	152	65.6	559
Age											
15-19	25.5	28.1	47.1	4.3	1.9	9.1	791	13.4	72	70.2	735
15-17	22.7	24.5	42.8	2.6	0.7	3.1	511	(*)	16	70.8	466
18-19	30.4	34.8	55.0	7.2	4.1	20.0	281	14.8	56	69.0	269
20-24	35.1	35.7	68.1	23.4	8.1	48.5	691	14.2	335	63.6	667
20-22	32.4	37.1	68.2	19.2	7.6	41.5	404	14.6	168	63.4	393
23-24	38.8	33.6	68.1	29.3	8.9	58.4	287	13.8	168	64.0	274
Education											
Primary or lower	(12.6)	(29.0)	(37.2)	(10.6)	(3.6)	(53.7)	42	(*)	22	(62.1)	32
Secondary	27.1	30.0	52.1	12.7	4.6	25.3	901	13.3	228	69.8	837
Tertiary or vocational	36.1	34.6	66.5	14.2	5.3	29.1	540	16.1	157	63.1	533
Marital status^B											
Ever married/in union	34.6	38.3	77.4	41.4	17.3	91.7	319	17.3	292	66.7	304
Never married/in union	28.7	29.9	51.4	5.5	1.4	9.9	1,161	5.8	115	67.2	1,096
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	28.6	33.2	53.5	18.1	6.7	36.8	223	16.2	82	70.0	201
Second	26.6	33.6	56.7	15.5	6.5	31.3	319	17.7	100	70.2	301
Middle	27.3	34.2	55.3	13.5	4.8	27.2	337	14.2	92	69.9	321
Fourth	33.5	26.5	57.1	7.9	3.4	24.8	308	8.8	76	63.7	288
Richest	34.0	30.8	61.4	12.1	3.0	19.4	295	11.4	57	62.0	291

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

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

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

^B The 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

(*) 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:										
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	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
Total	26.1	27.2	46.5	4.8	2.3	33.7	769	2.7	259	59.5	730
Area											
Urban	25.9	20.7	42.1	4.3	2.2	30.2	473	2.4	143	60.7	452
Rural	26.4	37.5	53.5	5.5	2.5	39.2	296	3.2	116	57.7	278
Division											
Central	22.8	25.4	41.8	5.2	2.4	34.6	357	4.8	124	71.9	341
Eastern	17.2	31.9	33.6	7.5	2.2	29.3	27	(*)	8	64.5	27
Northern	42.1	26.9	64.0	3.7	1.3	30.6	84	(0.0)	26	38.6	82
Western	26.3	28.8	48.3	4.4	2.5	33.8	301	1.1	102	50.1	279
Age											
15-19	27.3	25.3	36.6	2.2	0.9	15.1	420	0.0	63	58.2	392
15-17	24.1	25.0	36.6	0.6	0.0	5.9	261	(*)	15	59.9	243
18-19	32.6	25.7	36.5	4.9	2.5	30.2	159	(0.0)	48	55.5	149
20-24	24.6	29.5	58.4	7.9	3.9	56.1	349	3.6	196	61.1	338
20-22	23.0	26.8	55.3	6.9	4.1	52.9	210	3.8	111	59.1	205
23-24	27.0	33.4	63.2	9.4	3.6	60.9	139	3.4	85	64.1	133
Education											
Primary or lower	(5.0)	(19.1)	(15.2)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(34.6)	24	(*)	8	(*)	19
Secondary	25.0	27.4	41.0	3.4	2.0	26.5	481	2.5	127	61.2	454
Tertiary or vocational	30.0	27.4	59.3	7.4	2.8	46.7	264	2.6	123	54.7	257
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	19.1	39.6	60.3	8.0	2.6	94.5	67	2.8	63	63.3	65
Never married/in union	26.8	26.0	45.2	4.5	2.3	27.9	702	2.7	196	59.2	665
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	22.7	37.2	42.2	7.3	1.0	42.2	152	1.4	64	60.1	144
Second	21.2	27.4	39.4	4.1	2.7	36.1	150	5.7	54	69.6	138
Middle	22.9	22.3	34.6	2.8	1.2	24.9	166	(2.4)	41	59.3	154
Fourth	30.6	25.6	54.8	3.5	3.0	34.6	164	2.0	57	61.9	159
Richest	33.7	23.5	63.3	6.6	3.8	31.0	138	(2.4)	43	46.2	136

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.⁷⁶ 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.⁷⁵ 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.^{74,75} 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 Fiji, circumcision has become a routine clinical practice for boys that involves a minor surgical procedure. Since the introduction of the infection control, circumcision is now considered a clinical practice where only trained medical professionals (doctors, medical assistants and nurses) can perform such procedures 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.

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, Fiji MICS, 2021													
	Percent circumcised ¹	Number of men	Age at circumcision:									Total	Number of men who have been circumcised
			During infancy	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25+ years	DK	Missing		
Total	66.8	2,530	1.0	3.4	55.0	37.5	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	1,691
Area													
Urban	61.2	1,507	1.6	4.8	57.3	32.0	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.1	100.0	923
Rural	75.1	1,023	0.1	1.6	52.3	44.0	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	768
Division													
Central	70.8	1,090	1.2	4.9	53.0	37.4	2.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	771
Eastern	96.4	94	0.0	0.6	50.9	48.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91
Northern	69.7	318	0.0	1.1	76.6	22.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	221
Western	59.1	1,029	1.2	2.7	50.4	41.5	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.1	100.0	608
Age													
15-24	75.1	769	0.2	4.5	53.9	39.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	578
15-19	76.8	420	0.0	5.7	54.4	39.5	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	100.0	323
15-17	78.6	261	0.0	7.3	56.6	36.0	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	100.0	205
18-19	73.8	159	0.0	2.7	50.4	45.5	0.7	0.8	na	0.0	0.0	100.0	117
20-24	73.1	349	0.4	2.9	53.4	39.9	1.8	na	na	1.1	0.3	100.0	255
25-29	63.0	381	0.5	5.1	56.6	35.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	240
30-39	63.9	707	0.2	3.2	56.9	35.8	2.1	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	452
40-49	62.6	673	3.1	1.0	53.7	37.4	3.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	421
Education													
Primary or lower	59.7	347	0.0	1.8	49.7	43.3	4.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	207
Secondary	70.7	1,244	0.1	3.8	54.6	38.5	1.7	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	880
Tertiary or vocational	64.3	939	2.5	3.3	57.5	33.9	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	604
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	75.0	62	(0.0)	(0.0)	(48.9)	(43.0)	(5.1)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Has no functional difficulty	65.2	2,207	1.1	2.9	55.0	37.5	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	100.0	1,439
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	94.5	468	0.0	0.7	46.9	49.2	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	443
Second	86.6	476	0.0	3.8	53.3	41.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	413
Middle	67.3	508	0.3	3.2	60.1	33.9	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	342
Fourth	53.4	523	0.6	2.9	61.8	30.2	1.5	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.3	100.0	279
Richest	38.7	554	6.2	8.9	58.3	21.5	1.8	0.0	0.7	2.6	0.0	100.0	214
¹ MICS indicator TM.37 - Male circumcision													
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases													
na: not applicable													

76 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.12.2: 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Person performing circumcision:					Place of circumcision:					Number of men who have been circumcised	
	Traditional practitioner/family/friend	Health worker/professional	Other	DK/ Missing	Total	Health facility	Home of a health worker/professional	At home	Other home/place	DK/ Missing		Total
Total	4.3	94.9	0.4	0.4	100.0	88.0	2.8	6.6	2.2	0.4	100.0	1,691
Area												
Urban	3.4	95.4	0.7	0.5	100.0	90.3	2.9	4.7	1.7	0.4	100.0	923
Rural	5.4	94.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	85.3	2.7	8.9	2.9	0.3	100.0	768
Division												
Central	3.9	94.5	0.9	0.6	100.0	84.1	2.3	9.2	3.8	0.6	100.0	771
Eastern	4.6	95.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.4	2.0	11.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	91
Northern	3.4	96.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.3	4.4	6.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	221
Western	5.1	94.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	93.4	2.9	2.6	0.9	0.2	100.0	608
Age												
15-24	4.5	94.8	0.6	0.2	100.0	86.7	2.5	7.6	3.0	0.2	100.0	578
15-19	4.6	94.1	1.0	0.3	100.0	86.1	1.9	8.1	3.7	0.3	100.0	323
15-17	3.4	96.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	86.3	1.4	8.4	3.8	0.0	100.0	205
18-19	6.7	90.9	1.7	0.8	100.0	85.6	2.7	7.5	3.5	0.8	100.0	117
20-24	4.4	95.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.6	3.3	6.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	255
25-29	3.9	96.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.6	3.2	6.5	2.7	0.0	100.0	240
30-39	3.9	94.7	0.3	1.1	100.0	89.0	2.0	5.5	2.6	0.9	100.0	452
40-49	4.6	94.5	0.6	0.3	100.0	88.9	3.8	6.6	0.5	0.3	100.0	421
Education												
Primary or lower	7.4	92.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.1	3.5	9.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	207
Secondary	4.2	95.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	87.9	2.9	6.8	2.2	0.2	100.0	880
Tertiary or vocational	3.4	95.5	0.4	0.8	100.0	89.1	2.3	5.2	2.6	0.8	100.0	604
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(1.9)	(98.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(91.1)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(2.5)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Has no functional difficulty	4.5	94.6	0.4	0.5	100.0	88.1	3.1	6.4	2.0	0.4	100.0	1,439
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	6.1	93.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	83.6	3.5	9.8	2.9	0.2	100.0	443
Second	5.2	94.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	88.3	3.2	6.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	413
Middle	4.5	94.4	0.7	0.4	100.0	88.0	2.8	4.9	4.0	0.4	100.0	342
Fourth	1.7	97.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	93.8	2.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	279
Richest	1.8	96.4	0.0	1.8	100.0	89.0	1.5	6.4	1.3	1.8	100.0	214

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

6.12 WOMEN'S NUTRITION

The Fiji MICS, 2021 collected data on height and weight for women age 15-49 years in order to calculate several measures of their nutritional status such as height and body mass index (BMI). Additionally, it collected data on the various foods and liquids consumed by women 15-49 years in the 24 hours before the interview to calculate minimum dietary diversity – an indicator of micronutrient adequacy.

Results are shown in Tables TM 13.1 and TM 13.2.

Table TM 13.1: Nutritional status of women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years, with height below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI)^A, and with specific BMI levels, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Height		Body Mass Index ^B								
	Percent- age below 145 cm	Number of women	Normal		Thin			Overweight/Obese			
			Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (Total normal)	<18.5 (Total thin)	17.0- 18.4 (Mildly thin)	<17 (Moder- ately and severely thin)	>=25.0 (Total over- weight or obese) ¹	25.0-29.9 (Over- weight)	>=30.0 (Obese)	Number of women
Total	1.8	5,072	30.0	23.5	4.9	2.3	2.4	69.9	25.2	44.7	4,798
Area											
Urban	1.8	3,154	29.8	25.1	5.3	2.5	2.6	67.9	25.1	42.8	3,001
Rural	1.7	1,918	30.4	20.8	4.1	2.0	2.0	73.2	25.4	47.8	1,796
Region											
Central	1.8	2,193	30.2	23.3	4.8	2.4	2.3	70.7	26.1	44.6	2,078
Eastern	0.6	164	31.7	15.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	80.1	23.3	56.7	150
Northern	2.4	648	29.3	23.0	6.9	3.5	2.9	68.9	25.5	43.3	610
Western	1.6	2,066	29.9	24.5	4.7	2.0	2.4	68.5	24.3	44.3	1,959
Age											
15-19	2.1	791	24.4	47.6	13.9	6.3	7.2	36.7	23.5	13.2	773
20-24	1.2	691	27.0	32.9	7.6	3.4	3.8	58.1	30.3	27.8	628
25-29	2.5	790	29.2	24.3	5.6	3.4	2.2	68.4	25.6	42.9	714
30-39	1.6	1,475	32.2	15.0	1.6	0.6	0.9	81.8	24.6	57.2	1,375
40-49	1.6	1,324	33.0	13.4	1.3	0.7	0.5	83.4	24.3	59.2	1,309
Education^C											
Primary or lower	2.5	437	30.4	17.2	3.8	1.8	2.0	78.4	27.3	51.2	427
Secondary	2.0	2,800	29.9	24.7	5.0	2.5	2.3	68.4	24.9	43.5	2,649
Tertiary or vocational	1.3	1,834	30.1	23.2	4.9	2.2	2.6	70.1	25.2	44.9	1,722
Functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	2.4	155	31.7	15.0	3.1	2.4	0.6	77.9	23.0	54.9	152
Has no functional difficulty	1.7	4,407	30.7	20.8	3.6	1.7	1.8	74.0	25.7	48.4	4,144
Wealth quintile											
Poorest	1.3	858	30.7	19.5	2.3	1.4	0.8	76.6	26.3	50.3	791
Second	1.8	987	30.3	21.8	3.1	1.9	1.2	73.4	25.4	48.0	914
Middle	2.0	1,027	30.7	23.3	3.9	2.3	1.6	71.1	22.3	48.8	974
Fourth	2.3	1,070	30.3	24.3	6.5	3.9	2.5	67.5	24.4	43.1	1,033
Richest	1.5	1,130	28.4	27.4	7.5	2.0	5.0	63.2	27.7	35.5	1,085

¹Fiji MICS indicator TS.3 - Nutritional status

^AThe Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

^BExcludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

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

Table TM 13.2: Minimum dietary diversity

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who achieved minimum dietary diversity (consuming 5 or more food groups a day prior to survey), Fiji MICS, 2021

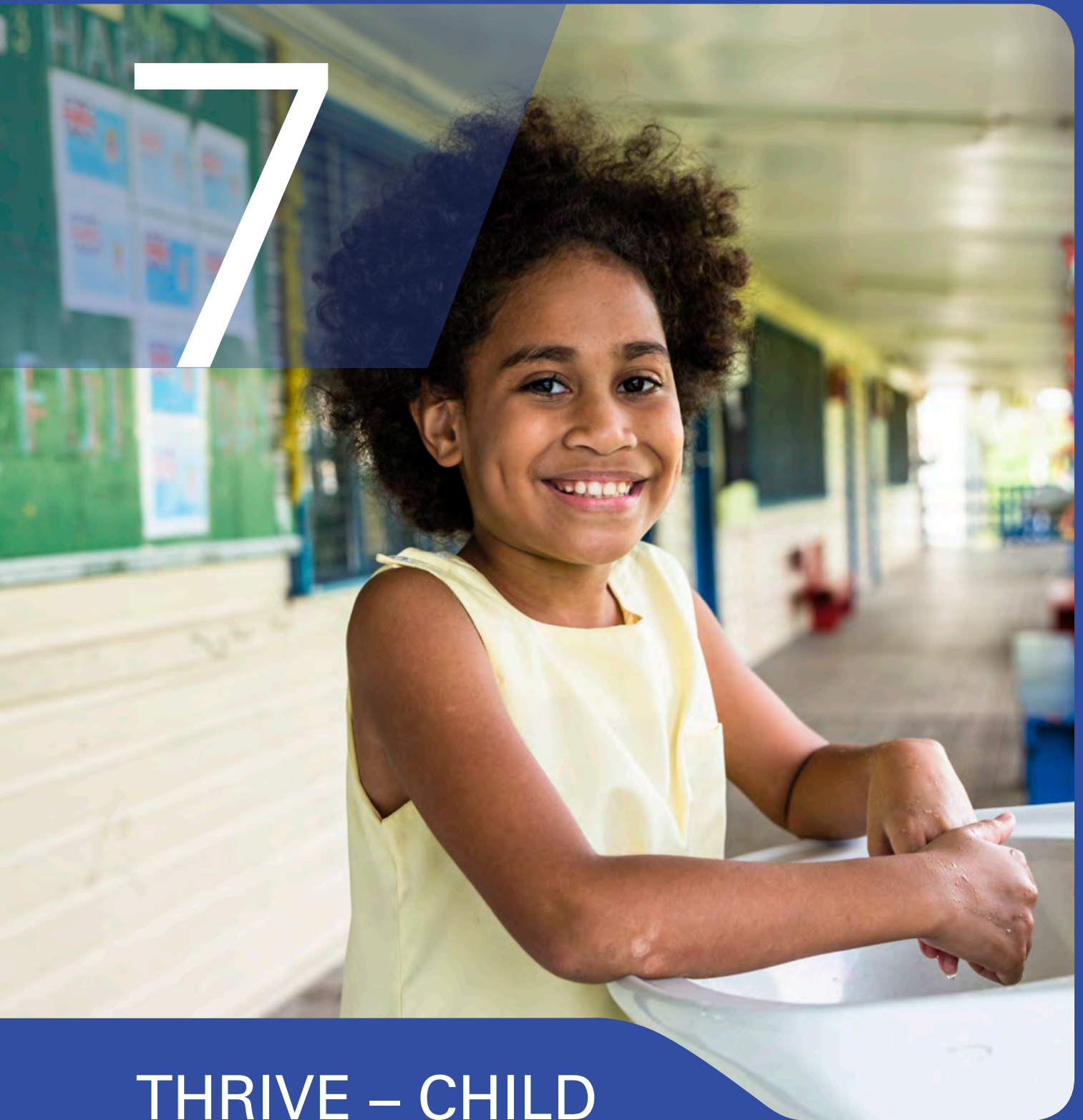
	Percent of women consuming specific foods and liquids a day prior to survey:										Mean number of fruit/vegetable groups a day prior to survey (out of 4 groups)	Mean number of all food groups a day prior to survey (out of 10 groups)	Percent achieving Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women ^{1, B}	Number of women age 15-49
	Grains, white roots and tubers and plantains	Pulses, (beans, peas and lentils)	Nuts and seeds	Milk and milk products	Meat, poultry and fish	Eggs	Dark green leafy vegetables	Other vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	Other vegetables	Other fruits				
Total	98.3	40.4	23.3	58.4	78.3	41.3	70.3	50.9	20.5	46.2	1.9	5.3	61.3	5,072
Area														
Urban	97.8	41.8	26.3	65.1	78.7	45.9	68.5	54.8	21.6	48.5	1.9	5.5	66.0	3,154
Rural	99.1	38.1	18.2	47.2	77.7	33.7	73.2	44.6	18.6	42.4	1.8	4.9	53.6	1,918
Region														
Central	97.9	42.9	31.8	65.6	81.2	53.1	72.2	57.1	25.0	51.3	2.1	5.8	69.1	2,193
Eastern	99.4	28.2	15.3	36.5	84.9	27.7	77.5	35.7	19.5	28.4	1.6	4.5	42.7	164
Northern	99.2	38.5	15.3	45.9	75.9	28.7	74.5	42.8	10.0	28.3	1.6	4.6	48.5	648
Western	98.3	39.4	17.4	56.3	75.6	33.6	66.4	48.1	19.0	47.8	1.8	5.0	58.6	2,066
Age														
15-19	97.4	37.6	20.8	54.7	77.9	42.8	63.9	45.8	17.4	44.2	1.7	5.0	56.5	791
20-24	98.0	38.0	20.7	57.3	79.7	41.4	67.5	49.5	18.7	45.2	1.8	5.2	59.3	691
25-29	97.1	36.9	23.4	60.1	79.3	39.0	69.2	49.7	15.8	44.5	1.8	5.1	60.1	790
30-39	98.7	41.7	23.3	59.9	77.0	43.2	72.7	51.5	22.8	47.1	1.9	5.4	63.6	1,475
40-49	99.2	44.2	26.0	58.3	78.9	39.4	73.6	54.9	23.4	47.9	2.0	5.5	63.4	1,324
Education^A														
Primary or lower	98.5	41.4	19.0	46.4	71.4	34.2	62.9	46.4	19.3	36.1	1.6	4.8	49.3	437
Secondary	98.4	39.9	21.4	54.2	77.9	40.3	72.1	48.8	19.4	45.0	1.9	5.2	58.8	2,800
Tertiary or Vocational	98.0	41.1	27.2	67.5	80.7	44.4	69.3	55.3	22.3	50.4	2.0	5.6	68.0	1,834
Functional difficulties														
Has functional difficulty	95.7	42.3	27.4	56.5	69.4	40.6	69.5	50.3	20.7	47.6	1.9	5.2	61.9	155
Has no functional difficulty	98.4	40.8	23.7	59.1	79.1	41.1	71.3	51.7	21.0	46.6	1.9	5.3	62.2	4,407
Wealth quintile														
Second	98.8	31.2	16.0	34.4	74.1	30.7	77.6	40.5	15.9	39.6	1.7	4.6	44.5	858
Middle	98.5	35.8	20.7	50.1	79.6	44.8	72.4	46.5	18.3	42.0	1.8	5.1	57.6	987
Fourth	97.9	44.5	23.7	67.9	79.6	46.6	68.8	54.6	22.5	48.1	1.9	5.5	68.1	1,070
Richest	97.8	47.5	30.0	73.3	77.4	41.1	66.5	58.0	24.8	54.1	2.0	5.7	70.5	1,130

¹ Fiji MICS indicator TM.S2 - Minimum dietary diversity for women

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

^B Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 10 food groups 1. Grains, white roots and tubers, and plantains 2. Pulses (beans, peas and lentils) 3. Nuts and seeds 4. Milk and milk products 5. Meat, poultry, and fish 6. Eggs 7. Dark green leafy vegetables 8. Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables 9. Other vegetables 10. Other fruits

7



THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

Behind the scenes – the making of UNICEF 'Draw The Line' PSA about nutrition and stunting in Fiji. Child Actor Lahenya washes her hands during a take. Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2018/Holmberg

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.⁷⁷ 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 Children⁷⁸ 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.⁷⁹

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 the 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 Fiji National Immunisation Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations with birth doses of BCG and Hepatitis B vaccines (within 24 hours of birth), three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DTP, Hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) antigens, four doses of Polio vaccine, three doses of Pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, two doses of the MMR vaccine containing measles, mumps, and rubella antigens. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the doses of MMR at 12 and 18 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full vaccination coverage from the Fiji MICS, 2021 are based on children age 24-35 months.

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

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

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

78 "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/.

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

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (OPV4 and MR2 by 24 months)
	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	
Antigen								
BCG ¹	94.2	2.9	97.0	96.8	90.2	5.6	95.8	94.8
Polio								
OPV1	94.0	3.1	97.2	96.5	89.7	6.1	95.8	94.0
OPV2	93.9	2.9	96.7	96.2	89.1	4.2	93.4	91.0
OPV3 and IPV ²	93.6	1.9	95.4	94.1	89.3	1.8	91.1	88.3
OPV4	44.8	1.9	46.7	1.7	78.3	2.4	80.7	67.6
HepB at birth^D	94.2	2.9	97.0	96.8	90.4	5.9	96.2	95.5
Within 1 day	90.3	2.9	93.2	75.9	85.1	5.9	91.0	77.4
Later	3.2	0.0	3.2	0.1	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.1
DTP-HepB-Hib								
1	94.0	2.6	96.7	96.0	89.7	5.6	95.3	93.6
2	93.9	2.4	96.2	95.7	89.1	2.4	91.5	89.2
3 ^{3,4,5}	93.6	1.9	95.4	94.1	89.3	1.5	90.8	88.0
Pneumococcal (Conjugate)								
1	94.0	2.3	96.3	95.6	89.7	5.1	94.8	93.1
2	93.9	1.8	95.6	95.1	89.1	2.4	91.5	89.2
3 ⁶	93.6	1.3	94.9	93.6	89.3	2.3	91.5	88.7
Rotavirus								
1	94.0	2.4	96.5	95.8	89.7	5.3	95.1	93.3
2 ⁷	93.8	2.0	95.8	94.5	89.7	2.6	92.4	89.2
Measles-Rubella								
1 ⁸	87.0	2.9	89.9	60.0	88.6	6.0	94.6	91.6
2 ⁹	44.2	1.8	46.1	1.1	77.7	2.3	80.0	66.4
Fully vaccinated								
Basic antigens ^{11,E}	92.0	3.4	95.4	93.9	86.4	3.5	89.9	86.0
All antigens ^{12,F}	na	na	na	na	68.3	10.0	78.4	64.6
No vaccinations	0.2	2.4	2.7	2.7	0.5	3.4	4.0	4.8
Number of children	407	407	407	407	405	405	405	405

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

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

⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

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

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

⁷ MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage

⁸ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

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

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 (i.e. health facility records)

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

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

^E Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles 1 (for children age 12-23 months Measles 1 is not considered)

^F All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, PCV3, Rota3, Rubella and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Fiji

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), Fiji MICS, 2021

	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					PCV		Rotavirus			Vaccination records ^C	Vaccination records seen ^D		OPV 4	Full vaccination			Vaccination records ^C	Vaccination records seen ^D					
	BCG ¹	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3 & IPV ²	OPV 4	HepB at birth ^A	1	2	3 ^{3,4,5}	1	2	3 ⁶	1	2	Measles-Rubella 1 ⁸			Basic anti-gens ^{9,B}		No vaccinations	Vaccination records ^C	Vaccination records seen ^D			OPV 4	Measles-Rubella 2 ¹⁰	Basic anti-gens ^B	All anti-gens ^{12,E}	No vaccinations
Total	97.0	97.2	96.7	95.4	95.4	97.0	96.7	96.2	95.4	96.3	95.6	94.9	96.5	95.8	89.9	95.4	2.7	94.2	92.6	407	80.7	80.0	89.9	78.4	4.0	90.0	88.4	405	
Sex																													
Male	96.4	96.8	95.8	94.7	94.7	96.4	95.7	95.2	94.7	95.7	94.7	94.7	96.0	95.2	88.8	94.7	3.0	92.9	90.1	203	82.4	83.0	89.2	81.2	4.6	89.7	88.2	229	
Female	97.6	97.6	97.6	96.2	96.2	97.6	97.6	97.2	96.2	96.9	96.6	95.0	96.9	96.4	91.1	96.2	2.4	95.5	95.0	205	78.6	76.1	90.8	74.7	3.1	90.4	88.7	176	
Area																													
Urban	96.9	97.4	97.4	96.5	96.5	96.9	96.9	96.5	96.5	96.3	95.9	95.9	96.3	96.3	89.8	96.5	2.6	96.1	95.1	217	76.9	74.2	88.7	73.2	5.1	90.7	88.8	230	
Rural	97.2	96.9	95.9	94.2	94.2	97.2	96.4	95.9	94.2	96.4	95.3	93.7	96.7	95.3	90.1	94.2	2.8	92.1	89.7	190	85.8	87.6	91.5	85.2	2.5	89.2	87.9	175	
Division																													
Central	98.7	98.7	98.1	96.5	96.5	98.7	98.1	97.6	96.5	97.3	96.2	95.7	97.3	97.3	90.7	96.5	1.3	94.1	93.1	171	81.3	81.3	89.0	80.1	4.2	93.0	90.4	172	
Eastern	(100.0)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(100.0)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(100.0)	(97.3)	94.8	(97.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	20	(89.1)	(89.3)	(96.2)	(87.5)	(2.0)	(92.6)	(90.6)	23	
Northern	95.3	95.3	93.7	91.7	91.7	95.3	95.3	93.7	91.7	95.3	93.7	90.1	95.3	91.7	88.4	91.7	4.7	93.9	90.8	61	81.3	82.8	86.4	75.4	5.1	81.8	80.9	55	
Western	95.5	96.3	96.3	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	89.1	95.5	3.7	93.8	91.8	155	78.6	76.1	91.1	76.1	3.5	89.3	88.5	154	
Mother's education^F																													
Primary or lower	(96.2)	(96.2)	(96.2)	(96.2)	(96.2)	(96.2)	(96.2)	(96.2)	(96.2)	(96.2)	(96.2)	(96.2)	(96.2)	(96.2)	87.1	(96.2)	(3.8)	(96.2)	(96.2)	31	(74.8)	(74.8)	(92.5)	(74.8)	(2.6)	(90.3)	(90.3)	35	
Secondary	97.1	97.4	97.0	95.9	95.9	97.1	96.4	96.4	95.9	95.8	95.8	94.8	96.0	95.2	89.3	95.9	2.3	93.0	91.2	211	81.9	81.3	90.8	80.3	3.2	90.2	87.7	223	
Tertiary or vocational	97.1	97.1	96.5	94.7	94.7	97.1	97.1	96.0	94.7	97.1	95.3	94.7	97.1	96.5	91.4	94.7	2.9	95.5	93.7	165	80.2	79.1	87.8	76.1	5.5	89.6	88.9	145	
Wealth index quintile																													
Poorest	96.7	96.2	96.2	95.1	95.1	96.7	96.2	96.2	95.1	96.2	96.2	95.1	96.7	95.1	89.4	95.1	3.3	94.1	92.4	107	84.2	82.9	92.4	82.4	4.5	90.7	89.8	104	
Second	97.3	97.3	95.4	95.4	95.4	97.3	96.3	95.4	95.4	96.3	95.4	95.4	96.3	95.4	85.6	95.4	2.7	93.3	90.7	100	68.3	66.9	80.6	63.8	4.6	90.9	85.8	78	
Middle	93.9	93.9	93.9	92.7	92.7	93.9	93.9	93.9	92.7	92.1	92.1	89.7	92.1	92.1	90.1	92.7	6.1	91.1	89.7	77	81.1	82.8	90.3	79.5	3.1	88.5	87.3	91	
Fourth	98.2	100.0	100.0	97.0	97.0	98.2	98.2	97.0	97.0	98.2	97.0	97.0	98.2	98.2	89.6	97.0	0.0	96.2	94.4	65	79.1	76.3	90.2	75.2	5.5	88.1	88.1	70	
Richest	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1	100.0	98.1	98.1	100.0	100.0	98.5	98.1	0.0	98.1	98.1	59	91.6	91.6	96.4	91.6	1.7	92.0	91.3	62	

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage
² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage
³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1
⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage
⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage
⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1
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 Any record or report of a Hepatitis B birth dose is accepted regardless of timing
^B Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles 1 (for children age 12-23 months Measles 1 is not considered)
^C Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down (i.e. health facility records)
^D Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)
^E All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, PCV3, Rota2, Rubella, and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Fiji
^F 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

7.2 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 5.⁸⁰

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.

80 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	7.2	0.8	17.0	2,115
Sex				
Male	8.2	0.9	17.2	1,139
Female	6.2	0.7	16.8	976
Area				
Urban	7.8	0.9	18.8	1,177
Rural	6.6	0.7	14.8	938
Division				
Central	8.0	0.9	17.1	925
Eastern	5.1	1.0	11.3	96
Northern	5.0	0.6	13.8	305
Western	7.5	0.8	18.8	789
Age (in months)				
0-11	6.5	0.4	20.1	437
12-23	9.4	0.3	17.2	407
24-35	9.4	1.4	17.3	405
36-47	6.0	0.5	15.7	449
48-59	5.1	1.6	14.8	417
Mother's education^A				
Primary or lower	10.0	0.5	13.1	168
Secondary	6.9	1.1	17.8	1,156
Tertiary or vocational	7.2	0.5	16.6	788
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	6.7	1.1	15.4	549
Second	9.0	0.7	14.6	490
Middle	4.5	0.7	18.8	417
Fourth	8.2	0.5	17.7	372
Richest	8.0	1.2	20.8	287

^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.⁸¹ 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.⁸² In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

Almost 60 per cent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Hand washing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 per cent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking

81 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>.

82 In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolality 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.⁸¹

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

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

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

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

Table TC.3.4 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

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

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:						Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A				
Total	55.9	1.4	4.0	5.1	57.3	39.9	153
Sex							
Male	52.1	2.3	5.7	3.5	54.3	42.2	93
Female	61.9	0.0	1.3	7.5	61.9	36.4	60
Area							
Urban	59.1	1.1	4.5	4.0	60.1	38.7	91
Rural	51.3	1.8	3.1	6.7	53.1	41.8	62
Division							
Central	55.5	1.3	5.6	2.9	56.9	41.6	74
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Northern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Western	60.5	1.9	1.9	8.7	62.5	32.3	59
Age (in months)							
0-11	(49.1)	(4.0)	(13.9)	(3.8)	(53.1)	(43.1)	28
12-23	(49.4)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(52.0)	(45.4)	38
24-35	(65.3)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(6.8)	(65.3)	(31.7)	38
36-59	(57.8)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(4.3)	(57.8)	(40.2)	48
Mother's education^C							
Primary or lower	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Secondary	49.9	1.4	5.9	6.0	51.3	44.6	80
Tertiary or vocational	59.1	1.7	2.4	1.8	60.8	37.4	57
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(35.5)	(3.1)	(5.2)	(8.5)	(38.6)	(52.9)	37
Second	(65.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(65.1)	(32.4)	44
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Fourth	(47.8)	(3.2)	(4.8)	(3.2)	(51.0)	(49.0)	30
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23

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^C 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 fewer than 25 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:								
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Stopped Food	Nothing	Missing/DK		Total
Total	20.9	18.7	35.9	14.5	9.1	0.9	100.0	18.0	33.9	38.8	6.0	0.6	1.9	0.9	100.0	153
Sex																
Male	28.3	17.3	25.6	16.5	10.8	1.5	100.0	21.8	28.5	39.4	6.6	0.0	2.3	1.5	100.0	93
Female	9.5	21.0	51.9	11.3	6.4	0.0	100.0	12.2	42.2	37.9	5.0	1.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	60
Area																
Urban	23.0	13.6	32.5	20.2	9.1	1.6	100.0	20.8	34.9	34.1	6.6	0.0	2.1	1.6	100.0	91
Rural	17.7	26.3	40.9	6.0	9.1	0.0	100.0	13.9	32.3	45.8	5.1	1.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	62
Division																
Central	20.9	13.9	35.7	15.3	12.3	1.9	100.0	17.9	35.0	38.1	6.0	0.0	1.1	1.9	100.0	74
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Northern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Western	23.7	21.0	34.3	12.9	8.2	0.0	100.0	21.8	35.9	34.0	3.3	1.4	3.6	0.0	100.0	59
Age (in months)																
0-11	(23.3)	(16.7)	(33.7)	(13.9)	(7.4)	(5.1)	100.0	(11.2)	(17.8)	(41.8)	(13.9)	(0.0)	(10.2)	(5.1)	100.0	28
12-23	(25.2)	(20.7)	(43.8)	(5.5)	(4.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(24.0)	(45.7)	(23.7)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	38
24-35	(20.2)	(15.3)	(34.3)	(26.4)	(3.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(18.3)	(30.4)	(51.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	38
36-59	(16.7)	(21.1)	(32.2)	(12.5)	(17.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(17.0)	(36.6)	(39.1)	(5.6)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	48
Mother's education																
Primary or lower	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Secondary	25.2	20.4	32.5	16.9	5.0	0.0	100.0	20.0	26.0	43.6	7.0	1.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	80
Tertiary or vocational	11.9	16.7	44.3	13.4	13.7	0.0	100.0	13.4	44.5	34.1	6.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	57
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	(8.4)	(21.8)	(44.2)	(5.9)	(19.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(16.0)	(23.8)	(51.4)	(3.8)	(2.3)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Second	(18.0)	(24.9)	(36.3)	(14.3)	(3.2)	(3.2)	100.0	(16.9)	(37.8)	(34.7)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(3.2)	100.0	44
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Fourth	(37.4)	(5.7)	(35.2)	(12.8)	(8.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(27.1)	(34.7)	(22.7)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:						Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)		ORS homemade fluid (Coconut juice with salt)	ORS homemade fluid (Warm water, salt, sugar)	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc ²	
	Fluid from packet	Any ORS ¹					
Total	53.9	53.9	28.4	41.6	19.5	17.1	153
Sex							
Male	48.7	48.7	28.5	41.4	17.3	16.1	93
Female	61.8	61.8	28.2	41.9	22.7	18.7	60
Area							
Urban	49.4	49.4	25.8	33.7	16.2	12.9	91
Rural	60.5	60.5	32.3	53.3	24.2	23.3	62
Division							
Central	44.6	44.6	23.5	34.6	15.4	12.9	74
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Northern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Western	64.4	64.4	35.8	54.9	20.7	19.6	59
Age (in months)							
0-11	(34.9)	(34.9)	(27.4)	(43.2)	(3.6)	(3.6)	28
12-23	(58.4)	(58.4)	(32.9)	(43.8)	(18.8)	(16.7)	38
24-35	(57.6)	(57.6)	(22.6)	(33.5)	(21.2)	(18.5)	38
36-59	(58.4)	(58.4)	(30.0)	(45.2)	(27.8)	(24.2)	48
Mother's education							
Primary or lower	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Secondary	52.2	52.2	29.4	42.6	21.5	19.0	80
Tertiary or vocational	53.0	53.0	21.6	32.4	17.2	14.4	57
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(50.5)	(50.5)	(33.9)	(42.1)	(13.6)	(13.6)	37
Second	(54.4)	(54.4)	(20.3)	(43.5)	(27.7)	(24.0)	44
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Fourth	(45.0)	(45.0)	(24.2)	(44.4)	(8.1)	(5.8)	30
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:																	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Pill or syrup				Injection				Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug		
					Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous						
Total	19.5	61.1	68.0	50.4	8.6	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	18.0	8.5	64.0	16.1	153	
Sex																		
Male	17.3	59.7	67.5	47.2	8.3	2.1	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	17.9	7.3	65.1	18.4	93	
Female	22.7	63.2	68.9	55.3	9.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	18.1	10.4	62.1	12.7	60	
Area																		
Urban	16.2	57.4	64.8	45.6	5.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	19.1	9.8	65.9	19.8	91	
Rural	24.2	66.5	72.7	57.5	14.1	3.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	16.4	6.5	61.1	10.7	62	
Division																		
Central	15.4	54.2	61.2	45.1	2.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	11.7	65.3	20.6	74	
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Northern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Western	20.7	67.6	74.4	51.2	18.3	3.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	12.6	7.3	57.9	12.8	59	
Age (in months)																		
0-11	(3.6)	(47.1)	(56.1)	(44.9)	(8.6)	(4.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(76.9)	(35.2)	28	
12-23	(18.8)	(58.4)	(67.5)	(43.5)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.5)	(12.1)	(63.9)	(15.3)	38	
24-35	(21.2)	(72.1)	(73.8)	(59.1)	(7.8)	(2.3)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(27.8)	(11.0)	(57.1)	(10.8)	38	
36-59	(27.8)	(62.7)	(70.9)	(52.2)	(12.1)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(15.2)	(8.6)	(61.8)	(9.8)	48	
Mother's education																		
Primary or lower	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Secondary	21.5	61.1	69.7	50.4	12.3	2.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	18.7	9.5	60.5	13.7	80	
Tertiary or vocational	17.2	58.1	60.2	46.9	2.3	1.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	20.6	5.9	67.5	20.3	57	
Wealth index quintile^B																		
Poorest	(13.6)	(56.4)	(71.4)	(53.1)	(5.8)	(3.1)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.3)	(14.3)	(64.8)	(11.8)	37	
Second	(27.7)	(61.9)	(62.8)	(49.1)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(20.6)	(11.6)	(64.8)	(21.0)	44	
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Fourth	(8.1)	(54.6)	(58.6)	(31.4)	(5.5)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.7)	(3.2)	(71.5)	(30.2)	30	
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23

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

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:					Number of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers						Health facilities or providers					
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B		Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B	
Total	93.8	6.2	2.9	0.0	100.0	83	(90.6)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	30
Sex												
Male	(93.0)	(7.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Female	(94.8)	(5.2)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Area												
Urban	(88.7)	(11.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Rural	(100.0)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15

^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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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.⁸³

The Fiji MICS, 2021 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 an electric stove, a solar cooker, a Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cooking gas stove, a 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 polluting fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on central heating or using solar air heater, electricity, piped natural gas, LPG/cooking gas, biogas, or alcohol/ethanol. Table TC.4.4 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating. Table TC.4.5 presents the percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney.

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

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

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

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

Percent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on:											Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)	
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using					Other fuels for cooking and using									
	Electric stove	Solar cooker	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Petro- Gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove / Open fire	Other cookstove	No food cooked in the household				Missing
Total	1.0	0.0	46.0	2.7	27.2	0.1	1.3	19.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	23,045	49.7	23,042
Area															
Urban	1.5	0.0	60.0	3.6	28.9	0.1	0.3	5.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,452	65.1	13,450
Rural	0.3	0.0	26.3	1.5	24.8	0.1	2.8	39.4	4.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	9,594	28.2	9,592
Division															
Central	1.6	0.0	52.3	3.4	31.5	0.1	1.2	9.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,598	57.3	9,598
Eastern	0.3	0.0	14.6	1.2	22.7	0.0	3.6	54.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	939	16.2	938
Northern	0.8	0.1	36.4	2.3	9.6	0.3	4.0	43.1	3.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,152	39.7	3,152
Western	0.5	0.0	45.9	2.4	29.2	0.0	0.4	17.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,358	48.7	9,355
Education of household head															
Primary or lower	0.8	0.0	36.3	2.2	29.5	0.0	1.9	26.3	2.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	7,744	39.3	7,743
Secondary	0.8	0.0	43.9	3.0	28.4	0.1	1.3	19.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,959	47.8	9,957
Tertiary or vocational	1.6	0.0	64.3	3.0	21.4	0.1	0.6	7.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,202	69.0	5,202
Don't Know/ Missing	0.0	0.0	47.3	4.4	31.2	0.0	2.1	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	140	51.7	140
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.3	0.1	7.9	0.3	28.0	0.1	3.5	53.7	6.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,607	8.5	4,606
Second	0.8	0.0	19.5	1.7	46.2	0.2	2.2	26.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,611	22.0	4,610
Middle	1.1	0.0	40.0	3.7	41.8	0.1	0.6	11.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,609	44.8	4,608
Fourth	1.8	0.0	72.8	3.8	16.6	0.0	0.5	4.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,610	78.4	4,610
Richest	1.1	0.0	89.8	4.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,608	95.1	4,608

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on:																Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	
	Solid fuels for cooking																		
	Clean fuels and technologies	Alcohol/ Ethanol	Gasoline/ Diesel	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue/ Straw/ Shrub	Animal dung/ waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic	Sawdust	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total			
Total	49.7	0.0	0.0	28.0	0.0	0.1	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	23.3	23,045	
Area																			
Urban	65.1	0.0	0.0	29.2	0.0	0.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.1	13,452	
Rural	28.2	0.0	0.0	26.3	0.0	0.3	44.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	47.3	9,594	
Division																			
Central	57.3	0.0	0.0	32.1	0.0	0.1	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.4	9,598	
Eastern	16.1	0.0	0.0	22.6	0.0	0.8	58.9	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	61.3	939	
Northern	39.7	0.0	0.1	10.9	0.0	0.3	47.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	50.6	3,152	
Western	48.7	0.0	0.0	30.1	0.0	0.1	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	22.4	9,358	
Education of household head																			
Primary or lower	39.3	0.0	0.1	30.8	0.0	0.3	29.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	31.4	7,744	
Secondary	47.8	0.0	0.0	29.1	0.0	0.0	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.0	9,959	
Tertiary or vocational	69.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	0.0	0.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	5,202	
Don't Know/ Missing	51.7	0.0	0.0	32.5	0.0	0.0	14.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.1	140	
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	8.5	0.0	0.1	28.7	0.0	0.6	60.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	63.8	4,607	
Second	22.0	0.0	0.0	48.4	0.0	0.1	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	31.9	4,611	
Middle	44.7	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.8	4,609	
Fourth	78.4	0.0	0.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.3	4,610	
Richest	95.1	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.6	4,608	

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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:						Total	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
			Chimney	Fan	In main house			Outdoors					
					No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place			
Total	50.2	23,045	0.7	0.0	14.1	62.2	13.2	5.7	4.8	0.0	100.0	1.0	11,574
Area													
Urban	34.9	13,452	0.1	0.0	21.6	66.4	5.3	4.1	2.7	0.0	100.0	0.6	4,690
Rural	71.8	9,594	1.6	0.0	8.9	59.4	18.6	6.7	6.2	0.1	100.0	1.2	6,884
Division													
Central	42.7	9,598	0.9	0.0	18.1	69.6	7.1	3.7	1.5	0.1	100.0	0.8	4,097
Eastern	83.8	939	1.9	0.0	7.1	64.3	24.2	3.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.9	787
Northern	60.1	3,152	1.2	0.0	6.7	66.3	16.2	4.9	5.9	0.0	100.0	3.7	1,895
Western	51.2	9,358	0.3	0.0	14.7	54.0	15.4	7.9	7.9	0.0	100.0	0.1	4,795
Education of household head													
Primary or lower	60.6	7,744	0.9	0.0	12.0	59.8	16.6	6.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	1.1	4,691
Secondary	52.2	9,959	0.8	0.0	13.9	64.2	12.0	5.3	4.6	0.1	100.0	0.9	5,202
Tertiary or vocational	31.0	5,202	0.4	0.0	19.8	63.1	7.4	6.1	3.6	0.0	100.0	0.8	1,614
Don't Know/ Missing	48.3	140	0.0	0.0	26.2	62.9	7.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.4	68
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	91.3	4,607	1.9	0.0	15.8	48.1	22.4	8.5	5.1	0.1	100.0	1.0	4,208
Second	78.0	4,611	0.9	0.0	15.2	65.4	9.9	4.6	4.9	0.0	100.0	1.7	3,596
Middle	55.2	4,609	0.4	0.0	11.2	73.8	6.7	3.4	4.8	0.0	100.0	0.4	2,546
Fourth	21.6	4,610	0.5	0.1	12.0	75.6	4.1	4.5	3.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	997
Richest	4.9	4,608	0.0	0.0	4.4	86.2	5.9	1.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	227

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members by type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on Clean fuels for space heating ¹ :							Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
	Central heating	Solar air heater	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Wood	No space heating in the household				
Total	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	98.9	100.0	23,045	93.8	262
Area											
Urban	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	98.5	100.0	13,452	98.4	202
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.4	100.0	9,594	78.3	60
Division											
Central	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.2	100.0	9,598	100.0	81
Eastern	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	99.4	100.0	939	(*)	6
Northern	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.8	100.0	3,152	(*)	7
Western	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	98.2	100.0	9,358	93.4	168
Education of household head											
Primary or lower	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.2	100.0	7,744	88.4	59
Secondary	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	99.1	100.0	9,959	89.1	86
Tertiary or vocational	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	97.8	100.0	5,202	100.0	117
Don't Know/ Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	140	-	0
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.8	100.0	4,607	(*)	11
Second	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	99.7	100.0	4,611	(*)	13
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,609	-	0
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.8	100.0	4,610	(*)	7
Richest	0.2	0.0	4.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	95.0	100.0	4,608	100.0	232

¹ MICS indicator TC.16 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

^A For those living in households that are not using central heating

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

'-' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table TC.4.5: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of household members mainly using:										Total	Number of household members	
	Space heater			Cookstove for space heating			Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating	Air Conditioning	Other	No space heating in the household			DK/ Missing
	Central heating	Manufactured	Traditional	Manufactured	Traditional								
Total	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	98.9	0.0	100.0	23,045	
Area													
Urban	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	98.5	0.0	100.0	13,452	
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	99.4	0.0	100.0	9,594	
Division													
Central	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	99.2	0.0	100.0	9,598	
Eastern	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.0	100.0	939	
Northern	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	99.8	0.0	100.0	3,152	
Western	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	98.2	0.0	100.0	9,358	
Education of household head													
Primary or lower	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	99.2	0.0	100.0	7,744	
Secondary	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	99.1	0.0	100.0	9,959	
Tertiary or Vocational	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	97.8	0.0	100.0	5,202	
Don't Know/ Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	140	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.8	0.0	100.0	4,607	
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	99.7	0.0	100.0	4,611	
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	4,609	
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.8	0.0	100.0	4,610	
Richest	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.1	95.0	0.0	100.0	4,608	

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

Percent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on												Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)	
	Clean fuels for lighting:				Polluting fuels for lighting:											
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Wood	Oil lamp	Candle	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Missing	Total			
Total	85.1	12.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	23,045	98.3	23,036
Area																
Urban	93.1	5.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	13,452	98.9	13,443
Rural	73.9	22.4	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,594	97.6	9,593
Division																
Central	91.7	6.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	9,598	98.8	9,589
Eastern	36.9	58.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	939	95.6	939
Northern	68.7	29.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,152	98.2	3,151
Western	88.8	8.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,358	98.2	9,358
Education of household head																
Primary or lower	81.5	14.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	7,744	97.5	7,735
Secondary	84.7	12.8	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,959	98.4	9,959
Tertiary or vocational	91.6	7.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,202	99.4	5,202
Don't Know/ Missing	76.4	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	140	100.0	140
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	39.0	50.9	0.8	2.3	0.3	3.7	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,607	93.0	4,606
Second	89.6	9.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,611	99.0	4,611
Middle	97.7	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,609	99.7	4,600
Fourth	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,610	99.9	4,610
Richest	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,608	100.0	4,608

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ^{1,A}	Number of household members
Total	49.5	23,045
Area		
Urban	64.8	13,452
Rural	28.0	9,594
Division		
Central	57.0	9,598
Eastern	15.7	939
Northern	39.5	3,152
Western	48.6	9,358
Education of household head		
Primary or lower	39.0	7,744
Secondary	47.5	9,959
Tertiary or vocational	68.9	5,202
Don't Know/ Missing	51.7	140
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	8.0	4,607
Second	21.6	4,611
Middle	44.5	4,609
Fourth	78.3	4,610
Richest	95.1	4,608

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

7.5 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the Fiji MICS, 2021 to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.⁸⁰ Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the cases reported in surveys by the mothers or caretakers with symptoms of pneumonia are in fact, not true pneumonia.⁸⁴ While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for symptoms of ARI, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of ARI with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution.

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

Mothers were also asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility.

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, Fiji MICS, 2021							
	Percentage of children with fever for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from:						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A				
Total	63.5	5.7	2.8	5.0	68.4	28.7	360
Sex							
Male	65.7	6.3	3.1	4.1	70.6	26.4	196
Female	60.8	5.0	2.5	6.1	65.7	31.4	164
Area							
Urban	62.4	8.1	2.9	4.3	69.6	28.2	221
Rural	65.2	2.0	2.7	6.1	66.5	29.3	139
Division							
Central	57.8	6.7	4.0	4.8	65.1	33.8	159
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Northern	69.7	3.6	4.2	1.9	71.1	28.9	42
Western	67.8	5.7	1.4	6.5	71.5	22.6	149
Age (in months)							
0-11	56.8	5.0	4.1	8.4	60.3	33.8	88
12-23	71.9	2.9	0.0	5.5	74.9	23.8	70
24-35	67.1	6.1	3.3	2.9	70.6	28.3	70
36-47	64.4	11.5	2.1	1.5	75.9	22.5	70
48-59	58.4	3.0	4.6	6.0	61.4	34.1	62
Mother's education^C							
Primary or lower	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Secondary	64.7	1.4	3.8	4.3	65.5	31.5	206
Tertiary or vocational	60.4	13.6	1.8	4.7	71.7	25.7	131
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	55.6	1.1	3.4	5.8	55.6	39.5	85
Second	67.9	1.3	1.3	2.7	69.2	29.4	71
Middle	58.9	0.3	5.1	6.5	60.3	38.0	78
Fourth	67.9	11.3	3.6	4.2	77.6	19.5	66
Richest	70.6	18.5	0.0	5.6	85.9	10.1	60
¹ MICS indicator TC.26 - Care-seeking for fever							
^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities							
^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops.							
^C The 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 fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

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

Table TC.6.11: 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Antibiotics			Other medications					Number of children with fever in last two weeks	
	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/Panadol/Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other		Missing/DK
Total	33.5	1.9	9.0	1.6	58.7	0.0	0.3	10.9	0.3	360
Sex										
Male	31.6	2.1	10.4	2.2	59.9	0.0	0.6	12.7	0.5	196
Female	35.7	1.7	7.4	0.9	57.3	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	164
Area										
Urban	33.2	2.7	10.4	2.6	61.2	0.0	0.5	11.7	0.0	221
Rural	33.8	0.7	6.8	0.0	54.7	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.7	139
Division										
Central	29.7	2.6	6.5	2.4	60.6	0.0	0.7	13.0	0.0	159
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Northern	45.9	2.4	8.9	0.0	61.1	0.0	0.0	10.6	2.3	42
Western	33.9	1.2	11.6	1.3	57.5	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	149
Age (in months)										
0-11	30.1	3.0	2.5	2.0	53.0	0.0	1.3	11.2	0.0	88
12-23	34.2	0.0	5.6	0.0	63.5	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	70
24-35	41.9	4.7	11.7	2.2	62.1	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	70
36-47	37.6	0.0	9.3	1.7	58.6	0.0	0.0	10.9	1.4	70
48-59	23.2	1.7	18.9	2.1	57.9	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	62
Mother's education^A										
Primary or lower	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Secondary	35.4	2.0	8.1	1.0	55.5	0.0	0.6	10.3	0.0	206
Tertiary or vocational	32.1	2.1	10.0	1.6	62.1	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.8	131
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	27.6	1.2	10.4	0.0	52.4	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	85
Second	36.1	2.1	5.3	0.0	64.7	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	71
Middle	32.9	1.7	2.9	1.9	59.4	0.0	1.5	12.5	1.3	78
Fourth	36.0	0.0	11.1	1.5	54.4	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	66
Richest	36.6	5.3	17.2	5.5	64.4	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	60

^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 fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7.6 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

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

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.⁸⁵ 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.⁸⁶ 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.⁸⁷ 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.⁸⁸

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.⁸⁹ 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.^{90,91} The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators^{92,93} have been developed and which are collected in this survey are listed in the table below.

85 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)

86 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>

87 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

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

89 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>

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

91 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>

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

93 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 ⁹⁴	Notes on interpretation ⁹⁵	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 ⁹⁶	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.3
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months) Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.6
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years Percentage of children age 12-15 months (1 year) and 20-23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	TC.7.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months) <u>Breastfed children:</u> Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day <u>Non-breastfed children:</u> At least four meals/snacks <u>and/or milk feeds</u> provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months) At least five of eight food groups ⁹⁷ 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

94 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.

95 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.

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

97 The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) Breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures ⁹⁴	Notes on interpretation ⁹⁵	Table
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 7⁹⁸ food groups for non-breastfed children; and
- (iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

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

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

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

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

98 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.

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

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

Table TC.7.6 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.7.7 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the potential for contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized. Bottle-feeding can also hinder breastfeeding due to nipple confusion, especially at the youngest ages.⁹⁹ Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

99 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	97.1	63.3	92.9	799
Area				
Urban	96.6	61.9	92.9	447
Rural	97.6	65.0	93.0	353
Division				
Central	97.1	61.9	93.4	374
Eastern	96.6	68.4	90.8	34
Northern	97.5	65.0	93.6	105
Western	97.0	63.8	92.4	286
Months since last birth				
0-11 months	98.3	63.3	93.8	401
12-23 months	95.9	63.2	92.1	399
Mother's education				
Primary or lower	96.5	59.1	90.5	58
Secondary	98.0	64.2	94.8	425
Tertiary or vocational	95.9	62.8	90.9	316
Assistance at delivery^A				
Skilled attendant	97.1	63.3	93.0	798
Other / No attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Place of delivery^A				
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Public health facility	97.1	63.3	93.0	797
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	97.9	68.3	94.4	642
C-section	93.8	42.5	87.0	157
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	98.3	68.1	93.7	205
Second	98.1	63.2	93.8	191
Middle	98.4	59.9	95.8	157
Fourth	94.8	58.1	90.6	140
Richest	94.1	66.0	88.9	107

¹ MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed

² MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

^A The category of 'Other/Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Place of delivery' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

(*) 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of children who consumed:											Type ^A of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Nothing	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Total	2.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.7	0.8	6.1	1.0	0.1	7.2	799
Area																
Urban	3.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.6	0.6	8.3	1.1	0.0	9.4	447
Rural	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.8	1.0	3.3	0.9	0.3	4.5	353
Division																
Central	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	5.5	1.0	0.9	5.5	0.7	0.3	6.5	374
Eastern	2.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	1.5	8.6	1.6	0.0	10.1	34
Northern	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.9	1.6	0.0	4.5	105
Western	3.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.7	7.7	1.1	0.0	8.7	286
Months since birth																
0-11 months	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.3	0.3	5.9	0.3	0.0	6.2	401
12-23 months	2.7	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.0	1.2	6.3	1.7	0.2	8.2	399
Mother's education																
Primary or lower	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.2	0.0	3.6	3.2	0.0	6.8	58
Secondary	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.2	0.7	4.7	0.4	0.0	5.1	425
Tertiary or vocational	3.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.9	1.0	8.3	1.4	0.3	10.1	316
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.2	2.3	0.7	0.0	3.0	205
Second	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.9	0.0	4.8	0.4	0.5	5.7	191
Middle	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.9	6.7	0.6	0.0	7.3	157
Fourth	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	6.2	1.1	0.8	8.9	1.1	0.0	10.0	140
Richest	2.8	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.1	1.0	11.1	3.1	0.0	14.2	107

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

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	42.9	55.7	176	58.2	149	36.5	162
Sex							
Male	39.7	54.3	98	53.3	75	39.4	86
Female	46.8	57.6	78	63.2	73	33.3	76
Area							
Urban	36.8	47.6	99	46.7	75	31.2	94
Rural	50.7	66.2	77	70.0	73	44.0	68
Division							
Central	33.5	52.3	80	58.9	63	37.4	72
Eastern	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	8	(*)	9
Northern	(64.2)	(75.1)	25	(61.1)	21	(28.2)	20
Western	45.7	51.0	63	54.1	56	36.2	60
Mother's education							
Primary or lower	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	14	(*)	10
Secondary	46.3	60.4	101	63.7	77	41.2	78
Tertiary or vocational	41.1	50.2	67	52.5	57	28.0	74
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	50.4	64.0	48	(73.4)	44	(38.1)	37
Second	(42.4)	(57.7)	47	(58.8)	35	(45.7)	42
Middle	(41.0)	(51.0)	30	(40.3)	26	(48.0)	34
Fourth	(39.1)	(50.1)	36	(59.9)	24	(*)	24
Richest	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	20	(*)	25

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months² MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months³ MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year⁴ MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

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

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

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	15.7	1,250	1.8	3.0	844
Sex					
Male	16.2	668	0.9	2.9	439
Female	15.7	582	2.3	3.1	405
Area					
Urban	12.9	694	1.1	2.0	464
Rural	17.3	556	2.6	3.5	380
Division					
Central	16.8	550	0.7	2.7	377
Eastern	16.1	61	0.7	4.6	38
Northern	14.9	175	3.3	3.9	120
Western	14.5	463	2.1	2.6	309
Mother's education ^A					
Primary or lower	19.5	95	0.5	0.7	59
Secondary	17.1	680	2.2	3.3	457
Tertiary or vocational	13.5	474	1.8	2.5	328
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	17.0	324	2.5	3.5	220
Second	16.4	279	1.6	3.3	201
Middle	10.4	257	1.4	2.6	167
Fourth	14.0	217	1.9	2.5	147
Richest	11.3	172		2.4	110
Mean	16.5	1,250	2.5	3.2	844

¹ MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding

^A The categories 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.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	42.9	176	51.9	668	50.0	844
Sex						
Male	39.7	98	52.5	341	49.6	439
Female	46.8	78	51.2	327	50.4	405
Area						
Urban	36.8	99	45.3	365	43.5	464
Rural	50.7	77	59.8	303	57.9	380
Division						
Central	33.5	80	53.6	298	49.3	377
Eastern	(*)	8	56.9	30	54.8	38
Northern	(64.2)	25	48.4	95	51.7	120
Western	45.7	63	50.6	245	49.6	309
Mother's education						
Primary or lower	(*)	9	55.0	51	49.4	59
Secondary	46.3	101	57.6	356	55.1	457
Tertiary or vocational	41.1	67	43.4	261	42.9	328
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(50.4)	48	61.6	171	59.1	220
Second	(42.4)	47	56.5	154	53.2	201
Middle	(41.0)	30	46.5	137	45.5	167
Fourth	(39.1)	36	47.6	112	45.5	147
Richest	(*)	15	39.6	95	38.6	110

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

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

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

Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	95.4	85	(95.2)	37	95.4	122
Sex						
Male	96.3	49	(*)	15	95.8	64
Female	(94.2)	36	(*)	23	94.8	58
Area						
Urban	(98.7)	36	(*)	26	99.3	63
Rural	93.0	49	(*)	11	91.3	60

¹ MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

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

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

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Fiji MICS, 2021													
	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	57.7	61.8	35.2	359	51.2	82.8	44.3	82.4	310	54.7	71.5	39.4	668
Sex													
Male	54.1	65.2	36.7	185	57.9	84.9	50.0	85.1	156	55.8	74.2	42.8	341
Female	61.5	58.2	33.6	174	44.4	80.6	38.5	79.7	154	53.5	68.7	35.9	327
Area													
Urban	61.5	63.5	36.4	168	52.5	87.5	46.2	88.4	197	56.6	76.5	41.7	365
Rural	54.4	60.3	34.1	191	49.1	74.4	41.0	71.8	112	52.4	65.5	36.7	303
Division													
Central	64.2	65.7	41.6	162	61.2	84.4	55.4	87.1	135	62.8	74.2	47.9	298
Eastern	(52.0)	(63.8)	(39.8)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	45.0	74.5	36.0	30
Northern	30.8	64.8	21.6	51	27.8	83.3	22.7	67.3	44	29.4	73.3	22.1	95
Western	61.0	55.2	31.7	127	50.3	79.8	41.0	82.2	119	55.8	67.1	36.2	245
Age (in months)													
6-8	38.8	77.7	35.0	85	(35.8)	(94.7)	(33.0)	(94.7)	37	37.9	82.9	34.4	122
9-11	61.4	54.5	34.6	87	(54.7)	(93.5)	(53.1)	(93.5)	51	58.9	69.0	41.5	139
12-17	66.7	56.9	37.0	104	58.1	85.1	52.9	85.7	84	62.9	69.5	44.1	189
18-23	61.8	59.2	33.6	82	49.9	74.0	38.7	72.8	136	54.4	68.4	36.8	219
Mother's education													
Primary or lower	(47.5)	(58.2)	(28.3)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	40.9	63.7	29.5	51
Secondary	57.2	65.8	37.8	211	48.6	80.3	40.5	77.2	145	53.7	71.7	38.9	356
Tertiary or vocational	61.3	55.4	32.3	117	56.7	86.8	50.0	87.9	144	58.7	72.7	42.0	261
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	51.8	59.2	33.2	110	42.0	69.3	36.6	61.9	61	48.3	62.8	34.4	171
Second	63.2	59.9	37.5	89	55.5	81.0	46.9	79.9	64	60.0	68.8	41.4	154
Middle	65.1	61.5	38.3	68	39.7	80.4	30.9	81.8	69	52.3	71.0	34.6	137
Fourth	44.6	68.4	29.9	53	65.6	92.1	60.9	95.2	59	55.6	80.9	46.1	112
Richest	(66.7)	(64.9)	(37.1)	38	55.4	92.4	48.6	94.7	57	59.9	81.4	44.0	95

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.

() 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	55.8	844
Sex		
Male	54.8	439
Female	56.8	405
Area		
Urban	66.5	464
Rural	42.7	380
Division		
Central	59.5	377
Eastern	52.6	38
Northern	39.5	120
Western	58.0	309
Age (in months)		
0-5	38.9	176
6-11	60.8	261
12-23	59.9	407
Mother's education		
Primary or lower	57.2	59
Secondary	50.7	457
Tertiary or vocational	62.6	328
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	41.4	220
Second	49.2	201
Middle	62.1	167
Fourth	68.1	147
Richest	70.3	110
¹ MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding		

7.7 MALNUTRITION

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

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.¹⁰⁰ 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.¹⁰¹ 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.¹⁰² Undernutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height – can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight*, while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight*.

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted*. Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted*. Stunting, or chronic malnutrition, is the result of failure to receive adequate nutrition in early life over an extended period and/or recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted*, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient intake or disease. The prevalence of wasting may shift seasonally in response to changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

100 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

101 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

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

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.¹⁰³ 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 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, or flagged due to implausible values, 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, 3.4 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 5.1 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 6.9 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

103 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 years by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age ^A	Height for age			Number of children with height and age ^A	Weight for height				Number of children with weight and height ^A	
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight			Mean Z-Score (SD)
	Percent below -2 SD ¹	-3 SD ²			Percent below -2 SD ³	-3 SD ⁴			Percent below -2 SD ⁵	-3 SD ⁶	+2 SD ⁷	+3 SD ⁸		
Total	4.6	1.2	0.1	2,044	7.2	3.3	0.0	2,008	4.6	1.1	7.7	2.7	0.2	1,970
Sex														
Male	4.5	0.9	0.1	1,099	8.0	2.9	-0.1	1,083	4.2	1.2	8.5	3.0	0.2	1,060
Female	4.9	1.5	0.0	945	6.3	3.7	0.0	925	5.0	1.1	6.8	2.5	0.1	910
Area														
Urban	5.8	1.6	0.1	1,136	6.6	3.4	0.0	1,121	5.0	1.0	8.4	3.0	0.1	1,093
Rural	3.2	0.7	0.1	908	8.0	3.1	-0.1	887	4.1	1.3	6.9	2.4	0.2	877
Division														
Central	4.8	1.5	0.1	887	7.2	3.3	-0.1	871	4.8	1.3	8.3	2.4	0.2	853
Eastern	3.5	0.7	0.2	94	7.5	2.3	-0.1	91	1.1	1.1	7.3	0.7	0.3	92
Northern	4.2	1.3	-0.1	295	11.8	6.3	-0.3	283	4.7	0.7	8.0	3.5	0.1	283
Western	4.8	0.8	0.1	768	5.5	2.2	0.1	763	4.7	1.1	7.0	3.1	0.1	743
Age (in months)														
0-5	3.8	1.3	0.2	168	5.5	2.4	0.3	163	8.4	4.2	7.7	2.6	-0.1	163
6-11	5.4	2.1	-0.1	258	6.4	4.1	0.3	247	7.1	2.0	3.3	0.6	-0.2	249
12-17	4.2	1.1	0.0	184	5.2	2.4	0.1	181	5.9	1.0	5.0	1.9	0.0	183
18-23	2.5	0.6	0.3	215	6.2	2.7	-0.1	210	1.9	0.0	9.3	2.4	0.5	208
24-35	6.0	2.0	0.1	390	11.4	5.9	-0.2	379	3.2	0.3	10.8	4.4	0.4	370
36-47	4.7	1.0	0.0	433	6.5	2.5	-0.2	428	4.5	1.3	8.3	3.3	0.2	420
48-59	4.4	0.3	0.2	397	6.6	2.1	-0.1	400	3.6	0.5	7.4	2.5	0.2	376
Mother's education^C														
Primary or lower	8.0	0.9	-0.2	160	11.7	4.5	-0.3	161	8.6	1.4	6.7	3.7	0.0	157
Secondary	5.2	1.3	0.0	1,111	8.0	3.7	-0.1	1,095	4.6	1.2	7.7	2.4	0.1	1,072
Tertiary or vocational	3.1	1.0	0.2	771	5.0	2.4	0.2	749	3.8	1.0	7.9	3.0	0.3	738
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	5.9	0.6	-0.1	170	8.2	3.0	-0.1	164	5.0	0.5	2.9	1.4	-0.1	161
20-34	4.7	1.2	0.1	1,446	6.8	3.3	0.0	1,430	4.9	1.3	8.3	2.6	0.2	1,399
35-49	4.1	1.4	0.1	382	8.8	3.2	-0.1	369	3.8	0.7	7.8	4.0	0.2	366
No information on biological mother	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.3)	45	(3.6)	(3.6)	(0.1)	44	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.4)	44
Mother's functional difficulties^B														
Has functional difficulty	(8.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	45	(14.7)	(8.7)	-(0.5)	47	(4.9)	(0.0)	(10.6)	(3.1)	(0.3)	43
Has no functional difficulty	4.6	1.2	0.1	1,900	7.0	3.0	0.0	1,864	4.8	1.2	7.4	2.4	0.1	1,831
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	3.0	0.5	0.1	527	8.7	3.2	-0.2	519	4.0	0.7	8.0	3.2	0.3	505
Second	5.4	1.8	0.0	473	9.0	5.0	-0.2	464	4.1	1.6	8.2	2.5	0.2	461
Middle	5.2	0.8	0.1	405	6.5	3.1	0.1	397	4.0	0.8	6.3	2.3	0.1	388
Fourth	3.6	2.0	0.1	361	5.1	2.9	0.2	354	4.3	1.1	9.7	3.4	0.2	348
Richest	7.0	0.9	0.1	279	5.0	1.3	0.3	274	7.8	1.5	5.7	2.2	0.0	268

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 disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years, and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

7.8 SALT IODISATION

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable brain damage and impaired psychomotor development in young children.¹⁰⁴ 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.¹⁰⁵ The indicator reported in MICS is the percentage of households consuming iodized salt as assessed using rapid test kits.

In Fiji MICS, 2021 salt used for cooking in the household was tested for presence of iodine using rapid test kits for potassium iodate. Table TC.9.1 presents the percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt.

Table TC.9.1: Iodised salt consumption							
Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodised salt, Fiji MICS, 2021							
	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:			Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			Salt test result				
			No salt	Not iodised 0 ppm	Iodised >0 ppm ¹		
Total	98.6	5,467	0.7	0.4	98.9	100.0	5,428
Area							
Urban	98.3	3,184	0.8	0.5	98.8	100.0	3,153
Rural	99.0	2,283	0.7	0.2	99.2	100.0	2,275
Division							
Central	98.5	2,191	0.7	0.6	98.7	100.0	2,174
Eastern	98.3	230	1.7	0.2	98.1	100.0	230
Northern	99.6	756	0.4	0.1	99.6	100.0	756
Western	98.3	2,290	0.7	0.3	99.0	100.0	2,268
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	98.7	1,069	1.0	0.1	98.9	100.0	1,066
Second	97.9	1,043	1.5	0.1	98.5	100.0	1,036
Middle	99.3	1,091	0.3	0.5	99.2	100.0	1,087
Fourth	98.9	1,125	0.7	0.3	99.0	100.0	1,119
Richest	98.0	1,139	0.3	0.7	99.0	100.0	1,120
¹ MICS indicator TC.48 - Iodised salt consumption							

104 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

105 Zimmermann M.B. "The role of iodine in human growth and development." *Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology* 22, (2011): 645-652. doi: 10.1016/j.semcdb.2011.07.009

7.9 RESPONSIVE CAREGIVING IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

The first few years of life constitute a particularly important period of development of the brain. Evidence suggests that early life experiences and a child's interactions with caregivers are major determinants of brain development and function during this period¹⁰⁶. Responsive caregiving in early childhood can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development¹⁰⁷.

Important indicators of the quality of a child's early home environment include the types of activities adults engage in with the child, the availability of books and playthings for the child in the home, and the conditions of the care the child receives.

The Fiji MICS, 2021 collected information on a range of activities that provide early stimulation and responsive care to young children. These include whether an adult member of the household did any of the following activities: read books to or looked at picture books with the child; told stories to the child; sang songs to or with the child; took the child outside the home, compound or yard; played with the child; spent time naming, counting, or drawing things for or with the child. The results are presented in Table TC.10.1.

Exposure to books in early childhood can help develop skills that provide a foundation for later literacy and learning. For example, infants and young children begin to understand that pictures represent things in the real world, and that print conveys meaning. Books also help expand a child's growing vocabulary and prepare them for early reading. Toys and playthings also play an important role in the development of children's motor and cognitive skills. During the Fiji MICS, 2021 mothers/caretakers of children under 5 years of age were asked how many children's books or picture books they had for their child at home, and what types of toys and objects the child played with at home. The findings are presented in Table TC.10.2.

Research shows that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries¹⁰⁸. In the Fiji MICS, 2021 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. Results are presented in Table TC.10.3.

106 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.

107 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.

108 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/31j073.

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity			Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
				Father	Mother					
Total	97.1	5.6	0.2	77.1	91.2	44.6	2.9	78.9	4.6	1,272
Sex										
Male	97.3	5.6	0.3	76.3	90.1	46.7	3.0	77.9	4.5	700
Female	96.9	5.6	0.1	78.2	92.5	42.1	2.7	80.3	4.8	571
Area										
Urban	97.5	5.7	0.2	76.3	91.5	44.0	2.8	78.3	4.6	713
Rural	96.7	5.6	0.3	78.1	90.7	45.5	2.9	79.8	4.6	559
Division										
Central	97.4	5.7	0.4	75.0	91.9	41.2	2.7	78.5	4.7	549
Eastern	94.4	5.4	0.0	86.7	96.2	51.4	3.2	77.1	4.5	58
Northern	96.8	5.6	0.4	85.0	91.4	55.9	3.6	84.8	4.9	185
Western	97.4	5.6	0.0	75.4	89.6	43.4	2.8	77.5	4.6	480
Age										
2	97.9	5.6	0.4	74.0	91.9	45.2	2.8	83.2	4.8	407
3	98.0	5.6	0.0	80.7	92.8	46.0	3.0	79.6	4.7	451
4	95.4	5.6	0.3	76.3	88.7	42.6	2.8	74.0	4.5	414
Mother's education ^A										
Primary or lower	92.8	5.2	1.3	75.2	75.6	33.7	2.2	55.3	3.4	109
Secondary	96.6	5.6	0.1	77.7	90.6	43.4	2.8	79.3	4.7	699
Tertiary or vocational	99.0	5.8	0.2	76.6	95.6	48.8	3.1	83.9	4.9	461
Father's education ^A										
Pre-primary/ None/ Primary	97.6	5.6	0.5	100.0	93.9	49.9	3.3	79.3	4.7	163
Secondary	96.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	97.1	53.2	3.4	81.3	4.8	466
Vocational or Tertiary	98.7	5.8	0.0	100.0	96.6	60.7	3.8	84.6	4.9	349
Biological father not in the household	96.1	5.5	0.8	0.0	73.5	9.1	0.6	68.8	4.0	291
Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	(96.1)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(69.3)	(85.5)	(35.8)	(2.5)	(71.3)	(4.3)	38
Has no functional difficulty	97.2	5.6	0.2	77.4	91.3	44.9	2.9	79.2	4.7	1,233
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	94.6	5.4	0.2	77.9	90.7	43.6	2.8	73.9	4.4	329
Second	97.0	5.5	0.5	74.9	91.9	40.0	2.7	79.5	4.6	291
Middle	97.0	5.7	0.0	72.1	89.7	38.5	2.5	79.2	4.7	250
Fourth	99.6	5.8	0.4	79.8	91.1	55.1	3.3	81.3	4.8	225
Richest	99.1	5.8	0.0	83.1	92.9	49.6	3.2	83.9	4.9	177

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 characteristics of 'Mother's education' and in '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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	23.7	7.7	52.9	81.6	72.0	74.5	2,115
Sex							
Male	24.4	7.1	54.0	82.1	71.7	74.6	1,139
Female	22.9	8.4	51.7	80.9	72.4	74.3	976
Area							
Urban	28.5	9.1	55.5	85.6	68.8	74.8	1,177
Rural	17.6	5.8	49.7	76.5	76.1	74.1	938
Division							
Central	27.5	8.8	52.8	83.1	70.4	74.9	925
Eastern	10.5	3.9	48.7	67.1	66.5	67.2	96
Northern	16.0	5.5	54.3	80.3	73.5	74.3	305
Western	23.8	7.7	53.1	82.1	74.1	74.9	789
Age							
0-1	11.9	4.2	46.2	72.2	56.1	62.9	843
2-4	31.5	10.0	57.4	87.8	82.6	82.1	1,272
Mother's education^A							
Primary or lower	5.0	0.0	46.3	66.7	70.8	63.2	168
Secondary	19.8	4.6	51.8	79.8	72.4	74.0	1,156
Tertiary or vocational	33.2	13.8	56.0	87.3	71.7	77.5	788
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(21.0)	(10.4)	(71.1)	(75.8)	(77.9)	(79.8)	38
Has no functional difficulty	31.9	10.0	57.0	88.2	82.7	82.2	1,233
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	11.6	2.8	48.0	67.6	73.5	68.3	549
Second	17.5	5.3	48.8	80.6	73.3	72.9	490
Middle	25.7	6.7	54.9	86.7	69.3	74.9	417
Fourth	32.8	9.9	61.2	89.1	69.8	80.5	372
Richest	42.8	19.7	55.8	92.7	73.9	80.5	287

¹ MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books² 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

() Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	10.2	5.3	13.2	2,115
Sex				
Male	11.9	5.3	14.6	1,139
Female	8.3	5.3	11.5	976
Area				
Urban	12.1	5.0	14.6	1,177
Rural	7.9	5.7	11.4	938
Division				
Central	13.8	5.9	16.6	925
Eastern	4.2	1.4	5.1	96
Northern	7.3	6.2	10.5	305
Western	8.0	4.7	11.3	789
Age				
0-1	9.8	3.5	11.7	843
2-4	10.5	6.5	14.2	1,272
Mother's education^A				
Primary or lower	11.5	9.7	16.4	168
Secondary	10.2	5.3	13.1	1,156
Tertiary or vocational	10.1	4.3	12.6	788
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	(20.2)	(4.4)	(22.6)	38
Has no functional difficulty	10.2	6.6	13.9	1,233
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	9.7	7.2	14.0	549
Second	11.5	5.8	14.6	490
Middle	8.9	5.1	11.8	417
Fourth	14.1	3.0	14.6	372
Richest	5.9	4.0	9.2	287

¹ MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision

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

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

7.10 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX 2030 (ECDI2030)

Early childhood development is a multidimensional process that involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.¹⁰⁹ While these are distinct domains of early childhood development, they are interconnected. Nurturing and supporting all these dimensions in a holistic manner is key to ensuring children have the best chance to reach their full potential. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and learning readiness set the trajectory for lifelong health, learning and well-being.¹¹⁰

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

The measure includes 20 questions about the way children behave in certain everyday situations, and the skills and knowledge they have acquired, reflecting the increasing difficulty of the skills children acquire as they grow. The 20 items are organized according to the three general domains of health, learning and psychosocial well-being. Children are considered to be developmentally on track if they have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group. Each of the three general domains is composed of a set of core sub-domains:

- Health sub-domains: gross motor development, fine motor development and self-care.
- Learning sub-domains: expressive language, literacy, numeracy, pre-writing, and executive functioning.
- Psychosocial well-being sub-domains: emotional skills, social skills, internalizing behavior, and externalizing behavior.

The ECDI2030 module is not designed to report on individual domains separately. Rather, it is meant to produce a single summary score that captures the interlinked developmental concepts embedded in the three domains mentioned in SDG 4.2.1.¹¹¹

The indicator derived from the ECDI2030 module is the percentage of children aged 24 to 59 months who have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group¹¹². The findings are presented in Table TC.11.1.

109 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/e.cd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

110 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.

111 For details about the development of the ECDI2030 module and related indicator, see 'ECDI2030-Frequently-Asked-Questions': <https://data.unicef.org/resources/early-childhood-development-index-2030-ecdi2030/>

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

Table TC.11.1: Early Child Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030)

Percentage of children age 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Early child development index ¹	Number of children age 24-59 months
Total	82.9	1,272
Sex		
Male	81.0	700
Female	85.1	571
Area		
Urban	84.6	713
Rural	80.6	559
Region		
Central	84.9	549
Eastern	86.1	58
Northern	77.8	185
Western	82.1	480
Attendance to early childhood education		
Attending	87.3	186
Not attending	78.9	678
Mother's education^A		
Primary or lower	80.2	109
Secondary	82.1	699
Tertiary or vocational	84.6	461
Functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	(54.3)	38
Has no functional difficulty	83.8	1,233
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	79.2	329
Second	82.6	291
Middle	84.1	250
Fourth	83.1	225
Richest	88.2	177

¹ MICS indicator TC.53 - Early child development index 2030; 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

Year 7 student Kelesi, 12, is happy to have her classes resumed despite the devastating impact of Cyclone Winston on their school. UNICEF provided to Vasisit Muni Municipal School a temporally learning space and a school in a box kits to insure continuity of their education. Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2016/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 Fiji are mainly provided as a part of the preschool education system. Preschool education and care are intended for children from 3 to 5 years of age, until the primary school starting age. The Ministry of Education, Heritage & Arts (MEHA) ensures that all children in Fiji 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. A child currently attending school is a child who regularly attends school at the time of the survey. If the child is not attending school at the time of the interview due to school holidays or breaks, but the child regularly attends school, the child is considered as currently attending school. This indicator is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

Table LN.1.2 looks at children's exposure to organised learning programmes in the year before the official primary entry age. The official primary school entry age in Fiji is age 6 years. Table LN.1.2 therefore refers to children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year.¹¹³ In Fiji, the school year begins in January.

The indicator corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) and is calculated as an adjusted¹¹⁴ net attendance rate (ANAR).

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

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

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

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

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are currently attending early childhood education, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ^{1,A}	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	21.5	865
Sex		
Male	22.6	471
Female	20.2	394
Area		
Urban	19.7	483
Rural	23.9	382
Division		
Central	21.5	376
Eastern	23.0	34
Northern	20.9	129
Western	21.7	326
Age (in months)		
36-47	4.1	449
48-59	40.3	417
Mother's education^B		
Primary or lower	21.8	73
Secondary	21.2	476
Tertiary or vocational	22.1	315
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	22.9	225
Second	21.2	212
Middle	18.8	160
Fourth	20.3	155
Richest	24.9	115

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

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

^B The category of '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 LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and percent of children attending early childhood education or primary education (net attendance rate, adjusted), Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Number of children age 5 years at beginning of school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending any level of education (out of school)			
Total	36.5	55.5	8.0	100.0	92.0	498
Sex						
Male	37.2	54.1	8.6	100.0	91.4	270
Female	35.6	57.1	7.3	100.0	92.7	229
Area						
Urban	38.8	52.6	8.5	100.0	91.5	259
Rural	34.0	58.6	7.4	100.0	92.6	240
Division						
Central	31.2	62.6	6.2	100.0	93.8	185
Eastern	(20.7)	(77.6)	(1.7)	100.0	(98.3)	26
Northern	41.7	52.0	6.3	100.0	93.7	87
Western	41.1	47.7	11.2	100.0	88.8	201
Mother's education						
Primary or lower	43.2	54.2	2.6	100.0	97.4	59
Secondary	33.0	56.4	10.6	100.0	89.4	270
Tertiary or vocational	39.7	54.6	5.7	100.0	94.3	169
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	39.6	49.6	10.8	100.0	89.2	137
Second	36.1	55.6	8.3	100.0	91.7	120
Middle	28.8	65.9	5.3	100.0	94.7	88
Fourth	39.5	56.3	4.2	100.0	95.8	86
Richest	37.2	52.7	10.2	100.0	89.8	67
Parity indices						
Sex						
Female/male ²	0.96	1.05	0.84	na	1.01	na
Wealth						
Poorest/Richest ³	1.07	0.94	1.06	na	0.99	na
Area						
Rural/Urban ⁴	0.88	1.11	0.87	na	1.01	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.2 - Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted);SDG indicator 4.2.2

² MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - organised learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

³ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - organised learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁴ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - organised learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

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

8.2 ATTENDANCE

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Fiji under national education system, children enter primary school at age 6, and secondary school at age 14. There are 8 grades in primary school and 5 grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as year 1 to year 8. For secondary school, grades are referred to as year 9 to year 13. Under ISCED system children in Fiji 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 to year 10 and in upper secondary to year 11 to year 13. The school year typically runs from January of one year to December of the same year.

To achieve comparability between varying national educational systems and classifications across the world, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) maintains the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) statistical framework. Its defined levels and coding are used in computation of MICS Indicators.¹¹⁵ With focus on completion of primary and secondary education, indicators are centred on levels 0-3 presented in the table of classifications below.

ISCED 2011		Education system in Fiji
Level	ISCED Name	Name of national education level:
0	Pre-primary education	Pre-school education
1	Primary	Primary (Year 1 to 6)
2	Lower secondary	Primary (Year 7 to 8)
		Secondary (Year 9 to 10)
3	Upper secondary	Secondary (Year 11 to 12)
		Secondary (Year 13)
		Technical vocational education (TVET)
The post-secondary level ISCED levels 4,6-8 are not detailed in this table, but include 4: Vocational Diploma; 6: Vocational Degree, Bachelor; 7: Master and 8: Doctorate		

115 ISCED is periodically revised by UNESCO (latest in 2011) in consultation with countries. National ISCED mappings are published here: <http://uis.unesco.org/en/isced-mappings>. Updated version of ISCED 2011 mappings for Fiji available here: <https://eqap.spc.int/>

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended an early childhood education programme the previous year.¹¹⁶

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

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age (6 to 11 years) who are attending primary or secondary school,¹¹⁷ and those who are out of school. Similarly, Table LN.2.4 presents the percentage of children of lower secondary school age (age 12 to 15 years) who are attending lower secondary school or higher education levels,¹¹⁸ and those who are out of school.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in Primary year 3, as per the official intended age-for-grade. If this child is currently in Primary year 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

Table LN.2.6 presents the percentage of children of upper secondary school age (age 16 to 18 years) who are attending upper secondary school or higher,¹¹⁹ and those who are out of school.

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

The completion rate of primary education refers to the percentage of a cohort of children age 3 to 5 years above the official intended age for the last grade of primary education who have completed primary education. The intended age for the last grade of primary is the age at which children would enter the last grade of primary school if they had started school at the official primary entry age and had progressed without repeating or skipping a grade. In Fiji, the official age of entry into primary school is age 6 years. With 6 years in primary school, the intended age for the last grade of primary is therefore 11 years, and the reference group for the completion rate of primary education is children age 14 to 16 years. Completion rates are also presented for lower and upper secondary education. The official intended age for the last grades of lower and upper secondary school are 15 and 18 years, respectively. Thus, denominators for the lower and upper secondary completion rates are children age 18 to 20 years and children age 21 to 23 years, respectively.

The table also provides the “effective” transition rate¹²⁰, defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education – the number of children who are attending the first grade of

116 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.

117 Rates presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only primary school attendance, but also lower and upper secondary school attendance in the numerator.

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

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

120 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.

the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

A low effective transition rate indicates that a low percentage of students are transitioning to the next level of education. This brings to light the existence of potential barriers in an education system including: financial burden such as enrolment fees or the obligation to purchase textbooks or school uniforms; education supply and quality issues such as a limited number of teachers or classrooms and low-quality teaching; as well as social and individual beliefs on education such as low expectation in returns of advancing in education.

Table LN.2.8 presents the gender parity indices for the adjusted primary and secondary net attendance rates provided in Tables LN.2.3, LN.2.4 and LN.2.6. It also presents additional parity indices contributing to SDG 4.5.1, as described for Table LN.1.2.

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 according to national education system. These tables have “National definition” note added in parenthesis to the title.

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

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

The secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio and out-of-school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6 (National definition) of children of secondary school age (15 to 18). 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 definition).

The gross intake rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year. The completion rate of primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of primary education, that is, the percentage of children who are 16 to 18 years old, who completed primary education according to the national education system in Fiji, completion rates are also presented for secondary education of children who are 21 to 23 years old.

The table also provides the ‘effective’ transition rate, defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education. The ‘effective’ transition rate is calculated by taking the number of children 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 definition) focuses on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI).

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	93.4	456
Sex		
Male	93.2	239
Female	93.5	217
Area		
Urban	91.8	237
Rural	95.0	220
Division		
Central	91.1	192
Eastern	94.1	27
Northern	94.3	66
Western	95.5	172
Mother's education		
Primary or lower	89.8	55
Secondary	93.0	249
Tertiary or vocational	95.4	152
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	94.2	121
Second	95.0	117
Middle	93.1	84
Fourth	92.2	78
Richest	90.1	56

¹ MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness**Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry**

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	93.7	430
Sex		
Male	94.1	211
Female	93.3	219
Area		
Urban	93.3	238
Rural	94.2	193
Division		
Central	90.9	172
Eastern	(97.5)	21
Northern	95.7	57
Western	95.3	179
Mother's education		
Primary or lower	94.9	46
Secondary	92.8	246
Tertiary or vocational	94.9	138
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	93.6	110
Second	93.8	107
Middle	93.7	81
Fourth	95.1	73
Richest	91.9	59

¹ MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education

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

Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out-of-school, by sex, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
		Attending early childhood education	Out-of-school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out-of-school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out-of-school ^{2A}	
Total	98.5	0.3	1.1	1,525	98.2	0.4	1.5	1,420	98.3	0.3	1.3	2,945
Area												
Urban	98.4	0.2	1.4	834	98.5	0.6	0.9	773	98.4	0.4	1.2	1,607
Rural	98.7	0.4	0.8	691	97.7	0.1	2.2	648	98.2	0.3	1.4	1,339
Division												
Central	97.7	0.4	1.9	640	98.3	1.0	1.0	558	98.0	0.7	1.4	1,198
Eastern	99.1	0.0	0.9	73	98.7	0.0	1.3	80	98.9	0.0	1.1	153
Northern	99.6	0.0	0.4	214	98.4	0.0	1.6	212	99.0	0.0	1.0	425
Western	98.9	0.3	0.7	598	97.8	0.0	2.0	571	98.4	0.2	1.3	1,169
Age at beginning of school year												
6	96.0	1.7	2.3	211	95.1	2.5	2.4	219	95.6	2.1	2.4	430
7	99.6	0.3	0.1	269	97.7	0.0	2.3	263	98.7	0.2	1.2	532
8	98.9	0.0	1.1	256	98.4	0.0	1.1	239	98.7	0.0	1.1	495
9	98.2	0.0	1.4	255	99.1	0.0	0.9	222	98.6	0.0	1.2	477
10	98.3	0.0	1.7	286	99.2	0.0	1.3	250	98.7	0.0	1.5	535
11	99.6	0.0	0.4	248	99.2	0.0	0.8	228	99.4	0.0	0.6	476
Mother's education^C												
Primary or lower	98.8	0.0	0.8	224	99.2	0.0	0.8	184	99.0	0.0	0.8	409
Secondary	98.5	0.4	1.1	828	97.6	0.6	2.0	808	98.1	0.5	1.5	1,636
Tertiary or vocational	98.3	0.2	1.5	472	98.7	0.2	0.8	424	98.5	0.2	1.1	896
Mother's functional difficulties^B												
Has functional difficulty	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	52	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	47	100.0	0.0	0.0	99
Has no functional difficulty	98.4	0.2	1.3	1,234	98.0	0.5	1.5	1,165	98.2	0.3	1.4	2,400
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	98.5	0.5	0.6	345	98.0	0.0	2.0	373	98.3	0.3	1.3	718
Second	99.0	0.2	0.8	387	97.2	0.8	2.4	295	98.2	0.5	1.5	682
Middle	98.6	0.6	0.8	296	99.6	0.0	0.4	291	99.1	0.3	0.6	587
Fourth	98.1	0.0	1.9	252	99.6	0.0	0.4	257	98.9	0.0	1.1	509
Richest	98.0	0.0	2.0	245	95.8	1.4	2.2	204	97.0	0.6	2.1	449

¹ MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

^A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years. and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

Table LN.2.3N: School attendance among children of primary school age (National definition)

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out-of-school, by sex, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
		Attending early childhood education	Out-of-school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out-of-school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out-of-school ^A	
Total	98.6	0.2	1.2	1,959	98.0	0.3	1.6	1,846	98.3	0.3	1.4	3,805
Area												
Urban	98.3	0.2	1.6	1,066	98.2	0.4	1.3	1,014	98.3	0.3	1.4	2,080
Rural	98.9	0.3	0.7	892	97.7	0.1	2.0	832	98.3	0.2	1.3	1,725
Division												
Central	97.9	0.3	1.8	805	97.9	0.7	1.5	726	97.9	0.5	1.7	1,531
Eastern	98.3	0.0	2.3	100	98.6	0.0	1.4	105	98.5	0.0	1.8	205
Northern	99.7	0.0	0.3	285	98.2	0.0	1.8	277	99.0	0.0	1.0	562
Western	98.9	0.2	0.7	769	97.9	0.0	1.7	737	98.4	0.1	1.2	1,507
Age at beginning of school year												
6	96.0	1.7	2.3	211	95.1	2.5	2.4	219	95.6	2.1	2.4	430
7	99.6	0.3	0.1	269	97.7	0.0	2.3	263	98.7	0.2	1.2	532
8	98.9	0.0	1.1	256	98.4	0.0	1.1	239	98.7	0.0	1.1	495
9	98.2	0.0	1.4	255	99.1	0.0	0.9	222	98.6	0.0	1.2	477
10	98.3	0.0	1.7	286	98.7	0.0	1.3	250	98.5	0.0	1.5	535
11	99.6	0.0	0.4	248	99.2	0.0	0.8	228	99.4	0.0	0.6	476
12	100.0	0.0	0.0	233	97.8	0.0	2.2	208	99.0	0.0	1.0	442
13	97.4	0.0	2.9	200	97.6	0.0	2.0	217	97.5	0.0	2.4	418
Mother's education^C												
Primary or lower	99.1	0.0	0.8	300	97.9	0.0	2.1	255	98.6	0.0	1.4	555
Secondary	98.6	0.3	1.1	1,058	97.5	0.4	2.0	1,045	98.0	0.4	1.6	2,104
Tertiary or vocational	98.3	0.2	1.6	598	99.0	0.2	0.6	542	98.6	0.2	1.1	1,140
Mother's functional difficulties^B												
Has functional difficulty	100.0	0.0	0.0	68	100.0	0.0	0.0	54	100.0	0.0	0.0	122
Has no functional difficulty	98.5	0.2	1.3	1,565	98.1	0.4	1.4	1,485	98.3	0.3	1.3	3,050
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	98.0	0.4	1.5	442	97.8	0.0	2.4	459	97.9	0.2	1.9	901
Second	99.2	0.2	0.7	481	97.3	0.6	2.1	399	98.3	0.4	1.3	880
Middle	98.9	0.4	0.6	382	99.2	0.0	0.3	367	99.1	0.2	0.5	749
Fourth	98.5	0.0	1.5	342	98.8	0.0	1.2	338	98.6	0.0	1.4	681
Richest	98.1	0.0	1.9	312	96.7	1.0	1.9	282	97.4	0.5	1.9	594

^A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years. and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of lower secondary school age

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending lower secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out-of-school, by sex, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out-of-school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out-of-school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Attending primary school	Out-of-school ^{2,A}	
Total	93.9	2.4	4.3	840	95.6	1.7	2.7	816	94.7	2.0	3.5	1,656
Area												
Urban	94.2	2.7	4.0	470	95.3	1.8	2.8	500	94.8	2.2	3.4	970
Rural	93.5	2.0	4.6	370	95.9	1.4	2.4	316	94.6	1.7	3.6	686
Division												
Central	93.1	3.5	4.2	309	94.2	2.4	3.1	338	93.7	2.9	3.6	647
Eastern	87.8	4.1	9.7	40	94.1	1.9	3.9	34	90.7	3.1	7.1	74
Northern	92.8	2.4	4.9	138	98.2	0.4	1.4	119	95.3	1.5	3.3	257
Western	95.8	1.2	3.5	353	96.1	1.4	2.5	325	96.0	1.3	3.0	678
Age at beginning of school year												
12	94.2	5.8	0.0	233	93.3	4.0	2.2	208	93.8	4.9	1.0	442
13	97.2	0.8	2.9	200	95.6	1.9	2.0	217	96.4	1.4	2.4	418
14	93.9	1.1	5.0	212	97.4	0.5	2.1	211	95.6	0.8	3.6	423
15	90.1	1.5	10.0	194	95.9	0.0	4.7	179	92.9	0.8	7.5	374
Mother's education^{B,D}												
Primary or lower	88.9	5.6	5.5	144	92.2	1.5	6.4	133	90.5	3.6	6.0	277
Secondary	94.1	1.5	5.4	472	95.2	2.0	2.8	470	94.7	1.7	4.1	942
Tertiary or vocational	96.6	2.2	1.2	222	98.3	1.2	0.0	210	97.4	1.7	0.6	432
Mother's functional difficulties^C												
Has functional difficulty	(93.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	91.9	3.9	4.2	48
Has no functional difficulty	94.8	1.8	3.9	633	96.6	1.5	1.9	594	95.7	1.7	2.9	1,227
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	87.2	3.1	10.9	188	93.9	1.9	4.2	152	90.2	2.5	8.0	340
Second	90.9	5.7	4.1	182	94.3	3.5	2.8	195	92.7	4.6	3.4	377
Middle	96.1	1.5	2.4	175	95.5	0.6	2.7	166	95.8	1.0	2.5	341
Fourth	99.0	0.8	0.9	167	96.2	1.1	2.8	158	97.6	0.9	1.8	325
Richest	98.4	0.0	1.6	128	98.4	0.9	0.7	146	98.4	0.5	1.1	274

¹ MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)² MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age^A The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.^B The 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 disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years, and men age 18-49 years in selected households.^D The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' 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 attended, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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
	Underage	At official age	Overage by 1 year	Overage by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Underage	At official age	Overage by 1 year	Overage by 2 or more years ²	Total	
Total	54.9	40.3	3.7	1.1	100.0	2,943	55.9	39.1	4.4	0.6	100.0	1,656
Sex												
Male	53.2	40.8	4.5	1.4	100.0	1,532	53.8	39.5	5.7	0.9	100.0	848
Female	56.7	39.7	2.9	0.7	100.0	1,411	58.0	38.7	3.0	0.3	100.0	808
Area												
Urban	53.2	41.6	3.9	1.3	100.0	1,597	56.0	39.3	4.3	0.4	100.0	954
Rural	56.9	38.7	3.6	0.9	100.0	1,346	55.6	39.0	4.5	0.9	100.0	702
Division												
Central	53.8	40.4	4.3	1.4	100.0	1,213	54.0	41.4	3.8	0.7	100.0	641
Eastern	57.6	34.7	5.9	1.8	100.0	160	54.4	39.4	6.2	0.0	100.0	79
Northern	53.1	43.2	2.5	1.3	100.0	432	54.0	41.4	4.0	0.5	100.0	262
Western	56.3	39.8	3.3	0.7	100.0	1,137	58.5	36.1	4.8	0.6	100.0	674
Mother's education^{A C}												
Primary or lower	55.8	34.9	6.5	2.8	100.0	408	48.1	44.3	6.8	0.8	100.0	268
Secondary	53.7	41.7	3.8	0.9	100.0	1,619	55.3	39.5	4.5	0.7	100.0	938
Tertiary or vocational	56.5	40.2	2.5	0.8	100.0	911	61.5	35.4	2.7	0.3	100.0	447
Year												
1 (primary/ 7 lower secondary)	59.4	37.6	2.4	0.6	100.0	456	56.1	39.3	4.0	0.6	100.0	453
2 (primary/ 8 lower secondary)	49.3	45.4	3.9	1.4	100.0	484	55.8	39.0	4.7	0.5	100.0	433
3 (primary/ 9 lower secondary)	56.0	39.1	3.6	1.3	100.0	521	54.1	40.4	5.0	0.5	100.0	395
4 (primary/ 10 lower secondary)	54.8	39.8	4.9	0.5	100.0	482	57.4	37.8	4.0	0.8	100.0	375
5 (primary)	52.0	41.9	4.2	1.8	100.0	494	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	57.7	37.8	3.5	0.9	100.0	506	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's functional difficulties^B												
Has functional difficulty	53.7	43.3	0.0	3.0	100.0	98	55.2	40.3	4.5	0.0	100.0	52
Has no functional difficulty	55.6	40.0	3.7	0.7	100.0	2,410	58.4	37.7	3.4	0.5	100.0	1,246
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	53.7	39.9	5.0	1.4	100.0	723	49.3	42.1	7.8	0.7	100.0	341
Second	52.5	42.1	3.7	1.7	100.0	694	53.9	40.0	5.7	0.5	100.0	379
Middle	57.6	37.3	4.0	1.1	100.0	590	57.2	39.3	3.2	0.4	100.0	336
Fourth	55.5	41.6	2.5	0.4	100.0	514	58.9	37.5	2.2	1.4	100.0	314
Richest	56.3	40.3	2.9	0.5	100.0	421	61.4	36.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	285

¹ MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)² MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years. and men age 18-49 years in selected households.^C The 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.

na: not applicable

Table LN.2.5N: Age for grade (National definition)

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Primary school					Secondary school					Number of children attending secondary school	
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Total
	Underage	At official age	Overage by 1 year	Overage by 2 or more years			Under-age	At official age	Overage by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years		
Total	55.2	40.0	3.9	1.0	100.0	3,831	56.1	37.4	5.3	1.2	100.0	1,612
Sex												
Male	53.6	40.4	4.6	1.4	100.0	2,003	53.0	38.6	6.9	1.5	100.0	779
Female	56.8	39.5	3.1	0.6	100.0	1,829	59.1	36.2	3.8	0.9	100.0	833
Area												
Urban	54.2	40.7	4.0	1.1	100.0	2,071	56.7	37.3	4.8	1.1	100.0	1,015
Rural	56.3	39.1	3.7	0.8	100.0	1,761	55.2	37.5	6.1	1.3	100.0	597
Division												
Central	54.2	40.3	4.2	1.3	100.0	1,561	54.0	39.1	5.4	1.5	100.0	643
Eastern	57.6	35.3	5.8	1.3	100.0	214	42.9	41.8	14.9	0.4	100.0	46
Northern	52.8	42.9	3.0	1.2	100.0	573	53.4	40.1	6.4	0.2	100.0	229
Western	56.7	39.2	3.6	0.5	100.0	1,484	59.9	34.5	4.3	1.3	100.0	694
Mother's education^{A C}												
Primary or lower	54.2	37.2	6.5	2.0	100.0	556	51.7	43.5	3.8	0.9	100.0	224
Secondary	54.2	41.0	3.9	0.8	100.0	2,113	60.1	36.6	2.9	0.3	100.0	859
Tertiary or vocational	57.3	39.5	2.5	0.8	100.0	1,159	64.2	32.6	3.1	0.0	100.0	364
Year												
1 primary/ 9 secondary)	59.4	37.6	2.4	0.6	100.0	456	54.1	40.4	5.0	0.5	100.0	395
2 primary/ 10 secondary)	49.3	45.4	3.9	1.4	100.0	484	57.4	37.8	4.0	0.8	100.0	375
3 primary/ 11 secondary)	56.0	39.1	3.6	1.3	100.0	521	57.6	36.8	3.7	1.8	100.0	320
4 primary/ 12 secondary)	54.8	39.8	4.9	0.5	100.0	482	54.7	37.2	6.4	1.7	100.0	328
5 primary/ 13 secondary)	52.0	41.9	4.2	1.8	100.0	494	57.9	31.5	9.2	1.3	100.0	194
6 (primary)	57.7	37.8	3.5	0.9	100.0	506	na	na	na	na	na	na
7 (primary)	56.1	39.3	4.0	0.6	100.0	453	na	na	na	na	na	na
8 (primary)	55.8	39.0	4.7	0.5	100.0	433	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's functional difficulties^B												
Has functional difficulty	53.6	43.4	0.6	2.3	100.0	127	(53.7)	(39.7)	(6.6)	(0.0)	100.0	47
Has no functional difficulty	56.4	39.3	3.6	0.7	100.0	3,091	61.2	36.2	2.3	0.3	100.0	1,053
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	53.1	39.9	5.8	1.3	100.0	936	47.8	43.9	7.1	1.2	100.0	253
Second	53.3	41.6	3.8	1.4	100.0	887	49.2	39.1	9.6	2.0	100.0	346
Middle	58.0	37.1	4.0	0.8	100.0	768	58.0	38.0	3.0	1.0	100.0	361
Fourth	55.8	41.3	2.3	0.6	100.0	677	59.9	34.6	4.3	1.1	100.0	338
Richest	57.0	39.9	2.6	0.4	100.0	564	64.3	32.3	2.8	0.5	100.0	314

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

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years. and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

na: not applicable

Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out-of-school, by sex, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out-of-school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out-of-school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out-of-school ^{2,A}	
Total	64.7	2.5	0.3	34.2	543	78.5	1.4	0.2	21.6	500	71.3	2.0	0.3	28.2	1,043
Area															
Urban	70.0	1.6	0.6	29.6	330	77.9	1.5	0.3	22.3	331	74.0	1.6	0.4	26.0	661
Rural	56.6	4.0	0.0	41.3	213	79.6	1.1	0.0	20.2	168	66.8	2.7	0.0	32.0	381
Division															
Central	67.5	2.2	0.6	32.2	240	77.1	1.5	0.5	22.4	223	72.2	1.9	0.5	27.4	463
Eastern	(43.1)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(54.2)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	61.7	3.6	0.0	38.4	32
Northern	54.1	0.8	0.9	45.5	59	86.6	0.9	0.0	14.1	70	71.8	0.9	0.4	28.4	129
Western	66.4	3.0	0.0	31.7	224	76.4	1.5	0.0	24.0	194	71.0	2.3	0.0	28.1	418
Age at beginning of school year															
16	79.8	5.4	0.9	13.8	198	84.1	3.6	0.7	11.0	166	81.8	4.6	0.8	12.6	364
17	61.5	1.6	0.0	36.7	179	83.5	0.5	0.0	16.5	187	72.7	1.1	0.0	26.3	366
18	50.2	0.0	0.0	56.0	165	65.9	0.0	0.0	40.1	147	57.6	0.0	0.0	48.5	313
Mother's education^{B, C}															
Primary or lower	52.4	9.0	0.0	38.7	60	(85.5)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(10.7)	52	67.7	5.7	0.0	25.7	112
Secondary	70.1	2.9	0.9	25.9	205	86.1	2.0	0.5	11.3	206	78.1	2.5	0.7	18.6	412
Tertiary or vocational	89.4	3.2	0.0	7.4	75	86.7	3.1	0.0	11.7	55	88.3	3.2	0.0	9.2	131
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	49.3	3.7	0.5	48.2	102	75.5	2.7	0.0	22.6	71	60.2	3.3	0.3	37.6	173
Second	49.1	4.7	0.0	48.5	114	72.4	2.8	0.0	26.5	108	60.5	3.8	0.0	37.8	222
Middle	67.3	0.0	1.2	33.4	115	74.2	0.9	0.8	23.9	131	70.9	0.5	1.0	28.3	245
Fourth	75.3	3.4	0.0	22.1	112	82.6	0.0	0.0	21.9	98	78.7	1.8	0.0	22.0	210
Richest	83.2	0.7	0.0	18.4	101	89.8	0.8	0.0	11.6	92	86.4	0.8	0.0	15.1	193

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

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

^A The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

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

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

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

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

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

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year
		Attending primary school	Out-of-school ^A			Attending primary school	Out-of-school ^A			Attending primary school	Out-of-school ^A	
Total	75.7	2.6	22.7	949	86.3	1.1	13.6	890	80.8	1.9	18.3	1,839
Area												
Urban	78.6	2.7	19.7	568	86.3	1.0	13.9	590	82.5	1.9	16.7	1,158
Rural	71.4	2.4	27.2	381	86.3	1.2	13.0	300	78.0	1.9	21.0	681
Division												
Central	75.0	3.8	22.8	384	86.3	0.6	13.9	393	80.7	2.2	18.3	777
Eastern	61.7	1.4	38.7	34	(90.0)	(0.0)	(12.6)	21	72.6	0.9	28.7	55
Northern	69.8	4.1	26.7	125	91.6	1.2	8.0	124	80.6	2.7	17.4	249
Western	79.4	1.1	20.1	406	84.2	1.6	15.2	352	81.7	1.3	17.9	758
Age at beginning of school year												
14	86.9	8.1	5.0	212	93.8	4.1	2.1	211	90.3	6.1	3.6	423
15	87.5	2.5	10.0	194	95.3	0.0	4.7	179	91.2	1.3	7.5	374
16	84.9	1.2	13.8	198	87.7	0.7	11.0	166	86.2	1.0	12.6	364
17	63.1	0.0	36.7	179	84.0	0.0	16.5	187	73.8	0.0	26.3	366
18	50.2	0.0	56.0	165	65.9	0.0	40.1	147	57.6	0.0	48.5	313
Mother's education^{B, D}												
Primary or lower	72.0	4.1	23.9	128	88.3	1.8	9.0	115	79.7	3.0	16.9	243
Secondary	79.8	3.1	17.0	447	91.8	1.1	7.2	439	85.7	2.1	12.1	885
Tertiary or vocational	93.5	3.2	3.3	171	94.2	2.0	4.4	148	93.9	2.6	3.8	319
Mother's functional difficulties^C												
Has functional difficulty	(81.8)	(0.0)	(18.2)	26	(87.9)	(0.0)	(12.1)	26	84.8	0.0	15.2	52
Has no functional difficulty	83.7	3.2	12.9	526	92.2	1.6	6.4	491	87.8	2.4	9.8	1,016
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	62.8	4.2	33.9	192	83.1	3.4	13.9	137	71.3	3.9	25.5	329
Second	66.9	3.3	31.1	202	83.4	1.0	16.5	199	75.1	2.2	23.9	401
Middle	77.5	2.7	20.8	204	83.1	0.5	16.3	220	80.4	1.6	18.5	423
Fourth	85.1	1.7	13.7	189	89.1	0.5	13.0	174	87.0	1.1	13.3	363
Richest	88.7	0.7	12.1	162	94.0	0.6	6.7	160	91.3	0.7	9.4	322

^A The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education. Children who have completed upper secondary school are excluded.^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years. and men age 18-49 years in selected households.^D The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of children age 14-16 years at beginning of school year ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age at beginning of school year	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 18-20 years at beginning of school year ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 21-23 years at beginning of school year ^A
Total	104.7	476	98.4	1,161	99.4	445	96.1	374	79.9	896	54.5	972
Sex												
Male	102.2	248	98.0	605	100.0	242	87.5	194	73.3	492	46.8	494
Female	107.4	228	98.7	556	98.6	203	105.4	179	88.0	404	62.4	477
Area												
Urban	101.7	273	98.0	737	98.7	230	99.6	226	82.5	587	61.3	619
Rural	108.7	202	99.0	423	100.0	215	90.7	147	75.0	309	42.4	352
Division												
Central	104.6	184	97.5	483	98.3	171	100.1	142	81.1	440	62.1	460
Eastern	(96.4)	24	98.1	33	(100.0)	24	(*)	13	(76.3)	23	(44.0)	25
Northern	108.1	61	99.2	159	100.0	68	109.1	48	84.4	102	49.8	93
Western	104.6	207	98.9	486	100.0	181	89.2	171	77.3	331	47.3	393
Mother's education^{B, D}												
Primary or lower	103.2	71	96.5	190	100.0	71	81.3	70	na	na	na	na
Secondary	97.7	273	98.7	698	98.8	249	96.2	215	na	na	na	na
Tertiary or vocational	119.0	131	98.7	264	100.0	124	110.0	86	na	na	na	na
Mother's functional difficulties^C												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	13	(100.0)	35	(*)	16	(*)	8	na	na	na	na
Has no functional difficulty	107.2	386	98.9	825	100.0	337	92.1	275	na	na	na	na
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	106.8	109	98.3	220	100.0	109	93.4	69	68.7	170	29.5	174
Second	101.8	107	96.4	235	100.0	96	98.9	87	79.5	201	41.4	177
Middle	104.7	97	98.4	270	100.0	79	89.2	84	78.1	213	53.1	201
Fourth	109.8	76	99.5	235	96.6	85	95.2	72	84.2	172	65.2	219
Richest	101.0	88	99.4	200	100.0	76	105.7	61	91.5	141	77.3	200

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

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

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

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

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

⁶MICS 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 disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years. and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^D The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 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.2.7N: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates (National definition)

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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 16-18 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 21-23 years ^A
Total	101.2	418	97.1	1,043	97.6	392	54.5	972
Sex								
Male	109.6	200	95.5	543	96.9	194	46.8	494
Female	93.4	217	98.9	500	98.3	198	62.4	477
Area								
Urban	95.6	239	97.0	661	98.6	241	61.3	619
Rural	108.7	179	97.3	381	96.0	151	42.4	352
Division								
Central	108.5	152	97.3	463	97.3	144	62.1	460
Eastern	(120.2)	24	95.7	32	(82.7)	15	(44.0)	25
Northern	110.0	65	96.1	129	100.0	65	49.8	93
Western	89.2	177	97.4	418	98.3	167	47.3	393
Mother's education^{B D}								
Primary or lower	96.2	76	94.1	112	95.2	65	na	na
Secondary	98.6	231	98.0	412	98.1	225	na	na
Tertiary or vocational	111.3	109	98.4	131	99.0	99	na	na
Mother's functional difficulties^C								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	12	(97.8)	26	(*)	10	na	na
Has no functional difficulty	107.3	304	98.2	440	98.7	294	na	na
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	127.9	79	95.9	173	93.9	65	29.5	174
Second	91.0	101	96.6	222	98.8	93	41.4	177
Middle	105.1	80	97.3	245	98.2	78	53.1	201
Fourth	104.7	76	97.2	210	100.0	80	65.2	219
Richest	81.2	82	98.5	193	96.3	76	77.3	200

^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 disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years. and men age 18-49 years in selected households.^D The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; 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.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, and additional parity indices, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school ANAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school ANAR ³
Total³	98.2	98.5	98.3	1.00	95.6	93.9	94.7	1.02	78.5	64.7	71.3	1.21
Area												
Urban	98.5	98.4	98.4	1.00	95.3	94.2	94.8	1.01	77.9	70.0	74.0	1.11
Rural	97.7	98.7	98.2	0.99	95.9	93.5	94.6	1.03	79.6	56.6	66.8	1.41
Division												
Central	98.3	97.7	98.0	1.01	94.2	93.1	93.7	1.01	77.1	67.5	72.2	1.14
Eastern	98.7	99.1	98.9	1.00	94.1	87.8	90.7	1.07	90.9	43.1	61.7	2.11
Northern	98.4	99.6	99.0	0.99	98.2	92.8	95.3	1.06	86.6	54.1	71.8	1.60
Western	97.8	98.9	98.4	0.99	96.1	95.8	96.0	1.00	76.4	66.4	71.0	1.15
Mother's education^{A, C}												
Primary or lower	99.2	98.8	99.0	1.00	92.2	88.9	90.5	1.04	85.5	52.4	67.7	1.63
Secondary	97.6	98.5	98.1	0.99	95.2	94.1	94.7	1.01	86.1	70.1	78.1	1.23
Tertiary or vocational	98.7	98.3	98.5	1.00	98.3	96.6	97.4	1.02	86.7	89.4	88.3	0.97
Mother's functional difficulties^B												
Has functional difficulty	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	(1.00)	(*)	(*)	91.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Has no functional difficulty	98.0	98.4	98.2	1.00	96.6	94.8	95.7	1.02	87.5	75.4	81.3	1.16
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	98.0	98.5	98.3	0.99	93.9	87.2	90.2	1.08	75.5	49.3	60.2	1.53
Second	97.2	99.0	98.2	0.98	94.3	90.9	92.7	1.04	72.4	49.1	60.5	1.47
Middle	99.6	98.6	99.1	1.01	95.5	96.1	95.8	0.99	74.2	67.3	70.9	1.10
Fourth	99.6	98.1	98.9	1.02	96.2	99.0	97.6	0.97	82.6	75.3	78.7	1.10
Richest	95.8	98.0	97.0	0.98	98.4	98.4	98.4	1.00	89.8	83.2	86.4	1.08
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest ¹	1.02	1.01	1.01	na	0.95	0.89	0.92	na	0.84	0.59	0.70	na
Area												
Rural/Urban ²	0.99	1.00	1.00	na	1.01	0.99	1.00	na	1.02	0.81	0.90	na
Orphanhood												
Orphans/non-orphans	1.02	1.02	1.02	na	1.04	1.06	1.05	na	0.38	1.16	0.87	na

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

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

³MICS 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 disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years, and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^C The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education'; has been suppressed from the table due to 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.2.8N: Parity indices (National definition)

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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
Total³	98.0	98.6	98.3	0.99	86.3	75.7	80.8	1.14
Area								
Urban	98.2	98.3	98.3	1.00	86.3	78.6	82.5	1.10
Rural	97.7	98.9	98.3	0.99	86.3	71.4	78.0	1.21
Division								
Central	97.9	97.9	97.9	1.00	86.3	75.0	80.7	1.15
Eastern	98.6	98.3	98.5	1.00	90.0	61.7	72.6	1.46
Northern	98.2	99.7	99.0	0.98	91.6	69.8	80.6	1.31
Western	97.9	98.9	98.4	0.99	84.2	79.4	81.7	1.06
Mother's education^{A,C}								
Primary or lower	97.9	99.1	98.6	0.99	88.3	72.0	79.7	1.23
Secondary	97.5	98.6	98.0	0.99	91.8	79.8	85.7	1.15
Tertiary or vocational	99.0	98.3	98.6	1.01	94.2	93.5	93.9	1.01
Mother's functional difficulties^B								
Has functional difficulty	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	(87.9)	(81.8)	84.8	(1.07)
Has no functional difficulty	98.1	98.5	98.3	1.00	92.2	83.7	87.8	1.10
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	97.8	98.0	97.9	1.00	83.1	62.8	71.3	1.32
Second	97.3	99.2	98.3	0.98	83.4	66.9	75.1	1.25
Middle	99.2	98.9	99.1	1.00	83.1	77.5	80.4	1.07
Fourth	98.8	98.5	98.6	1.00	89.1	85.1	87.0	1.05
Richest	96.7	98.1	97.4	0.98	94.0	88.7	91.3	1.06
Parity indices								
Wealth								
Poorest/Richest ¹	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.01	0.88	0.71	0.78	1.25
Area								
Rural/Urban ²	0.99	1.01	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.91	0.95	1.10
Orphanhood								
Orphans/non-orphans	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.01	0.74	1.10	0.95	0.67

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

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years. and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

na: not applicable

8.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.¹²¹ Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.¹²²

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.¹²³ 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.¹²⁴

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5.¹²⁵

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

In Table LN.3.2 reasons for children unable to attend class due to a school-related reasons are presented. Reasons include natural and man-made disaster, teacher strike and teacher absenteeism. Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers teach in the language that the child speaks at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

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125 Hattori, H., M. Cardoso, and B. Ledoux. *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education*. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5. New York: UNICEF, 2017. <http://mics.unicef.org/>

Table LN.3.1: Parental involvement in school

Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	98.5	3,691	94.6	92.7	84.8	80.5	81.3	96.3	3,636
Sex									
Male	98.4	1,932	94.5	93.0	86.2	81.6	81.7	96.2	1,901
Female	98.6	1,760	94.7	92.4	83.2	79.3	80.9	96.5	1,736
Area									
Urban	98.3	2,042	95.5	92.3	82.0	77.3	78.4	95.8	2,007
Rural	98.8	1,649	93.4	93.2	88.3	84.5	84.9	97.0	1,629
Division									
Central	98.1	1,474	96.1	93.7	85.2	79.5	76.9	96.5	1,446
Eastern	97.7	192	94.9	95.2	89.9	88.2	90.7	98.8	188
Northern	98.3	566	91.6	92.6	85.8	83.5	79.0	93.7	556
Western	99.1	1,459	94.2	91.4	83.4	79.4	85.3	96.9	1,446
Age at beginning of school year									
6 ^A	(100.0)	79	(94.9)	(95.2)	(87.0)	(78.6)	(73.5)	(94.2)	79
7	99.8	501	93.1	93.4	86.0	80.5	80.3	94.4	500
8	97.9	435	96.5	94.8	89.3	85.7	83.6	98.2	426
9	98.9	458	96.6	95.0	90.4	87.2	82.6	98.4	453
10	98.5	545	92.6	90.0	80.8	77.0	83.5	95.5	536
11	99.4	481	95.9	94.0	85.2	82.5	81.1	96.9	479
12	98.5	398	95.6	92.5	89.3	81.6	84.8	96.0	392
13	96.6	418	93.1	90.4	77.7	73.0	82.3	97.2	404
14	97.7	375	93.7	90.7	78.6	76.3	71.9	94.7	367
School attendance^B									
Early childhood education	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Primary	100.0	3,089	94.9	93.2	86.3	81.9	82.3	96.6	3,089
Secondary	100.0	547	93.0	89.6	76.2	72.6	75.7	95.1	547
Tertiary or vocational	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Out-of-school	(0.0)	55	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's education^E									
Primary or lower	99.3	572	93.0	91.6	83.8	79.3	77.9	96.0	568
Secondary	98.4	2,075	94.8	92.3	84.7	80.5	80.8	96.8	2,042
Tertiary or vocational	98.5	1,036	95.2	94.0	85.4	81.0	84.2	95.7	1,021
School management^{C E}									
Public	100.0	2,332	95.0	93.9	85.4	80.7	81.2	96.5	2,332
Non-public	99.6	1,281	93.8	90.6	83.6	80.4	81.3	96.0	1,277
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	96.2	363	96.1	89.9	76.8	72.9	72.6	95.0	349
Has no functional difficulty	98.8	3,328	94.4	93.0	85.6	81.3	82.2	96.5	3,287
Mother's functional difficulties^D									
Has functional difficulty	99.2	125	(96.8)	(93.7)	(87.0)	(81.5)	(81.1)	(96.7)	124
Has no functional difficulty	98.7	2,930	94.7	92.7	85.1	81.0	82.8	96.4	2,893
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	97.8	846	94.1	92.7	88.4	83.8	84.9	97.5	828
Second	99.0	855	96.0	95.4	86.5	83.1	81.1	96.4	846
Middle	99.1	766	93.7	90.4	83.1	78.0	80.0	96.9	759
Fourth	97.7	626	96.7	93.2	83.5	80.0	81.6	96.5	612
Richest	99.0	597	92.2	91.2	80.8	76.0	77.8	93.8	591

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

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

³MICS indicator LN.14 - Participation in school management

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

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

^A As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

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

^C School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown.

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years, and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^E The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education'; and in 'School management' 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 years not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Teacher strike or absence	Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence					
Total	91.6	3,636	97.6	17.2	3.2	15.5	10.1	11.6	3,331	43.6	385	
Sex												
Male	90.7	1,901	97.6	16.7	2.4	13.7	9.1	10.2	1,723	42.5	177	
Female	92.6	1,736	97.5	17.7	4.0	17.5	11.1	13.0	1,608	44.6	208	
Area												
Urban	90.9	2,007	97.1	16.8	2.1	11.2	11.1	12.4	1,825	39.9	226	
Rural	92.5	1,629	98.2	17.6	4.5	20.7	8.9	10.5	1,507	49.0	159	
Division												
Central	89.2	1,446	97.6	24.9	3.4	11.4	11.7	13.6	1,290	31.1	175	
Eastern	94.1	188	98.6	19.8	6.8	28.9	12.6	15.6	177	(*)	28	
Northern	99.8	556	99.8	16.5	6.6	19.1	10.5	11.6	555	(76.4)	64	
Western	90.5	1,446	96.5	9.5	1.0	16.2	8.0	9.0	1,309	42.6	118	
Age at beginning of school year												
6 ^A	(100.0)	79	(99.3)	(12.6)	(5.9)	(17.3)	(6.1)	(9.8)	79	(*)	8	
7	91.3	500	99.4	18.8	4.6	18.9	7.9	11.2	456	(53.7)	51	
8	92.2	426	97.5	15.5	3.0	11.1	10.8	11.1	393	(*)	43	
9	91.0	453	97.8	14.0	1.7	15.1	7.4	8.3	413	(*)	34	
10	89.1	536	94.4	16.6	2.7	17.0	9.9	10.6	478	(50.7)	51	
11	93.3	479	99.0	20.9	4.2	19.0	12.4	13.8	447	(37.4)	62	
12	92.0	392	94.6	14.3	0.4	11.5	12.2	12.2	361	(*)	44	
13	91.6	404	98.5	19.0	2.9	17.0	8.5	10.1	370	(*)	37	
14	91.2	367	99.1	18.9	5.1	12.2	13.1	16.2	334	(*)	54	
School attendance												
Early childhood education	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	
Primary	91.8	3,089	97.1	17.4	3.1	15.4	10.4	11.7	2,835	(*)	333	
Secondary	90.8	547	100.0	16.0	3.8	16.1	8.5	10.6	496	(*)	52	
Tertiary or vocational	(*)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Out-of-school	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Mother's education^D												
Primary or lower	92.7	568	97.5	14.0	4.3	19.1	9.5	12.8	526	(30.3)	67	
Secondary	91.2	2,042	97.6	17.6	3.4	14.6	9.8	11.3	1,863	50.0	211	
Tertiary or vocational	92.1	1,021	97.6	18.1	2.1	15.3	10.9	11.4	941	(39.6)	107	

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

Percentage of children age 7-14 years not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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 who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
School management^{B D}											
Public	89.3	2,332	97.3	15.8	2.8	15.2	9.9	11.2	2,082	37.1	234
Non-public	95.7	1,277	98.1	19.8	3.9	16.4	10.4	12.1	1,223	52.6	148
Child's functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	(86.4)	349	97.5	22.0	2.8	19.6	14.7	16.6	302	(*)	50
Has no functional difficulty	92.2	3,287	97.6	16.7	3.2	15.1	9.6	11.1	3,030	42.3	335
Mother's functional difficulties^C											
Has functional difficulty	82.0	124	(98.2)	(11.9)	(4.9)	(20.7)	(11.6)	(16.6)	102	(*)	17
Has no functional difficulty	92.7	2,893	97.6	16.9	3.1	15.1	10.5	11.9	2,682	43.1	320
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	92.8	828	97.1	13.3	2.3	18.6	13.2	14.0	768	41.6	108
Second	91.5	846	98.6	19.1	4.4	16.4	8.0	9.4	774	(35.6)	73
Middle	90.1	759	97.9	20.8	4.5	12.9	8.8	11.5	684	(43.1)	79
Fourth	93.0	612	97.4	18.0	3.4	14.2	13.1	15.0	569	(56.6)	85
Richest	90.7	591	96.6	14.6	0.8	14.7	7.1	7.5	536	(*)	40

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

^A As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

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

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years. and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^D The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education'; and in 'School management' 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

'-' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years^A with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	49.2	3,691	87.6	3,576	99.2	3,636	15.8	3,531	94.3	3,605
Sex										
Male	46.9	1,932	85.5	1,874	98.6	1,901	16.6	1,846	93.8	1,874
Female	51.7	1,760	90.1	1,702	99.7	1,736	15.0	1,686	94.8	1,731
Area										
Urban	55.4	2,042	91.1	1,986	99.1	2,007	16.3	1,954	94.6	1,989
Rural	41.6	1,649	83.3	1,590	99.2	1,629	15.2	1,578	93.9	1,616
Division										
Central	51.7	1,474	87.7	1,432	99.3	1,446	16.4	1,406	95.3	1,436
Eastern	32.7	192	79.0	187	100.0	188	23.0	185	93.7	188
Northern	43.5	566	87.4	555	99.3	556	12.9	546	94.0	552
Western	51.1	1,459	88.9	1,402	98.8	1,446	15.4	1,395	93.4	1,429
Age at beginning of school year										
6 ^B	(29.3)	79	(85.1)	75	(100.0)	79	(19.5)	75	(100.0)	79
7	49.3	501	85.5	483	99.4	500	19.4	482	96.7	497
8	46.7	435	83.9	424	99.1	426	24.4	420	96.1	422
9	50.0	458	89.9	435	100.0	453	14.7	431	99.4	453
10	49.3	545	87.7	523	99.4	536	10.0	515	96.0	533
11	50.7	481	87.3	467	98.6	479	15.5	464	95.4	472
12	43.3	398	87.6	391	99.5	392	15.6	385	91.7	390
13	53.2	418	91.6	411	97.3	404	11.6	399	89.3	393
14	55.0	375	88.7	368	99.7	367	15.2	360	85.1	366
School attendance										
Early childhood education										
Primary	48.2	3,089	87.0	2,994	99.2	3,089	16.1	2,994	95.9	3,063
Secondary	55.8	547	92.6	536	99.1	547	14.1	536	85.1	542
Tertiary or vocational	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1
Out-of-school	(38.9)	55	(*)	45	na	0	na	na	na	na
Mother's education^D										
Primary or lower	36.7	572	80.3	550	99.5	568	15.3	547	89.6	565
Secondary	44.1	2,075	86.6	1,995	99.1	2,042	14.5	1,970	93.9	2,025
Tertiary or vocational	66.4	1,036	93.5	1,023	99.0	1,021	18.7	1,009	97.5	1,010
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	43.6	363	84.7	337	96.0	349	20.4	329	93.0	335
Has no functional difficulty	49.8	3,328	88.0	3,239	99.5	3,287	15.4	3,203	94.4	3,270

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years^A with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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
Mother's functional difficulties^C										
Has functional difficulty	45.9	125	(72.0)	123	(100.0)	124	(15.5)	122	(85.5)	124
Has no functional difficulty	50.0	2,930	89.8	2,830	99.2	2,893	14.8	2,800	95.8	2,870
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	28.7	846	78.4	802	99.2	828	18.2	786	89.6	821
Second	40.2	855	84.0	833	99.1	846	12.1	829	94.2	838
Middle	48.5	766	90.5	740	99.3	759	13.2	733	97.2	754
Fourth	63.2	626	92.2	619	100.0	612	15.8	604	95.8	612
Richest	77.3	597	97.0	583	98.1	591	21.4	579	95.6	580

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

²MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home

³MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages

⁴MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework

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

^B As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years. and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^D The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' 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).¹²⁶ Acquiring literacy in the early grades of primary is crucial because doing so becomes more difficult in the later grades, for those who are lagging behind.¹²⁷

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.¹²⁸

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes¹²⁹, each approach having its 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.¹³⁰ National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will, however, be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognised that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

The MICS Foundational Learning Skills module is designed to measure basic reading and numeracy skills expected upon completion of second grade of primary education.

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- 126 CONFEMEN. PASEC 2014 *Education system performance in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa. Competencies and learning factors in primary education*. Dakar: CONFEMEN, 2015. http://www.pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Rapport_Pasec2014_GB_webv2.pdf;
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- 127 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.
- 128 Duncan, G. “School Readiness and Later Achievement.” *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.
- 129 LMTF. *Toward Universal Learning. A Global Framework for Measuring Learning*. Report No. 2 of the Learning Metrics Task Force. Montreal and Washington: UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Center for Universal Education at the Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LMTFReport2ES_final.pdf;
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- 130 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.

The reading skills assessment is based on a short story and five comprehension questions (three literal and two inferential). The rationale, development, testing and validation of this module has been documented in two MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5¹²⁵ and No. 9¹³¹.

In the Fiji MICS, 2021, reading assessments were available in English, i-Taukei, and Hindi. The assessment tools were customised using the official Grade 2 textbooks for these languages, ensuring that the vocabulary was appropriate for Grade 2 learners, both in terms of complexity and cultural relevance.¹³²

Children were asked what language they mostly speak at home (home language), and children who had ever attended school were also asked what language is or was used most often for teaching in class (school language). Depending on the attendance of children's school, different paths of language selection of were taken for the first assessment:

- Children who had ever attended school were assessed using the school language. If the assessment was not available in the reported school language, the child was assessed in the home language. If the home language was not available, the child was given a choice between the available languages.
- Children who had never attended school were assessed using the home language. If the home language was not available, the child was given a choice between the available languages.

Irrespective of school attendance, all children who did not pass the first assessment were offered the option to be assessed in one of the other available languages.

The assessment of numeracy skills is based on universal skills expected at Grade 2 level. The tool includes four mathematics tasks: number reading, number discrimination, addition, and pattern recognition.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years, by sex, who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively. Age and school attendance, by level and grade, are among the disaggregates shown and it is necessary to read some of the reported indicators. These MICS indicators are designed and developed to both inform national policy development and report on global SDG indicator 4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

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

131 Gochyyev P, S. Mizunoya and M. Cardoso. *Validity and reliability of the MICS foundational learning module*. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 9 New York: UNICEF, 2019. <http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTkvMDUvMDcvMTQvNDMvMzgvODQ0L01JQ1NFTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2ljYWxfUGFwZXJfOS5wZGYiXV0&sha=1251233507af5fe2>.

132 In Fiji MICS, 2021, reading passages were customised based on guidance provided by technical experts. Please refer to Appendix E (Reading & Numbers Book) for the tasks in English, i-Taukei and Hindi.

Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing any of the three foundational reading tasks in English, I-Taukei or Hindi, by sex, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,7,8,9}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ^{4,5,6}	Percentage of children for whom the reading tasks were not available in appropriate language ^A	Number of children age 7-14 years	
	Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential					
Total^{1,4}	74.9	66.9	64.2	63.2	1,874	81.7	75.0	73.4	71.7	1,702	78.1	70.8	68.6	67.2	1.14	0.1	3,576
Area																	
Urban	74.5	67.0	65.0	63.5	970	81.2	74.0	74.2	71.6	1,016	77.9	70.6	69.7	67.6	1.13	0.2	1,986
Rural	75.3	66.8	63.4	62.9	905	82.4	76.5	72.2	71.8	686	78.3	71.0	67.2	66.7	1.14	0.0	1,590
Division																	
Central	80.5	70.9	67.9	66.3	736	86.1	78.1	76.3	73.7	696	83.2	74.4	72.0	69.9	1.11	0.1	1,432
Eastern	73.8	63.4	57.3	56.5	105	84.9	78.7	73.0	73.0	82	78.7	70.1	64.2	63.7	1.29	0.0	187
Northern	72.6	66.6	65.6	64.4	310	81.8	75.9	74.4	73.1	246	76.7	70.7	69.5	68.2	1.14	0.0	555
Western	70.2	63.5	60.9	60.5	723	76.7	71.1	70.1	69.0	678	73.4	67.1	65.3	64.6	1.14	0.2	1,402
Age at beginning of school year																	
6 ^B	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40	(24.0)	(14.1)	(10.4)	(10.4)	(1.36)	(0.0)	75
7-8 ^{2,5}	47.7	38.1	35.2	34.8	487	51.2	42.5	38.6	36.7	420	49.3	40.2	36.8	35.7	1.05	0.1	906
7	35.7	27.2	25.4	25.4	256	34.0	27.1	25.6	24.0	227	34.9	27.1	25.5	24.8	0.95	0.2	483
8	60.9	50.3	46.0	45.2	231	71.6	60.7	54.0	51.6	193	65.8	55.0	49.6	48.1	1.14	0.0	424
9	71.3	56.5	54.2	53.3	228	86.6	76.0	79.5	75.6	207	78.6	65.8	66.2	63.9	1.42	0.0	435
10-14	88.8	83.2	80.6	79.1	1,124	95.3	90.2	88.7	87.4	1,035	91.9	86.6	84.4	83.1	1.10	0.1	2,160
10	86.2	74.8	69.8	67.3	281	94.2	82.6	78.9	75.7	242	89.9	78.4	74.0	71.2	1.12	0.5	523
11	80.8	76.4	75.8	74.8	226	94.4	91.0	89.3	88.7	241	87.8	83.9	82.8	82.0	1.19	0.0	467
12	93.9	90.1	88.8	87.6	212	98.7	94.8	94.1	92.5	179	96.1	92.3	91.2	89.9	1.06	0.0	391
13	90.5	87.0	88.1	86.1	216	96.8	93.5	93.9	93.5	195	93.5	90.1	90.8	89.6	1.09	0.0	411
14	94.4	91.6	84.4	84.4	189	93.3	91.4	89.9	89.9	179	93.9	91.5	87.0	87.0	1.06	0.0	368
School attendance																	
Primary	71.6	62.5	60.1	59.0	1,576	78.9	71.4	69.6	67.6	1,419	75.0	66.7	64.6	63.1	1.15	0.0	2,994
Year 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Year 2-3 ^{3,6}	38.3	27.8	26.2	26.0	392	41.2	31.8	27.8	25.8	345	39.7	29.7	27.0	25.9	1.00	0.1	737
Year 2	33.2	21.9	21.2	21.2	141	24.5	20.3	15.0	13.6	152	28.7	21.0	18.0	17.2	0.64	0.3	293
Year 3	41.3	31.2	29.0	28.7	251	54.4	40.9	37.9	35.5	193	47.0	35.4	32.9	31.6	1.24	0.0	444
Year 4	71.9	60.1	53.5	52.7	243	80.9	73.9	69.3	68.6	178	75.7	65.9	60.2	59.4	1.30	0.0	421
Year 5	77.4	60.5	59.0	56.7	225	90.3	79.2	80.1	76.1	235	84.0	70.1	69.8	66.6	1.34	0.0	459
Year 6	84.2	78.4	75.1	73.5	264	92.0	84.6	83.5	81.0	249	88.0	81.4	79.2	77.2	1.10	0.0	514
Year 7	91.2	86.0	83.9	82.9	217	98.6	92.9	93.6	91.5	202	94.8	89.3	88.6	87.1	1.10	0.0	419
Year 8	92.1	88.9	89.3	88.0	226	94.5	91.4	89.4	89.4	204	93.2	90.1	89.3	88.7	1.02	0.0	430
Secondary	94.4	91.9	87.3	86.4	270	97.6	95.3	94.5	94.2	266	96.0	93.5	90.9	90.3	1.09	0.0	536
Year 9	93.8	90.0	88.2	86.9	186	98.7	97.0	95.8	95.4	169	96.1	93.3	91.8	90.9	1.10	0.0	355
Year 10	(96.0)	(96.0)	(85.2)	(85.2)	84	(95.5)	(91.8)	(91.8)	(91.8)	93	95.7	93.8	88.7	88.7	1.08	0.0	177
Year 11	na	na	na	na	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	5
Tertiary or vocational	na	na	na	na	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	1
Out-of-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	45

Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing any of the three foundational reading tasks in English, I-Taukei or Hindi, by sex, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions			Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions			Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions			Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,7,8,9}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ^{4,5,6}	Percentage of children for whom the reading tasks were not available in appropriate language ^A	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential			Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential			Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential				
Mother's education^D																	
Primary or lower	63.6	54.0	52.8	51.7	272	77.5	70.8	68.5	68.5	278	70.6	62.5	60.7	60.2	1.32	0.0	550
Secondary	75.4	68.8	65.6	64.8	1,084	80.0	74.4	71.6	70.6	911	77.5	71.3	68.3	67.5	1.09	0.2	1,995
Tertiary or vocational	79.4	69.6	67.1	65.6	516	86.7	78.1	79.1	75.1	507	83.0	73.8	73.1	70.3	1.14	0.0	1,023
Child's functional difficulties																	
Has functional difficulty	69.5	55.8	50.2	49.5	196	73.8	61.0	57.4	54.3	141	71.3	57.9	53.2	51.5	1.10	0.8	337
Has no functional difficulty	75.5	68.2	65.9	64.8	1,678	82.4	76.3	74.8	73.3	1,561	78.8	72.1	70.2	68.9	1.13	0.0	3,239
Mother's functional difficulties^C																	
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	56	(68.2)	(48.3)	(43.5)	(43.5)	68	(67.9)	(52.2)	(46.7)	(46.7)	(0.86)	(0.7)	123
Has no functional difficulty	73.7	65.8	63.2	62.4	1,474	82.1	75.8	74.8	73.0	1,357	77.7	70.6	68.7	67.4	1.17	0.0	2,830
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	69.5	62.2	56.9	56.7	394	76.0	68.5	64.4	64.4	408	72.8	65.4	60.7	60.6	1.14	0.0	802
Second	78.7	72.5	69.1	68.4	495	85.0	81.5	77.1	77.1	338	81.3	76.1	72.3	71.9	1.13	0.0	833
Middle	71.5	65.4	62.9	62.0	366	78.8	71.4	70.4	67.2	374	75.2	68.5	66.7	64.6	1.08	0.0	740
Fourth	83.0	72.7	72.7	70.7	300	84.6	77.8	77.3	76.3	319	83.8	75.3	75.0	73.6	1.08	0.4	619
Richest	71.6	60.3	59.3	57.2	321	86.8	78.4	82.3	77.1	263	78.4	68.5	69.7	66.2	1.35	0.2	583
Parity indices																	
Wealth																	
Poorest/Richest ⁷	0.97	1.03	0.96	0.99	na	0.88	0.87	0.78	0.83	na	0.93	0.96	0.87	0.92	na	na	na
Area																	
Rural/Urban ⁸	1.01	1.00	0.97	0.99	na	1.01	1.03	0.97	1.00	na	1.01	1.01	0.96	0.99	na	na	na
Functional difficulties																	
Difficulties/No difficulties ⁹	0.92	0.82	0.76	0.76	na	0.90	0.80	0.77	0.74	na	0.90	0.80	0.76	0.75	na	na	na

¹MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age 7-14)
²MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)
³MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1
⁴MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1
⁵MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age for grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1
⁶MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, attending grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1
⁷MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1
⁸MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1
⁹MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

^A The reading tasks were available in English, I-Taukei and Hindi. Children (were assessed in the language (mainly) spoken by teachers or alternatively in the language (mainly) spoken at home. Children) for whom both indicated languages were not available for assessment are recorded here, though children may subsequently have elected to attempt the assessment in one of available languages.

^B As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years. and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^D The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' 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: Foundational numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Male						Female						Total							
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills		Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills		Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:			Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills		Gender Parity Index	Number of children age 7-14 years	
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Number of children 7-14 years		Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Number of children 7-14 years		Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Number of children 7-14 years			
Total^{1,4}	72.4	78.7	62.8	57.6	42.4	1,874	76.4	79.2	67.0	59.9	47.5	1,702	74.3	79.0	64.8	58.6	44.8	1.12	3,576	
Area																				
Urban	76.0	82.7	66.3	60.7	43.6	970	79.1	83.8	68.1	59.0	48.5	1,016	77.6	83.3	67.2	59.8	46.1	1.11	1,986	
Rural	68.5	74.5	59.1	54.2	41.2	905	72.5	72.4	65.3	61.2	45.9	686	70.3	73.6	61.8	57.2	43.2	1.11	1,590	
Division																				
Central	75.2	81.3	68.5	57.5	43.6	736	78.1	77.1	70.1	60.2	47.7	696	76.6	79.2	69.3	58.8	45.6	1.10	1,432	
Eastern	70.3	78.5	49.9	53.6	34.3	105	65.8	64.5	65.9	57.5	47.5	82	68.3	72.4	56.9	55.3	40.1	1.39	187	
Northern	69.2	72.6	61.5	57.6	45.4	310	77.1	80.2	62.6	66.5	45.3	246	72.7	76.0	62.0	61.6	45.3	1.00	555	
Western	71.1	78.8	59.4	58.1	41.2	723	75.8	82.8	65.4	57.4	47.9	678	73.4	80.8	62.3	57.8	44.5	1.16	1,402	
Age at beginning of school year																				
6 ^A	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40	(13.2)	(42.4)	(19.4)	(27.8)	(6.8)	(9.31)	75	
7-8 ^{2,5}	40.9	56.2	44.5	33.4	17.7	487	47.4	52.8	45.5	37.5	20.8	420	43.9	54.6	45.0	35.3	19.2	1.17	906	
7	31.6	50.4	38.7	32.3	13.3	256	31.2	40.1	37.2	27.8	12.2	227	31.4	45.6	38.0	30.2	12.8	0.92	483	
8	51.2	62.7	50.8	34.6	22.6	231	66.6	67.8	55.3	49.0	31.0	193	58.2	65.0	52.9	41.1	26.4	1.37	424	
9	76.0	78.6	56.2	46.6	36.1	228	78.4	72.8	60.3	58.5	41.2	207	77.1	75.8	58.1	52.3	38.5	1.14	435	
10-14	87.0	89.3	73.8	70.9	55.7	1,124	90.3	93.0	78.4	70.7	60.9	1,035	88.6	91.1	76.0	70.8	58.2	1.09	2,160	
10	80.0	82.2	64.5	58.0	41.4	281	90.0	88.7	69.5	61.9	52.8	242	84.6	85.2	66.8	59.8	46.7	1.28	523	
11	83.5	84.7	73.4	65.0	49.8	226	83.5	91.7	79.1	72.1	64.5	241	83.5	88.3	76.4	68.6	57.3	1.29	467	
12	86.1	92.9	67.6	77.6	52.0	212	88.2	97.0	92.7	82.6	71.9	179	87.0	94.8	79.1	79.9	61.1	1.38	391	
13	92.5	92.3	79.4	78.0	66.8	216	96.7	96.5	68.6	66.3	49.2	195	94.5	94.3	74.3	72.4	58.4	0.74	411	
14	96.5	98.0	88.6	81.2	75.4	189	95.2	92.4	85.8	73.8	68.8	179	95.9	95.3	87.2	77.7	72.2	0.91	368	
School attendance^C																				
Primary	68.1	75.9	58.5	53.7	37.0	1,576	72.3	76.1	63.6	57.6	44.1	1,419	70.1	76.0	60.9	55.5	40.4	1.19	2,994	
Year 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	na	14
Year 2-3 ^{3,6}	32.6	53.2	38.0	33.9	13.7	392	34.5	45.2	38.1	29.4	13.7	345	33.5	49.5	38.0	31.8	13.7	1.00	737	
Year 2	17.7	44.5	25.3	32.6	6.6	141	13.1	30.7	27.7	19.3	9.2	152	15.3	37.3	26.6	25.7	7.9	1.39	293	
Year 3	41.1	58.2	45.1	34.7	17.7	251	51.4	56.7	46.2	37.3	17.2	193	45.6	57.5	45.6	35.8	17.5	0.97	444	
Year 4	67.0	71.8	50.2	40.0	29.4	243	79.0	80.8	60.9	57.9	40.0	178	72.1	75.6	54.7	47.6	33.9	1.36	421	
Year 5	73.0	71.9	56.3	49.5	31.9	225	82.1	74.3	67.1	60.2	48.1	235	77.7	73.1	61.8	55.0	40.2	1.50	459	
Year 6	85.9	87.3	75.1	65.8	50.7	264	83.4	87.3	71.5	65.7	55.2	249	84.6	87.3	73.3	65.7	52.9	1.09	514	
Year 7	84.1	88.7	68.8	66.9	49.0	217	86.1	95.2	85.3	71.0	63.0	202	85.0	91.8	76.8	68.8	55.7	1.29	419	
Year 8	91.6	99.6	77.4	82.0	64.6	226	94.1	96.0	75.7	79.9	63.3	204	92.8	97.9	76.6	81.0	64.0	0.98	430	
Secondary	97.6	95.5	88.3	79.8	74.6	270	98.5	96.0	84.5	72.0	64.8	266	98.0	95.7	86.4	75.9	69.7	0.87	536	
Year 9	97.1	93.9	88.7	72.9	70.4	186	98.8	96.1	81.8	67.9	59.7	169	97.9	95.0	85.4	70.5	65.3	0.85	355	
Year 10	(98.8)	(98.8)	(87.3)	(95.3)	(83.7)	84	(97.7)	(95.7)	(88.6)	(77.8)	(72.3)	93	98.3	97.2	88.0	86.1	77.7	0.86	177	
Year 11	na	na	na	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Tertiary or vocational	na	na	na	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Out-of-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Male						Female						Total							
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:			Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills			Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:			Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills			Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:			Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills				
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Number of children 7-14 years	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Number of children 7-14 years	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Number of children 7-14 years	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Number of children 7-14 years
Mother's education^C																				
Primary or lower	62.3	69.8	63.5	53.5	40.5	272	68.4	71.1	64.3	60.7	43.2	278	65.4	70.5	63.9	57.1	41.9	1.07	550	
Secondary	71.9	80.0	60.4	57.5	40.2	1,084	77.0	81.0	65.4	59.1	46.2	911	74.2	80.4	62.7	58.2	42.9	1.15	1,995	
Tertiary or vocational	78.5	80.7	67.8	59.6	48.3	516	79.6	80.2	71.1	60.6	51.8	507	79.0	80.5	69.4	60.1	50.0	1.07	1,023	
Child's functional difficulties																				
Has functional difficulty	61.3	71.7	51.1	32.3	25.9	196	75.4	79.6	39.3	45.4	26.0	141	67.2	75.0	46.1	37.8	25.9	1.00	337	
Has no functional difficulty	73.7	79.6	64.2	60.5	44.4	1,678	76.5	79.2	69.5	61.2	49.4	1,561	75.0	79.4	66.7	60.8	46.8	1.11	3,239	
Mother's functional difficulties^A																				
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	56	(63.5)	(76.1)	(45.0)	(43.7)	(21.4)	68	(68.4)	(68.8)	(51.9)	(42.5)	(26.6)	(0.65)	123	
Has no functional difficulty	71.2	78.5	62.3	58.3	42.0	1,474	77.6	79.4	69.0	61.3	50.0	1,357	74.3	78.9	65.5	59.7	45.8	1.19	2,830	
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	61.8	70.3	48.5	49.4	30.8	394	69.2	65.4	61.3	53.1	36.6	408	65.5	67.8	55.0	51.3	33.7	1.19	802	
Second	72.2	75.5	63.7	55.5	41.8	495	75.5	81.4	63.9	59.7	42.5	338	73.6	77.9	63.8	57.2	42.1	1.02	833	
Middle	73.3	79.7	62.8	55.5	42.3	366	73.2	77.8	63.4	53.5	44.9	374	73.3	78.7	63.1	54.5	43.6	1.06	740	
Fourth	81.0	89.6	74.5	62.9	50.7	300	84.1	88.4	72.8	68.3	58.4	319	82.6	89.0	73.6	65.7	54.7	1.15	619	
Richest	76.5	82.8	67.8	68.0	50.2	321	84.2	88.7	77.8	69.4	61.3	263	80.0	85.5	72.3	68.6	55.2	1.22	583	
Parity indices																				
Wealth																				
Poorest/Richest ⁷	0.81	0.85	0.72	0.73	0.61	na	0.82	0.74	0.79	0.76	0.60	na	0.82	0.79	0.76	0.75	0.61	na	na	
Area																				
Rural/Urban ⁸	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.94	na	0.92	0.86	0.96	1.04	0.95	na	0.91	0.88	0.92	0.96	0.94	na	na	
Functional difficulties																				
Difficulties/No difficulties ⁹	0.83	0.90	0.80	0.53	0.58	na	0.99	1.01	0.57	0.74	0.53	na	0.90	0.95	0.69	0.62	0.55	na	na	

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

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

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

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

⁵ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age for grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁶ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, attending grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

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

⁸ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁹ MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

^A As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years. and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^C The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to 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

8.5 LINKING WITH EDUCATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Fiji MICS, 2021 collected school identification details that will enable the link between data from MICS and the Fijian Education Management System (FEMIS). This is part of 'MICS Link', an initiative to integrate household survey data and administrative records.

FEMIS was introduced by the Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts (MEHA) in 2012. It is a web-based application that integrates MEHA information on schools, students, and staff into one platform and provides a unified web-based interface to the major MEHA databases.

MICS and EMIS collect complementary information on the factors affecting children's education. While EMIS covers multiple dimensions of the education system (from information on student enrolment to information on teacher's qualifications, school management, expenditures and infrastructure), MICS captures socio-economic information about children and adolescents, their learning environment at home, or their parents' involvement in education.

During the Fiji MICS, 2021, survey respondents were asked for the location (province and district) and name of the schools attended by all children in pre-primary, primary or secondary school in the interviewed households. In addition, FEMIS information on school name and location (province and district) about 1,300 educational institutions in the country (453 for ECE programs, 711 for primary schools and 136 for secondary schools) was integrated in the CAPI entry application of the MICS Household Questionnaire. This makes it possible to connect the two data sources.

While tables LN.5.1 and LN.5.2 in this report only present the information collected in MICS, further analysis can be conducted by the Government of Fiji and its partners, linking aggregate, non-personally identifiable data from both sources, to better understand the relationships between school conditions and the socio-economic characteristics of children and their households.

Table LN.5.1 shows the percentage of children currently attending ECE programs, primary, secondary, or vocational/technical schools with identified FEMIS school information available. Table LN.5.2 presents, the percent distribution of children currently enrolled in ECE programs, primary, secondary, or vocational/technical schools by the location of their school or institution and the current residence of their family.

Table LN.5.1: Children's school/institution

Percentage of children currently attending early childhood education (ECE) programs, primary, secondary, or vocational/technical schools by ECE/schools/institution information, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of students currently in school:			Total percent	Number of children currently attending ECE programs, primary, secondary, or vocational/technical schools
	with school code/name available	who study outside of Fiji	with no school information available		
Total	93.2	0.0	6.8	100.0	5,912
Sex					
Male	93.5	0.0	6.5	100.0	3,044
Female	92.9	0.0	7.1	100.0	2,868
Area					
Urban	94.3	0.0	5.7	100.0	3,329
Rural	91.8	0.0	8.2	100.0	2,583
Division					
Central	91.6	0.0	8.4	100.0	2,393
Eastern	94.2	0.0	5.8	100.0	283
Northern	98.1	0.0	1.9	100.0	879
Western	92.8	0.0	7.2	100.0	2,357
Student's school level					
ECE	87.3	0.0	12.7	100.0	444
Primary school	93.7	0.0	6.3	100.0	3,831
Secondary school	94.0	0.0	5.9	100.0	1,612
Vocational/technical school	(57.6)	(0.0)	(42.4)	100.0	25
Student's age					
3-5	90.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	731
6-11	94.3	0.0	5.7	100.0	2,915
12-15	94.3	0.1	5.7	100.0	1,591
16-18	92.3	0.0	7.7	100.0	639
19+	(86.1)	(0.0)	(13.9)	100.0	36
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	92.4	0.0	7.6	100.0	1,326
Second	92.6	0.0	7.4	100.0	1,343
Middle	91.2	0.0	8.8	100.0	1,208
Fourth	94.5	0.0	5.5	100.0	1,096
Richest	96.2	0.1	3.7	100.0	939

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

Table LN.5.2: Children's school and location of household

Percent distribution of children currently enrolled in early childhood education (ECE) programs, primary, secondary, or vocational/technical schools by location of school/institution, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Studying outside of province or residence of household:		Studying outside of division of residence:			Number of children currently attending ECE programs, primary, secondary, or vocational/technical schools or institution
	Studying within the Province	Studying outside the Province	Studying within the Division	Studying outside the Division	Studying outside of Fiji	
Total	89.0	11.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	5,912
Sex						
Male	89.9	10.1	99.9	0.1	0.0	3,044
Female	88.0	11.9	99.7	0.3	0.0	2,868
Area						
Urban	86.2	13.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	3,329
Rural	92.5	7.5	99.6	0.3	0.0	2,583
Division						
Central	76.5	23.5	99.8	0.2	0.0	2,393
Eastern	99.4	0.6	99.4	0.6	0.0	283
Northern	97.5	2.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	879
Western	97.2	2.8	99.9	0.1	0.0	2,357
Student's school level						
Early childhood education program (institution identified)	92.6	7.4	99.8	0.2	0.0	388
Primary school (institution identified)	93.4	6.6	99.9	0.1	0.0	3,592
Secondary school (institution identified)	85.8	14.2	99.8	0.2	0.0	1,516
Vocational/technical school (institution identified)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
School outside of Fiji	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
School not identified	58.7	41.3	99.6	0.4	0.0	402
Student's age						
2-4	89.0	11.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	256
5-9	91.2	8.8	99.9	0.1	0.0	2,363
10-14	89.7	10.3	99.8	0.2	0.0	2,252
15-17	82.7	17.3	99.8	0.2	0.0	916
18+	79.1	20.9	99.5	0.5	0.0	125
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	93.5	6.5	99.5	0.5	0.0	1,326
Second	88.6	11.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,343
Middle	87.1	12.9	99.9	0.1	0.0	1,208
Fourth	86.3	13.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,096
Richest	88.6	11.3	99.9	0.0	0.1	939

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

9



PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

Child friendly spaces volunteers at Daku Village, Kia Island, on 12 January 2021.
Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2021/Stephen

9.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.¹³³ Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

Official birth registration is very crucial for Registrar's Office as they provide very detail information to institutions with responsibility for developing policies and allocating of resources to support critical socio - economic services as health, education and labour.

The recording and registration of births and deaths in Fiji is governed by the Births, Deaths, and Marriages ("BDM") Registration Act of 1975 and the Adoption Act of 2020.

The birth registration process is initiated through a birth notification (Certificate of Live Birth), issued by the Ministry of Health, in both community and hospital settings. Under the Fiji Health Laws, all expectant mothers are required to have their child delivered in a hospital, where a 'Notification of Birth Slip' is issued to the mother by the nurse/doctor to confirm the child's birth. Other personal documents, such as a baptismal card or health card, may also be used as evidence of birth.

It is the responsibility of both parents to register the birth of a child. In the case of death, illness, or inability of father and mother, any person present at the birth or the occupier of the house may register the birth. In the case of a child born and admitted to a public institution or charitable or religious institution, it is the duty of the person in charge of the institution to ascertain from the mother of the child, the information and particulars required to be registered concerning the birth. For a newborn child found abandoned, it is the duty of the Social Welfare Department and hospital to register the birth.

The applicant or the child's parents are designated by the law as informants of birth and must present to the district office of civil registry and produce a notification of birth from hospital to begin the application process. The applicant is then given a Register of Birth form to complete.

The applicant is required to submit the Register of Birth form to the registration clerk at the district office of the civil registry. The following documents are required for submission: Notification of birth slip issued from hospital, Parents' Marriage Certificate, Passport with valid legal status for parents of non-Fijian citizens and if the child was born out of a single parent, the person claiming to be the father and have accepted paternity with a duly completed stats declaration. Both parents must sign the registration form at the registry. The registration clerk then searches and verifies the parent's birth and marriage record. The clerk captures registration in Birth, Death and marriage system. The applicant then validates the birth registration form with the required documents. The registrar approves payment for the issuance of the birth certificate.

133 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.

The Births, Deaths and Marriages office registers and permanently stores births, deaths and marriages records for all vital events of a person's life occurring in Fiji and performs civil marriages in the registry and issues special licenses (subject to special circumstances and there being no legal impediment) for marriages. It also registers and maintains any change of name records, issues re-print of certificates and provides information and search results of any records.

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, Fiji MICS, 2021							
	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Have birth certificate			Total registered ¹			
	Seen	Not seen	No birth certificate	Total registered ¹			
Total	51.8	26.4	8.3	86.6	2,115	92.0	284
Sex							
Male	52.5	25.4	9.0	86.8	1,139	90.5	150
Female	51.1	27.6	7.5	86.3	976	93.8	134
Area							
Urban	52.0	29.5	7.5	89.0	1,177	93.8	130
Rural	51.7	22.5	9.4	83.6	938	90.6	154
Division							
Central	49.8	28.2	8.7	86.7	925	91.7	123
Eastern	49.4	26.1	15.0	90.5	96	(*)	9
Northern	59.1	19.5	6.6	85.2	305	93.1	45
Western	51.8	27.0	7.7	86.4	789	92.5	107
Age (in months)							
0-11	38.7	16.3	15.7	70.6	437	89.5	128
12-23	60.4	28.1	5.3	93.7	407	(96.1)	25
24-35	57.7	28.8	4.7	91.2	405	(96.2)	36
36-47	51.5	27.3	9.4	88.2	449	90.1	53
48-59	52.0	32.0	5.9	90.0	417	(96.3)	42
Mother's education^C							
Primary or lower	53.1	28.6	4.4	86.0	168	(*)	23
Secondary	51.7	24.1	8.7	84.5	1156	90.4	180
Tertiary or vocational	52.0	29.1	8.7	89.7	788	96.6	81
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^A							
Has functional difficulty	(36.6)	(33.1)	(15.1)	(84.8)	38	(*)	6
Has no functional difficulty	54.1	29.3	6.5	89.9	1233	94.2	124
Mother's functional difficulties^B							
Has functional difficulty	(66.4)	(19.3)	(2.0)	(87.7)	48	(*)	6
Has no functional difficulty	51.6	26.6	8.5	86.7	1962	93.3	262
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	46.6	22.2	9.1	77.9	549	89.8	121
Second	49.1	26.7	11.1	86.9	490	94.0	64
Middle	49.0	33.2	7.2	89.4	417	(90.0)	44
Fourth	57.8	24.1	7.8	89.6	372	(95.0)	39
Richest	62.9	27.0	4.6	94.5	287	(*)	16

¹ MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

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

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years, and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

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

9.2 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. Studies¹³⁴ 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 Fiji MICS, 2021 mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years 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.

134 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, Fiji MICS, 2021						
	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	17.0	64.5	68.0	12.5	80.5	6,357
Sex						
Male	15.7	66.4	70.3	12.8	81.9	3,372
Female	18.4	62.4	65.3	12.1	79.0	2,986
Area						
Urban	18.2	63.4	64.6	12.5	79.1	3,495
Rural	15.5	65.9	72.0	12.4	82.2	2,862
Division						
Central	16.7	62.1	69.7	14.3	81.0	2,574
Eastern	14.5	67.6	76.2	12.7	83.7	319
Northern	19.7	62.7	67.1	8.5	79.1	977
Western	16.6	67.3	65.5	12.1	80.1	2,487
Age						
1-2	25.2	46.0	52.7	6.4	64.5	814
3-4	13.9	66.7	75.1	15.1	84.8	865
5-9	13.6	66.8	74.8	10.5	85.7	2,384
10-14	18.7	67.9	63.6	15.7	79.2	2,294
Mother's education^D						
Primary or lower	21.4	65.9	62.7	13.4	76.4	803
Secondary	16.1	64.7	69.0	12.9	81.3	3,528
Tertiary or vocational	16.8	63.7	68.3	11.5	80.7	2,016
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-14 years)^B						
Has functional difficulty	20.0	64.8	65.8	16.5	77.8	519
Has no functional difficulty	15.8	66.5	70.0	12.7	82.7	5,431
Mother's functional difficulties^C						
Has functional difficulty	10.3	72.2	76.4	19.6	87.6	191
Has no functional difficulty	16.7	64.8	68.2	12.3	80.7	5,353
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	12.2	69.8	77.1	15.3	85.6	1,560
Second	13.2	67.6	76.5	13.1	85.5	1,477
Middle	14.7	66.8	70.7	14.4	82.7	1,283
Fourth	20.7	58.2	59.0	9.4	76.4	1,079
Richest	29.5	55.1	46.3	8.1	66.3	958

¹ MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1

^A Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could

^B Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years. and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^D The 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 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	53.8	2,632
Sex		
Male	59.5	148
Female	53.5	2,485
Area		
Urban	48.8	1,481
Rural	60.2	1,151
Division		
Central	56.7	1,078
Eastern	75.2	119
Northern	50.4	382
Western	49.7	1,054
Age		
<25	59.8	166
25-34	52.9	907
35-49	52.5	1,162
50+	57.3	397
Mother's education^B		
Primary or lower	52.2	352
Secondary	56.3	1,430
Tertiary or vocational	50.3	847
Functional difficulties^A		
Has functional difficulty	55.7	73
Has no functional difficulty	52.8	2,093
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	71.8	582
Second	66.2	544
Middle	56.4	532
Fourth	41.3	479
Richest	28.3	495

^A The disaggregate of Functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^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.

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”

Fiji has ratified the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No.138) in 2003 and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No.182) in 2002 respectively and has made significant progress towards fully absorbing this into its national legislations and policies. As a beneficiary of the European Union funded TACKLE Project implemented in the country from 2008 to 2013, Fiji has undertaken legislative compliance reviews and the ILO has partnered with the Ministry of Employment, Productivity and Industrial Relations (MEPIR) to ensure that all legislation relating to child labour is relevant to current working conditions (for example, the principles of the child labour conventions are addressed in the country’s labour legislation, particularly the Employment Relations Promulgation (ERP) 2007, Chapter 10, which sets the minimum age for employment at 15 years, hours and types of work allowed, and protects children from child labour, in particular, the worst forms of child labour.

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).^{135,136,137}

Table PR.3.1 presents children’s involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
- ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
- iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

135 ‘Own use production of goods’, including activities such as fetching water and collecting firewood, falls within the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts. However, for the purpose of SDG reporting of indicator 8.7.1, and with the goal of facilitating international comparability, fetching water and collecting firewood have been classified as unpaid household services (i.e., household chores), a form of production that lies outside the production boundary.

136 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.

137 The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5-17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5-17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

Table PR.3.2 presents children’s involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child who performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as child labour.¹³⁸

- i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 21 hours or more
- ii. age 15-17: No limit to the number of hours

SDG Target 8.7 aims to “take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.” The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Two measures of the indicator are presently in use, the first based on the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts (using above age-thresholds on economic activities alone) and the second based on the general production boundary (classifying as child labour if age-specific thresholds are exceeded on either or both economic activities or household chores). Table PR.3.3 presents both of these two measures. The MICS Indicator PR.3 is based on the second, i.e. using the general production boundary.

Pertaining to the overall concept of child labour, the module also collects information on hazardous working conditions. Table PR.3.4 presents the percentage of children involved in each of the hazardous activities included in the survey. However, note that the present definition, also used for SDG reporting, does not include involvement in hazardous working conditions, as further methodological work is needed to validate questions specifically aimed at identifying children working under such hazardous conditions.

138 Note that the age-specific thresholds for household chores have changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Comparison to other data sources, including previous MICS surveys, should be done with caution.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	26.0	3,393	52.0	1.3	1,286	52.2	0.3	1,079
Sex								
Male	30.3	1,801	66.1	1.3	666	69.5	0.7	507
Female	21.0	1,591	36.8	1.2	619	36.8	0.0	572
Area								
Urban	19.6	1,786	44.4	1.0	780	43.9	0.2	671
Rural	33.0	1,607	63.7	1.7	506	65.8	0.5	408
Division								
Central	24.5	1,353	49.4	1.0	501	48.3	0.3	470
Eastern	33.9	192	(54.0)	(4.2)	50	(66.8)	(0.0)	31
Northern	26.4	518	58.0	2.5	214	62.2	0.0	124
Western	26.1	1,331	51.8	0.7	521	52.4	0.4	453
School attendance^D								
Attending ^A	26.4	3,279	51.9	1.0	1,257	49.6	0.2	939
Not attending	(14.4)	113	(*)	(*)	26	68.9	1.2	141
Mother's education^{B,D}								
Primary or lower	28.4	427	49.5	0.7	236	49.6	2.1	164
Secondary	27.8	1,901	53.1	1.8	715	54.2	0.0	653
Tertiary or vocational	21.9	1,059	51.7	0.5	332	48.3	0.0	248
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	25.8	367	39.2	0.4	114	(44.5)	(0.0)	60
Has no functional difficulty	26.0	3,026	53.2	1.3	1,172	52.6	0.3	1,019
Mother's functional difficulties^C								
Has functional difficulty	(31.9)	116	(*)	(*)	36	(*)	(*)	39
Has no functional difficulty	25.8	2,818	51.7	0.8	986	52.7	0.5	761
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	33.3	843	61.0	2.5	280	64.3	0.8	194
Second	30.2	813	60.3	1.2	275	56.3	0.0	228
Middle	18.2	690	49.0	1.5	265	51.2	0.9	214
Fourth	22.2	547	42.9	0.5	243	56.4	0.0	250
Richest	21.5	499	43.9	0.2	224	30.7	0.0	193

^A Includes attendance to early childhood education^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years, and men age 18-49 years in selected households.^D The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of '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

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	82.9	2.1	3,393	92.8	2.4	1,286
Sex						
Male	81.6	1.5	1,801	89.6	3.5	666
Female	84.3	2.7	1,591	96.2	1.3	619
Area						
Urban	81.8	0.9	1,786	92.8	1.5	780
Rural	84.0	3.3	1,607	92.7	3.9	506
Division						
Central	84.2	2.6	1,353	95.0	1.2	501
Eastern	91.2	0.6	192	(91.3)	(0.0)	50
Northern	79.6	1.2	518	90.3	4.0	214
Western	81.5	2.1	1,331	91.8	3.2	521
School attendance^D						
Attending ^B	84.0	2.1	3,279	93.4	2.2	1,257
Not attending	(48.8)	(0.0)	113	(*)	(*)	26
Mother's education^D						
Primary or lower	81.3	2.3	427	91.2	3.4	236
Secondary	82.9	2.7	1,901	92.1	2.9	715
Tertiary or vocational	83.5	0.8	1,059	95.4	0.8	332
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	80.1	3.4	367	92.5	0.0	114
Has no functional difficulty	83.2	1.9	3,026	92.8	2.7	1,172
Mother's functional difficulties^C						
Has functional difficulty	(91.7)	(0.8)	116	(*)	(*)	36
Has no functional difficulty	82.2	2.3	2,818	93.3	2.4	986
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	86.7	3.3	843	91.4	6.0	280
Second	87.4	2.6	813	95.0	2.2	275
Middle	82.5	1.2	690	93.8	1.5	265
Fourth	79.8	1.7	547	94.1	1.2	243
Richest	72.8	0.6	499	89.2	0.8	224

^A Note that the threshold of number of hours was changed during MICS6 implementation, due to a change in the SDG indicator definition: From 28 to 21 hours for both children age 5-11 and 12-14 years. In the new definition, there is no longer a maximum number of hours for chores of children age 15-17 years.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years, and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^D The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of '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

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	32.5	15.6	69.5	1.8	16.7	5,758
Sex						
Male	39.1	18.8	69.5	1.7	19.6	2,975
Female	25.4	12.3	69.6	1.9	13.5	2,782
Area						
Urban	28.6	11.1	67.5	0.9	12.0	3,236
Rural	37.4	21.5	72.1	2.9	22.7	2,522
Division						
Central	30.7	14.6	69.5	1.8	15.6	2,324
Eastern	26.4	24.6	80.9	0.4	25.0	273
Northern	38.6	16.6	70.7	1.8	17.9	856
Western	32.7	15.3	67.8	1.9	16.3	2,305
Age						
5-11	18.8	26.0	82.9	2.1	26.9	3,393
12-14	52.0	1.3	92.8	2.4	3.4	1,286
15-17	52.2	0.3	na	na	0.3	1,079
School attendance^E						
Attending ^B	31.6	16.1	71.8	1.8	17.1	5,475
Not attending	49.0	7.5	25.6	1.3	8.9	280
Mother's education^{C,E}						
Primary or lower	33.0	15.3	68.0	2.2	16.9	827
Secondary	34.1	16.5	68.3	2.2	17.8	3,269
Tertiary or vocational	28.9	14.2	73.3	0.7	14.6	1,639
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	20.2	17.6	73.8	2.3	18.7	541
Has no functional difficulty	33.7	15.4	69.1	1.7	16.5	5,217
Mother's functional difficulties^D						
Has functional difficulty	21.7	19.3	71.4	2.6	21.9	191
Has no functional difficulty	32.3	16.2	70.9	2.0	17.2	4,566
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	35.8	22.0	75.0	3.4	23.8	1,317
Second	36.3	18.9	73.8	2.0	20.1	1,316
Middle	32.9	11.3	69.9	1.0	11.9	1,169
Fourth	28.6	11.8	63.9	1.2	12.5	1,040
Richest	26.0	11.8	61.5	0.5	12.4	916

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 disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years, and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^E The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'School attendance' and 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table 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 engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions									Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^A	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
Total	15.6	1.8	7.9	11.7	3.4	6.5	1.6	3.1	1.2	1.2	18.4	29.0	5,758
Sex													
Male	18.8	1.7	11.5	16.9	4.5	8.0	1.9	4.1	2.1	1.4	24.6	36.1	2,975
Female	12.3	1.9	4.0	6.1	2.4	4.9	1.4	2.0	0.2	1.1	11.7	21.4	2,782
Area													
Urban	11.1	0.9	4.7	7.6	3.4	4.6	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.5	12.5	21.0	3,236
Rural	21.5	2.9	11.9	17.0	3.5	8.8	2.8	5.3	2.0	2.1	25.8	39.2	2,522
Division													
Central	14.6	1.8	8.2	13.1	2.6	7.3	1.7	3.2	1.1	1.3	20.5	30.2	2,324
Eastern	24.6	0.4	18.2	23.5	2.4	9.2	1.0	7.2	1.3	2.0	26.3	37.2	273
Northern	16.6	1.8	7.0	11.6	3.9	6.3	1.6	1.7	2.5	1.6	17.4	30.1	856
Western	15.3	1.9	6.6	9.0	4.2	5.4	1.7	2.9	0.8	0.9	15.6	26.4	2,305
Age													
5-11	26.0	2.1	5.1	8.8	2.6	5.5	1.4	2.2	0.7	0.8	14.6	32.0	3,393
12-14	1.3	2.4	9.0	15.7	4.6	5.8	1.8	4.1	0.6	1.0	21.8	23.3	1,286
15-17	0.3	na	15.2	16.0	4.7	10.3	2.3	4.6	3.6	2.9	26.1	26.3	1,079
School attendance^E													
Attending ^B	16.1	1.8	7.3	11.2	3.2	6.1	1.6	2.9	1.0	1.0	17.9	28.8	5,475
Not attending	7.5	1.3	18.6	21.6	7.7	14.8	2.8	6.9	5.8	5.0	28.2	33.4	280
Mother's education^{C E}													
Primary or lower	15.3	2.2	7.9	11.5	3.6	5.7	1.6	2.6	1.8	1.6	18.1	29.5	827
Secondary	16.5	2.2	8.3	12.6	3.1	7.1	1.3	3.6	1.1	1.2	19.4	30.7	3,269
Tertiary or vocational	14.2	0.7	6.8	9.9	4.1	5.6	2.2	2.2	1.1	1.1	16.4	25.5	1,639
Child's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	17.6	2.3	5.2	10.0	3.7	6.5	1.1	2.4	1.9	1.4	15.3	25.3	541
Has no functional difficulty	15.4	1.7	8.1	11.9	3.4	6.5	1.7	3.1	1.1	1.2	18.7	29.4	5,217
Mother's functional difficulties^D													
Has functional difficulty	19.3	2.6	7.8	11.6	4.4	4.3	1.5	0.6	4.4	0.4	16.5	32.3	191
Has no functional difficulty	16.2	2.0	7.4	10.9	3.3	6.1	1.6	2.9	1.0	1.1	17.6	28.7	4,566
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	22.0	3.4	13.2	20.1	2.5	9.9	1.7	4.6	1.8	1.4	26.0	39.7	1,317
Second	18.9	2.0	11.2	16.1	5.0	8.8	2.3	5.2	2.2	1.7	26.9	38.0	1,316
Middle	11.3	1.0	5.1	8.7	4.3	5.0	1.7	2.1	0.6	1.6	14.7	22.2	1,169
Fourth	11.8	1.2	3.7	5.6	2.7	3.7	0.9	1.4	0.3	0.3	10.6	21.1	1,040
Richest	11.8	0.5	3.6	4.0	2.3	3.3	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.9	8.6	18.3	916

^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 disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years, and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^E The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'School attendance' and 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

na: not applicable

9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage¹³⁹ before the age of 18 is violation of human rights, yet remains a reality for many children. The right to ‘free and full’ consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be ‘free and full’ when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys, but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.¹⁴⁰

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.^{141,142} In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years and the percentage of adolescent girls and boys age 15-19 years who are currently married.

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

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

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

140 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.

141 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.

142 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	0.8	5,072	0.9	8.9	4,281	0.2	4.0	691	3.9	791
Area										
Urban	0.6	3,154	0.6	8.5	2,622	0.0	3.7	458	3.9	532
Rural	1.2	1,918	1.4	9.6	1,659	0.5	4.7	234	3.9	259
Division										
Central	0.6	2,193	0.7	7.9	1,835	0.0	4.8	329	3.0	359
Eastern	0.3	164	0.3	7.6	145	(0.0)	(6.8)	18	(0.0)	19
Northern	1.2	648	1.4	12.0	541	0.0	3.6	68	4.6	107
Western	1.0	2,066	1.1	9.2	1,760	0.4	3.1	277	4.9	306
Age										
15-19	0.2	791	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.9	791
15-17	0.3	511	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.4	511
18-19	0.0	281	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.4	281
20-24	0.2	691	0.2	4.0	691	0.2	4.0	691	na	na
25-29	0.8	790	0.8	6.6	790	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	0.5	732	0.5	7.9	732	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	1.1	743	1.1	8.7	743	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	1.5	738	1.5	13.8	738	na	na	na	na	na
45-49	1.8	586	1.8	13.1	586	na	na	na	na	na
Education ^A										
Primary or lower	3.1	437	3.2	22.9	424	(3.7)	(11.5)	29	(*)	13
Secondary	0.9	2,800	1.0	11.4	2,153	0.0	6.2	254	3.7	647
Tertiary or vocational	0.2	1,834	0.2	2.3	1,703	0.0	2.1	409	4.1	132
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	0.6	155	0.6	10.3	152	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	3
Has no functional difficulty	0.9	4,407	0.9	8.9	4,129	0.2	4.1	683	8.3	278
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.1	858	1.3	8.5	740	0.0	4.4	106	10.1	118
Second	0.9	987	1.1	9.1	810	0.8	5.0	142	1.7	177
Middle	0.6	1,027	0.8	9.4	829	0.0	4.6	138	2.9	198
Fourth	1.0	1,070	1.1	9.0	917	0.0	2.5	156	4.6	153
Richest	0.5	1,130	0.4	8.6	984	0.0	3.9	149	2.1	146

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 characteristics 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 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years
Total	0.6	2,530	0.8	2.6	2,110	0.0	1.7	349	0.4	420
Area										
Urban	0.6	1,507	0.8	2.9	1,239	0.0	1.9	205	0.6	268
Rural	0.6	1,023	0.7	2.2	870	0.0	1.4	143	0.0	153
Division										
Central	0.1	1,090	0.1	2.6	905	0.0	1.2	172	0.0	185
Eastern	1.4	94	1.6	3.5	80	(0.0)	(0.0)	13	(0.0)	14
Northern	0.5	318	0.6	1.6	276	0.0	2.7	42	0.0	42
Western	1.2	1,029	1.4	3.0	849	0.0	2.2	122	0.9	179
Age										
15-19	0.0	420	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.4	420
15-17	0.0	261	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	261
18-19	0.0	159	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.0	159
20-24	0.0	349	0.0	1.7	349	0.0	1.7	349	na	na
25-29	0.4	381	0.4	1.9	381	na	na	0	na	na
30-34	1.5	347	1.5	2.9	347	na	na	0	na	na
35-39	0.8	360	0.8	4.0	360	na	na	0	na	na
40-44	0.6	374	0.6	2.3	374	na	na	0	na	na
45-49	1.3	299	1.3	3.1	299	na	na	0	na	na
Education										
Primary or lower	1.3	347	1.4	3.6	334	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	13
Secondary	0.7	1,244	0.9	3.1	906	0.0	2.5	142	0.0	339
Tertiary or vocational	0.3	939	0.4	1.8	869	0.0	1.2	195	2.4	69
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	3.0	62	3.1	3.1	60	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	2
Has no functional difficulty	0.6	2,207	0.7	2.6	2,049	0.0	1.7	346	1.1	157
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.6	468	0.8	2.6	387	0.0	2.9	70	0.0	82
Second	0.6	476	0.7	3.0	388	0.0	3.2	61	0.0	89
Middle	0.5	508	0.6	2.1	408	0.0	1.1	66	0.0	100
Fourth	0.5	523	0.6	2.8	441	0.0	0.0	81	0.0	82
Richest	0.9	554	1.0	2.7	486	0.0	1.7	70	2.5	68

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

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

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	0.6	3,154	8.5	2,622	1.2	1,918	9.6	1,659	0.8	5,072	8.9	4,281
Age												
15-19	0.3	532	na	na	0.0	259	na	na	0.2	791	na	na
15-17	0.5	337	na	na	0.0	174	na	na	0.3	511	na	na
18-19	0.0	195	na	na	0.0	86	na	na	0.0	281	na	na
20-24	0.0	458	3.7	458	0.5	234	4.7	234	0.2	691	4.0	691
25-29	0.2	488	6.3	488	1.7	302	7.1	302	0.8	790	6.6	790
30-34	0.4	434	7.4	434	0.6	298	8.7	298	0.5	732	7.9	732
35-39	1.0	437	9.1	437	1.2	307	8.2	307	1.1	743	8.7	743
40-44	0.4	449	11.4	449	3.1	289	17.5	289	1.5	738	13.8	738
45-49	2.1	357	14.4	357	1.3	229	11.1	229	1.8	586	13.1	586

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	0.6	1,507	2.9	1,239	0.6	1,023	2.2	870	0.6	2,530	2.6	2,110
Age												
15-19	0.0	268	na	na	0.0	153	na	na	0.0	420	na	na
15-17	0.0	161	na	na	0.0	101	na	na	0.0	261	na	na
18-19	0.0	107	na	na	0.0	52	na	na	0.0	159	na	na
20-24	0.0	205	1.9	205	0.0	143	1.4	143	0.0	349	1.7	349
25-29	0.0	228	1.4	228	1.0	153	2.7	153	0.4	381	1.9	381
30-34	1.7	198	3.3	198	1.3	149	2.4	149	1.5	347	2.9	347
35-39	1.4	209	4.7	209	0.0	151	3.1	151	0.8	360	4.0	360
40-44	0.7	236	3.0	236	0.6	138	1.2	138	0.6	374	2.3	374
45-49	1.0	162	3.7	162	1.6	136	2.4	136	1.3	299	3.1	299

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years by age difference with their husband or partner, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Total	
Total	(6.8)	(49.9)	(27.4)	(15.9)	100.0	31	10.1	47.4	26.8	15.7	100.0	262
Area												
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21	12.9	49.5	24.8	12.7	100.0	156
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	6.0	44.2	29.6	20.2	100.0	106
Division												
Central	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11	11.5	51.7	21.8	15.1	100.0	120
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Northern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	(3.3)	(41.1)	(38.6)	(17.1)	100.0	31
Western	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	10.4	45.2	26.6	17.8	100.0	99
Education												
Primary or lower	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24	9.9	41.6	30.6	17.9	100.0	142
Tertiary or vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	9.4	58.0	20.8	11.8	100.0	101
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Has no functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23	10.2	47.9	26.5	15.4	100.0	259
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	8.9	37.7	37.2	16.3	100.0	57
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	13.7	50.4	22.6	13.2	100.0	67
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	12.6	44.1	29.7	13.5	100.0	52
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	(6.9)	(45.4)	(25.2)	(22.5)	100.0	46
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(6.2)	(62.6)	(16.9)	(14.3)	100.0	41

¹ MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)

² 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 services¹⁴³.

Tables PR.6.1W and PR.6.1M present the percentage of women and men who were victims of robbery or assault in the last 3 and 1 year prior to the survey, by various background characteristics. Tables PR.6.2W and PR.6.2M show if weapons (namely, knife, gun or other weapons) were used during the last robbery. Tables PR.6.3W and PR.6.3M expand on the circumstances of the latest assault, indicating where it took place and type of weapon used. Finally, Tables PR.6.4W and PR.6.4M indicate if the last robbery or assault experienced by women and men was reported to the police.

143 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:				Number of women
	Robbery ^A			Assault ^B			In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year ¹	Multiple times in the last 1 year		
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year					
Total	5.4	3.2	1.7	5.5	3.2	1.7	9.4	5.7	3.2	5,072	
Area											
Urban	6.1	3.4	1.9	6.1	3.4	1.8	10.7	6.1	3.4	3,154	
Rural	4.3	2.9	1.5	4.3	2.9	1.6	7.3	4.9	3.0	1,918	
Division											
Central	6.2	3.4	1.9	5.9	3.4	1.9	10.4	6.0	3.6	2,193	
Eastern	2.6	1.8	1.5	3.6	1.8	0.9	5.4	3.3	2.0	164	
Northern	4.6	2.9	1.4	3.5	2.0	0.8	6.7	3.9	2.0	648	
Western	5.2	3.2	1.8	5.8	3.5	1.9	9.5	6.0	3.4	2,066	
Age											
15-19	3.5	2.1	0.6	4.2	2.6	0.8	7.0	4.3	1.4	791	
15-17	3.4	1.8	0.3	2.8	2.1	0.4	5.6	3.7	0.9	511	
18-19	3.8	2.6	1.0	6.8	3.4	1.7	9.6	5.4	2.4	281	
20-24	6.0	2.5	1.9	7.4	4.4	1.8	11.8	6.1	3.6	691	
25-29	5.3	3.7	2.5	5.6	3.9	2.0	9.1	6.7	4.6	790	
30-34	7.2	4.5	2.1	5.5	2.0	1.5	10.3	5.7	3.2	732	
35-39	5.8	3.6	2.6	5.9	3.3	2.1	9.7	5.8	4.1	743	
40-44	5.3	2.6	0.7	6.1	4.0	2.6	10.2	6.3	3.0	738	
45-49	5.1	3.4	2.0	3.3	1.9	1.1	7.5	4.7	2.7	586	
Education^C											
Primary or lower	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.8	3.2	2.2	10.1	6.1	3.6	437	
Secondary	5.0	2.9	1.5	4.5	2.9	1.4	8.3	5.2	2.9	2,800	
Tertiary or vocational	6.1	3.3	2.0	6.6	3.6	2.1	10.9	6.2	3.7	1,834	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	8.2	8.2	5.7	6.3	3.8	3.2	13.3	12.0	8.9	155	
Has no functional difficulty	5.6	3.2	1.8	5.7	3.3	1.8	9.7	5.7	3.3	4,407	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	4.7	3.3	1.6	6.5	4.4	2.5	9.3	6.4	4.0	858	
Second	6.1	3.9	2.9	4.7	2.3	1.2	8.8	5.4	3.5	987	
Middle	6.7	3.3	1.7	4.5	2.3	1.1	9.8	4.9	2.7	1,027	
Fourth	5.1	3.1	1.3	5.9	3.2	1.8	9.7	5.8	3.0	1,070	
Richest	4.7	2.5	1.3	5.9	3.8	2.0	9.3	5.9	3.2	1,130	

¹ MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

^A A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

^B An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

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

Table PR.6.1M: Victims of robbery and assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			Number of men
	Robbery ^A			Assault ^B			In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year ¹	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year				
Total	8.6	4.4	1.6	6.7	3.2	0.8	13.4	7.0	2.6	2,530
Area										
Urban	10.2	5.0	2.0	8.5	3.8	1.0	16.1	7.9	3.2	1,507
Rural	6.3	3.6	1.0	4.1	2.4	0.6	9.3	5.7	1.6	1,023
Division										
Central	11.6	5.7	2.3	8.5	3.4	0.8	16.4	7.9	3.5	1,090
Eastern	5.3	3.5	1.8	4.1	2.5	0.9	9.0	6.0	2.7	94
Northern	4.9	3.9	0.8	2.3	1.4	0.2	6.9	5.3	1.0	318
Western	7.0	3.3	1.1	6.4	3.7	1.0	12.6	6.6	2.0	1,029
Age										
15-19	6.2	3.1	1.1	4.2	2.1	0.9	9.3	4.9	1.9	420
15-17	5.4	2.0	1.3	3.5	2.0	1.0	7.9	3.4	2.3	261
18-19	7.6	5.1	0.7	5.4	2.3	0.7	11.7	7.4	1.4	159
20-24	11.7	6.3	3.5	11.9	4.6	0.4	19.8	9.7	4.7	349
25-29	6.7	2.6	0.4	6.1	3.0	1.4	11.6	5.4	1.9	381
30-34	6.9	3.9	0.4	9.5	5.6	0.0	15.2	9.2	0.6	347
35-39	8.5	5.0	1.4	6.4	2.5	1.0	12.5	6.6	2.3	360
40-44	10.2	5.0	2.4	4.4	2.5	1.6	12.6	6.6	3.5	374
45-49	10.9	5.6	2.5	4.7	2.4	0.1	13.8	7.2	3.1	299
Education										
Primary or lower	10.2	6.4	2.6	6.2	3.0	0.6	13.1	7.8	3.6	347
Secondary	7.1	3.7	1.3	6.0	3.1	0.7	11.8	6.3	2.1	1,244
Tertiary or vocational	10.0	4.7	1.7	7.9	3.4	1.0	15.6	7.7	2.7	939
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	3.1	3.1	1.8	8.2	5.1	3.1	9.5	6.4	3.1	62
Has no functional difficulty	9.2	4.8	1.7	7.0	3.3	0.7	14.1	7.4	2.6	2,207
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	7.5	3.9	0.9	4.6	2.6	0.4	10.7	6.0	1.9	468
Second	8.3	4.9	1.7	9.0	3.6	0.9	14.5	7.7	2.6	476
Middle	6.5	2.6	1.1	6.4	2.9	0.8	11.4	4.9	2.1	508
Fourth	10.3	5.8	1.6	6.5	3.1	0.8	15.7	8.3	2.6	523
Richest	10.1	4.9	2.5	6.9	3.8	1.1	14.3	7.9	3.5	554

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.6.2W: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (women)					
Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Fiji MICS, 2021					
	Circumstances of the last robbery:				Number of women who experienced robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:			
		Knife	Other	Any weapon	
Total	84.8	3.3	11.4	15.2	276
Area					
Urban	83.0	4.0	12.4	17.0	193
Rural	88.8	1.7	8.9	11.2	83
Division					
Central	87.8	2.4	9.8	12.2	135
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Northern	(94.9)	(1.9)	(3.2)	(5.1)	30
Western	79.0	4.6	15.5	21.0	107
Age					
15-19	(84.7)	(2.9)	(13.7)	(15.3)	28
20-24	(87.8)	(2.4)	(9.8)	(12.2)	41
25-29	(73.5)	(6.2)	(15.9)	(26.5)	42
30-34	(91.4)	(2.8)	(5.8)	(8.6)	53
35-39	(80.1)	(6.5)	(13.4)	(19.9)	43
40-44	(88.8)	(0.0)	(11.2)	(11.2)	39
45-49	(86.2)	(1.7)	(12.1)	(13.8)	30
Education					
Primary or lower	(92.6)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(7.4)	25
Secondary	86.0	1.0	13.3	14.0	139
Tertiary or vocational	81.5	6.2	10.7	18.5	112
Last incident occurred^A					
More than 1 year ago	87.0	3.8	9.2	13.0	109
Less than 1 year ago	84.8	3.1	11.2	15.2	162
Robbery outcome^A					
Robbery	87.6	2.4	9.9	12.4	112
Attempted robbery	82.6	4.0	12.5	17.4	162
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	(83.4)	(1.3)	(14.2)	(16.6)	41
Second	84.6	1.4	15.4	15.4	60
Middle	87.0	1.3	11.7	13.0	69
Fourth	(79.8)	(8.4)	(8.5)	(20.2)	54
Richest	(88.3)	(4.6)	(7.1)	(11.7)	53

^A The category of "Don't know/remember" in the background characteristics of 'Last incident occurred' and 'Robbery outcome' are suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.
 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.2M: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Circumstances of the last robbery:				Number of men who experienced robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:			
		Knife	Other	Any weapon	
Total	84.1	8.2	12.2	15.9	218
Area					
Urban	79.6	11.0	15.8	20.4	154
Rural	95.0	1.4	3.6	5.0	64
Division					
Central	79.9	10.8	17.2	20.1	126
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Northern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Western	87.1	6.0	7.0	12.9	72
Age					
15-19	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26
20-24	(72.9)	(17.9)	(23.6)	(27.1)	41
25-29	(93.1)	(2.7)	(4.3)	(6.9)	26
30-34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
35-39	(91.4)	(3.1)	(5.5)	(8.6)	31
40-44	(77.7)	(7.6)	(17.4)	(22.3)	38
45-49	(75.6)	(13.2)	(20.1)	(24.4)	33
Education					
Primary or lower	(73.1)	(13.5)	(21.7)	(26.9)	35
Secondary	91.9	2.3	5.8	8.1	89
Tertiary or vocational	81.0	11.7	14.7	19.0	94
Last incident occurred^A					
More than 1 year ago	79.4	13.2	17.1	20.6	101
Less than 1 year ago	87.8	4.0	8.3	12.2	112
Robbery outcome					
Robbery	83.4	10.9	12.5	16.6	145
Attempted robbery	85.5	2.8	11.6	14.5	73
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	(90.3)	(2.6)	(7.1)	(9.7)	35
Second	(87.9)	(0.0)	(12.1)	(12.1)	39
Middle	(83.8)	(5.7)	(10.5)	(16.2)	33
Fourth	85.0	9.6	5.4	15.0	54
Richest	(77.0)	(17.5)	(23.0)	(23.0)	56

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

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

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

Table PR.6.3W: 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Location of last incident of assault								Use of weapon during last assault					Number of women who experienced assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/café/bar	Other public	At school/workplace	Other place	Total	No weapon	Knife	Other	Any weapon	
Total	53.7	10.6	12.4	4.6	0.8	2.8	8.8	6.3	100.0	89.3	6.0	5.4	10.7	277
Area														
Urban	47.2	10.8	14.2	5.6	0.4	3.7	10.6	7.3	100.0	89.0	5.8	5.2	11.0	193
Rural	68.5	10.0	8.1	2.3	1.7	0.7	4.6	4.1	100.0	89.9	6.5	5.8	10.1	83
Division														
Central	48.8	8.0	15.1	5.9	0.7	4.9	7.3	9.4	100.0	87.0	8.2	5.4	13.0	129
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Northern	(62.9)	(17.0)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.5)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(2.5)	23
Western	56.2	12.3	9.9	4.3	1.2	1.2	10.9	4.0	100.0	91.4	2.7	6.7	8.6	119
Age														
15-19	(29.2)	(2.8)	(7.9)	(16.4)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(22.3)	(19.9)	100.0	(97.2)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(2.8)	34
20-24	(40.2)	(15.5)	(25.8)	(3.8)	(1.7)	(2.1)	(10.4)	(0.5)	100.0	(93.9)	(3.9)	(4.2)	(6.1)	51
25-29	(52.5)	(15.8)	(16.5)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(6.8)	(4.4)	100.0	(93.6)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(6.4)	44
30-34	(50.4)	(10.7)	(10.7)	(8.6)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(11.6)	100.0	(86.3)	(8.3)	(5.4)	(13.7)	40
35-39	(64.5)	(8.2)	(9.1)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(8.5)	(3.0)	100.0	(83.4)	(7.2)	(9.4)	(16.6)	44
40-49	72.7	8.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	3.3	4.3	100.0	84.5	8.2	8.6	15.5	64
Education														
Primary or lower	(72.0)	(14.1)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(6.7)	100.0	(91.0)	(3.5)	(9.0)	(9.0)	30
Secondary	58.6	11.1	9.8	3.1	0.7	5.3	6.5	4.9	100.0	89.9	5.0	5.8	10.1	127
Tertiary or vocational	44.0	9.2	17.3	7.3	1.2	0.0	13.3	7.7	100.0	88.3	7.6	4.1	11.7	120
Last incident occurred^A									100.0					
More than 1 year ago	46.3	16.3	14.8	4.3	0.0	3.9	6.7	7.7	100.0	85.2	8.7	7.7	14.8	113
Less than 1 year ago	58.7	6.7	10.8	4.9	1.1	2.1	10.3	5.5	100.0	92.1	4.1	3.8	7.9	161
Number of offenders^A														
1	59.5	11.1	9.2	4.1	0.4	2.0	10.1	3.7	100.0	90.0	5.8	4.2	10.0	193
2 or more	40.6	10.1	18.3	5.0	1.8	5.1	6.4	12.6	100.0	88.1	6.9	7.4	11.9	77
Recognition of offender(s)														
Yes	60.6	12.1	7.4	1.8	0.6	1.8	10.0	5.6	100.0	90.0	5.0	5.4	10.0	227
No	(21.8)	(3.7)	(35.1)	(17.5)	(1.7)	(7.4)	(3.1)	(9.7)	100.0	(86.3)	(10.6)	(5.2)	(13.7)	50
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	73.2	4.9	10.0	1.7	0.0	5.4	1.7	3.2	100.0	93.1	3.2	5.1	6.9	56
Second	(51.9)	(23.7)	(10.6)	(3.1)	(1.2)	(1.9)	(7.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(87.7)	(5.5)	(9.1)	(12.3)	46
Middle	(66.9)	(1.5)	(10.2)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(2.4)	(11.7)	(5.4)	100.0	(96.7)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(3.3)	46
Fourth	32.4	15.0	18.0	8.7	0.0	4.4	8.3	13.1	100.0	79.4	14.3	6.4	20.6	63
Richest	49.5	8.3	11.8	7.4	1.3	0.0	14.1	7.6	100.0	91.6	2.6	5.8	8.4	66

^A The category of "Don't know/remember" in the background characteristic of 'Last incident occurred' and 'Number of offenders' are suppressed from the table due to a small number of un-weighted cases.

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

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

Table PR.6.3M: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Location of last incident of assault								Total	Use of weapon during last assault				Number of men who experienced assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/ café/bar	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place		No weapon	Knife	Other	Any weapon	
Total	23.0	10.1	35.7	0.0	2.5	6.1	17.1	5.6	100.0	82.2	6.6	16.4	17.8	170
Area														
Urban	22.6	7.5	41.6	0.0	2.7	4.2	17.2	4.2	100.0	79.6	7.5	19.9	20.4	127
Rural	(24.0)	(18.0)	(18.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(11.7)	(16.7)	(9.8)	100.0	(90.1)	(3.9)	(6.0)	(9.9)	42
Division														
Central	24.5	10.0	39.7	0.0	3.7	2.4	19.7	0.0	100.0	78.5	10.3	20.7	21.5	93
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Northern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Western	19.2	10.2	31.3	0.0	0.0	11.3	15.1	13.0	100.0	86.9	2.4	10.7	13.1	66
Age														
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
20-29	19.3	8.5	46.2	0.0	4.6	6.9	9.8	4.7	100.0	79.6	10.1	19.3	20.4	65
30-39	23.4	13.7	38.2	0.0	2.1	7.1	8.6	6.8	100.0	89.2	0.0	10.8	10.8	56
40-49	34.7	9.5	23.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	18.2	8.4	100.0	67.4	12.0	30.1	32.6	31
Education														
Primary or lower	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Secondary	22.2	13.3	28.5	0.0	1.6	6.2	23.0	5.2	100.0	85.3	3.2	11.6	14.7	74
Tertiary or vocational	20.1	9.8	43.2	0.0	4.1	6.2	11.7	4.9	100.0	85.3	7.9	14.7	14.7	74
Last incident occurred^A														
More than 1 year ago	23.7	13.4	35.4	0.0	2.4	4.1	14.5	6.6	100.0	81.8	10.4	18.2	18.2	85
Less than 1 year ago	23.1	7.1	36.0	0.0	2.7	8.4	19.4	3.4	100.0	81.9	2.9	15.2	18.1	82
Number of offenders^A														
1	21.5	13.1	29.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	27.9	1.2	100.0	92.4	1.9	5.6	7.6	76
2 or more	23.8	7.9	42.0	0.0	3.3	5.8	8.7	8.4	100.0	73.5	10.7	25.5	26.5	91
Recognition of offender(s)^A														
Yes	23.5	13.3	28.4	0.0	2.1	6.1	22.3	4.3	100.0	83.2	2.2	14.6	16.8	108
No	(22.6)	(5.1)	(45.5)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(5.0)	(9.1)	(9.0)	100.0	(77.3)	(16.6)	(22.7)	(22.7)	53
Wealth index quintile^A														
Poorest	(21.8)	(14.9)	(23.7)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(4.9)	(13.6)	(14.5)	100.0	(84.9)	(4.2)	(10.9)	(15.1)	22
Second	(18.1)	(7.7)	(37.5)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(5.2)	(20.4)	(6.6)	100.0	(88.0)	(1.8)	(10.2)	(12.0)	43
Middle	(27.5)	(20.1)	(36.1)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(4.2)	(9.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(78.4)	(0.0)	(21.6)	(21.6)	33
Fourth	(7.8)	(4.7)	(44.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.0)	(28.3)	(7.6)	100.0	(88.5)	(2.0)	(9.5)	(11.5)	34
Richest	(38.7)	(6.3)	(32.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.5)	(11.9)	(2.4)	100.0	(71.7)	(22.9)	(28.3)	(28.3)	38

^A The category of "Don't know/remember" in the background characteristics of 'Last incident occurred', 'Number of offenders' and 'Recognition of offenders' are suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table PR.6.4W: 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women who experienced robbery in the last year	Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women who experienced 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 who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Total	36.2	9.0	47.1	162	31.9	4.4	37.0	161	42.0	324
Area										
Urban	34.6	10.8	48.3	107	38.3	5.7	44.0	106	46.2	213
Rural	39.2	5.5	44.7	55	19.5	2.0	23.4	55	34.1	111
Division										
Central	32.7	9.2	41.9	74	33.2	6.6	39.8	74	40.9	148
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	6
Northern	(38.1)	(0.0)	(38.1)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(34.7)	31
Western	39.6	11.7	56.0	66	32.3	1.6	35.4	72	45.2	139
Age										
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(29.8)	37
20-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(18.4)	(3.2)	(21.5)	30	(23.6)	48
25-29	(9.2)	(17.5)	(26.7)	29	(21.3)	(5.7)	(27.0)	31	26.9	60
30-34	(31.5)	(5.7)	(40.7)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(40.5)	47
35-39	(48.1)	(14.2)	(69.5)	27	(36.1)	(7.8)	(48.2)	25	59.3	51
40-49	(61.4)	(2.7)	(64.1)	39	(51.1)	(4.9)	(56.0)	41	59.9	80
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(70.2)	31
Education										
Primary or lower	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	68.6	33
Secondary	30.3	4.7	36.4	82	26.8	5.1	33.1	81	34.8	163
Tertiary or vocational	37.2	15.9	53.1	61	31.9	4.6	36.5	66	44.4	128
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(28.8)	(9.6)	(38.4)	28	(27.0)	(1.3)	(28.2)	38	32.6	66
Second	(20.2)	(5.5)	(28.0)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	31.0	61
Middle	(53.7)	(5.7)	(59.4)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	52.8	58
Fourth	(22.2)	(13.2)	(39.0)	33	(22.5)	(12.6)	(35.1)	34	37.0	67
Richest	(60.5)	(12.1)	(76.2)	28	(36.5)	(4.0)	(42.9)	43	56.1	72

¹ MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1

^A This indicator is constructed using both last incidents of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.

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

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

Table PR.6.4M: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of robbery and/or assault was reported to the police, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of men for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of men who experienced robbery in the last year	Percentage of men for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of men who experienced assault in the last year	Percentage of men for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1,A}	Number of men who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Total	31.1	9.0	46.7	112	25.8	12.4	40.1	82	43.9	194
Area										
Urban	33.5	12.1	53.0	76	31.5	14.5	48.7	58	51.1	133
Rural	(26.2)	(2.4)	(33.7)	36	(12.3)	(7.3)	(19.6)	24	28.1	61
Division										
Central	26.3	12.1	47.9	62	(30.1)	(11.5)	(45.6)	37	47.1	100
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	6
Northern	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	17
Western	(39.6)	(7.4)	(47.0)	34	(19.1)	(15.5)	(34.5)	38	40.4	72
Education										
Primary or lower	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(42.6)	33
Secondary	(43.5)	(7.2)	(54.8)	46	(28.5)	(11.8)	(40.3)	39	48.1	85
Tertiary or vocational	(23.6)	(11.9)	(44.8)	44	(25.1)	(7.9)	(33.0)	32	39.8	76
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(18.1)	31
Second	(21.2)	(6.5)	(27.7)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(34.0)	41
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(51.6)	28
Fourth	(38.7)	(9.0)	(56.1)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(55.0)	47
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(53.5)	48

¹ MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1

^A This indicator is constructed using both last incidents of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.

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

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

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.¹⁴³

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			
Total	17.0	55.2	16.8	2.1	8.9	100.0	72.1	24.4	57.5	13.1	1.3	3.7	100.0	81.9	2.7	5,072
Area																
Urban	12.6	55.2	19.5	2.6	10.0	100.0	67.8	20.5	59.5	14.7	1.5	3.8	100.0	80.1	3.4	3,154
Rural	24.1	55.2	12.4	1.2	7.1	100.0	79.2	30.8	54.1	10.5	1.1	3.5	100.0	84.9	1.7	1,918
Division																
Central	13.2	58.0	18.8	3.2	6.9	100.0	71.1	22.3	58.3	15.3	1.6	2.5	100.0	80.6	4.2	2,193
Eastern	33.2	56.7	6.0	1.1	3.0	100.0	89.9	36.5	54.6	4.8	0.8	3.4	100.0	91.1	1.1	164
Northern	22.4	60.8	10.3	0.5	6.0	100.0	83.2	31.2	60.9	7.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	92.1	0.9	648
Western	18.0	50.4	17.6	1.5	12.5	100.0	68.4	23.6	55.7	13.3	1.3	6.0	100.0	79.3	2.0	2,066
Age																
15-19	11.6	53.3	18.8	3.2	13.0	100.0	64.7	18.4	55.4	17.8	1.1	7.2	100.0	73.9	3.7	791
15-17	11.8	52.6	18.5	3.6	13.6	100.0	64.1	17.6	55.8	17.4	1.0	8.2	100.0	73.4	3.9	511
18-19	11.4	54.6	19.4	2.5	12.1	100.0	66.0	20.0	54.8	18.4	1.3	5.5	100.0	74.8	3.3	281
20-24	14.5	52.5	20.7	3.0	9.3	100.0	67.0	24.5	54.4	15.1	2.0	4.0	100.0	79.0	4.1	691
25-29	16.1	53.6	18.0	1.8	10.4	100.0	69.7	24.5	55.3	14.3	1.9	3.9	100.0	79.8	3.1	790
30-34	18.8	56.3	15.3	2.0	7.5	100.0	75.2	28.9	54.2	13.4	0.8	2.7	100.0	83.1	2.1	732
35-39	22.6	54.7	13.5	1.3	8.0	100.0	77.3	26.9	58.8	10.6	0.9	2.7	100.0	85.7	1.8	743
40-44	17.8	57.5	16.3	2.1	6.3	100.0	75.2	24.2	61.4	10.5	1.4	2.5	100.0	85.6	2.4	738
45-49	17.6	59.5	14.7	1.1	7.0	100.0	77.1	23.9	64.1	8.7	1.2	2.1	100.0	88.0	1.9	586
Education^A																
Primary or lower	18.4	61.6	11.7	1.4	6.9	100.0	79.8	23.5	61.6	11.5	1.9	1.6	100.0	85.1	2.4	437
Secondary	16.5	56.2	16.4	2.2	8.7	100.0	72.6	22.5	57.9	13.9	1.3	4.4	100.0	80.4	2.7	2,800
Tertiary or vocational	17.3	52.2	18.7	2.1	9.7	100.0	69.5	27.6	55.8	12.3	1.3	3.1	100.0	83.4	2.9	1,834
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	15.6	47.0	23.7	2.6	11.1	100.0	62.6	17.8	56.5	18.7	2.5	4.6	100.0	74.0	3.3	155
Has no functional difficulty	17.6	55.8	16.4	1.9	8.3	100.0	73.4	25.5	57.7	12.4	1.3	3.1	100.0	83.2	2.6	4,407
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	22.8	53.9	16.4	2.9	4.0	100.0	76.6	25.9	55.2	14.2	2.7	1.9	100.0	81.1	3.9	858
Second	16.5	59.5	17.4	1.4	5.2	100.0	75.9	23.3	56.8	15.1	1.5	3.3	100.0	80.1	2.1	987
Middle	14.7	57.6	17.5	1.9	8.2	100.0	72.3	22.4	59.4	14.0	1.0	3.2	100.0	81.8	2.5	1,027
Fourth	14.9	55.2	16.5	2.5	11.1	100.0	70.0	22.6	60.3	12.0	0.6	4.4	100.0	82.9	2.9	1,070
Richest	17.0	50.2	16.4	1.9	14.5	100.0	67.2	27.9	55.3	10.6	1.1	5.1	100.0	83.2	2.5	1,130

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

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

Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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 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	37.4	46.8	11.2	1.5	3.1	100.0	84.1	50.6	42.6	5.4	1.1	0.3	100.0	93.1	1.7	2,530
Area																
Urban	28.9	49.2	15.4	2.4	4.1	100.0	78.1	43.6	47.6	6.7	1.8	0.4	100.0	91.1	2.7	1,507
Rural	49.9	43.3	4.9	0.3	1.6	100.0	92.9	60.9	35.3	3.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	96.1	0.3	1,023
Division																
Central	33.4	46.9	15.9	2.5	1.3	100.0	80.1	45.3	43.7	8.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	88.8	3.0	1,090
Eastern	69.8	25.6	4.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	95.5	83.7	13.3	2.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	96.9	0.5	94
Northern	63.6	32.6	1.9	0.1	1.8	100.0	96.2	70.7	26.6	2.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	97.3	0.1	318
Western	30.5	53.0	9.7	1.0	5.8	100.0	83.5	47.0	49.1	3.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	96.0	1.0	1,029
Age																
15-19	35.0	47.0	13.7	0.3	4.1	100.0	81.8	47.5	47.3	4.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	94.8	0.5	420
15-17	33.3	47.7	14.6	0.4	3.9	100.0	80.8	46.8	48.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	0.4	261
18-19	37.8	45.8	12.1	0.0	4.2	100.0	83.6	48.7	45.8	4.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	94.5	0.7	159
20-24	34.5	48.8	12.9	1.7	2.0	100.0	83.3	51.0	43.1	5.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	94.0	1.7	349
25-29	44.8	38.3	12.0	2.1	2.8	100.0	82.8	52.3	39.6	5.0	2.2	0.9	100.0	91.7	2.5	381
30-34	38.3	45.8	11.5	1.6	2.9	100.0	84.1	54.0	39.5	5.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	93.5	1.6	347
35-39	34.0	51.6	11.0	1.8	1.6	100.0	85.6	48.2	44.1	6.0	1.4	0.2	100.0	92.3	1.8	360
40-44	37.5	46.7	8.3	1.5	6.0	100.0	83.7	51.2	41.2	5.3	1.5	0.8	100.0	92.1	2.3	374
45-49	37.6	50.7	7.9	1.8	2.0	100.0	88.3	50.3	42.8	6.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	93.1	1.8	299
Education																
Primary or lower	38.7	44.8	9.8	2.0	4.7	100.0	83.2	53.5	38.5	6.1	1.5	0.3	100.0	92.0	2.4	347
Secondary	37.2	48.3	10.8	1.1	2.7	100.0	85.4	50.5	43.4	5.2	0.6	0.3	100.0	93.9	1.3	1,244
Tertiary or vocational	37.1	45.6	12.2	1.9	3.2	100.0	82.6	49.6	43.0	5.4	1.7	0.4	100.0	92.4	2.0	939
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	27.3	51.6	16.7	0.7	3.8	100.0	78.9	31.9	51.5	14.3	2.3	0.0	100.0	83.4	2.9	62
Has no functional difficulty	38.1	46.6	10.6	1.7	3.0	100.0	84.6	51.5	41.7	5.2	1.2	0.4	100.0	93.1	1.9	2,207
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	51.1	41.2	7.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	91.9	60.9	34.6	3.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	95.5	0.6	468
Second	41.1	45.7	10.2	1.7	1.2	100.0	86.9	53.9	38.2	6.2	1.2	0.4	100.0	92.2	2.0	476
Middle	36.0	47.1	13.3	1.2	2.4	100.0	83.2	47.2	44.7	7.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	91.9	1.5	508
Fourth	34.2	48.7	10.1	3.1	4.0	100.0	82.5	48.6	45.4	3.0	2.3	0.8	100.0	93.6	3.1	523
Richest	26.8	50.5	14.5	1.2	7.1	100.0	77.3	43.9	48.6	6.0	1.2	0.4	100.0	92.5	1.4	554

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

9.7 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Fiji MICS, 2021 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, Fiji MICS, 2021							
	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	11.5	18.6	8.9	4.4	5.0	24.2	5,072
Area							
Urban	8.1	16.3	6.5	3.5	4.4	21.4	3,154
Rural	17.0	22.3	12.7	6.0	6.1	28.8	1,918
Division							
Central	9.3	17.0	7.0	3.1	3.9	23.9	2,193
Eastern	10.9	17.1	7.5	3.8	4.3	19.7	164
Northern	16.7	23.7	13.6	7.8	11.2	28.8	648
Western	12.2	18.8	9.4	4.8	4.4	23.5	2,066
Age							
15-19	8.6	15.2	5.5	1.9	2.9	20.2	791
15-17	7.8	13.2	4.1	1.7	2.2	17.8	511
18-19	10.2	18.8	8.1	2.2	4.2	24.7	281
20-24	11.9	20.7	9.4	4.8	5.6	27.3	691
25-29	11.4	17.2	8.7	4.4	5.4	23.0	790
30-34	12.9	21.0	9.7	4.1	4.1	25.4	732
35-39	12.4	18.6	8.7	5.7	6.1	24.5	743
40-44	10.8	20.7	10.6	4.6	5.7	25.7	738
45-49	12.9	16.9	9.8	6.1	5.6	23.8	586
Education^A							
Primary or lower	14.9	20.4	12.2	6.4	8.7	28.6	437
Secondary	13.5	19.8	9.7	4.8	5.2	26.0	2,800
Tertiary or vocational	7.6	16.2	6.7	3.4	3.9	20.4	1,834
Marital/Union status^A							
Currently married/in union	12.5	19.4	9.9	5.0	5.5	25.4	3,267
Formerly married/in union	10.4	19.3	6.8	4.3	5.3	24.2	283
Never married/in union	9.6	16.7	7.1	3.1	4.0	21.8	1,518
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	10.9	23.3	10.7	4.4	9.9	30.9	155
Has no functional difficulty	11.9	19.0	9.3	4.7	5.2	24.7	4,407
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	21.9	29.0	16.3	8.5	9.2	37.6	858
Second	14.1	21.4	9.1	4.2	5.7	27.6	987
Middle	11.7	20.2	8.5	3.9	4.7	25.3	1,027
Fourth	6.6	14.0	6.3	3.2	3.7	18.8	1,070
Richest	5.8	11.1	5.7	3.2	2.8	15.2	1,130

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

^A The categories of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' and in 'Marital/Union status' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

Table PR.8.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	10.0	15.7	7.7	3.0	3.2	21.1	2,530
Area							
Urban	9.7	14.5	7.4	3.4	3.2	19.9	1,507
Rural	10.3	17.6	8.0	2.4	3.1	22.7	1,023
Division							
Central	10.7	17.4	7.2	2.7	2.7	23.7	1,090
Eastern	9.7	16.9	6.2	1.1	1.4	20.5	94
Northern	8.1	13.8	5.2	0.8	2.3	17.8	318
Western	9.8	14.5	9.0	4.1	4.1	19.3	1,029
Age							
15-19	9.6	13.0	5.5	2.6	2.7	19.0	420
15-17	7.4	10.2	4.4	1.4	1.3	14.8	261
18-19	13.1	17.7	7.1	4.5	5.0	25.7	159
20-24	10.5	19.4	8.3	3.8	5.4	26.5	349
25-29	9.5	16.3	5.4	2.1	3.0	21.8	381
30-34	9.2	16.0	9.4	2.7	3.1	19.2	347
35-39	11.3	16.2	8.6	2.6	2.7	19.9	360
40-44	10.2	14.9	8.0	3.8	3.2	22.1	374
45-49	9.5	14.7	9.2	3.2	2.0	19.0	299
Education							
Primary or lower	11.9	18.9	10.3	4.4	5.9	24.0	347
Secondary	10.5	17.4	7.4	3.1	3.0	22.9	1,244
Tertiary or vocational	8.5	12.3	7.0	2.2	2.4	17.6	939
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	10.4	17.0	9.0	3.0	3.0	21.7	1,290
Formerly married/in union	12.4	20.8	14.9	6.6	6.5	26.0	108
Never married/in union	9.2	13.8	5.5	2.6	3.0	19.9	1,132
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	11.8	24.9	8.2	2.9	4.8	40.5	62
Has no functional difficulty	10.2	16.1	8.0	3.1	3.3	21.3	2,207
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	13.7	25.9	9.6	1.5	3.1	30.5	468
Second	15.0	18.3	11.2	5.4	5.9	28.0	476
Middle	9.9	16.3	7.9	3.3	3.1	20.6	508
Fourth	6.5	10.4	6.2	2.8	2.2	15.5	523
Richest	5.9	9.4	4.1	1.9	1.9	12.8	554

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

10



LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

*First day back in school, Joti, 10 is all smiles as he poses inside his classroom at Koroinasolo Village School in Bua, Vanua Levu after a Category 5 Tropical Cyclone Yasa destroyed his Island home.
Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2021/Stephen*

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 right¹⁴⁴. 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.¹⁴⁵

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.¹⁴⁶

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.¹⁴⁷

Table WS.1.1A shows percentage of households that pay for drinking water, whom do households pay to for drinking water, as well as average quarterly household expenditure.

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.3 presents the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS 1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

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

145 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>.

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

147 Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.6 presents the proportion of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 *E. coli* per 100 mL), to moderate (1-10 *E. coli* per 100 mL), high (11-100 *E. coli* per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 *E. coli* per 100 mL). Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of household members with *E. coli* detected in their household drinking water. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling and storage.

Table WS.1.8 shows the proportion of household population with improved and unimproved drinking water sources located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from contamination meet the SDG criteria for 'safely managed' drinking water services.

Table WS.1.9 presents the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population by main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Main source of drinking water															Per-centage using im-proved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members	
	Improved sources											Unimproved sources						
	Piped water				Tube well/bore-hole	Pro-ected well	Pro-ected spring	Rain-water col-lection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Bottled water ^A	Unpro-ected well	Unpro-ected spring	Surface water	Other			Total
Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neigh-bour	Public tap/stand-pipe															
Total	82.9	8.5	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.3	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.4	100.0	97.7	23,045
Area																		
Urban	95.5	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.6	13,452
Rural	65.3	16.8	1.0	1.3	2.2	1.0	0.7	5.9	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	3.1	0.6	100.0	95.1	9,594
Division																		
Central	87.0	5.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	3.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.5	100.0	98.3	9,598
Eastern	67.2	20.7	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.6	100.0	96.9	939
Northern	82.5	12.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.8	3,152
Western	80.5	9.0	1.1	0.9	2.5	0.7	0.2	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.5	100.0	97.2	9,358
Education of household head																		
Primary or lower	79.3	10.6	1.1	0.4	1.6	0.5	0.3	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.8	100.0	97.1	7,744
Secondary	82.4	8.6	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.3	100.0	97.7	9,959
Tertiary or vocational	89.8	5.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	100.0	98.8	5,202
Don't Know/ Missing	69.8	14.9	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	96.1	140
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	44.4	32.6	3.5	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.2	6.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.6	3.0	1.3	100.0	93.6	4,607
Second	80.8	8.8	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	4.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.0	0.4	100.0	97.2	4,611
Middle	94.6	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	100.0	98.8	4,609
Fourth	97.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	99.3	4,610
Richest	97.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	4,608

¹MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources

^A Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.1A: Household expenditure for water consumption

Percentage of household that pay for drinking water, and average household expenditure and percent distribution of households by places where households pay for drinking water, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of household that pay for drinking water	Mean household expenditure per quarter in FJD	Percent distribution of households by places where households pay for drinking water							Total	Number of households
			Government (Water Authority of Fiji)	Water Committee	Informal Collection	Other	Households do not pay	DK/Missing			
Total	73.8	49	71.2	1.6	0.3	0.6	26.2	0.2	100.0	5,067	
Area											
Urban	93.6	52	92.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	6.4	0.2	100.0	3,139	
Rural	41.6	40	36.4	4.0	0.3	0.9	58.4	0.0	100.0	1,927	
Division											
Central	86.5	53	85.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	13.5	0.3	100.0	2,036	
Eastern	11.3	24	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.7	0.0	100.0	208	
Northern	49.5	30	45.5	3.2	0.4	0.5	50.5	0.0	100.0	723	
Western	76.1	50	72.6	2.4	0.2	0.9	23.9	0.1	100.0	2,100	
Education of household head^A											
Primary or lower	68.9	48	64.8	2.4	0.6	0.9	31.1	0.1	100.0	1,724	
Secondary	74.5	51	72.4	1.5	0.1	0.4	25.5	0.1	100.0	2,138	
Tertiary or Vocational	79.5	48	78.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	20.5	0.2	100.0	1,180	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	30.4	46	28.1	1.0	0.4	0.8	69.6	0.0	100.0	877	
Second	63.3	49	60.2	2.2	0.3	0.5	36.7	0.0	100.0	940	
Middle	83.5	48	80.8	1.8	0.4	0.4	16.5	0.3	100.0	1,040	
Fourth	90.2	46	87.8	1.3	0.2	0.6	9.8	0.4	100.0	1,095	
Richest	91.7	55	89.3	1.7	0.1	0.6	8.3	0.1	100.0	1,115	

^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 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes				
Total	96.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.1	100.0	97.6	23,045	
Area											
Urban	99.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.6	13,452	
Rural	91.4	3.4	0.2	0.1	2.9	1.8	0.2	100.0	94.8	9,594	
Division											
Central	97.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	98.2	9,598	
Eastern	94.6	1.9	0.4	0.0	2.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	96.5	939	
Northern	96.5	1.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	97.5	3,152	
Western	94.5	2.6	0.2	0.0	1.5	1.1	0.1	100.0	97.0	9,358	
Education of household head											
Primary or lower	94.6	2.4	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.5	0.1	100.0	97.0	7,744	
Secondary	96.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	97.5	9,959	
Tertiary or vocational	97.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.6	5,202	
Don't Know/ Missing	90.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.1	140	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	87.2	5.9	0.3	0.2	3.7	2.6	0.1	100.0	93.1	4,607	
Second	95.7	1.3	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.8	0.2	100.0	97.0	4,611	
Middle	98.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.8	4,609	
Fourth	99.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.3	4,610	
Richest	99.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.7	4,608	

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

^A Includes cases where household members do not collect

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					DK/Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15				
Total	2.7	23,045	19.5	40.1	4.5	2.4	33.5	100.0	622	
Area										
Urban	0.6	13,452	9.9	42.8	19.0	2.8	25.5	100.0	82	
Rural	5.6	9,594	20.9	39.8	2.3	2.3	34.7	100.0	541	
Division										
Central	1.7	9,598	15.1	35.5	6.5	6.0	36.9	100.0	161	
Eastern	2.6	939	(38.9)	(31.9)	(19.7)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	24	
Northern	2.0	3,152	21.0	59.6	0.0	0.0	19.4	100.0	64	
Western	4.0	9,358	19.8	39.4	3.4	0.8	36.6	100.0	374	
Education of household head^A										
Primary or lower	4.1	7,744	14.3	40.8	6.2	1.6	37.0	100.0	317	
Secondary	2.4	9,959	21.7	38.5	2.4	2.8	34.6	100.0	238	
Tertiary or vocational	1.1	5,202	26.6	49.2	4.5	5.1	14.6	100.0	59	
Source of drinking water										
Improved	1.8	22,520	21.3	43.9	3.7	3.6	27.5	100.0	408	
Unimproved	40.8	525	16.0	33.1	6.0	0.0	45.0	100.0	214	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	9.1	4,607	21.8	46.5	6.1	2.9	22.8	100.0	418	
Second	2.4	4,611	21.2	28.4	2.4	0.0	48.1	100.0	113	
Middle	1.1	4,609	(0.0)	(23.8)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(70.5)	(100.0)	52	
Fourth	0.7	4,610	(11.0)	(16.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(72.6)	(100.0)	31	
Richest	0.2	4,608	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	

^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.

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

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

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Percent distribution of household members according to average time spent on collecting water per day where the household members are primarily responsible for collecting water

	Average time spent collecting water per day					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	DK/Missing		
Total	79.7	8.1	4.9	1.2	6.0	100.0	414
Area							
Urban	82.7	6.5	0.0	0.0	10.8	100.0	61
Rural	79.2	8.4	5.8	1.4	5.2	100.0	353
Division							
Central	89.5	3.9	3.7	0.0	2.9	100.0	101
Eastern	(94.7)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	24
Northern	67.2	0.0	15.7	0.0	17.1	100.0	51
Western	76.8	12.0	3.6	2.1	5.6	100.0	237
Education							
Primary or lower	83.5	6.3	4.7	1.0	4.5	100.0	170
Secondary	77.4	7.5	4.4	1.7	9.1	100.0	191
Tertiary or vocational	76.3	16.3	7.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	53
Age							
0-9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
0-14	(86.3)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(100.0)	43
15-19	(52.7)	(24.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.2)	(100.0)	30
20-29	82.8	4.2	8.1	0.0	4.9	100.0	95
30-49	84.0	7.9	0.0	2.0	6.2	100.0	167
50+	73.8	8.0	16.1	2.1	0.0	100.0	79
Sex							
Male	77.7	8.9	7.7	0.6	5.0	100.0	265
Female	83.3	6.7	0.0	2.2	7.8	100.0	149
Source of drinking water							
Improved	78.4	8.9	2.6	1.7	8.4	100.0	296
Unimproved	83.0	6.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	118
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	80.1	7.5	5.1	0.5	6.8	100.0	323
Second	75.0	12.6	6.8	5.6	0.0	100.0	59
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9

() 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities					DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other				
Total	54.0	23,045	70.8	0.8	17.4	9.8	1.2	100.0	10,553	
Area										
Urban	52.8	13,452	74.6	0.8	13.4	9.6	1.6	100.0	6,322	
Rural	55.7	9,594	65.1	0.8	23.3	10.2	0.7	100.0	4,231	
Division										
Central	40.9	9,598	65.9	0.5	22.5	9.5	1.6	100.0	5,666	
Eastern	80.4	939	70.4	0.0	11.6	18.0	0.0	100.0	184	
Northern	52.0	3,152	81.6	0.3	13.0	5.1	0.0	100.0	1,510	
Western	65.5	9,358	74.3	1.7	10.7	12.2	1.1	100.0	3,193	
Education of household head										
Primary or lower	54.1	7,744	69.5	1.0	19.4	9.1	1.0	100.0	3,529	
Secondary	52.7	9,959	72.0	1.0	15.6	10.0	1.3	100.0	4,700	
Tertiary or vocational	56.4	5,202	70.1	0.0	17.6	10.9	1.4	100.0	2,267	
Don't Know/ Missing	59.8	140	71.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	56	
Source of drinking water										
Improved	54.2	22,520	71.2	0.8	16.8	9.9	1.2	100.0	10,293	
Unimproved	48.5	525	52.8	0.0	38.1	9.1	0.0	100.0	260	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	57.4	4,607	69.2	1.4	19.2	9.5	0.7	100.0	1,946	
Second	53.6	4,611	67.6	0.8	22.2	9.1	0.2	100.0	2,126	
Middle	50.5	4,609	68.6	0.5	18.4	10.2	2.3	100.0	2,273	
Fourth	54.3	4,610	73.6	1.5	12.5	11.0	1.4	100.0	2,104	
Richest	54.3	4,608	74.8	0.0	14.5	9.4	1.3	100.0	2,104	

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	63.4	12.1	12.7	11.9	100.0	36.6	4,639
Area							
Urban	87.0	9.3	2.5	1.2	100.0	13.0	2,784
Rural	27.8	16.3	28.0	27.8	100.0	72.2	1,855
Division							
Central	76.2	9.8	5.3	8.7	100.0	23.8	1,992
Eastern	6.6	13.8	36.2	43.4	100.0	93.4	190
Northern	24.3	18.5	32.7	24.5	100.0	75.7	566
Western	67.3	12.4	12.1	8.2	100.0	32.7	1,891
Education of household head^B							
Primary or lower	57.2	12.1	16.3	14.4	100.0	42.8	1,534
Secondary	63.1	12.4	13.0	11.5	100.0	36.9	2,048
Tertiary or vocational	72.9	11.2	7.0	9.0	100.0	27.1	1,044
Main source of drinking water^A							
Improved sources	64.7	12.0	12.2	11.0	100.0	35.3	4,532
Piped water	67.7	11.4	11.4	9.5	100.0	32.3	4,276
Tube well/Borehole	39.0	8.9	26.4	25.8	100.0	61.0	48
Protected well or spring	(0.0)	(21.9)	(34.5)	(43.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	43
Rainwater collection	3.2	27.1	26.5	43.2	100.0	96.8	133
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Bottled/Sachet water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Unimproved sources	4.8	14.1	33.0	48.1	100.0	95.2	107
Unprotected well or spring	4.2	6.8	26.1	62.9	100.0	95.8	57
Surface water or other	(5.5)	(22.2)	(40.7)	(31.6)	(100.0)	(94.5)	50
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	28.6	16.4	27.1	28.0	100.0	71.4	933
Second	52.3	13.1	15.3	19.3	100.0	47.7	899
Middle	75.1	10.4	8.5	6.0	100.0	24.9	1,069
Fourth	83.8	7.9	5.4	2.9	100.0	16.2	799
Richest	77.7	12.4	6.9	3.0	100.0	22.3	940

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

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

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

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

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

Table WS.1.7: 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	54.9	18.9	14.0	12.3	100.0	45.1	4,683
Area							
Urban	77.2	15.8	5.4	1.7	100.0	22.8	2,819
Rural	21.1	23.6	27.0	28.3	100.0	78.9	1,864
Division							
Central	71.2	14.6	6.1	8.1	100.0	28.8	2,017
Eastern	6.3	5.8	39.1	48.8	100.0	93.7	192
Northern	20.7	19.7	31.6	28.1	100.0	79.3	572
Western	52.7	24.5	14.5	8.3	100.0	47.3	1,902
Education of household head^B							
Primary or lower	47.5	17.2	18.5	16.8	100.0	52.5	1,540
Secondary	54.8	21.2	12.6	11.4	100.0	45.2	2,071
Tertiary or vocational	65.5	16.9	10.3	7.3	100.0	34.5	1,059
Main source of drinking water^A							
Improved sources	56.0	18.9	13.3	11.8	100.0	44.0	4,573
Piped water	58.8	18.2	12.4	10.5	100.0	41.2	4,319
Tube well/Borehole	4.2	51.7	27.3	16.9	100.0	95.8	47
Protected well or spring	(0.0)	(35.2)	(30.4)	(34.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	42
Rainwater collection	3.0	26.0	27.8	43.2	100.0	97.0	132
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Bottled/Sachet water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Unimproved sources	8.0	18.4	40.6	32.9	100.0	92.0	110
Unprotected well or spring	0.0	4.2	39.4	56.4	100.0	100.0	57
Surface water or other	16.5	33.6	41.9	8.0	100.0	83.5	53
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	25.2	21.2	24.3	29.3	100.0	74.8	936
Second	40.5	22.7	19.3	17.5	100.0	59.5	904
Middle	67.1	15.4	9.3	8.2	100.0	32.9	1,086
Fourth	70.6	18.0	8.4	3.0	100.0	29.4	805
Richest	70.4	17.7	8.9	3.0	100.0	29.6	952

¹ MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contamination of household drinking water

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

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

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

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

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of the household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Main source of drinking water ^A										
	Improved sources			Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Unimproved sources			Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <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		Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises				
Total	64.7	52.7	97.8	4,532	4.8	66.1	69.4	107	30.9	4,639	
Area											
Urban	87.2	50.3	99.5	2,778	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	42.9	2,784	
Rural	29.1	56.5	95.0	1,754	5.1	64.2	67.7	101	12.7	1,855	
Division											
Central	77.2	38.9	98.7	1,959	(15.2)	(45.7)	(55.9)	34	26.5	1,992	
Eastern	6.7	80.8	97.3	188	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	5.2	190	
Northern	25.8	49.5	100.0	532	0.0	100.0	76.3	34	9.3	566	
Western	68.6	65.4	96.2	1,853	0.0	52.8	74.2	38	44.4	1,891	
Education of household head^B											
Primary or lower	59.1	52.9	97.0	1,480	5.1	68.4	50.5	55	28.0	1,534	
Secondary	64.0	50.6	98.0	2,014	(6.9)	(76.3)	(100.0)	34	29.1	2,048	
Tertiary or vocational	74.1	56.4	98.2	1,026	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	38.2	1,044	
Main source of drinking water^A											
Improved sources	64.7	52.7	97.8	4,532	na	na	na	na	31.6	4,532	
Piped water	67.7	51.8	98.9	4,276	na	na	na	na	32.8	4,276	
Tube well/Borehole	39.0	77.7	84.2	48	na	na	na	na	39.0	48	
Protected well or spring	(0.0)	(89.2)	(81.1)	43	na	na	na	na	(0.0)	43	
Rainwater collection	3.2	62.7	83.9	133	na	na	na	na	3.2	133	
Bottled or sachet water	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	na	na	na	na	(*)	16	
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	na	na	na	na	(*)	17	
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	na	4.8	66.1	69.4	107	0.0	107	
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	na	4.2	85.6	72.0	57	0.0	57	
Surface water or other	na	na	na	na	(5.5)	(44.2)	(66.5)	50	(0.0)	50	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	30.1	62.2	92.0	869	8.1	77.4	62.4	64	15.4	933	
Second	53.4	52.5	98.9	879	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	25.8	899	
Middle	75.9	44.3	99.1	1,058	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	31.5	1,069	
Fourth	84.2	56.2	99.3	795	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	45.6	799	
Richest	78.5	50.7	99.3	930	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	37.8	940	

¹ MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

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

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

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

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

na: not applicable

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing		
Total	27.8	65.8	0.6	2.0	5.2	0.1	7.2	3.1	0.1	68.5	23,045
Area											
Urban	25.7	69.7	0.2	0.7	4.7	0.0	5.2	3.4	0.1	71.7	13,452
Rural	30.6	60.2	1.2	3.7	5.9	0.1	9.9	2.6	0.1	64.1	9,594
Division											
Central	24.4	70.0	0.1	1.6	4.5	0.1	5.4	2.3	0.0	72.6	9,598
Eastern	42.4	48.2	1.3	1.8	3.8	0.0	7.4	1.8	0.0	50.5	939
Northern	22.0	65.2	3.4	6.2	7.7	0.2	17.4	1.5	0.2	69.5	3,152
Western	31.7	63.3	0.2	0.9	5.3	0.0	5.6	4.5	0.1	65.9	9,358
Education of household head^A											
Primary or lower	30.7	62.6	0.5	2.7	5.1	0.1	7.1	2.5	0.1	65.4	7,744
Secondary	28.3	65.7	0.8	1.7	4.9	0.0	7.5	2.5	0.1	68.1	9,959
Tertiary or vocational	22.4	70.5	0.4	1.3	5.9	0.1	6.9	5.1	0.0	73.9	5,202
Source of drinking water											
Improved	27.7	65.8	0.6	1.9	5.3	0.1	7.2	3.1	0.1	68.6	22,520
Unimproved	31.4	64.5	0.0	2.7	1.1	0.0	6.9	3.5	0.0	65.1	525
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	34.0	58.4	1.2	4.5	4.2	0.1	9.6	0.8	0.1	60.8	4,607
Second	30.9	62.0	1.0	2.9	3.7	0.0	8.1	1.2	0.1	64.0	4,611
Middle	27.2	68.9	0.1	0.7	2.7	0.0	8.1	0.7	0.0	70.0	4,609
Fourth	26.1	69.1	0.5	0.7	4.2	0.0	5.1	4.3	0.2	71.8	4,610
Richest	20.6	70.5	0.4	1.0	11.3	0.1	5.1	8.4	0.0	76.0	4,608

^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.

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.¹⁴⁸ 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.^{149,150}

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.

148 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.

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

150 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and			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	Ash/mud/sand available ^A			
Total	91.9	5.4	2.0	0.6	100.0	23,045	97.7	93.8	0.4	22,437	90.3	22,900
Area												
Urban	95.2	2.9	1.0	0.8	100.0	13,452	98.8	96.2	0.2	13,203	94.1	13,343
Rural	87.2	9.0	3.4	0.4	100.0	9,594	96.1	90.5	0.7	9,234	84.9	9,557
Division												
Central	91.2	5.7	2.4	0.6	100.0	9,598	98.0	94.5	0.1	9,306	90.6	9,539
Eastern	90.8	7.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	939	99.1	90.5	1.3	921	88.1	939
Northern	92.0	5.6	2.2	0.2	100.0	3,152	98.4	95.9	1.0	3,075	92.3	3,146
Western	92.7	4.9	1.5	0.9	100.0	9,358	97.0	92.8	0.5	9,135	89.5	9,277
Education of household head^B												
Primary or lower	90.5	6.9	1.8	0.7	100.0	7,744	97.4	92.7	0.5	7,547	89.1	7,689
Secondary	91.5	5.7	2.1	0.6	100.0	9,959	97.2	93.4	0.4	9,690	89.4	9,903
Tertiary or vocational	94.9	2.7	1.8	0.6	100.0	5,202	99.0	96.3	0.5	5,075	93.8	5,168
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	78.3	14.6	6.4	0.8	100.0	4,607	94.3	82.2	1.3	4,277	73.3	4,570
Second	89.3	8.1	2.0	0.6	100.0	4,611	96.9	94.2	0.4	4,490	90.1	4,584
Middle	95.8	2.7	1.3	0.3	100.0	4,609	98.1	94.9	0.2	4,536	92.0	4,596
Fourth	98.1	1.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	4,610	99.6	97.6	0.0	4,593	97.0	4,603
Richest	98.1	0.4	0.1	1.3	100.0	4,608	99.4	99.5	0.3	4,540	98.8	4,547

¹ MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

^A Ash, mud, sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicator.

^B The 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.

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,¹⁵¹ 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.¹⁵²

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs, and composting toilets. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Table WS. 3.2 presents the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

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

151 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.

152 WHO. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases*. A Global Strategy 2015-2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/who_fwc_wsh_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7f7c38216e04e69e7908ab6e8b63318f?sequence=1.

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene.¹⁵³ Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

153 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Type of sanitation facility used by household													Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members	
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility									
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/latrine	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)				
Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where														
Total	22.6	63.4	7.9	0.0	1.7	2.4	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.0	23,045
Area																	
Urban	35.1	59.3	3.9	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.1	13,452	
Rural	5.0	69.2	13.5	0.0	3.8	4.8	0.0	0.4	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	96.3	9,594	
Division																	
Central	34.1	53.4	8.2	0.0	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.6	9,598	
Eastern	1.9	81.3	12.5	0.0	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	939	
Northern	9.9	70.6	13.1	0.1	1.7	1.5	0.1	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	96.9	3,152	
Western	17.2	69.5	5.4	0.0	1.9	3.6	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.6	9,358	
Education of household head																	
Primary or lower	14.6	66.2	10.1	0.0	2.1	3.6	0.0	0.4	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.6	7,744	
Secondary	21.5	64.9	8.2	0.0	1.8	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.7	9,959	
Tertiary or vocational	36.3	57.0	3.9	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	98.6	5,202	
Don't Know/ Missing	34.0	45.4	15.6	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	140	
Location of sanitation facility																	
In dwelling	28.8	66.8	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	na	100.0	99.6	17,030	
In plot/yard	5.2	54.5	20.7	0.0	5.9	8.0	0.0	0.6	4.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	na	100.0	94.4	5,830	
Elsewhere	6.1	47.7	21.9	0.0	3.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.0	na	100.0	83.8	140	
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(100.0)	100.0	(0.0)	46	
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	3.4	51.2	21.9	0.0	6.4	9.4	0.0	0.6	5.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	92.3	4,607	
Second	10.6	73.2	10.4	0.1	1.7	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.2	4,611	
Middle	22.7	73.0	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.5	4,609	
Fourth	33.1	63.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	4,610	
Richest	43.1	55.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,608	

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

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities			Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Shared by					Shared by					
	Not shared ¹	Five households or less	More than five households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	Five households or less	More than five households			
Total	87.7	6.7	3.3	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	23,045
Area											
Urban	88.9	6.3	3.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	13,452
Rural	85.9	7.3	2.8	0.3	0.0	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	100.0	9,594
Division											
Central	83.7	8.4	6.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	9,598
Eastern	89.7	8.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	939
Northern	91.6	4.2	0.9	0.1	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	3,152
Western	90.2	5.7	1.6	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	9,358
Education of household head											
Primary or lower	85.0	7.4	4.0	0.1	0.1	2.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	7,744
Secondary	87.9	6.6	3.9	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	9,959
Tertiary or vocational	90.9	6.0	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,202
Don't Know/ Missing	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	140
Location of sanitation facility											
In dwelling	93.2	3.4	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	na	100.0	17,030
In plot/yard	74.4	14.9	4.6	0.3	0.2	5.1	0.3	0.2	na	100.0	5,830
Elsewhere	0.0	76.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	10.5	5.7	0.0	na	100.0	140
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(100.0)	100.0	46
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	71.6	16.8	3.4	0.3	0.2	6.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	100.0	4,607
Second	81.6	9.6	6.8	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	4,611
Middle	91.0	4.2	4.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,609
Fourth	95.1	2.3	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,610
Richest	99.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,608

¹ MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities								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 in on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities		
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied					Total	
Total	10.3	1.1	8.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	59.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	12.9	0.2	100.0	87.2	1.2	11.6	17,362	
Area																						
Urban	18.1	1.9	7.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	57.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.0	0.1	100.0	78.5	1.1	20.4	8,602	
Rural	2.7	0.2	8.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	61.6	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	19.6	0.4	100.0	95.7	1.3	3.0	8,761	
Division																						
Central	15.4	1.2	6.7	1.2	0.2	0.3	54.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.3	100.0	81.3	1.7	17.0	6,182	
Eastern	0.9	0.0	10.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	68.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.0	13.0	0.3	100.0	97.2	1.8	0.9	909	
Northern	1.1	1.0	13.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	62.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.1	100.0	97.8	0.1	2.1	2,739	
Western	10.7	1.1	7.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	61.6	5.2	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	10.7	0.2	100.0	86.9	1.1	12.0	7,533	
Education of household head																						
Primary or lower	5.8	1.4	9.7	0.9	0.0	0.3	60.2	2.5	0.0	0.1	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	15.3	0.2	100.0	90.9	1.3	7.8	6,350	
Secondary	12.0	1.0	7.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	58.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.2	100.0	86.1	1.0	12.9	7,678	
Tertiary or vocational	15.5	0.7	5.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	60.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	7.5	0.2	100.0	82.1	1.6	16.3	3,243	
Don't Know/ Missing	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.7	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.2	0.0	100.0	98.0	0.0	2.0	93	
Type of sanitation facility																						
Flush to septic tank	12.3	1.3	9.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	70.8	4.9	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	85.3	1.0	13.7	14,615	
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.1	0.2	14.4	2.0	0.4	0.4	81.2	1.4	100.0	97.0	2.4	0.6	2,747	
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.2	0.3	15.0	2.2	0.6	0.0	80.7	1.0	100.0	96.7	2.8	0.4	1,819	
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	14.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	82.6	1.8	100.0	99.0	1.0	0.0	381	
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	12.0	1.7	0.0	1.9	82.1	2.3	100.0	96.4	1.7	1.9	545	
Composting toilet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	0.8	0.1	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	47.0	2.1	0.0	0.1	5.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	34.8	0.4	100.0	96.9	1.8	1.3	4,093	
Second	6.7	0.7	9.4	0.8	0.1	0.3	61.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.4	100.0	91.3	1.1	7.6	4,036	
Middle	13.8	1.7	8.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	66.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	83.7	0.7	15.5	3,539	
Fourth	16.9	1.5	9.0	1.1	0.3	0.2	61.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.1	100.0	79.9	1.4	18.6	3,075	
Richest	18.4	1.8	7.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	64.4	6.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	78.7	1.0	20.3	2,620	

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

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

na: not applicable

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

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)				Connected to sewer ^A	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practicing 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	65.7	0.9	8.7	22.6	1.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	23,045	
Area										
Urban	50.2	0.7	13.0	35.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	13,452	
Rural	87.4	1.2	2.7	5.0	3.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	9,594	
Division										
Central	52.4	1.1	10.9	34.2	1.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	9,598	
Eastern	94.2	1.8	0.9	1.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	939	
Northern	85.1	0.1	1.8	10.0	2.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	3,152	
Western	70.0	0.9	9.6	17.2	2.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	9,358	
Education of household head										
Primary or lower	74.6	1.1	6.4	14.6	3.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	7,744	
Secondary	66.4	0.8	10.0	21.6	1.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	9,959	
Tertiary or vocational	51.2	1.0	10.2	36.3	1.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	5,202	
Don't Know/ Missing	64.7	0.0	1.3	34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	140	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	86.1	1.6	1.2	3.5	7.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	4,607	
Second	79.9	0.9	6.7	10.7	1.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	4,611	
Middle	64.3	0.6	11.9	22.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,609	
Fourth	53.3	1.0	12.4	33.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,610	
Richest	44.7	0.6	11.5	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,608	

¹ MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

^A Includes flush/pour flush facilities that respondents do not know to where they flush.

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years by place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Place of disposal of child's faeces									Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ^A	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing	Total		
Total	7.5	4.5	2.7	76.3	7.2	0.5	1.1	0.2	100.0	12.0	1,250
Area											
Urban	5.4	2.7	0.5	86.5	3.4	0.0	1.0	0.4	100.0	8.1	694
Rural	10.1	6.7	5.4	63.5	11.9	1.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	16.8	556
Division											
Central	7.1	3.9	0.2	77.4	9.0	0.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	11.1	550
Eastern	11.2	4.7	5.2	60.1	17.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	15.8	62
Northern	11.7	4.9	10.2	68.1	4.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	16.6	175
Western	5.9	4.9	2.6	80.2	4.8	0.4	0.7	0.6	100.0	10.8	463
Mother's education^B											
Primary or lower	8.6	8.5	3.9	67.3	6.5	2.8	2.3	0.0	100.0	17.2	95
Secondary	8.8	5.0	3.4	72.5	8.5	0.1	1.4	0.2	100.0	13.7	681
Tertiary or vocational	5.5	2.9	1.4	83.4	5.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	100.0	8.4	474
Type of sanitation facility^B											
Improved	7.6	4.4	2.7	76.2	7.2	0.5	1.2	0.2	100.0	12.0	1,217
Unimproved	(3.4)	(8.9)	(3.5)	(76.6)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(12.2)	30
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	10.6	6.8	7.5	60.0	13.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	17.4	325
Second	8.5	5.1	2.1	74.6	8.2	1.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	13.6	279
Middle	6.5	3.2	0.9	82.1	6.3	0.0	0.4	0.7	100.0	9.6	257
Fourth	6.0	1.9	0.0	86.9	2.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	7.9	217
Richest	3.6	4.2	0.9	87.5	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.5	100.0	7.8	172

^A In many countries, disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is common. The risks vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed; therefore, for the purposes of international comparability, solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

^B The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' and "Open defecation/no facility/bush/field" in 'Type of sanitation facility' are suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of household population using:																		Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
	Drinking water					Sanitation						Handwashing ^A								
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Missing	Total	Basic facility ^B	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other	Total				
Total	97.6	0.1	1.0	1.3	100.0	87.7	10.3	1.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	89.7	7.7	2.0	0.6	100.0	78.7	23,045		
Area																				
Urban	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	88.9	10.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	93.3	4.8	1.0	0.8	100.0	83.5	13,452		
Rural	94.8	0.3	1.8	3.1	100.0	85.9	10.5	3.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	84.6	11.7	3.4	0.4	100.0	72.0	9,594		
Division																				
Central	98.2	0.0	0.8	0.9	100.0	83.7	14.8	1.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	90.0	6.9	2.4	0.6	100.0	75.5	9,598		
Eastern	96.5	0.4	2.4	0.7	100.0	89.7	9.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.1	10.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	78.5	939		
Northern	97.5	0.3	2.0	0.2	100.0	91.6	5.3	2.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	92.1	5.5	2.2	0.2	100.0	84.7	3,152		
Western	97.0	0.2	0.6	2.1	100.0	90.2	7.5	2.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	88.7	8.9	1.5	0.9	100.0	80.0	9,358		
Education of household head																				
Primary or lower	97.0	0.1	1.7	1.3	100.0	85.0	11.6	3.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	88.5	9.0	1.8	0.7	100.0	75.4	7,744		
Secondary	97.5	0.2	0.7	1.6	100.0	87.9	10.7	1.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	88.9	8.4	2.1	0.6	100.0	78.1	9,959		
Tertiary or vocational	98.6	0.2	0.5	0.7	100.0	90.9	7.7	1.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	93.2	4.4	1.8	0.6	100.0	84.7	5,202		
Don't Know/ Missing	96.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	100.0	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.6	4.4	11.0	0.0	100.0	80.7	140		
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	93.1	0.5	3.4	3.0	100.0	71.6	20.7	7.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	72.8	20.1	6.4	0.8	100.0	52.6	4,607		
Second	97.0	0.2	0.8	2.0	100.0	81.6	16.7	1.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	89.6	7.8	2.0	0.6	100.0	70.6	4,611		
Middle	98.8	0.0	0.4	0.8	100.0	91.0	8.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	91.8	6.6	1.3	0.3	100.0	82.7	4,609		
Fourth	99.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	95.1	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	2.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	91.5	4,610		
Richest	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	1.0	0.1	1.3	100.0	96.2	4,608		

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.¹⁵⁴

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.

154 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation						Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials ^A					Total				
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/Missing	Other/No materials	DK/Missing					
Total	11.8	85.4	0.1	2.8	0.0	100.0	97.2	95.8	93.5	4,726
Area										
Urban	6.8	91.1	0.1	2.0	0.1	100.0	98.0	95.9	94.4	2,942
Rural	19.9	76.0	0.1	4.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	95.5	92.2	1,784
Division										
Central	6.6	90.9	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	97.5	95.5	93.2	2,057
Eastern	18.5	75.9	0.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	94.4	96.4	91.0	150
Northern	20.9	74.8	0.4	3.8	0.0	100.0	96.2	95.5	92.6	599
Western	13.9	83.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	100.0	97.4	96.0	94.4	1,920
Age										
15-19	6.7	90.3	0.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	97.1	95.0	92.5	777
15-17	6.9	89.4	0.2	3.5	0.0	100.0	96.5	93.4	90.4	505
18-19	6.3	91.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.2	97.9	96.3	272
20-24	7.5	90.5	0.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	95.3	93.9	666
25-29	8.8	88.3	0.1	2.8	0.0	100.0	97.2	96.5	93.7	738
30-39	12.8	84.7	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.4	96.3	94.4	1,377
40-49	18.2	78.2	0.1	3.4	0.1	100.0	96.5	95.3	92.9	1,168
Education										
Primary or lower	27.1	69.7	0.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	96.8	95.9	93.8	381
Secondary	13.0	83.6	0.1	3.3	0.1	100.0	96.7	94.9	92.3	2,609
Tertiary or vocational	6.6	91.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	97.0	95.4	1,736
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	18.8	76.8	0.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	95.7	93.1	90.8	137
Has no functional difficulty	12.1	85.2	0.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.3	96.1	94.0	4,084
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	25.4	69.5	0.3	4.9	0.0	100.0	95.1	93.3	89.4	789
Second	14.2	82.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	96.3	94.6	91.5	924
Middle	10.0	88.5	0.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	98.6	97.4	96.4	957
Fourth	7.0	91.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	96.6	94.9	987
Richest	5.6	91.9	0.0	2.4	0.1	100.0	97.5	96.3	94.5	1,069

¹ MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

^A Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	23.1	4,726
Area		
Urban	21.5	2,942
Rural	25.8	1,784
Division		
Central	22.0	2,057
Eastern	27.4	150
Northern	25.4	599
Western	23.3	1,920
Age		
15-19	22.6	777
20-24	22.5	666
25-29	23.1	738
30-39	22.8	1,377
40-49	24.2	1,168
Education		
Primary or lower	25.3	381
Secondary	23.8	2,609
Tertiary or vocational	21.7	1,736
Don't Know/ Missing	24.3	137
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	23.3	4,084
Has no functional difficulty	23.5	2,846
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	27.1	789
Second	22.7	924
Middle	22.4	957
Fourth	21.5	987
Richest	22.7	1,069

¹ MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation

11



EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

On 12 January 2021, children play at a child-friendly space in Daku Village, Kia Island. Tropical Cyclone Yasa made landfall in Fiji Thursday 17 December afternoon, local time, with winds as high as 350 km/h. This is the second time this year the Fiji archipelago has had a direct landfall from a major tropical cyclone. UNICEF is on standby to support the Government of Fiji to respond to the urgent needs of families affected by Tropical Cyclone Yasa, a category five cyclone expected to affect more than 850,000 Fijians.

Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2021/Stephen

11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities¹⁵⁵ outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of the 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.

Fiji MICS, 2021 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 years.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 years 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 years 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.

155 "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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.8	1.6	0.5	3.0	6.0	1,272
Sex										
Male	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.8	1.9	0.4	3.3	6.3	700
Female	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.3	0.6	2.6	5.6	571
Area										
Urban	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	2.4	1.7	0.4	3.6	7.2	713
Rural	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.6	2.2	4.4	559
Division										
Central	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.4	2.0	4.3	549
Eastern	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.7	0.9	2.3	5.0	58
Northern	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	5.6	8.2	185
Western	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.6	2.1	0.4	3.2	7.2	480
Age										
2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.9	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.9	7.1	407
3	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.6	2.1	2.2	0.3	2.0	5.6	451
4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	4.2	5.2	414
Early childhood education attendance^B										
Attending	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.8	186
Not attending	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.6	1.8	0.3	2.9	5.9	678
Mother's education^D										
Primary or lower	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	2.6	109
Secondary	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.2	0.5	3.1	6.2	699
Tertiary or vocational	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.6	1.0	0.7	3.4	6.4	461
Mother's functional difficulties^C										
Has functional difficulty	(2.9)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(4.4)	(7.8)	(5.6)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(15.0)	33
Has no functional difficulty	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.5	1.6	0.5	3.1	5.6	1,163
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.9	2.2	0.7	3.6	7.0	329
Second	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.4	1.5	0.3	2.5	5.4	291
Middle	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.4	2.9	5.6	250
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.4	0.0	3.0	5.6	225
Richest	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.5	2.9	2.9	1.2	2.7	6.1	177

^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 disaggregate of 'Mother's functional difficulties' is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^D The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.0	2.9	1.5	9.4	5,758
Sex															
Male	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.6	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.9	2.5	0.5	2.9	1.5	10.4	2,975
Female	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.4	2.9	1.5	8.3	2,782
Area															
Urban	0.6	0.4	2.2	0.5	0.7	1.6	0.6	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.4	3.2	1.5	10.6	3,236
Rural	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	2.2	1.2	0.9	1.9	2.0	0.3	2.6	1.6	7.8	2,522
Division															
Central	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.7	2.0	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.6	1.1	8.1	2,324
Eastern	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.6	0.1	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.2	1.8	0.7	6.8	273
Northern	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.7	0.1	2.7	1.9	8.9	856
Western	0.3	0.1	2.6	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.1	1.4	2.2	2.2	0.9	3.4	1.9	11.2	2,305
Age															
5-9	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.8	2.0	0.8	1.0	2.3	2.2	0.3	2.9	1.4	10.5	2,384
10-14	0.4	0.0	2.4	0.2	0.5	1.8	0.7	0.8	1.7	2.1	1.7	3.2	1.7	10.1	2,294
15-17	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	2.5	1.2	5.6	1,079
School attendance^E															
Attending ^B	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.6	0.8	2.9	1.4	8.9	5,475
Not attending	0.5	0.5	6.1	8.1	9.6	12.8	9.4	6.8	11.0	8.6	4.0	3.3	3.1	19.2	280
Mother's education^{C,E}															
Primary or lower	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.1	5.4	2.9	9.0	827
Secondary	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.7	0.8	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.2	2.5	1.4	9.8	3,269
Tertiary or vocational	0.1	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.8	1.6	0.5	0.5	2.7	3.3	0.8	2.6	1.0	8.7	1,639
Mother's functional difficulties^D															
Has functional difficulty	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.5	0.0	8.8	1.6	1.0	7.6	6.5	6.6	4.4	3.3	26.5	191
Has no functional difficulty	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.9	0.6	3.0	1.5	8.5	4,566
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.2	1.1	2.8	1.6	0.9	2.1	2.5	0.5	3.1	2.3	10.1	1,317
Second	0.2	0.2	2.5	0.4	0.7	1.9	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	3.1	0.6	11.3	1,316
Middle	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.4	1.7	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.7	2.7	1.4	8.9	1,169
Fourth	0.2	0.0	2.5	1.0	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.4	2.3	2.4	1.4	2.3	1.2	8.0	1,040
Richest	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.2	2.2	0.5	3.5	2.1	7.8	916

^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 disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^E The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'School attendance' and 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Total	3.3	1.7	2.1	7,029	2.0	233	1.6	119	8.0	151
Sex										
Male	3.1	1.5	1.8	3,675	1.7	114	(0.0)	55	(9.5)	67
Female	3.5	1.9	2.5	3,354	2.4	119	(3.1)	64	(6.8)	83
Area										
Urban	3.6	1.9	2.6	3,949	3.3	143	(2.6)	76	(8.2)	105
Rural	2.9	1.4	1.5	3,080	0.0	91	(0.0)	43	(7.6)	46
Division										
Central	4.6	2.6	2.9	2,873	3.6	131	(2.6)	76	(0.0)	83
Eastern	0.9	0.0	1.3	331	(*)	3	-	0	(*)	4
Northern	2.1	0.6	1.4	1,040	(*)	22	(*)	6	(*)	15
Western	2.8	1.3	1.7	2,785	(0.0)	77	(*)	37	(24.0)	48
Age										
2-4	2.1	1.7	2.1	1,272	(7.3)	27	(*)	22	(1.9)	27
5-9	2.1	1.4	2.4	2,384	(0.0)	49	(*)	34	(*)	57
10-14	3.8	1.9	1.9	2,294	(0.7)	87	(*)	43	(*)	45
15-17	6.5	1.8	2.0	1,079	(3.1)	70	(*)	19	(*)	22
Mother's education^{A,C}										
Primary or lower	3.2	1.0	1.6	936	(*)	30	(*)	9	(*)	15
Secondary	3.6	2.0	2.3	3,968	2.9	142	(0.0)	79	(10.9)	91
Tertiary or vocational	2.9	1.4	2.1	2,100	(0.0)	61	(*)	30	(*)	45
Mother's functional difficulties^B										
Has functional difficulty	4.2	0.9	0.2	223	(*)	9	(*)	2	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	3.3	1.7	2.3	5,729	2.2	188	2.0	98	2.2	134
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.9	2.2	1.6	1,646	(*)	48	(*)	36	(*)	26
Second	2.9	1.4	1.7	1,607	(*)	46	(*)	22	(*)	27
Middle	3.4	2.0	3.1	1,419	(*)	48	(*)	29	(*)	44
Fourth	3.6	1.9	2.8	1,265	(1.3)	45	(*)	24	(*)	35
Richest	4.1	0.7	1.7	1,093	(0.0)	45	(*)	8	(*)	18

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. Individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^C The 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 fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain ¹	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	6.0	1,272	9.4	5,758	8.8	7,029
Sex						
Male	6.3	700	10.4	2,975	9.6	3,675
Female	5.6	571	8.3	2,782	7.9	3,354
Area						
Urban	7.2	713	10.6	3,236	10.0	3,949
Rural	4.4	559	7.8	2,522	7.2	3,080
Division						
Central	4.3	549	8.1	2,324	7.3	2,873
Eastern	5.0	58	6.8	273	6.5	331
Northern	8.2	185	8.9	856	8.8	1,040
Western	7.2	480	11.2	2,305	10.5	2,785
Mother's education^{A,C}						
Primary or lower	2.6	109	9.0	827	8.3	936
Secondary	6.2	699	9.8	3,269	9.2	3,968
Tertiary or vocational	6.4	461	8.7	1,639	8.2	2,100
Mother's functional difficulties^B						
Has functional difficulty	(15.0)	33	26.5	191	24.8	223
Has no functional difficulty	5.6	1,163	8.5	4,566	7.9	5,729
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	7.0	329	10.1	1,317	9.5	1,646
Second	5.4	291	11.3	1,316	10.3	1,607
Middle	5.6	250	8.9	1,169	8.3	1,419
Fourth	5.6	225	8.0	1,040	7.6	1,265
Richest	6.1	177	7.8	916	7.5	1,093

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 disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e, individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.^C The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 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.¹⁵⁶

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as ‘free economic help’ and include various social protection schemes – examples in Fiji include monthly allowance assistance, other types of cash grants (such as electricity subsidies), assistance for school fees, material support for education, food and housing support for high school students in very difficult areas, or any other types of ad-hoc support, excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbours.

A list of social protection schemes available in Fiji is listed in the table below:

No	Programme	Description	Target Group
1	Poverty Benefit Scheme	Temporary allowance to destitute families to supplement income (\$35-\$127 per month)	Poor families who are living in destitution or on the verge of destitution
2	Care and Pyearrotection (C&P)	Monthly cash grant (\$29-\$127) provided towards supporting disadvantaged children	-Single mothers -Deserted spouses -Widows -prisoners dependent -Guardians of foster parents -Children in residential homes
3	Expanded Food Voucher for Rural Pregnant Mothers	\$50 Food voucher given to rural pregnant mothers	Pregnant women living in rural areas for the 9 months during pregnancy and the first post-natal month (altogether 10 months)
4	Social Pension Scheme	Assistance is for Senior Citizens who are 65 yrs. and above who have no source of income and are not beneficiaries of the following schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiji National Provident Fund (FNPF) pension/lump sum • Ex-servicemen or After Care Funds • Government Pension • Poverty Benefit Scheme (PBS) 	65 years and above with no source of income
5	Fire Victims	Assistance given to families who had their homes destroyed by fire	Fire Report Police Report Social Welfare Report
6	Bus Fare Concession	Programme targeted at the older persons and persons living with disabilities (registration and facilitation of ID Cards) done by the Department of Social Welfare	Senior Citizens aged 60 years and above free bus services to all persons living with disabilities
7	Disability Allowance Scheme	Monthly assistance to persons living with disabilities	Persons with disabilities after assessment. Allowance is \$90.00 per month

156 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=w1siziisijwmtgvmcdvmtkvmj avmzcvnzavnzq0l1zpzxruyw1fumvwb3j0x1bpbg90x1rlc3rpbmdfu1bftw9kdwxlx0rly2vtyvmvxyziwmtzfrklouquwuergil1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f>

A list of external assistance programme on education available in Fiji is listed in the table below:

No	Programme	Description	Target Group
1	Free Tuition Grant	All Fijian students from 5-year old's attending ECE and Year 1 to Year13 benefitted from this assistance every year.	Students enrolled in ECE, primary or secondary schools around Fiji
2	Free Milk	The initiative benefitted all Year 1 primary school students from around Fiji who received milk and Weet-Bix for free throughout the year.	
3	ECE Building Grant	Government through the Ministry continued to support and provided financial support to those ECE Centers that were affected by TC Winston as part of the TC Winston Rehabilitation Programme. New Infant schools around the country were also constructed through the provision of building grant.	
4	ECE Teacher Salary Grant	Government through the Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts provided salary grant for ECCE teachers which benefitted around 1,214 teachers from the around 874 registered ECCE Centers in Fiji.	
5	Transport Assistance	E-Ticketing and Vouchers Students around the country continued to benefit from the free transport assistance which included e-ticketing and vouchers. Boat and Out-Board Motor Assistance As part of the free transport assistance, Boat and Out-Board Motor Assistance was also provided to those students in the maritime areas who rely mostly on boat as a mean of transportation to reach their school.	
6	Free Textbooks	Students in Primary and Secondary Schools around Fiji continued to receive and use free textbooks provided by the Ministry.	

Health insurance is one protection scheme and Tables EQ.2.1W and EQ.2.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborates the existence of health insurance for children under age five and 5-17 years separately.

Table EQ.2.4 presents the percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.5, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or school related other support available for any household member age 5-24 years. SDG indicator 1.3.1, the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems is presented in this table.

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.¹⁵⁷ Table EQ.2.6 presents the

157 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.

percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits.

Finally, Table EQ.2.7 presents the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, while Table EQ.2.8 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year.

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)							
Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Fiji MICS, 2021							
	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by				Number of women covered by health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	9.1	5,072	8.7	56.5	33.2	8.1	464
Area							
Urban	11.5	3,154	7.1	58.6	31.4	9.4	364
Rural	5.2	1,918	14.4	48.7	39.8	3.5	100
Division							
Central	10.9	2,193	9.1	55.0	30.4	9.9	239
Eastern	6.0	164	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Northern	8.3	648	6.9	61.0	49.1	0.9	54
Western	7.8	2,066	8.4	59.6	29.2	8.4	161
Age							
15-19	5.1	791	(0.0)	(60.3)	(20.7)	(19.9)	40
20-24	5.9	691	(5.7)	(51.4)	(41.6)	(3.1)	41
25-29	10.1	790	12.7	54.3	33.5	6.9	79
30-34	11.4	732	7.2	64.8	34.1	3.6	83
35-39	11.6	743	9.9	52.9	38.9	5.4	86
40-44	10.6	738	13.4	58.1	27.9	9.2	78
45-49	9.6	586	5.0	51.3	33.1	14.4	56
Education^A							
Primary or lower	0.9	437	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Secondary	3.3	2,800	7.3	49.4	33.1	11.0	94
Tertiary or vocational	20.0	1,834	9.1	58.5	32.9	7.4	366
Marital status^A							
Ever married/in union	9.4	3,550	9.5	55.0	34.3	8.1	332
Never married/in union	8.7	1,518	6.5	60.1	30.5	8.2	132
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	10.4	155	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Has no functional difficulty	9.7	4,407	9.0	55.7	34.0	8.4	427
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.6	858	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Second	3.8	987	(9.8)	(59.2)	(36.8)	(0.0)	37
Middle	6.3	1,027	13.7	39.6	32.6	15.7	64
Fourth	11.5	1,070	9.8	57.0	37.4	3.5	123
Richest	20.0	1,130	6.8	61.2	29.7	9.9	226
¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage							
^A The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Education' and 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 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of men	Among men covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by				Number of men covered by health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	9.1	2,530	4.4	57.1	43.8	2.2	229
Area							
Urban	11.7	1,507	3.1	62.7	39.8	1.8	176
Rural	5.1	1,023	8.9	38.4	56.9	3.6	53
Division							
Central	10.9	1,090	4.2	65.7	35.6	2.4	118
Eastern	5.2	94	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Northern	7.8	318	(15.2)	(67.4)	(29.3)	(0.0)	25
Western	7.9	1,029	0.0	42.8	60.0	2.8	81
Age							
15-19	2.3	420	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
20-24	5.3	349	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
25-29	10.8	381	(7.1)	(58.7)	(40.0)	(0.0)	41
30-34	12.8	347	(1.9)	(66.1)	(36.9)	(2.4)	44
35-39	11.3	360	(5.6)	(57.3)	(43.4)	(4.2)	41
40-44	10.6	374	(7.0)	(44.4)	(59.9)	(2.9)	40
45-49	11.8	299	(0.0)	(48.5)	(48.2)	(3.3)	35
Education							
Primary or lower	2.1	347	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Secondary	4.3	1,244	1.6	57.6	40.2	2.1	53
Tertiary or vocational	17.9	939	4.6	57.1	44.8	2.3	168
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	12.4	1,398	3.6	56.1	47.3	1.0	173
Never married/in union	4.9	1,132	6.9	60.4	32.7	6.1	55
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	13.5	62	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Has no functional difficulty	9.6	2,207	4.4	56.5	44.7	2.4	213
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.0	468	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Second	5.9	476	(5.4)	(49.5)	(50.5)	(2.9)	28
Middle	6.4	508	(2.6)	(62.0)	(40.6)	(0.0)	32
Fourth	12.3	523	6.3	61.5	37.7	0.0	64
Richest	17.9	554	3.1	55.9	46.5	4.3	99

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

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

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

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years	Among children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by				Number of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	5.5	5,758	7.9	55.2	29.3	14.9	317
Area							
Urban	7.6	3,236	4.8	51.8	30.7	17.5	247
Rural	2.8	2,522	(18.8)	(67.4)	(24.5)	(5.9)	70
Division							
Central	7.8	2,324	7.7	50.3	27.0	18.3	181
Eastern	1.8	273	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Northern	5.8	856	(10.2)	(72.5)	(44.6)	(0.0)	50
Western	3.5	2,305	(7.4)	(54.5)	(25.3)	(17.4)	81
Age							
5-11	6.6	3,393	8.5	53.2	29.6	15.7	225
12-14	4.3	1,286	(9.4)	(60.1)	(36.0)	(6.7)	56
15-17	3.4	1,079	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37
School attendance^C							
Attending ^A	5.4	5,475	8.1	52.9	30.9	16.0	295
Not attending	7.9	280	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Mother's education^{B, C}							
Primary or lower	0.3	827	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Secondary	2.4	3,269	(6.2)	(72.2)	(28.3)	(1.2)	79
Tertiary or vocational	14.4	1,639	8.5	49.7	29.0	19.7	236
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	7.2	541	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39
Has no functional difficulty	5.3	5,217	7.5	53.0	29.3	16.7	278
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.3	1,317	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Second	2.1	1,316	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Middle	2.8	1,169	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Fourth	7.8	1,040	(8.2)	(58.3)	(31.9)	(7.1)	81
Richest	17.4	916	7.6	59.0	25.8	15.3	159

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)

^A Includes attendance to early childhood education

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

^C The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristics 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

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by				Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	5.1	2,115	8.4	58.6	29.8	9.6	107
Area							
Urban	6.2	1,177	9.5	56.6	28.6	12.0	72
Rural	3.7	938	(6.2)	(62.9)	(32.3)	(4.6)	34
Division							
Central	6.7	925	3.9	59.3	25.6	12.9	62
Eastern	2.5	96	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Northern	5.0	305	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Western	3.4	789	(15.2)	(58.8)	(31.2)	(6.3)	27
Age							
0-11 months	5.0	437	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
12-23 months	5.6	407	(17.1)	(55.8)	(28.4)	(6.2)	23
24-35 months	4.0	405	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
36-47 months	5.8	449	(1.6)	(69.0)	(29.4)	(0.0)	26
48-59 months	4.8	417	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Mother's education^B							
Primary or lower	0.0	168	-	-	-	-	0
Secondary	1.7	1,156	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Tertiary or vocational	11.1	788	9.2	59.5	27.5	11.8	87
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^A							
Has functional difficulty	(9.9)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	4.7	1,233	4.4	58.6	32.0	10.2	58
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.2	549	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Second	4.1	490	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Middle	5.7	417	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Fourth	6.2	372	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Richest	11.7	287	(19.3)	(49.1)	(43.7)	(2.4)	34

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

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

^B The 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 fewer than 25 unweighted cases

'-' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who:		
	are aware of economic assistance programmes	are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/ external economic support	Number of households
Total	90.7	51.6	5,467
Sex of household head			
Male	90.4	50.3	4,327
Female	91.7	56.7	1,140
Area			
Urban	90.0	49.5	3,184
Rural	91.7	54.6	2,283
Division			
Central	88.0	50.0	2,191
Eastern	95.6	47.2	230
Northern	92.1	43.8	756
Western	92.3	56.2	2,290
Age of household head			
15-19	(*)	(*)	5
20-24	72.4	22.7	64
25-49	89.3	44.2	2,415
50+	92.2	58.3	2,983
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	93.0	61.8	311
With no orphans	90.6	51.0	5,156
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	88.4	51.9	1,069
Second	90.6	57.1	1,043
Middle	91.7	55.7	1,091
Fourth	91.1	49.0	1,125
Richest	91.6	45.0	1,139

(*) 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	Social Pension Scheme	Poverty Benefit Scheme	Care & Protection Allowance	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
Total	17.6	4.5	3.9	4.0	36.9	63.2	76.2	23.8	23,045
Sex of household head									
Male	16.3	3.9	3.5	3.8	37.5	64.3	76.2	23.8	18,994
Female	23.6	7.3	6.1	4.7	34.2	58.3	76.5	23.5	4,051
Area									
Urban	15.0	3.6	3.6	4.8	38.2	62.2	74.0	26.0	13,452
Rural	21.2	5.8	4.4	2.8	35.1	64.6	79.4	20.6	9,594
Division									
Central	15.7	3.5	4.9	6.0	37.4	63.8	75.8	24.2	9,598
Eastern	16.8	3.4	4.1	1.5	30.5	68.1	78.1	21.9	939
Northern	17.6	5.9	4.9	2.1	21.0	64.2	77.9	22.1	3,152
Western	19.6	5.2	2.5	2.8	42.3	61.8	76.0	24.0	9,358
Education household head									
Primary or lower	29.2	6.9	5.2	3.8	36.4	60.2	80.0	20.0	7,744
Secondary	13.2	4.0	3.7	3.8	37.3	63.9	74.1	25.9	9,959
Tertiary or vocational	8.4	2.0	2.4	4.7	36.5	65.9	74.3	25.7	5,202
Don't Know/ Missing	27.5	0.0	5.2	3.4	44.4	79.6	91.6	8.4	140
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	17.2	7.8	6.0	1.7	33.0	67.0	78.7	21.3	4,607
Second	15.6	5.9	5.5	3.9	40.8	69.1	82.1	17.9	4,611
Middle	20.9	6.3	4.2	3.6	40.9	63.3	78.3	21.7	4,609
Fourth	17.9	1.9	2.5	4.6	36.5	61.3	72.6	27.4	4,610
Richest	16.4	0.7	1.4	6.2	33.2	55.3	69.5	30.5	4,608

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 lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	Social Pension Scheme	Poverty Benefit Scheme	Care & Protection Allowance	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	17.3	7.0	4.9	2.7	30.7	52.3	70.8	29.2	2,112	
Sex of household head										
Male	15.4	5.9	4.1	2.4	31.5	54.6	70.5	29.5	1,718	
Female	25.7	11.9	8.1	3.9	27.6	42.3	72.1	27.9	394	
Area										
Urban	12.2	7.2	5.4	3.8	34.7	52.9	69.6	30.4	650	
Rural	19.6	6.9	4.6	2.2	29.0	52.1	71.3	28.7	1,462	
Division										
Central	17.1	5.5	5.6	3.8	31.3	53.9	71.2	28.8	739	
Eastern	17.7	3.1	3.5	1.7	23.6	53.8	68.5	31.5	204	
Northern	17.2	7.6	6.4	2.2	20.4	46.8	69.4	30.6	397	
Western	17.5	9.2	3.8	2.2	37.5	53.2	71.7	28.3	771	
Age of household head										
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	
20-24	(8.1)	(3.5)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(8.8)	(20.5)	(27.4)	(72.6)	34	
25-29	2.8	4.3	0.8	1.2	17.9	35.6	42.8	57.2	109	
30-34	1.6	4.4	2.4	1.2	31.6	61.2	64.4	35.6	166	
35-39	5.9	6.1	8.1	0.0	40.2	69.0	75.7	24.3	224	
40-44	6.7	5.1	3.5	0.8	36.9	72.8	80.8	19.2	264	
45-49	4.2	5.7	2.8	3.7	33.4	62.8	67.9	32.1	221	
50-59	10.6	7.8	3.7	1.7	27.4	49.3	63.9	36.1	523	
60-69	31.7	10.9	7.6	5.1	31.8	43.0	76.4	23.6	373	
70+	74.0	7.0	8.3	8.2	25.3	26.2	91.5	8.5	194	
Education of household head^A										
Primary or lower	27.3	9.3	5.1	2.9	28.4	46.4	74.4	25.6	870	
Secondary	10.8	6.4	5.2	2.8	31.7	55.5	68.0	32.0	946	
Tertiary or vocational	8.4	2.5	2.7	1.6	34.6	59.3	68.1	31.9	286	
Wealth quintile										
Poorest	17.6	7.9	5.2	1.8	28.1	51.4	69.0	31.0	1,069	
Second	17.1	6.1	4.5	3.6	33.4	53.3	72.6	27.4	1,043	

¹ MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households

^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.

() 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 years living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									Number of children under age 18
	Social Pension Scheme	Poverty Benefit Scheme	Care & Protection Allowance	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	13.5	4.9	4.8	2.8	45.9	83.3	88.3	11.7	7,982	
Sex of household head										
Male	12.4	4.5	4.2	2.6	46.1	83.8	88.3	11.7	6,632	
Female	18.7	7.0	7.7	3.6	44.9	80.7	88.7	11.3	1,351	
Area										
Urban	11.6	3.9	4.4	3.4	49.6	83.0	87.3	12.7	4,474	
Rural	15.8	6.2	5.3	2.1	41.2	83.7	89.6	10.4	3,508	
Division										
Central	12.9	3.3	5.6	4.0	48.0	83.2	87.3	12.7	3,297	
Eastern	12.2	3.2	5.8	0.9	39.2	87.2	90.0	10.0	378	
Northern	12.8	5.8	5.7	1.3	21.6	81.9	88.0	12.0	1,175	
Western	14.4	6.4	3.4	2.3	53.7	83.4	89.3	10.7	3,132	
Age of household head										
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
20-24	11.5	0.0	5.6	0.0	19.8	38.8	47.6	52.4	49	
25-29	4.3	2.9	3.0	1.9	28.3	54.2	60.4	39.6	290	
30-34	1.7	3.9	2.0	0.7	39.0	78.1	79.8	20.2	725	
35-39	6.8	4.4	6.2	1.6	49.5	85.4	89.9	10.1	1,202	
40-44	7.7	3.1	3.0	1.1	46.6	89.9	92.9	7.1	1,430	
45-49	7.4	5.8	2.8	2.1	47.4	86.4	90.0	10.0	1,040	
50-59	10.1	6.2	3.7	2.5	45.2	83.5	88.0	12.0	1,693	
60-69	28.3	6.9	9.1	5.0	48.0	82.0	91.1	8.9	1,143	
70+	68.5	3.1	10.3	13.9	54.0	83.9	96.7	3.3	409	
Education of household head										
Primary or lower	23.3	8.2	7.1	2.9	46.9	85.8	92.3	7.7	2,308	
Secondary	10.7	4.4	4.4	3.0	46.3	82.9	87.8	12.2	3,565	
Tertiary or vocational	6.7	2.2	2.7	2.5	44.2	81.0	84.7	15.3	2,054	
Don't Know/ Missing	31.9	0.0	4.9	0.0	43.9	88.1	96.9	3.1	56	
Wealth quintile										
Poorest	13.2	8.3	6.6	1.0	38.4	83.1	88.2	11.8	1,892	
Second	11.6	5.9	6.5	2.9	48.3	86.0	91.5	8.5	1,824	
Middle	16.5	5.8	4.3	3.3	50.6	81.4	87.7	12.3	1,605	
Fourth	13.7	1.4	3.3	3.7	48.6	84.3	87.2	12.8	1,444	
Richest	12.3	0.9	1.7	3.8	44.7	80.8	86.0	14.0	1,218	

¹ MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers

(*) 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 current school year, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Education related financial or material support				Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support ¹	No school support	
Total	88.6	24.1	89.1	10.9	5,951
Sex of household head					
Male	89.7	24.5	90.2	9.8	2,999
Female	87.5	23.7	87.9	12.1	2,952
Area					
Urban	86.3	23.7	86.7	13.3	3,515
Rural	92.0	24.7	92.5	7.5	2,436
Division					
Central	87.7	16.5	88.1	11.9	2,528
Eastern	94.9	28.1	95.9	4.1	262
Northern	89.9	29.3	91.0	9.0	839
Western	88.4	30.1	88.7	11.3	2,321
Age					
5-9	92.6	25.6	93.2	6.8	2,108
10-14	92.7	24.3	93.0	7.0	2,253
15-19	85.5	21.8	85.7	14.3	1,260
20-24	47.4	21.7	48.2	51.8	330
School management^A					
Public	88.8	23.7	89.3	10.7	3,785
Non-public	88.4	24.9	88.8	11.2	2,155
Education of household head					
Primary or lower	91.5	26.1	92.0	8.0	1,708
Secondary	87.9	25.2	88.5	11.5	2,693
Tertiary or vocational	86.7	20.5	86.9	13.1	1,508
Don't Know/ Missing	(88.2)	(7.0)	(88.2)	(11.8)	42
Wealth quintile					
Poorest	93.1	28.9	93.9	6.1	1,216
Second	91.7	24.8	92.1	7.9	1,307
Middle	86.1	21.5	86.6	13.4	1,227
Fourth	86.3	19.4	86.5	13.5	1,162
Highest	84.9	25.9	85.3	14.7	1,039

^A The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'School management' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

() 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 the respondents in the 12 months before the survey. The questions include specific grounds of discrimination and harassment which can increase the respondents' recall of events. The current questions are based on a recommended set of questions available at the start of MICS6. Tables EQ.3.1W and EQ.3.1M show the percentage of women and men who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Total	6.5	7.2	4.2	6.0	8.3	1.6	4.8	19.5	80.5	5,072
Area										
Urban	7.9	8.0	3.9	6.6	8.8	1.8	4.8	21.0	79.0	3,154
Rural	4.1	5.9	4.7	5.2	7.4	1.3	4.8	17.0	83.0	1,918
Division										
Central	7.1	7.8	2.6	6.3	9.1	0.7	3.1	19.7	80.3	2,193
Eastern	4.7	6.2	3.2	4.5	7.8	0.6	7.2	19.3	80.7	164
Northern	7.0	6.9	8.4	6.6	8.9	3.7	7.8	16.8	83.2	648
Western	5.8	6.7	4.7	5.7	7.2	1.9	5.5	20.1	79.9	2,066
Age										
15-19	4.7	7.7	2.5	8.1	7.9	2.0	4.0	19.1	80.9	791
15-17	4.7	7.5	2.4	7.6	6.0	1.4	4.0	17.3	82.7	511
18-19	4.8	8.2	2.7	8.9	11.3	3.0	4.0	22.2	77.8	281
20-24	6.6	8.1	5.0	8.7	8.4	1.2	4.4	22.3	77.7	691
25-29	7.5	5.8	4.6	5.3	9.0	1.8	5.1	19.7	80.3	790
30-34	7.0	8.2	4.8	5.6	7.9	1.4	4.9	19.3	80.7	732
35-39	5.4	6.3	3.3	4.1	8.6	1.5	4.1	18.3	81.7	743
40-44	7.2	7.4	4.8	5.0	8.1	1.9	5.7	18.2	81.8	738
45-49	7.1	6.8	4.9	5.5	8.0	1.2	5.4	19.6	80.4	586
Education^A										
Primary or lower	5.5	5.8	4.1	3.8	7.0	2.8	5.0	19.5	80.5	437
Secondary	6.3	7.3	4.4	6.3	9.0	1.6	4.9	19.5	80.5	2,800
Tertiary or vocational	6.9	7.4	4.0	6.2	7.5	1.3	4.5	19.5	80.5	1,834
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	11.0	9.6	9.1	6.1	10.0	4.5	10.4	34.5	65.5	155
Has no functional difficulty	6.5	7.1	4.3	5.9	8.5	1.5	4.7	19.2	80.8	4,407
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	5.9	7.9	6.9	7.8	9.8	1.5	6.6	23.1	76.9	858
Second	7.1	7.5	5.0	6.1	10.2	2.2	4.5	21.0	79.0	987
Middle	7.6	7.5	3.7	7.0	8.6	1.6	4.7	20.0	80.0	1,027
Fourth	7.4	7.5	3.9	5.9	8.5	1.9	5.0	19.6	80.4	1,070
Richest	4.4	5.8	2.4	3.9	5.0	0.9	3.5	14.9	85.1	1,130

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

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Total	6.6	2.2	3.9	2.7	7.4	1.3	1.8	16.4	83.6	2,530
Area										
Urban	7.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	7.7	1.6	2.1	16.6	83.4	1,507
Rural	5.8	1.2	5.3	2.4	6.9	0.9	1.3	16.1	83.9	1,023
Division										
Central	9.0	2.8	5.8	3.4	9.4	1.5	2.3	20.9	79.1	1,090
Eastern	6.3	3.6	19.4	4.2	11.5	1.4	0.7	27.4	72.6	94
Northern	1.6	0.8	0.3	1.9	3.0	0.9	0.6	6.2	93.8	318
Western	5.6	1.8	1.4	2.2	6.2	1.3	1.8	13.8	86.2	1,029
Age										
15-19	3.8	1.8	3.2	2.5	6.2	1.5	0.8	13.0	87.0	420
15-17	2.7	1.3	3.8	2.2	6.5	2.4	1.1	14.1	85.9	261
18-19	5.5	2.7	2.2	3.0	5.6	0.0	0.5	11.2	88.8	159
20-24	5.9	2.7	4.7	1.9	8.7	0.3	2.5	18.1	81.9	349
25-29	5.3	3.6	3.2	3.0	6.1	0.9	1.1	16.1	83.9	381
30-34	8.4	1.0	5.1	3.0	8.4	2.3	2.4	15.8	84.2	347
35-39	8.8	2.4	4.1	3.1	8.7	1.6	1.8	19.7	80.3	360
40-44	7.1	1.1	3.7	3.0	6.8	1.4	2.6	16.8	83.2	374
45-49	7.4	2.7	3.1	2.7	7.0	1.5	1.8	15.7	84.3	299
Education										
Primary or lower	7.6	1.7	4.6	4.3	9.4	2.3	1.5	20.2	79.8	347
Secondary	5.5	1.8	3.0	2.3	7.0	1.2	1.1	14.8	85.2	1,244
Tertiary or vocational	7.6	2.9	4.7	2.7	7.2	1.1	2.9	17.2	82.8	939
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	8.2	4.4	7.8	7.2	11.2	10.9	2.9	29.5	70.5	62
Has no functional difficulty	7.0	2.2	3.8	2.7	7.4	0.9	1.9	16.3	83.7	2,207
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	7.8	2.0	7.8	3.2	9.4	1.6	2.2	21.8	78.2	468
Second	6.6	2.3	5.4	3.4	7.5	1.4	2.1	17.7	82.3	476
Middle	5.7	1.7	3.7	2.6	7.7	1.3	0.7	16.2	83.8	508
Fourth	6.8	2.5	1.7	2.3	6.6	1.7	1.9	13.7	86.3	523
Richest	6.1	2.4	1.4	2.3	6.0	0.8	2.3	13.4	86.6	554

¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

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.¹⁵⁸

Fiji MICS, 2021 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.

158 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percent of women age 15-24 years by 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	Percent of women age 15-49 years by ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total				0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total			
Total	3.0	26.4	70.6	0.1	100.0	7.6	90.0	1,483	2.1	24.3	73.5	0.1	100.0	7.7	90.3	5,072
Area																
Urban	3.6	25.8	70.6	0.0	100.0	7.6	89.4	990	2.3	23.3	74.3	0.1	100.0	7.7	90.4	3,154
Rural	1.8	27.4	70.6	0.2	100.0	7.6	91.1	493	1.8	25.9	72.2	0.1	100.0	7.8	90.1	1,918
Division																
Central	3.8	30.2	65.9	0.0	100.0	7.4	87.6	688	2.4	24.7	72.8	0.1	100.0	7.6	89.6	2,193
Eastern	1.9	23.3	74.7	0.0	100.0	7.8	89.5	37	2.8	19.7	77.5	0.0	100.0	7.9	93.1	164
Northern	0.8	30.4	68.8	0.0	100.0	7.6	94.2	175	1.0	25.7	73.2	0.1	100.0	7.8	91.3	648
Western	2.7	20.8	76.3	0.2	100.0	7.9	91.6	583	2.1	23.8	74.0	0.1	100.0	7.8	90.6	2,066
Age																
15-19	2.7	27.8	69.3	0.1	100.0	7.6	90.0	791	2.7	27.8	69.3	0.1	100.0	7.6	90.0	791
15-17	2.2	27.4	70.2	0.2	100.0	7.6	89.1	511	2.2	27.4	70.2	0.2	100.0	7.6	89.1	511
18-19	3.7	28.5	67.8	0.0	100.0	7.4	91.7	281	3.7	28.5	67.8	0.0	100.0	7.4	91.7	281
20-24	3.3	24.7	72.0	0.0	100.0	7.6	90.0	691	3.3	24.7	72.0	0.0	100.0	7.6	90.0	691
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.6	22.8	75.5	0.1	100.0	7.8	90.4	790
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.5	24.5	72.9	0.2	100.0	7.7	89.7	732
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.3	25.0	73.5	0.1	100.0	7.8	91.1	743
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.2	21.2	77.6	0.0	100.0	7.9	91.6	738
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.2	23.9	73.7	0.1	100.0	7.8	89.1	586
Education^A																
Primary or lower	(0.0)	(19.1)	(80.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(8.0)	(86.6)	42	4.0	23.7	72.3	0.0	100.0	7.7	86.5	437
Secondary	2.8	27.7	69.4	0.1	100.0	7.6	90.6	901	2.1	25.6	72.3	0.1	100.0	7.8	91.0	2,800
Tertiary or vocational	3.5	24.7	71.8	0.0	100.0	7.6	89.2	540	1.7	22.5	75.7	0.1	100.0	7.7	90.2	1,834
Marital status^A																
Ever married/in union	3.6	24.0	72.4	0.0	100.0	7.6	93.0	319	2.0	23.8	74.2	0.1	100.0	7.8	90.8	3,550
Never married/in union	2.8	26.9	70.2	0.1	100.0	7.6	89.3	1,161	2.5	25.4	72.0	0.1	100.0	7.7	89.3	1,518
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	7.5	35.2	57.3	0.0	100.0	7.1	80.7	155
Has no functional difficulty	3.4	25.7	70.8	0.0	100.0	7.6	90.4	962	1.9	23.6	74.5	0.1	100.0	7.8	90.8	4,407
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	3.5	28.0	68.4	0.0	100.0	7.4	93.6	223	2.7	25.7	71.5	0.1	100.0	7.7	90.5	858
Second	4.7	29.7	65.6	0.0	100.0	7.3	85.8	319	2.9	27.9	69.3	0.0	100.0	7.6	88.7	987
Middle	1.7	28.1	70.2	0.0	100.0	7.7	90.6	337	1.4	27.0	71.5	0.1	100.0	7.7	90.9	1,027
Fourth	2.8	29.5	67.7	0.0	100.0	7.5	89.4	308	2.0	24.6	73.4	0.1	100.0	7.7	88.9	1,070
Richest	2.4	16.3	81.0	0.4	100.0	8.1	91.8	295	1.9	17.4	80.6	0.1	100.0	8.1	92.5	1,130

¹ MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among women age 15-24

² MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among women age 15-24

³ MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among women age 15-49

⁴ MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among women age 15-49

^A The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Education', and 'Marital status' 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 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percent of men age 15-24 years by ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percent of men age 15-49 years by ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total				0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total			
Total	1.4	26.1	72.3	0.2	100.0	7.6	94.2	769	2.0	26.9	70.9	0.2	100.0	7.6	92.0	2,530
Area																
Urban	1.7	27.0	71.2	0.2	100.0	7.5	92.6	473	2.3	29.3	68.2	0.3	100.0	7.4	90.2	1,507
Rural	0.8	24.8	74.2	0.2	100.0	7.7	96.6	296	1.5	23.4	75.0	0.1	100.0	7.7	94.6	1,023
Division																
Central	1.5	32.5	66.0	0.0	100.0	7.4	92.6	357	2.2	29.1	68.6	0.1	100.0	7.5	92.9	1,090
Eastern	0.0	11.0	86.9	2.1	100.0	8.5	100.0	27	1.2	16.2	82.0	0.6	100.0	8.3	97.7	94
Northern	0.5	22.9	76.5	0.0	100.0	8.2	100.0	84	1.6	14.9	83.5	0.0	100.0	8.3	96.6	318
Western	1.5	20.9	77.3	0.3	100.0	7.5	93.9	301	1.9	29.2	68.5	0.3	100.0	7.3	89.0	1,029
Age																
15-19	1.1	28.0	70.8	0.1	100.0	7.6	94.0	420	1.1	28.0	70.8	0.1	100.0	7.6	94.0	420
15-17	0.9	28.0	71.1	0.0	100.0	7.6	95.5	261	0.9	28.0	71.1	0.0	100.0	7.6	95.5	261
18-19	1.4	28.0	70.2	0.4	100.0	7.4	91.5	159	1.4	28.0	70.2	0.4	100.0	7.4	91.5	159
20-24	1.7	23.8	74.2	0.3	100.0	7.6	94.4	349	1.7	23.8	74.2	0.3	100.0	7.6	94.4	349
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.2	28.0	69.8	0.0	100.0	7.4	91.5	381
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.8	29.1	70.1	0.0	100.0	7.6	91.9	347
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.6	30.1	68.0	0.3	100.0	7.5	91.1	360
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.1	27.1	69.5	0.3	100.0	7.5	88.3	374
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.7	21.1	74.8	0.3	100.0	7.7	92.7	299
Education																
Primary or lower	(0.0)	(26.1)	(73.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(8.0)	(96.7)	24	3.5	28.3	68.2	0.0	100.0	7.7	92.0	347
Secondary	1.1	28.3	70.2	0.3	100.0	7.5	93.8	481	1.7	27.7	70.3	0.3	100.0	7.5	91.8	1,244
Tertiary or vocational	1.9	22.1	76.0	0.0	100.0	7.5	94.7	264	1.8	25.4	72.7	0.1	100.0	7.5	92.2	939
Marital status																
Ever married/in union	2.5	25.8	71.8	0.0	100.0	7.2	94.9	67	2.1	26.8	71.0	0.1	100.0	7.6	91.2	1,398
Never married/in union	1.3	26.2	72.4	0.2	100.0	7.6	94.1	702	1.8	27.1	70.8	0.3	100.0	7.5	92.9	1,132
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	10.1	24.9	65.0	0.0	100.0	7.2	81.4	62
Has no functional difficulty	1.6	24.8	73.2	0.3	100.0	7.5	94.0	503	1.9	26.8	71.1	0.2	100.0	7.6	91.9	2,207
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.5	21.3	77.7	0.4	100.0	7.9	97.5	152	1.1	23.5	75.2	0.1	100.0	7.9	95.8	468
Second	2.1	24.0	73.9	0.0	100.0	7.6	93.5	150	2.6	26.7	70.6	0.0	100.0	7.6	93.8	476
Middle	2.2	37.3	60.5	0.0	100.0	7.3	89.1	166	2.7	28.8	68.4	0.2	100.0	7.4	91.6	508
Fourth	1.3	25.7	73.0	0.0	100.0	7.4	95.4	164	1.1	28.2	70.4	0.2	100.0	7.5	91.4	523
Richest	0.5	20.7	78.1	0.7	100.0	7.7	96.0	138	2.3	27.0	70.3	0.3	100.0	7.4	88.1	554

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

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

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

na: not applicable

Table EQ.4.2W: 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	78.9	93.8	76.2	1,483	75.9	92.7	73.8	5,072
Area								
Urban	78.7	94.1	76.0	990	75.1	92.2	72.8	3,154
Rural	79.1	93.3	76.7	493	77.4	93.4	75.3	1,918
Division								
Central	78.3	93.3	74.8	688	76.4	92.6	74.2	2,193
Eastern	79.1	95.7	79.1	37	80.7	94.4	79.4	164
Northern	88.4	96.3	87.4	175	83.5	95.0	82.4	648
Western	76.6	93.6	74.4	583	72.7	91.8	70.1	2,066
Age								
15-19	79.5	93.0	76.2	791	79.5	93.0	76.2	791
15-17	78.8	92.8	75.8	511	78.8	92.8	75.8	511
18-19	80.8	93.4	77.0	281	80.8	93.4	77.0	281
20-24	78.1	94.7	76.2	691	78.1	94.7	76.2	691
25-29	na	na	na	na	77.5	95.1	76.0	790
30-34	na	na	na	na	77.3	93.8	76.0	732
35-39	na	na	na	na	72.9	91.4	70.1	743
40-44	na	na	na	na	74.1	91.7	72.3	738
45-49	na	na	na	na	71.0	87.8	68.1	586
Education^A								
Primary or lower	(66.6)	(93.2)	(64.2)	42	69.6	88.7	66.5	437
Secondary	79.6	93.2	76.4	901	75.6	91.9	73.1	2,800
Tertiary or vocational	78.6	94.8	76.9	540	77.9	94.8	76.5	1,834
Marital Status^A								
Ever married/in union	79.0	95.5	77.1	319	75.4	92.4	73.4	3,550
Never married/in union	79.0	93.3	76.1	1,161	77.4	93.2	74.7	1,518
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	55.2	86.1	53.4	155
Has no functional difficulty	78.9	94.3	76.5	962	76.3	92.9	74.2	4,407
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	79.5	92.4	75.3	223	76.5	93.0	73.9	858
Second	76.3	93.7	73.7	319	76.7	93.2	74.0	987
Middle	81.2	95.4	78.5	337	75.8	92.3	73.6	1,027
Fourth	81.1	93.7	78.2	308	77.7	93.3	75.6	1,070
Richest	76.1	93.4	75.1	295	73.3	91.6	71.8	1,130

¹ MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among women age 15-24² MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among women age 15-49^A The category of 'Don't know/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Education' and 'Marital status' 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 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	66.5	89.0	63.4	769	60.1	85.9	56.8	2,530
Area								
Urban	67.5	88.5	64.9	473	60.6	84.7	57.2	1,507
Rural	64.9	89.8	61.1	296	59.4	87.7	56.1	1,023
Division								
Central	73.0	91.2	69.5	357	66.1	89.2	62.5	1,090
Eastern	57.7	93.4	55.9	27	66.4	88.1	64.1	94
Northern	80.3	93.6	77.9	84	77.9	90.1	75.1	318
Western	55.7	84.7	52.8	301	47.6	81.0	44.3	1,029
Age								
15-19	68.8	90.3	65.8	420	68.8	90.3	65.8	420
15-17	65.2	90.8	62.4	261	65.2	90.8	62.4	261
18-19	74.7	89.5	71.3	159	74.7	89.5	71.3	159
20-24	63.7	87.4	60.6	349	63.7	87.4	60.6	349
25-29	na	na	na	na	61.5	90.4	60.3	381
30-34	na	na	na	na	59.9	85.9	57.0	347
35-39	na	na	na	na	58.1	84.1	52.5	360
40-44	na	na	na	na	53.0	83.0	49.0	374
45-49	na	na	na	na	53.2	78.1	49.7	299
Education								
Primary or lower	(55.8)	(92.5)	(52.5)	24	49.8	78.1	45.7	347
Secondary	66.7	89.1	64.1	481	59.0	85.8	55.6	1,244
Tertiary or vocational	67.1	88.6	63.2	264	65.4	89.0	62.5	939
Marital Status								
Ever married/in union	66.6	93.1	64.0	67	58.3	84.9	54.8	1,398
Never married/in union	66.5	88.6	63.4	702	62.3	87.1	59.2	1,132
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	45.5	83.5	44.2	62
Has no functional difficulty	67.4	88.0	64.1	503	59.9	85.4	56.5	2,207
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	69.7	90.1	65.8	152	63.8	90.7	60.4	468
Second	68.6	85.9	64.6	150	64.8	87.2	61.3	476
Middle	68.0	87.3	64.6	166	62.0	85.8	59.0	508
Fourth	59.9	93.5	58.9	164	57.6	85.7	55.2	523
Richest	66.7	87.9	63.6	138	53.5	81.1	49.2	554

¹ MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among men age 15-24² MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among men age 15-49

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

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

na: not applicable



APPENDIX A: SAMPLE DESIGN

First day of school, students of Koroinasolo Village School in Bua, Vanua Levu pose in front of their classroom during recess after a after a Category 5 Tropical Cyclone Yasa destroyed their Island home. Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2021/Stephen

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, listing in sample clusters, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Fiji MICS, 2021 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the four divisions of the country: Central, Eastern, Northern and Western. Urban and rural areas in each of the four divisions were defined as the sampling strata.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on enumeration areas (EAs) sampled for the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2019. It was decided to use a 50 per cent sub-sample of HIES EAs for the Fiji MICS, 2021. The choice of using EAs from HIES was made to use the updated household listing available and thus saving the cost of another household listing. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census enumeration. A sample of households was selected from the HIES listing at the second stage.

A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the Fiji MICS, 2021 partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Fiji from the 2017 Census sampling frame was first examined by region, urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame (Census 2017)						
Distribution of EAs and households, by division, urban and rural strata, Census 2017						
	Number of EAs			Number of Households (2017 Census)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	1,982	1,137	845	191,910	108,893	83,017
Division						
Central	836	627	209	78,320	57,730	20,590
Eastern	96	8	88	8,530	790	7,740
Northern	290	85	205	28,734	8,874	19,860
Western	760	417	343	76,326	41,499	34,827

The overall sample size for the Fiji MICS, 2021 was calculated as 6,000 households. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2 (pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where:

n = the required sample size, expressed as number of households

4 = a factor to achieve the 95 per cent level of confidence

<i>r</i> =	the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
<i>deff</i> =	the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5
<i>RME</i> =	the relative margin of error of <i>r</i> to be tolerated at the 95 per cent level of confidence; it is generally not more than 0.12 (12 per cent) for national-level estimates
<i>pb</i> =	the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, <i>r</i> , is based
<i>AveSize</i> =	the average household size (mean number of persons per household)
<i>RR</i> =	the predicted response rate from the previous HIES survey

The Fiji MICS, 2021 is the first survey of this kind to be conducted in Fiji, so there is no information available for predicting a likely value of a MICS indicator and the design effect for that indicator.

Hypothetical values, $r = 0.2$ and $deff = 1.5$, have therefore been used for the sample size calculations. The calculations show that a sample of 3,867 households is needed to achieve a relative margin of error (RME) of at most 12 per cent at the national level. For domain-level estimates, a sample of 1,400 households is needed to achieve a RME of at most 20 per cent.

It was necessary to relax the precision requirements for the domain-level estimates. Initially, a tentative decision was taken to set the total sample size to 6,000 households. Calculations were made to assess what RME's would be achieved from a sample size of 6,000 households. The RME's for domain level estimates is around 25 per cent, for urban/rural estimates around 13.5 per cent, and for national estimates around 9.5 per cent. The RMEs for estimates at the regional level is around 19 per cent. Based on the described calculations, it was assessed that the initial presumption to set the overall sample size to 6,000 households was justified.

The sample was selected in two stages. A subsample of 300 census enumeration areas (EA) were selected in the first stage from the HIES sample of EAs and 20 households were selected in each selected EA in the second stage. The HIES sample EAs within each stratum had been selected from the 2017 Fiji Census frame systematically with probability proportional to size (PPS), where the measure of size was based on the number of households in the EA enumerated in the Census.

The number of households selected per cluster for the Fiji MICS, 2021, was determined as 20 households, based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster.

The subsample of 300 EAs was selected as a systematic sample of every second EA out of the 600 EAs selected for the HIES. Based on the distribution of the HIES sample EAs, this resulted in a proportional allocation of the sample among the domains. In two domains, Eastern rural and Northern urban this resulted in small samples that were too small. For these two domains all of the HIES sample EAs were selected for the sample. This increase of the sampling rate for these domains was compensated for by a reduction of the sampling rate for the Central and Eastern urban strata.

Table SD.2 shows the total number of HIES clusters (EAs), and the allocation of EAs and households to the sampling strata.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation									
HIES clusters (EA's), allocation of sample EAs and sample households to sampling strata, Fiji MICS, 2021									
	HIES Clusters			Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	600	340	260	300	162	138	6,000	3,240	2,760
Division									
Central	245	180	65	99	67	32	1,980	1,340	640
Eastern	27	3	24	24	3	21	480	60	420
Northern	90	28	62	58	27	31	1,160	540	620
Western	238	129	109	119	65	54	2,380	1,300	1,080

A.2 SELECTION OF ENUMERATION AREAS (CLUSTERS)

Fifty per cent of the EA's from HIES 2019 were selected. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of sample EA's (specified in Table SD.2) from each of the four divisions, separately for the urban and rural strata.

In December 2020 Fiji was hit by the cyclone Yasa which destroyed many settlements in the Northern division. Five of the sampled EA's were damaged to such an extent that field work could not be carried out. These EA's were replaced by other EA's from the HIES sample.

A.3 LISTING ACTIVITIES

The updated household listing available from the HIES 2019 EA's was used in Fiji MICS, 2021. Therefore, no new listing of households was required.

A.4 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of updated households from HIES 2019 for each enumeration area was used. The households were numbered from 1 to M_{hi} (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the Fiji Bureau of Statistics, where the selection of 20 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. The MICS6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households was adapted for this purpose.¹⁵⁹

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in half of the sample of households. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the proportion of households to be selected for administering the individual questionnaire for men, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.¹⁵⁹ All men age 15-49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

159 Available here: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 31, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

The Fiji MICS, 2021 also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 4 of the 20 selected households was selected in each sample cluster using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing, for both water in the household and at the source. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the number of households to be selected for the water quality testing, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.¹⁵⁹

A.5 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The Fiji MICS, 2021 sample is not self-weighting. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi} , the sampling probability for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi},$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

p_{1hi} = the sampling probability for the HIES sample PSU

p_{2hi} = the rate at which subsampling of HIES PSUs was done in stratum h

$$p_{3hi} = \frac{20}{M'_{hi}}$$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the HIES sample used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the EA from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample EA (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h .

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{gh}}$$

where RR_{gh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h , defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Fiji MICS, 2021 are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men in the list of household members in all the MICS sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non-response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men in the stratum was obtained from the 50 per cent sub-sample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit subsampling weighting factor of 2 in addition to the adjustment for the non-response to the individual questionnaire for men.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The household weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 4 households was selected from the 20 MICS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{whqi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{20}{4} = \frac{4}{f_{hi}}$$

where:

W_{whqi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}},$$

where:

W'_{wqhi} = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

m_{wqh} = number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum h

m'_{wqh} = number of sample households with completed water quality testing in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

The Fiji MICS, 2021 full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the individual women, men, under-5 questionnaires and water quality testing. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.197068 and 2.899347 in the 300 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, men, under-5s, 5-17 year olds and water quality testing with these sample weights.



APPENDIX B: LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

Fiji Youth climate change ambassador, Timoci Naulusala (center) with youths at the National Youth Climate Action Summit. GPH-Suva. Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2021/Stephen

Enumerators

Elesi Adinacagi	Sainimere Rogoca	Gerald Chand
Milika Ani	Jiutatia Seru	Iliesa Sausauwai
Marama Bulaimaibau	Fannie Teresa Simpson	Jiovilisi Vuabale
Usenia Daurewa	Melaia Lewaqiri Suasua	Kitione Vudikaria
Aleta Duvaga	Elina Tagi	Mesake Biuimaiwai
Heilala Finau	Lusiana Tamaisala	Paula Tuidraki
Asinate Finau	Salata Tamani	Rafaele Maivalenisau
Repeka Gatolo	Ema Senicevugadamu Ting	Saimoni Vunisa
Juliana Galo	Vilisi Toge	Sebastian Chaudhary
Adi Fulori Lagilagi	Senimelia Tuiconu	Sitiveni Yanuyanutawa
Kelera Lewenilovo	Miriama Tuwai	Tevita Kaukimole
Lili Divuya Marama	Merewalesi Tulia	Tomasi Suguturaga
Susana Lui	Teresia Turagaiviu	Lusia Sovalevu
Mere Salavuwai Vateitei	Laite Turaganivalu	Sekove Rakavono
Sereana Matavesi	Eseta Karawa Turagavou	Torika Ketenilagi
Jokaveti Kavfo'ou Momo	Kelera Cagi Uqeuqe	Adi Ela Qasevakatini
Elenoa Nacika	Maria Pesia Vakatalai	Shonika Kumar
Tavaita Sei	Maria Waqairatavo	Vani Vinakadina
Ateca Pickering	Naomi Wati	Varanisese Naivalu
Liviana Nasilivata Qeleca	Eroni Vakarau	Meredani Tiko
Mayzabbeen Rafiq	Esava Cabenalevu	Adi Elenoa Kunaturaga
Maria Robinson	Filipe Bainivalu	

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Matelita Drodro	Savaira Vuikaba	
Mauvu Senibulu	Soroepeli Seru	

Measurers

Samuela Racava	Joeli Cava	Arunesh R Kumar
Ronil Ravinesh Roy	Riyazad Din	Navitalai Senivota
Aseri Bose	Sekove Rakavono	Jashneel Prasad
Timoci Rasovo	Rupeni Togoloa	Yeshnil Kumar
Osea Drauna	Alivereti Tawake	Karalaini Bui
Solomone Volau	Josaia Cagituevei	Abdul Shaheb
Peni Waqawai	Karalaini Bui	Alivereti Tawake

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Wiliame Auri	Etuata Nakalevu	Rusiate Matai
Nafiud Din	Josateki Muriwaqa	Saimoni Qeleca
Setareki Nasilivata	Imtiyaz Nabi	Samuela Labai
Mohammed Razin	Malakai Cagonibure	Serupepeli Seru
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UNICEF:

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Mr. Filip Mitrovic
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Mr. Sandeep Kumar
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APPENDIX C: ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

*A father sitting outside of his house with his children.
Photo: © UNICEFPacific*

The sample of respondents selected in the Fiji MICS, 2021 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% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 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), and for all four divisions (Tables SE.4 to SE.7).

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.921	0.006	0.007	2.905	1.704	23,045	5,467	0.909	0.934
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.794	0.006	0.008	1.132	1.064	5,072	5,072	0.782	0.806
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.836	0.009	0.010	1.350	1.162	2,530	2,530	0.819	0.853
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.786	0.007	0.009	1.434	1.198	5,072	5,072	0.772	0.800
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.804	0.009	0.012	1.408	1.187	2,530	2,530	0.785	0.823
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.326	0.010	0.030	2.143	1.464	5,072	5,072	0.307	0.346
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.312	0.010	0.034	1.290	1.136	2,530	2,530	0.292	0.333
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.123	0.007	0.053	2.009	1.417	5,072	5,072	0.110	0.136
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.406	0.011	0.026	1.162	1.078	2,530	2,530	0.385	0.427
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	7	1.526	0.233	na	na	na	na	4	10
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	15	2.612	0.170	na	na	na	na	10	21
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	18	2.670	0.149	na	na	na	na	13	23
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.8	0.090	0.008	na	na	na	na	2.6	3.0
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	31	4.208	17.706	na	na	na	na	23	39
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.355	0.008	0.023	0.926	0.962	3,267	3,308	0.339	0.371
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.513	0.010	0.020	0.867	0.931	1,985	2,008	0.492	0.534
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.887	0.010	0.011	0.778	0.882	799	813	0.868	0.907
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.998	0.001	0.001	0.803	0.896	799	813	0.995	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.954	0.009	0.009	0.705	0.840	407	417	0.937	0.972
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.949	0.009	0.009	0.692	0.832	407	417	0.931	0.967
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.800	0.021	0.026	1.079	1.039	405	410	0.759	0.841
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.495	0.012	0.023	2.892	1.701	23,045	5,467	0.472	0.518
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.429	0.027	0.062	0.511	0.715	176	177	0.375	0.482
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.072	0.007	0.103	1.655	1.286	2,008	2,008	0.057	0.087
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.046	0.005	0.117	1.296	1.138	1,970	1,975	0.035	0.057
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.077	0.006	0.076	0.951	0.975	1,970	1,975	0.065	0.089
Early child development index	TC.53	0.829	0.011	0.014	1.171	1.082	1,272	1,268	0.806	0.852
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.920	0.010	0.011	0.705	0.840	498	512	0.900	0.940
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.984	0.004	0.004	1.041	1.021	1,161	1,126	0.976	0.991
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.799	0.014	0.017	1.022	1.011	896	865	0.772	0.827
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.545	0.018	0.034	1.245	1.116	972	917	0.508	0.581
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.259	0.023	0.090	1.078	1.038	737	378	0.212	0.306
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.137	0.015	0.108	0.696	0.834	737	378	0.107	0.166
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.866	0.009	0.010	1.402	1.184	2,115	2,115	0.848	0.883
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.805	0.008	0.010	1.726	1.314	6,357	3,947	0.788	0.822
Child labour	PR.3	0.167	0.009	0.053	1.584	1.259	5,758	2,813	0.149	0.184
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.002	0.002	0.979	1.010	1.005	691	676	0.000	0.005
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.040	0.007	0.184	0.960	0.980	691	676	0.025	0.055
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.721	0.011	0.015	2.849	1.688	5,072	5,072	0.700	0.742
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.841	0.012	0.014	2.795	1.672	2,530	2,530	0.816	0.865
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.976	0.004	0.004	3.962	1.990	23,045	5,467	0.968	0.984
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.309	0.018	0.057	1.562	1.250	4,639	1,089	0.274	0.344
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.903	0.006	0.007	2.192	1.480	22,900	5,432	0.891	0.914
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.980	0.003	0.003	1.744	1.321	23,045	5,467	0.975	0.985
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.877	0.007	0.008	2.601	1.613	23,045	5,467	0.862	0.891
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.087	0.007	0.077	3.142	1.773	23,045	5,467	0.074	0.101
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.088	0.006	0.074	2.131	1.460	7,029	4,081	0.075	0.101
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.762	0.007	0.009	1.401	1.184	23,045	5,467	0.749	0.776
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.195	0.008	0.039	1.908	1.381	5,072	5,072	0.179	0.210
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.164	0.009	0.056	1.550	1.245	2,530	2,530	0.146	0.182
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.076	0.001	0.007	1.029	1.014	1,482	1,453	0.075	0.077
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.076	0.001	0.010	1.165	1.079	768	749	0.074	0.077
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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.960	0.006	0.006	2.666	1.633	13,452	2,948	0.948	0.971
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.843	0.007	0.009	1.241	1.114	3,154	2,938	0.828	0.858
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.864	0.010	0.012	1.253	1.120	1,507	1,380	0.843	0.885
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.860	0.008	0.009	1.556	1.247	3,154	2,938	0.844	0.876
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.878	0.010	0.012	1.320	1.149	1,507	1,380	0.858	0.899
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.400	0.015	0.036	2.595	1.611	3,154	2,938	0.371	0.429
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.406	0.017	0.041	1.605	1.267	1,507	1,380	0.373	0.440
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.129	0.009	0.072	2.235	1.495	3,154	2,938	0.110	0.147
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.375	0.014	0.036	1.091	1.044	1,507	1,380	0.348	0.402
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	8	2.828	0.372	na	na	na	na	2	13
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	15	4.302	0.278	na	na	na	na	7	24
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	18	4.431	0.242	na	na	na	na	9	27
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.6	0.116	0.045	na	na	na	na	2.3	2.8
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	27.6	5.291	0.192	na	na	na	na	17.0	38.2
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.346	0.011	0.032	0.975	0.988	1,916	1,795	0.324	0.369
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.500	0.014	0.029	0.911	0.954	1,162	1,086	0.471	0.529
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.866	0.014	0.016	0.676	0.822	447	421	0.839	0.894
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.557	0.746	447	421	0.996	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.965	0.010	0.010	0.628	0.792	217	207	0.945	0.985
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.959	0.011	0.012	0.682	0.826	217	207	0.936	0.982
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.742	0.032	0.043	1.101	1.050	230	211	0.678	0.805
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.648	0.017	0.026	3.798	1.949	13,452	2,948	0.614	0.682
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.368	0.032	0.088	0.427	0.653	99	95	0.303	0.433
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.066	0.011	0.172	2.137	1.462	1,121	1,028	0.043	0.088
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.050	0.008	0.171	1.536	1.240	1,093	1,007	0.033	0.067
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.084	0.009	0.106	1.024	1.012	1,093	1,007	0.066	0.101
Early child development index	TC.53	0.846	0.015	0.018	1.154	1.074	713	645	0.816	0.877
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.915	0.016	0.018	0.816	0.903	259	246	0.882	0.947
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.980	0.006	0.006	1.033	1.016	737	669	0.969	0.991
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.954	0.008	0.009	0.874	0.935	587	531	0.937	0.971
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.592	0.026	0.044	1.503	1.226	619	543	0.540	0.644
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.890	0.012	0.013	1.528	1.236	1,177	1,079	0.866	0.913
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.791	0.012	0.015	1.732	1.316	3,495	1,983	0.767	0.815
Child labour	PR.3	0.120	0.012	0.099	1.907	1.381	3,236	1,444	0.096	0.143
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.037	0.009	0.237	0.907	0.952	458	422	0.019	0.055
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.678	0.015	0.022	2.941	1.715	3,154	2,938	0.648	0.708
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.781	0.019	0.024	2.863	1.692	1,507	1,380	0.743	0.818
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.996	0.002	0.002	2.499	1.581	13,452	2,948	0.992	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.429	0.025	0.059	1.564	1.251	2,784	602	0.379	0.480
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.941	0.006	0.006	1.940	1.393	13,343	2,923	0.929	0.953
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.991	0.003	0.003	2.202	1.484	13,452	2,948	0.986	0.996
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.889	0.010	0.012	3.236	1.799	13,452	2,948	0.868	0.910
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.130	0.011	0.087	3.335	1.826	13,452	2,948	0.108	0.153
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.100	0.010	0.102	2.424	1.557	3,949	2,089	0.080	0.121
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.740	0.010	0.013	1.422	1.192	13,452	2,948	0.721	0.759
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.210	0.011	0.054	2.264	1.505	3,154	2,938	0.187	0.232
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.166	0.012	0.073	1.481	1.217	1,507	1,380	0.142	0.191
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.076	0.001	0.009	1.117	1.057	990	915	0.074	0.077
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.075	0.001	0.014	1.229	1.108	473	418	0.073	0.077

na: not applicable

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Fiji MICS, 2021

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.868	0.012	0.014	3.306	1.818	9,594	2,519	0.843	0.892
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.714	0.011	0.015	1.234	1.111	1,918	2,134	0.693	0.736
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.794	0.015	0.019	1.583	1.258	1,023	1,150	0.764	0.824
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.664	0.013	0.019	1.573	1.254	1,918	2,134	0.638	0.690
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.694	0.018	0.026	1.727	1.314	1,023	1,150	0.658	0.730
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.206	0.009	0.043	1.014	1.007	1,918	2,134	0.188	0.223
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.174	0.010	0.056	0.760	0.872	1,023	1,150	0.155	0.194
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.115	0.008	0.072	1.418	1.191	1,918	2,134	0.098	0.131
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.451	0.017	0.038	1.342	1.158	1,023	1,150	0.417	0.485
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	8	2.773	0.368	na	na	na	na	2	13
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	13	4.007	0.304	na	na	na	na	5	21
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	16	4.206	0.268	na	na	na	na	7	24
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.2	0.135	0.043	na	na	na	na	2.9	3.4
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	38.3	6.926	0.181	na	na	na	na	24.4	52.1
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.367	0.011	0.031	0.842	0.917	1,351	1,513	0.344	0.390
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.532	0.015	0.027	0.788	0.888	823	922	0.503	0.561
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.914	0.014	0.015	0.931	0.965	353	392	0.887	0.942
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.997	0.003	0.003	1.007	1.004	353	392	0.992	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.942	0.014	0.015	0.783	0.885	190	210	0.914	0.971
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.937	0.014	0.015	0.722	0.850	190	210	0.908	0.966
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.876	0.024	0.027	1.014	1.007	175	199	0.829	0.923
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.280	0.013	0.048	2.245	1.498	9,594	2,519	0.253	0.307
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.507	0.042	0.083	0.582	0.763	77	82	0.423	0.592
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.080	0.009	0.111	1.041	1.020	887	980	0.062	0.098
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.041	0.006	0.139	0.809	0.900	877	968	0.030	0.053
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.069	0.007	0.105	0.780	0.883	877	968	0.054	0.083
Early child development index	TC.53	0.806	0.017	0.021	1.185	1.089	559	623	0.772	0.841
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.926	0.012	0.013	0.519	0.720	240	266	0.902	0.949
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.990	0.004	0.004	0.889	0.943	423	457	0.981	0.999
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.931	0.013	0.014	0.845	0.919	309	334	0.905	0.956
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.379	0.027	0.071	1.146	1.070	352	374	0.325	0.433
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.836	0.013	0.015	1.246	1.116	938	1,036	0.810	0.861
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.822	0.011	0.014	1.689	1.299	2,862	1,964	0.799	0.844
Child labour	PR.3	0.227	0.013	0.056	1.262	1.124	2,522	1,369	0.201	0.252
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.005	0.004	0.967	1.095	1.047	234	254	0.000	0.014
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.047	0.014	0.292	1.056	1.028	234	254	0.020	0.074
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.792	0.014	0.017	2.437	1.561	1,918	2,134	0.765	0.820
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.929	0.009	0.010	1.468	1.211	1,023	1,150	0.911	0.948
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.948	0.009	0.010	4.528	2.128	9,594	2,519	0.929	0.967
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.127	0.018	0.145	1.488	1.220	1,855	487	0.090	0.164
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.849	0.011	0.013	2.490	1.578	9,557	2,509	0.827	0.872
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.963	0.005	0.005	1.761	1.327	9,594	2,519	0.953	0.973
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.859	0.009	0.011	1.751	1.323	9,594	2,519	0.841	0.877
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.027	0.004	0.141	1.421	1.192	#REF!	2,519	0.020	0.035
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.072	0.007	0.091	1.283	1.133	3,080	1,992	0.059	0.085
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.794	0.009	0.012	1.299	1.140	9,594	2,519	0.775	0.812
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.170	0.008	0.048	0.987	0.994	1,918	2,134	0.154	0.186
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.161	0.014	0.086	1.626	1.275	1,023	1,150	0.133	0.188
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.076	0.001	0.010	0.788	0.888	492	538	0.075	0.078
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.077	0.001	0.012	0.871	0.933	295	331	0.075	0.079

na: not applicable

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Central Division

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Fiji MICS, 2021										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.954	0.005	0.006	1.248	1.117	9,598	1,842	0.943	0.965
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.820	0.010	0.012	1.140	1.068	2,193	1,865	0.801	0.839
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.838	0.014	0.017	1.376	1.173	1,090	916	0.810	0.867
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.827	0.011	0.013	1.586	1.259	2,193	1,865	0.805	0.849
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.852	0.013	0.015	1.173	1.083	1,090	916	0.827	0.878
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.385	0.018	0.047	2.604	1.614	2,193	1,865	0.348	0.421
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.362	0.017	0.046	1.101	1.049	1,090	916	0.329	0.396
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.157	0.012	0.078	2.140	1.463	2,193	1,865	0.132	0.182
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.446	0.017	0.038	1.051	1.025	1,090	916	0.412	0.480
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	5	2.165	0.399	na	na	na	na	1	10
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	12	3.142	0.253	na	na	na	na	6	19
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	15	3.318	0.221	na	na	na	na	8	22
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.0	0.151	0.051	na	na	na	na	2.7	3.3
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	37.3	7.337	0.197	na	na	na	na	22.7	52.0
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.339	0.012	0.036	0.751	0.867	1,317	1,122	0.315	0.364
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.498	0.016	0.033	0.729	0.854	806	688	0.465	0.531
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.882	0.016	0.018	0.793	0.890	374	328	0.850	0.914
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.998	0.002	0.002	0.520	0.721	374	328	0.995	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.965	0.013	0.014	0.755	0.869	171	152	0.938	0.991
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.957	0.015	0.015	0.783	0.885	171	152	0.927	0.986
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.813	0.034	0.042	1.178	1.085	172	152	0.744	0.882
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.570	0.019	0.033	2.596	1.611	9,598	1,842	0.533	0.607
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.335	0.034	0.101	0.357	0.598	80	70	0.267	0.403
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.072	0.012	0.168	1.624	1.274	871	747	0.048	0.096
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.048	0.011	0.222	1.816	1.348	853	734	0.027	0.069
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.083	0.010	0.122	0.995	0.997	853	734	0.063	0.103
Early child development index	TC.53	0.849	0.018	0.021	1.160	1.077	549	469	0.813	0.885
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.938	0.015	0.016	0.637	0.798	185	159	0.908	0.969
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.975	0.008	0.008	0.931	0.965	483	390	0.960	0.990
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.943	0.012	0.013	1.006	1.003	440	379	0.919	0.967
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.599	0.032	0.054	1.631	1.277	460	376	0.535	0.664
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.867	0.014	0.017	1.438	1.199	925	794	0.838	0.896
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.810	0.012	0.015	1.234	1.111	2,574	1,347	0.786	0.834
Child labour	PR.3	0.156	0.014	0.088	1.298	1.139	2,324	917	0.128	0.183
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.048	0.012	0.254	0.904	0.951	329	282	0.023	0.072
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.711	0.018	0.025	2.880	1.697	2,193	1,865	0.675	0.746
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.801	0.020	0.024	2.183	1.477	1,090	916	0.762	0.840
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.982	0.003	0.003	1.127	1.061	9,598	1,842	0.976	0.989
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.265	0.028	0.106	1.463	1.209	1,992	364	0.209	0.321
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.906	0.010	0.011	2.010	1.418	9,539	1,829	0.886	0.925
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.986	0.003	0.003	0.993	0.996	9,598	1,842	0.980	0.991
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.837	0.014	0.017	2.690	1.640	9,598	1,842	0.809	0.865
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.109	0.011	0.105	2.497	1.580	9,598	1,842	0.086	0.132
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.073	0.011	0.154	2.614	1.617	2,873	1,386	0.051	0.096
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.758	0.011	0.015	1.276	1.130	9,598	1,842	0.735	0.780
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.197	0.013	0.065	1.935	1.391	2,193	1,865	0.172	0.223
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.209	0.016	0.075	1.377	1.173	1,090	916	0.178	0.241
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.074	0.001	0.012	1.091	1.045	688	580	0.072	0.075
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.074	0.001	0.018	1.382	1.176	357	298	0.071	0.077

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25
na: not applicable

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Eastern Division

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Fiji MICS, 2021

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.760	0.038	0.050	3.496	1.870	939	435	0.683	0.836
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.647	0.020	0.032	0.587	0.766	164	321	0.606	0.688
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.697	0.040	0.057	1.456	1.207	94	198	0.618	0.776
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.541	0.028	0.051	0.997	0.999	164	321	0.485	0.596
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.626	0.044	0.070	1.614	1.270	94	198	0.538	0.714
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.173	0.029	0.167	1.871	1.368	164	321	0.115	0.230
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.106	0.031	0.290	1.973	1.405	94	198	0.045	0.168
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.200	0.025	0.123	1.206	1.098	164	321	0.151	0.249
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.581	0.038	0.065	1.165	1.079	94	198	0.505	0.656
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	(4)	(4.310)	(1.003)	na	na	na	na	(0)	(13)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	(4)	(4.310)	(1.003)	na	na	na	na	(0)	(13)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	(7)	(5.203)	(0.697)	na	na	na	na	(0)	(18)
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.342	0.021	0.062	0.474	0.689	123	238	0.300	0.385
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.511	0.047	0.092	1.302	1.141	77	149	0.417	0.604
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.901	0.040	0.044	1.137	1.066	34	65	0.821	0.981
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	34	65	1.000	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	(0.973)	(0.026)	(0.027)	(0.940)	(0.969)	20	37	(0.921)	(1.000)
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	(0.973)	(0.026)	(0.027)	(0.940)	(0.969)	20	37	(0.921)	(1.000)
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	(0.893)	(0.036)	(0.041)	(0.577)	(0.759)	23	43	(0.821)	(0.966)
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.157	0.024	0.155	1.952	1.397	939	435	0.108	0.206
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.075	0.028	0.370	1.894	1.376	91	172	0.019	0.130
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.011	0.008	0.696	0.970	0.985	92	174	0.000	0.027
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.073	0.020	0.271	0.997	0.998	92	174	0.033	0.112
Early child development index	TC.53	0.861	0.032	0.037	0.941	0.970	58	111	0.798	0.925
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	(0.983)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.788)	(0.888)	26	47	(0.949)	(1.000)
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.981	0.018	0.018	1.030	1.015	33	62	0.946	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	(0.913)	(0.055)	(0.060)	(1.551)	(1.245)	23	42	(0.803)	(1.000)
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	(0.353)	(0.056)	(0.158)	(0.596)	(0.772)	25	45	(0.241)	(0.464)
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.905	0.024	0.026	1.210	1.100	96	182	0.858	0.953
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.837	0.026	0.031	1.813	1.346	319	362	0.784	0.889
Child labour	PR.3	0.250	0.027	0.110	0.981	0.990	273	245	0.195	0.305
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	(0.068)	(0.028)	(0.415)	(0.415)	(0.644)	18	34	(0.012)	(0.125)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.899	0.022	0.025	1.711	1.308	164	321	0.854	0.943
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.955	0.022	0.023	2.285	1.512	94	198	0.910	0.999
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.965	0.013	0.013	2.077	1.441	939	435	0.940	0.990
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.052	0.022	0.420	0.796	0.892	190	83	0.008	0.096
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.881	0.017	0.019	1.174	1.083	939	435	0.847	0.914
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.987	0.007	0.007	1.480	1.217	939	435	0.974	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.897	0.015	0.017	1.123	1.060	939	435	0.866	0.928
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.009	0.006	0.681	1.800	1.342	939	435	0.000	0.021
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.065	0.016	0.248	1.510	1.229	331	356	0.033	0.097
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.781	0.023	0.029	1.333	1.155	939	435	0.735	0.826
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.193	0.027	0.139	1.479	1.216	164	321	0.139	0.247
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.274	0.036	0.133	1.312	1.145	94	198	0.201	0.346
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.078	0.002	0.021	0.416	0.645	37	71	0.075	0.082
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.065	0.016	0.248	1.510	1.229	331	356	0.033	0.097

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases, for 'Neonatal mortality rate', 'Infant mortality rate' and 'Under-five mortality rate' figures are based on 250-499 unweighted person years of exposure to the risk of death.

na: not applicable

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Northern Division

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Fiji MICS, 2021

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.859	0.022	0.026	4.202	2.050	3,152	1,008	0.814	0.904
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.715	0.017	0.024	1.286	1.134	648	905	0.681	0.749
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.821	0.026	0.031	2.009	1.417	318	446	0.769	0.872
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.680	0.015	0.022	0.959	0.980	648	905	0.650	0.711
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.656	0.033	0.050	2.150	1.466	318	446	0.590	0.722
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.291	0.013	0.045	0.748	0.865	648	905	0.265	0.318
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.220	0.017	0.075	0.714	0.845	318	446	0.187	0.254
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.091	0.011	0.119	1.280	1.131	648	905	0.070	0.113
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.421	0.026	0.062	1.261	1.123	318	446	0.368	0.473
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	7	4.371	0.609	na	na	na	na	0	16
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	14	6.153	0.455	na	na	na	na	1	26
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	16	6.195	0.396	na	na	na	na	3	28
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.0	0.220	0.074	na	na	na	na	2.5	3.4
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	28.2	10.332	0.367	na	na	na	na	7.5	48.8
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.348	0.017	0.049	0.812	0.901	454	634	0.314	0.382
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.515	0.021	0.041	0.660	0.812	276	376	0.473	0.556
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.906	0.027	0.030	1.222	1.105	105	143	0.852	0.960
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	105	143	1.000	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.917	0.019	0.021	0.376	0.613	61	79	0.879	0.956
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.901	0.019	0.021	0.324	0.569	61	79	0.863	0.940
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.828	0.055	0.066	1.513	1.230	55	73	0.719	0.938
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.395	0.021	0.054	1.936	1.391	3,152	1,008	0.352	0.437
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.642)	(0.060)	(0.094)	(0.473)	(0.688)	25	31	(0.521)	(0.762)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.118	0.023	0.193	1.815	1.347	283	368	0.072	0.163
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.047	0.007	0.146	0.386	0.621	283	367	0.034	0.061
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.080	0.008	0.106	0.358	0.598	283	367	0.063	0.096
Early child development index	TC.53	0.778	0.031	0.039	1.293	1.137	185	238	0.717	0.840
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.937	0.010	0.011	0.202	0.449	87	116	0.916	0.957
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.992	0.006	0.006	0.893	0.945	159	213	0.980	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.967	0.014	0.014	0.810	0.900	102	137	0.939	0.994
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.462	0.054	0.116	1.395	1.181	93	122	0.355	0.569
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.852	0.018	0.021	1.021	1.010	305	393	0.815	0.888
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.791	0.018	0.022	1.435	1.198	977	772	0.756	0.826
Child labour	PR.3	0.179	0.018	0.103	1.247	1.117	856	537	0.142	0.215
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000				68	93	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.036	0.015	0.405	0.564	0.751	68	93	0.007	0.065
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.832	0.015	0.018	1.483	1.218	648	905	0.801	0.862
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.962	0.007	0.007	0.539	0.734	318	446	0.948	0.975
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.975	0.006	0.007	1.738	1.318	3,152	1,008	0.962	0.988
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.093	0.023	0.246	1.227	1.108	566	198	0.047	0.139
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.923	0.010	0.011	1.352	1.163	3,146	1,005	0.903	0.942
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.969	0.007	0.007	1.552	1.246	3,152	1,008	0.956	0.983
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.916	0.013	0.014	2.054	1.433	3,152	1,008	0.891	0.941
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.018	0.003	0.146	0.392	0.626	3,152	1,008	0.013	0.023
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.088	0.011	0.121	1.091	1.045	1,040	775	0.066	0.109
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.779	0.017	0.021	1.602	1.266	3,152	1,008	0.746	0.812
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.168	0.011	0.063	0.725	0.852	648	905	0.146	0.189
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.062	0.012	0.189	1.048	1.024	318	446	0.038	0.085
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.076	0.001	0.016	1.088	1.043	175	243	0.073	0.078
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.082	0.001	0.016	0.532	0.729	84	118	0.079	0.085

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

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Western Division

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Fiji MICS, 2021

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.925	0.011	0.012	4.068	2.017	9,358	2,182	0.902	0.948
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.804	0.009	0.012	1.092	1.045	2,066	1,981	0.785	0.823
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.850	0.012	0.014	1.045	1.022	1,029	970	0.827	0.874
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.795	0.011	0.013	1.349	1.161	2,066	1,981	0.774	0.816
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.815	0.015	0.019	1.464	1.210	1,029	970	0.785	0.845
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.288	0.013	0.045	1.622	1.273	2,066	1,981	0.262	0.314
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.307	0.018	0.058	1.458	1.207	1,029	970	0.271	0.343
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.091	0.008	0.086	1.489	1.220	2,066	1,981	0.076	0.107
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.343	0.016	0.045	1.038	1.019	1,029	970	0.312	0.374
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	8	2.734	0.344	na	na	na	na	2	13
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	21	5.448	0.261	na	na	na	na	10	32
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	23	5.503	0.235	na	na	na	na	12	34
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.5	0.126	0.051	na	na	na	na	2.2	2.7
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	23.1	5.348	0.231	na	na	na	na	12.4	33.8
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.373	0.014	0.037	1.051	1.025	1,374	1,314	0.346	0.401
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.528	0.017	0.033	0.959	0.979	826	795	0.493	0.562
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.886	0.014	0.016	0.535	0.731	286	277	0.858	0.914
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.997	0.003	0.003	0.876	0.936	286	277	0.990	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.955	0.015	0.016	0.806	0.898	155	149	0.925	0.986
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.955	0.015	0.016	0.806	0.898	155	149	0.925	0.986
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.761	0.032	0.042	0.797	0.893	154	142	0.697	0.825
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.486	0.019	0.040	3.264	1.807	9,358	2,182	0.447	0.524
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.457	0.056	0.123	0.761	0.872	63	61	0.345	0.569
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.055	0.010	0.183	1.396	1.182	763	721	0.035	0.075
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.047	0.007	0.142	0.703	0.838	743	700	0.034	0.061
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.070	0.009	0.135	0.957	0.978	743	700	0.051	0.088
Early child development index	TC.53	0.821	0.018	0.022	1.008	1.004	480	450	0.785	0.857
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.888	0.020	0.022	0.738	0.859	201	190	0.848	0.927
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.989	0.005	0.005	0.935	0.967	486	461	0.980	0.999
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.947	0.009	0.010	0.507	0.712	331	307	0.928	0.965
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.439	0.026	0.060	1.050	1.025	393	374	0.386	0.491
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.864	0.014	0.017	1.322	1.150	789	746	0.836	0.893
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.801	0.015	0.019	2.179	1.476	2,487	1,466	0.771	0.832
Child labour	PR.3	0.163	0.015	0.095	1.950	1.396	2,305	1,114	0.133	0.194
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.004	0.004	0.970	0.978	0.989	277	267	0.000	0.011
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.031	0.011	0.360	1.100	1.049	277	267	0.009	0.053
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.684	0.017	0.025	2.627	1.621	2,066	1,981	0.650	0.718
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.835	0.021	0.025	3.090	1.758	1,029	970	0.793	0.877
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.970	0.009	0.010	6.494	2.548	9,358	2,182	0.952	0.989
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.444	0.028	0.064	1.431	1.196	1,891	444	0.388	0.501
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.895	0.010	0.011	2.371	1.540	9,277	2,163	0.874	0.915
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.976	0.005	0.005	2.333	1.527	9,358	2,182	0.967	0.986
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.902	0.009	0.010	1.883	1.372	9,358	2,182	0.884	0.919
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.096	0.012	0.122	3.461	1.860	9,358	2,182	0.073	0.120
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.105	0.010	0.099	1.793	1.339	2,785	1,564	0.084	0.126
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.760	0.011	0.014	1.339	1.157	9,358	2,182	0.739	0.781
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.201	0.012	0.062	1.915	1.384	2,066	1,981	0.176	0.226
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.138	0.014	0.105	1.701	1.304	1,029	970	0.109	0.166
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.079	0.001	0.010	0.926	0.962	582	559	0.077	0.080
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.075	0.001	0.011	0.728	0.853	300	280	0.073	0.077

na: not applicable



APPENDIX D: DATA QUALITY

On 11 January 2021, volunteers meet at a child-friendly space in Mataniwai Village, Macuata. Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2021/Stephen

D.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population									
Single-year age distribution of household population ^A , by sex, Fiji MICS, 2021									
	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					Age				
0	237	2.0	202	1.8	45	121	1.0	124	1.1
1	206	1.8	205	1.8	46	152	1.3	164	1.4
2	231	2.0	184	1.6	47	127	1.1	116	1.0
3	246	2.1	207	1.8	48	132	1.1	117	1.0
4	228	1.9	189	1.7	49	104	0.9	94	0.8
5	264	2.3	220	1.9	50	171	1.5	184	1.6
6	223	1.9	225	2.0	51	139	1.2	161	1.4
7	258	2.2	254	2.2	52	117	1.0	120	1.1
8	282	2.4	251	2.2	53	128	1.1	103	0.9
9	243	2.1	226	2.0	54	137	1.2	131	1.2
10	267	2.3	238	2.1	55	126	1.1	167	1.5
11	271	2.3	229	2.0	56	138	1.2	145	1.3
12	231	2.0	207	1.8	57	119	1.0	136	1.2
13	208	1.8	212	1.9	58	105	0.9	128	1.1
14	211	1.8	223	2.0	59	118	1.0	112	1.0
15	190	1.6	191	1.7	60	110	0.9	114	1.0
16	203	1.7	159	1.4	61	96	0.8	102	0.9
17	180	1.5	183	1.6	62	124	1.1	99	0.9
18	174	1.5	149	1.3	63	110	0.9	97	0.9
19	150	1.3	146	1.3	64	86	0.7	100	0.9
20	166	1.4	110	1.0	65	71	0.6	94	0.8
21	182	1.6	162	1.4	66	60	0.5	78	0.7
22	164	1.4	166	1.5	67	70	0.6	57	0.5
23	154	1.3	150	1.3	68	63	0.5	68	0.6
24	147	1.3	143	1.3	69	38	0.3	51	0.5
25	171	1.5	152	1.3	70	52	0.4	41	0.4
26	182	1.6	159	1.4	71	44	0.4	45	0.4
27	155	1.3	159	1.4	72	32	0.3	48	0.4
28	184	1.6	200	1.8	73	31	0.3	43	0.4
29	169	1.5	172	1.5	74	25	0.2	40	0.4
30	159	1.4	161	1.4	75	34	0.3	41	0.4
31	139	1.2	154	1.4	76	26	0.2	26	0.2
32	152	1.3	146	1.3	77	24	0.2	29	0.3
33	157	1.3	163	1.4	78	16	0.1	26	0.2
34	151	1.3	156	1.4	79	16	0.1	36	0.3
35	153	1.3	155	1.4	80	17	0.1	25	0.2
36	184	1.6	144	1.3	81	9	0.1	18	0.2
37	172	1.5	174	1.5	82	17	0.1	7	0.1
38	150	1.3	160	1.4	83	10	0.1	13	0.1
39	154	1.3	151	1.3	84	10	0.1	10	0.1
40	165	1.4	163	1.4	85+	23	0.2	42	0.4
41	153	1.3	161	1.4					
42	158	1.4	160	1.4	DK/Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
43	172	1.5	142	1.3					
44	140	1.2	146	1.3	Total	11,682	100.0	11,363	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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Household population of women age 10-54 years		Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
Age					
10-14	1,109	na	na	na	na
15-19	828	805	15.6		97.2
20-24	731	702	13.6		96.1
25-29	842	806	15.6		95.6
30-34	780	743	14.4		95.3
35-39	784	759	14.7		96.9
40-44	772	752	14.6		97.4
45-49	614	594	11.5		96.7
50-54	699	na	na		na
Total (15-49)	5,352	5,162	100.0		96.5
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.34	na	na		na
50-54 to 45-49	1.14	na	na		na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households	Number	Percent	
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
Age					
10-14	1,187	616	na	na	na
15-19	897	454	424	16.6	93.4
20-24	812	387	352	13.8	91.0
25-29	861	421	390	15.3	92.6
30-34	759	372	348	13.6	93.5
35-39	812	398	367	14.4	92.4
40-44	788	407	378	14.8	93.0
45-49	635	314	298	11.6	94.8
50-54	693	369	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	5,564	2,752	2,558	100.0	92.9
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.32	1.36	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.09	1.17	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, Fiji MICS, 2021

Age	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
0	438	434	20.6	99.2
1	411	404	19.1	98.3
2	415	413	19.6	99.5
3	453	448	21.2	98.9
4	417	411	19.5	98.5
5	483	na	na	na
6	448	na	na	na
7	513	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	2,134	2,110	100.0	98.9
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	1.01	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.16	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-17 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, Fiji MICS, 2021

Age	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview ^A	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
3	435	na	na	na	na
4	404	na	na	na	na
5	476	9.0	255	9.1	99.3
6	451	8.1	229	8.1	98.4
7	518	9.0	246	8.8	95.6
8	511	8.1	228	8.1	97.8
9	452	7.8	219	7.8	97.6
10	507	8.4	239	8.5	99.0
11	485	7.8	220	7.9	99.2
12	426	6.8	191	6.8	97.5
13	421	6.7	188	6.7	97.7
14	419	8.1	229	8.1	98.2
15	365	5.9	164	5.8	96.6
16	347	7.3	203	7.2	97.6
17	343	6.9	195	7.0	99.1
18	300	na	na	na	na
19	278	na	na	na	na
20	258	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	5,721	100.0	2,806	100.0	98.0
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	0.85	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	0.87	0.90	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.87	0.73	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	0.87	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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	98.6	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	23,045
Area							
Urban	98.6	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	13,452
Rural	98.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	9,594
Division							
Central	98.6	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	9,598
Eastern	98.4	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	939
Northern	98.5	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,152
Western	98.8	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	9,358
Age							
0-4	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,134
5-14	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,742
15-24	98.9	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	3,267
25-49	98.8	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	7,648
50-64	97.4	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	3,725
65-84	96.9	1.7	0.0	1.3	0.2	100.0	1,463
85+	83.2	4.8	0.0	12.0	0.0	100.0	65

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,072
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,154
Rural	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,918
Division							
Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,193
Eastern	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	164
Northern	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	648
Western	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,066
Age							
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	791
20-24	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	691
25-29	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	790
30-34	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	732
35-39	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	743
40-44	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	738
45-49	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	586

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, Fiji MICS, 2021							
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,530
Area							
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,507
Rural	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,023
Division							
Central	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,090
Eastern	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94
Northern	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	318
Western	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,029
Age							
15-19	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	420
20-24	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	349
25-29	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	381
30-34	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	347
35-39	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	360
40-44	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	374
45-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	299

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), Fiji MICS, 2021											
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										Number of most recent live births
	Date of first live birth					Number of first live births	Date of last live birth				
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing/DK/Other	Total		Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	
Total	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,287	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,502
Area											
Urban	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,945	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,435
Rural	99.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,342	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,066
Division											
Central	99.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,360	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,001
Eastern	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	123	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	98
Northern	99.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	451	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	376
Western	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,353	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,027

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of children under 5
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,115
Area							
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,177
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	938
Division							
Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	925
Eastern	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96
Northern	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	305
Western	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	789
Age							
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	436
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	407
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	407
3	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	451
4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	414

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	2,813
Area							
Urban	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	1,572
Rural	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,241
Division							
Central	99.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	1,097
Eastern	99.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	130
Northern	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	405
Western	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,181
Age							
5-9	99.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	1,175
10-14	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,067
15-17	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	571

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, Fiji MICS, 2021							
	Salt was tested			Salt was not tested, by reason			Number of households
	1st test	2nd test		No salt in household	Other ^A	Total	
	Iodised	Iodised	Not iodised				
Total	97.6	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.7	100.0	5,467
Area							
Urban	97.0	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.0	100.0	3,184
Rural	98.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.4	100.0	2,283
Division							
Central	97.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.8	100.0	2,191
Eastern	97.9	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	230
Northern	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	756
Western	97.3	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.9	100.0	2,290
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	98.1	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.3	100.0	1,069
Second	97.6	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.5	100.0	1,043
Middle	98.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	1,091
Fourth	97.4	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	100.0	1,125
Richest	96.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.8	100.0	1,139

^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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	20.2	20.1	5,467	99.8	98.7	1,102	2.2	257	274
Area									
Urban	20.3	20.3	3,184	100.0	99.8	647	1.3	140	151
Rural	19.9	19.9	2,283	99.5	97.3	455	3.3	117	123

^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.3.5: 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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	94.9	2.3	0.1	0.0	2.7	100.0	5.1	2,115
Age (in months)								
<6	92.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	5.2	100.0	7.4	176
6-11	94.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	100.0	5.3	261
12-23	96.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0	3.9	407
24-35	93.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	6.4	405
36-47	95.3	2.6	0.2	0.0	1.9	100.0	4.7	449
48-59	95.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	4.1	417

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Valid weight and length/height	Weight not measured	Reason for exclusion from analysis			Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
			Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	93.1	0.6	0.9	1.4	3.9	100.0	6.9	2,115
Age (in months)								
<6	92.7	0.0	0.9	1.3	5.1	100.0	7.3	176
6-11	95.6	0.0	0.8	0.4	3.3	100.0	4.4	261
12-23	96.0	0.9	0.9	0.1	2.1	100.0	4.0	407
24-35	91.2	1.0	2.4	1.4	4.1	100.0	8.8	405
36-47	93.7	0.0	0.4	2.2	3.7	100.0	6.3	449
48-59	90.4	1.2	0.3	2.4	5.6	100.0	9.6	417

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,073	100.0	2,086	100.0
Digit				
0	205	9.9	386	18.5
1	182	8.8	223	10.7
2	220	10.6	191	9.2
3	228	11.0	192	9.2
4	226	10.9	223	10.7
5	234	11.3	270	13.0
6	164	7.9	195	9.3
7	202	9.8	124	5.9
8	226	10.9	131	6.3
9	186	9.0	153	7.3

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, Fiji MICS, 2021									
	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5	
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)				
Total	94.9	2.3	0.1	0.0	2.7	100.0	5.1	2,115	
Age (in months)									
<6	92.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	5.2	100.0	7.4	176	
6-11	94.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	100.0	5.3	261	
12-23	96.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0	3.9	407	
24-35	93.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	6.4	405	
36-47	95.3	2.6	0.2	0.0	1.9	100.0	4.7	449	
48-59	95.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	4.1	417	

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, Fiji MICS, 2021									
	Valid weight and length/height	Weight not measured	Reason for exclusion from analysis			Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5	
			Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)				
Total	93.1	0.6	0.9	1.4	3.9	100.0	6.9	2,115	
Age (in months)									
<6	92.7	0.0	0.9	1.3	5.1	100.0	7.3	176	
6-11	95.6	0.0	0.8	0.4	3.3	100.0	4.4	261	
12-23	96.0	0.9	0.9	0.1	2.1	100.0	4.0	407	
24-35	91.2	1.0	2.4	1.4	4.1	100.0	8.8	405	
36-47	93.7	0.0	0.4	2.2	3.7	100.0	6.3	449	
48-59	90.4	1.2	0.3	2.4	5.6	100.0	9.6	417	

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Fiji MICS, 2021				
	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,073	100.0	2,086	100.0
Digit				
0	205	9.9	386	18.5
1	182	8.8	223	10.7
2	220	10.6	191	9.2
3	228	11.0	192	9.2
4	226	10.9	223	10.7
5	234	11.3	270	13.0
6	164	7.9	195	9.3
7	202	9.8	124	5.9
8	226	10.9	131	6.3
9	186	9.0	153	7.3

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Percent distribution of children with:						Number of selected children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children:		Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
	Incomplete FL modules, by reason:							For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing			
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other	Total						
Total	97.1	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.2	100.0	1,756	0.0	1.1	1,705	25.2	667
Area												
Urban	97.1	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	969	0.0	0.8	941	25.6	345
Rural	97.1	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	788	0.0	1.4	764	24.8	322
Division												
Central	97.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	675	0.0	1.0	658	20.3	255
Eastern	96.4	0.0	2.6	0.8	0.2	100.0	88	0.0	2.4	85	28.5	39
Northern	98.6	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	266	0.0	0.4	263	19.0	105
Western	96.3	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.4	100.0	727	0.0	1.3	700	31.8	269
Age												
7	96.7	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.4	100.0	241	0.0	4.1	233	40.2	233
8	96.8	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.6	100.0	235	0.0	1.8	228	20.9	228
9	97.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	212	0.0	1.4	206	13.1	206
10	96.0	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	243	0.0	0.0	234	na	0
11	98.3	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	221	0.0	0.4	218	na	0
12	98.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	100.0	192	0.0	0.0	188	na	0
13	98.1	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	186	0.0	0.0	182	na	0
14	96.2	1.8	0.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	225	0.0	0.5	216	na	0

na: not applicable

D.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.2: Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Handwashing facility					Total	Number of households
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason		
Total	92.4	5.0	1.9	0.2	0.5	100.0	5,467
Area							
Urban	95.5	2.6	1.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	3,184
Rural	88.0	8.5	3.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	2,283
Division							
Central	91.8	5.2	2.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	2,191
Eastern	90.3	8.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	230
Northern	92.6	5.4	1.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	756
Western	93.0	4.4	1.6	0.1	0.9	100.0	2,290
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	78.2	14.7	6.3	0.2	0.6	100.0	1,069
Second	90.2	7.2	1.8	0.3	0.5	100.0	1,043
Middle	96.0	2.6	1.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,091
Fourth	98.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,125
Richest	98.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	100.0	1,139

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Child has birth certificate				Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing			
Total	51.8	26.4	21.6	0.1	100.0	66.3	2,115
Area							
Urban	52.0	29.5	18.5	0.0	100.0	63.8	1,177
Rural	51.7	22.5	25.6	0.3	100.0	69.7	938
Division							
Central	49.8	28.2	21.8	0.2	100.0	63.8	925
Eastern	49.4	26.1	24.4	0.0	100.0	65.4	96
Northern	59.1	19.5	21.2	0.3	100.0	75.2	305
Western	51.8	27.0	21.3	0.0	100.0	65.8	789
Age (in months)							
0-5	22.3	7.0	70.7	0.0	100.0	76.1	176
6-11	49.7	22.5	27.8	0.0	100.0	68.8	261
12-23	60.4	28.1	11.3	0.2	100.0	68.3	407
24-35	57.7	28.8	13.3	0.2	100.0	66.7	405
36-47	51.5	27.3	21.1	0.2	100.0	65.4	449
48-59	52.0	32.0	15.9	0.0	100.0	61.9	417

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records			Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/ Missing			
Total	7.3	2.2	87.1	3.1	0.3	100.0	96.5	1,250
Area								
Urban	6.5	1.9	88.9	2.2	0.5	100.0	97.6	694
Rural	8.2	2.6	84.9	4.3	0.0	100.0	95.2	556
Division								
Central	6.1	2.3	89.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.7	550
Eastern	6.7	1.8	88.9	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.1	61
Northern	12.7	3.1	79.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	93.8	175
Western	6.6	1.8	87.1	3.7	0.8	100.0	95.9	463
Age (in months)								
0-5	1.2	0.0	98.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	176
6-11	2.8	1.1	95.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	261
12-23	7.4	2.4	87.3	2.9	0.0	100.0	96.8	407
24-35	12.6	3.7	76.4	6.4	0.9	100.0	92.3	405

D.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year, Fiji MICS, 2021

	Currently attending																			Number of household members age 3-24 years			
	Not attending school	Early childhood education	Primary Year								Lower secondary school Year		Upper secondary school Year			Vocational/ Technical Year			Higher than secondary		DK/ Missing	Total	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3					
Age at beginning of school year																							
3	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	458
4	44.1	55.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	415
5	8.0	36.5	54.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	498
6	2.4	2.1	39.9	53.8	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	430
7	1.2	0.2	2.0	41.3	53.9	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	532
8	1.3	0.0	0.2	3.8	41.2	51.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	495
9	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	3.9	40.2	52.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	477	
10	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	4.4	38.6	53.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	535	
11	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	4.4	40.3	52.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	476	
12	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	4.0	40.3	52.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	442	
13	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	4.3	40.4	49.2	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	418	
14	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	4.8	37.8	49.7	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	423	
15	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	5.3	37.9	45.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	374	
16	12.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	4.1	32.4	47.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	364	
17	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	3.2	33.4	30.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	366	
18	48.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	6.7	19.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	21.8	0.0	100.0	313	
19	59.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	6.2	0.7	0.0	0.3	30.9	0.0	100.0	287	
20	70.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	27.0	0.0	100.0	296	
21	73.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	23.3	0.4	100.0	340	
22	78.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	19.4	0.0	100.0	321	
23	85.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	100.0	310	
24 ^A	88.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	100.0	231	

^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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	4,798	4,295	1.12	4,693	4,219	1.11	105	76	1.39	5,072
Age										
15-19	14	14	0.99	14	14	0.99	0	0	na	791
20-24	196	166	1.18	193	165	1.17	3	1	2.00	691
25-29	576	556	1.04	566	545	1.04	10	10	0.97	790
30-34	863	729	1.18	848	722	1.17	15	7	2.07	732
35-39	1,031	909	1.13	1,008	898	1.12	23	11	2.05	743
40-44	1,159	1,087	1.07	1,130	1,060	1.07	28	27	1.05	738
45-49	960	834	1.15	933	815	1.15	27	19	1.43	586
na: not applicable										

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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	8,912	181	9,093	99.6	93.7	99.5	111.23	139.40	111.73	na	na	na
Years preceding survey												
0	400	7	407	100.0	100.0	100.0	118.17	217.30	119.40	na	na	na
1	402	5	407	99.7	81.2	99.4	102.96	87.64	102.74	101.18	80.10	100.83
2	395	6	401	99.7	100.0	99.7	114.36	707.48	116.69	96.10	107.33	96.25
3	420	6	426	99.6	100.0	99.6	115.15	195.25	115.92	106.03	92.33	105.83
4	397	6	404	100.0	100.0	100.0	113.03	227.09	114.20	96.29	92.61	96.23
5	405	8	413	100.0	100.0	100.0	114.50	71.33	113.44	101.35	120.64	101.67
6	402	7	409	99.7	100.0	99.7	101.77	89.64	101.55	96.08	73.09	95.56
7	432	11	443	99.2	100.0	99.3	106.93	122.47	107.30	103.47	143.77	104.21
8	433	9	442	99.4	100.0	99.4	110.85	93.20	110.48	105.21	99.64	105.10
9	391	6	397	99.2	100.0	99.2	107.91	19.95	105.66	14.86	10.01	14.75
10+	4,833	110	4,943	99.5	90.5	99.3	111.91	154.75	112.71	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0-4	2,015	30	2,045	99.8	96.7	99.7	112.61	213.97	113.64	na	na	na
5-9	2,064	41	2,105	99.5	100.0	99.5	108.34	78.70	107.67	na	na	na
10-14	1,897	23	1,920	99.9	87.3	99.7	109.87	265.82	110.96	na	na	na
15-19	1,410	43	1,453	99.4	86.6	99.1	106.40	205.02	108.40	na	na	na
20+	1,527	44	1,570	99.2	96.0	99.1	120.00	92.31	119.13	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, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	2	1	1	1	8
1	2	3	4	4	16
2	3	0	2	2	5
3	1	3	2	2	8
4	2	0	0	0	3
5	1	0	1	1	2
6	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0
9	1	0	0	0	1
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	1	1	1	1	3
15	1	0	0	0	1
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–30 days	15	9	11	11	47
Percent early neonatal ^A	79.8	85.5	91.2	91.2	89.1

^A Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 years in age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Fiji MICS, 2021

	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	15	9	11	11	47
1	3	4	2	2	10
2	3	1	1	1	5
3	1	7	1	1	12
4	0	4	1	1	5
5	2	3	0	0	5
6	0	0	1	1	2
7	0	3	0	0	5
8	1	0	2	2	5
9	0	2	0	0	2
10	1	0	0	0	1
11	1	1	0	0	3
12	0	1	0	0	1
13	0	1	0	0	1
14	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	1	0	0	1
17	0	0	0	0	1
18	1	0	0	0	1
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0-11 months	27	32	19	19	101
Percent neonatal ^B	54	28	56	56	47

^A Includes deaths under one month reported in days

^B Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year



APPENDIX E: FIJI MICS, 2021 QUESTIONNAIRES

*Year 5 students gather for a photo at Dreketi Primary School.
Photo: © UNICEFPacific/2021/Stephen*

The questionnaires of the Fiji MICS, 2021 are presented in Appendix E:

- Household Questionnaire
- Water Quality Testing Questionnaire
- Questionnaire for Individual Women Age 15-49 Years
- Questionnaire for Individual Men Age 15-49 Years
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five Years
- Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility
- Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years

Next to version in English language, the questionnaires were available and administered in addition in i-Taukei and Hindi.

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: _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 2 1</u> _____	HH7. Division: CENTRAL 1 EASTERN 2 NORTHERN 3 WESTERN 4		
HH6. Area: URBAN..... 1 RURAL 2	HH8. Is the household selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN? YES 1 NO 2		
HH9. Is the household selected for WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE? YES 1 NO 2	HH10. Is the household selected for blank testing? YES 1 NO 2		

<p><i>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.</i></p>	HH11. Record the time. HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____
---	---

HH12. Hello, my name is (*your name*). We are from Fiji Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 30 minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?

YES 1	1 ⇨ LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
NO / NOT ASKED 2	2 ⇨ HH46

HH46. Result of HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview: <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED 01 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 02 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME 03 REFUSED 04 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 05 DWELLING DESTROYED 06 DWELLING NOT FOUND 07 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96
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HH47. Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview: NAME _____
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
WOMEN AGE 15-49
<i>If household is selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN:</i> MEN AGE 15-49
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5
CHILDREN AGE 5-17

<i>To be filled after the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE is completed</i>	
TOTAL NUMBER	
HH48	_____
HH49	_____
HH50	_____
HH51	_____
HH52	_____

<i>To be filled after all the questionnaires are completed</i>	
COMPLETED NUMBER	
HH53	_____
HH54	_____
HH55	_____
HH56	ZERO 0 ONE 1

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

HL

First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household. Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box:

HL1. Line number	HL2. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. 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 ☺ 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 DIVISION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER DIVISION 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	HL16. Is (name)'s natural father alive? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ 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 DIVISION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER DIVISION 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				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	
* 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 / STEPCCHILD 14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN) 96 OTHER (NOT RELATED) 98 DK					

EDUCATION 1											ED										
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of <u>all</u> members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below <u>and</u> to next page of the module.		ED3. Age 3 or above? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ Next Line		ED4. Has (name) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ Next Line		ED5. What is the highest level and year of school (name) has ever <u>attended</u> ? LEVEL: 0 ECE ☹ ED7 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 3 VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL 4 TERTIARY 8 DK					YEAR: 98 DK ☹ ED7			ED6. Did (name) ever <u>complete</u> that 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	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	
02		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	
03		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	
04		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	
05		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	
06		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	
07		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	
08		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	
09		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	
10		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	

EDUCATION 2										ED
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of <u>all</u> members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below		ED9. At any time during the 2021 school year did (name) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ ED15	ED10. During 2021 school year, which level and year is (name) attending? LEVEL: 0 ECE ☹ ED10C 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 3 VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL 4 TERTIARY 8 DK YEAR: 98 DK		ED10C. Attending ECE, primary, secondary or vocational/technical level of education? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ ED11	ED10D. In which province is (name) currently attending school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 01 BA 02 BUA 03 CAKAUDROVE 04 KADAVU 05 LAU 06 LOMAIVITI 07 MACUATA 08 NADROGA-NAVOSA 09 NAITASIRI 10 NAMOSI 11 RA 12 REWA 13 SERUA 14 TAILEVU 15 SCHOOL OUTSIDE OF FIJI ☹ ED11 16 ECE OUTSIDE OF FIJI ☹ ED15 98 DK	ED10E. What is the name of district in which (name) is currently attending school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 8 DK	ED10F. What is the name of the school or any Early Childhood Education programme (name) is currently attending? NAME OF SCHOOL/ECE CENTRE <i>Remind the respondent that this information will not be shared with anyone else other than for purposes of the survey, especially if they seem uneasy with the question</i>	ED 10G. Attending ECE level of education? 1 YES ☹ ED15 2 NO
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	YEAR	YES NO	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	NAME	YES NO
01		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____	1 2	_____			1 2
02		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____	1 2	_____			1 2
03		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____	1 2	_____			1 2
04		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____	1 2	_____			1 2
05		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____	1 2	_____			1 2
06		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____	1 2	_____			1 2
07		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____	1 2	_____			1 2
08		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____	1 2	_____			1 2
09		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____	1 2	_____			1 2
10		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____	1 2	_____			1 2

EDUCATION 2 (CONTINUED) ED

ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of <u>all</u> members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below		ED11. Is (he/she) attending a public school? If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school. 1 GOVT./PUBLIC 2 RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. 3 PRIVATE 6 OTHER 8 DK	ED12. In the 2021 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 ☺ <i>ED14</i> <i>ED14</i>	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 2021 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 2020 school year did (name) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ 8 DK ☺ <i>Next Line</i> <i>Next Line</i>	ED16. During 2020 school year, which level and year did (name) attend? LEVEL: 0 ECE ☺ <i>Next Line</i> 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 3 VOCATIONAL/ TECHNICAL 4 TERTIARY 8 DK YEAR: 98 DK	
LINE	NAME	AGE	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	LEVEL	YEAR
01		___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
02		___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
03		___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
04		___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
05		___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
06		___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
07		___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
08		___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
09		___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
10		___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1B. What is the mother tongue/native language of <i>(name of the head of the household from HL2)?</i>	I-TAUKEI..... 1 HINDI.....2 ENGLISH.....3 OTHER LANGUAGE <i>(specify)</i> _____ 6	
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS..... ____	
HC4. <i>Main material of the dwelling floor.</i> <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 / GRAVEL..... 11 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS21 PALM / BAMBOO.....22 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD.....31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS32 CERAMIC TILES33 CEMENT.....34 CARPET.....35 OTHER <i>(specify)</i> _____ 96	

<p>HC5. Main material of the roof.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NO ROOF..... 11</p> <p>NATURAL ROOFING</p> <p>THATCH / PALM / COCONUT LEAF..... 12</p> <p>SOD 13</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY ROOFING</p> <p>RUSTIC MAT 21</p> <p>PALM / BAMBOO..... 22</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS 23</p> <p>CARDBOARD 24</p> <p>TARPAULIN 25</p> <p>FINISHED ROOFING</p> <p>METAL / TIN / CORRUGATED IRON..... 31</p> <p>WOOD..... 32</p> <p>CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE 33</p> <p>CERAMIC TILES 34</p> <p>CEMENT..... 35</p> <p>ROOFING SHINGLES 36</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p>HC6. Main material of the exterior walls.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NO WALLS..... 11</p> <p>NATURAL WALLS</p> <p>CANE / PALM / TRUNKS 12</p> <p>DIRT 13</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY WALLS</p> <p>BAMBOO WITH MUD 21</p> <p>STONE WITH MUD..... 22</p> <p>UNCOVERED ADOBE 23</p> <p>PLYWOOD 24</p> <p>CARDBOARD 25</p> <p>REUSED WOOD 26</p> <p>REUSED METAL..... 27</p> <p>FINISHED WALLS</p> <p>CEMENT..... 31</p> <p>STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT..... 32</p> <p>BRICKS..... 33</p> <p>CEMENT BLOCKS 34</p> <p>COVERED ADOBE..... 35</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES 36</p> <p>MASONITE 37</p> <p>CORRUGATED IRON 38</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	

<p>HC7. Does your household have:</p> <p>[A] A fixed telephone line?</p> <p>[B] A radio?</p> <p>[C] A dining table?</p> <p>[D] A sofa?</p> <p>[E] A gas stove?</p> <p>[F] A kerosene stove?</p> <p>[G] A water storage tank?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>FIXED TELEPHONE LINE 1 2</p> <p>RADIO 1 2</p> <p>DINING TABLE 1 2</p> <p>SOFA 1 2</p> <p>GAS STOVE 1 2</p> <p>KEROSENE STOVE 1 2</p> <p>WATER STORAGE TANK..... 1 2</p>	
<p>HC8. Does your household have electricity?</p>	<p>YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID 1</p> <p>YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM) 2</p> <p>NO 3</p>	<p>3 ⇨ HC10</p>
<p>HC9. Does your household have:</p> <p>[A] A television?</p> <p>[B] A refrigerator?</p> <p>[C] A washing machine?</p> <p>[D] A microwave?</p> <p>[E] An air conditioner?</p> <p>[F] A DVD player?</p> <p>[G] An electric fan?</p> <p>[H] An electric iron?</p> <p>[I] A rice cooker?</p> <p>[J] A sewing machine?</p> <p>[K] A solar panel?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>TELEVISION..... 1 2</p> <p>REFRIGERATOR 1 2</p> <p>WASHING MACHINE..... 1 2</p> <p>MICROWAVE 1 2</p> <p>AIR CONDITIONER 1 2</p> <p>DVD PLAYER 1 2</p> <p>ELECTRIC FAN 1 2</p> <p>ELECTRIC IRON 1 2</p> <p>RICE COOKER..... 1 2</p> <p>SEWING MACHINE 1 2</p> <p>SOLAR PANEL 1 2</p>	

HC10. Does any member of your household own:	YES	NO	
[A] A wristwatch?	WRISTWATCH..... 1	2	
[B] A bicycle?	BICYCLE..... 1	2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER 1	2	
[D] An animal-drawn cart?	ANIMAL-DRAWN 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] A boat without a motor?	BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR 1	2	
[H] A canoe?	CANOE 1	2	
[I] A fishing net?	FISHING NET..... 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		
HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? <i>If 'No', then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i> <i>If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.</i>	OWN 1 RENT..... 2 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6		
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES 1 NO 2		2⇒HC17
HC16. How many acres of agricultural land do members of this household own? <i>If less than 1, record '00'.</i>	ACRES ____ 95 OR MORE 95 DK 98		
HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES 1 NO 2		2⇒HC19

<p>HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have?</p> <p>[A] Milk cows or bulls?</p> <p>[B] Other cattle?</p> <p>[C] Horses?</p> <p>[D] Goats?</p> <p>[E] Sheep?</p> <p>[F] Chickens?</p> <p>[G] Pigs?</p> <p>[H] Ducks?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i></p>	<p>MILK COWS OR BULLS __ __</p> <p>OTHER CATTLE..... __ __</p> <p>HORSES..... __ __</p> <p>GOATS..... __ __</p> <p>SHEEP __ __</p> <p>CHICKENS __ __</p> <p>PIGS __ __</p> <p>DUCKS __ __</p>	
<p>HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account?</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] Social Pension Scheme	[B] Poverty Benefit Scheme	[C] Care & Protection Allowance	[D] Any Retirement Pension	[X] Any Other External Assistance Programme
ST2. Are you aware of (<i>name of programme</i>)?	YES 1 ☺ ST3	YES 1 ☺ ST3	YES 1 ☺ ST3	YES 1 ☺ ST3	YES (<i>specify</i>) 1 ☺ ST3
	NO 2 ☺ [B]	NO 2 ☺ [C]	NO 2 ☺ [D]	NO 2 ☺ [X]	NO 2 ☺ End
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (<i>name of programme</i>)?	YES 1 ☺ ST4	YES 1 ☺ ST4	YES 1 ☺ ST4	YES 1 ☺ ST4	YES 1 ☺ ST4
	NO 2 ☺ [B]	NO 2 ☺ [C]	NO 2 ☺ [D]	NO 2 ☺ [X]	NO 2 ☺ End
	DK 8 ☺ [B]	DK 8 ☺ [C]	DK 8 ☺ [D]	DK 8 ☺ [X]	DK 8 ☺ End
ST4. When was the <u>last time</u> your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (<i>name of programme</i>)?	MONTHS AGO... 1 ___ ☺ [B]	MONTHS AGO ... 1 ___ ☺ [C]	MONTHS AGO .. 1 ___ ☺ [D]	MONTHS AGO... 1 ___ ☺ [X]	MONTHS AGO ...1 ___ ☺ End
	YEARS AGO 2 ___ ☺ [B]	YEARS AGO..... 2 ___ ☺ [C]	YEARS AGO 2 ___ ☺ [D]	YEARS AGO..... 2 ___ ☺ [X]	YEARS AGO2 ___ ☺ End
<i>If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.</i>	DK 998 ☺	DK 998 ☺	DK 998 ☺	DK 998 ☺	DK 998 ☺
<i>If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.</i>	[B]	[C]	[D]	[X]	End
<i>If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.</i>	[B]	[C]	[D]	[X]	End

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. In your household, what type of cookstove is <u>mainly</u> used for <u>cooking</u> ?	ELECTRIC STOVE01	01 ⇒EU5
	SOLAR COOKER.....02	02 ⇒EU5
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE03	03 ⇒EU5
	BIOGAS STOVE05	05 ⇒EU5
	KEROSENE STOVE.....06	06 ⇒EU4
	MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE.....07	
	TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE.....08	
	THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE.....09	09 ⇒EU4
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96	96 ⇒EU4
	NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD97	97 ⇒EU6
EU2. Does it have a chimney?	YES..... 1	
	NO 2	
	DK 8	
EU3. Does it have a fan?	YES..... 1	
	NO 2	
	DK 8	
EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove? <i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.</i>	ALCOHOL / ETHANOL01	
	GASOLINE / DIESEL.....02	
	KEROSENE / PARAFFIN03	
	COAL / LIGNITE.....04	
	CHARCOAL05	
	WOOD06	
	CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS07	
	ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE08	
	PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS.....09	
	GARBAGE / PLASTIC.....10	
	SAWDUST11	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96	
	DK98	

<p>EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?</p> <p><i>If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.</i></p> <p><i>If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.</i></p>	<p>IN MAIN HOUSE</p> <p>NO SEPARATE ROOM..... 1</p> <p>IN A SEPARATE ROOM 2</p> <p>IN A SEPARATE BUILDING 3</p> <p>OUTDOORS</p> <p>OPEN AIR 4</p> <p>ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH..... 5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p>	
<p>EU6. What does your household <u>mainly</u> use for <u>space heating</u> when needed?</p>	<p>CENTRAL HEATING 01</p> <p>MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER 02</p> <p>TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER 03</p> <p>MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE 04</p> <p>TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE 05</p> <p>THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE..... 06</p> <p>AIR CONDITIONING 07</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p> <p>NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD 97</p>	<p>01 ⇒EU8</p> <p>06 ⇒EU8</p> <p>07 ⇒EU8</p> <p>96 ⇒EU8</p> <p>97 ⇒EU9</p>
<p>EU7. Does it have a chimney?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	

<p>EU8. What type of fuel and energy source is used in this heater?</p> <p><i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this heater.</i></p>	<p>SOLAR AIR HEATER.....01 ELECTRICITY.....02</p> <p>LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS04 BIOGAS05 ALCOHOL / ETHANOL06 GASOLINE / DIESEL.....07 KEROSENE / PARAFFIN08 COAL / LIGNITE.....09 CHARCOAL10 WOOD11 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS12 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE13 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS.....14 GARBAGE / PLASTIC.....15 SAWDUST16</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____96</p> <p>DK98</p>	
<p>EU9. At night, what does your household <u>mainly</u> use to <u>light</u> the household?</p>	<p>ELECTRICITY.....01 SOLAR LANTERN.....02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN.....03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN.....04 BIOGAS LAMP05 GASOLINE LAMP06</p> <p>KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP.....07 CHARCOAL08 WOOD09 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS10 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE11 OIL LAMP.....12 CANDLE13</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____96</p> <p>NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD97</p>	

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>SPRING</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING41</p> <p>UNPROTECTED SPRING.....42</p> <p>RAINWATER..... 51</p> <p>TANKER-TRUCK61</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK 71</p> <p>SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81</p> <p>PACKAGED WATER</p> <p>BOTTLED WATER 91</p> <p>SACHET WATER..... 92</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>21 ⇨WS3</p> <p>31 ⇨WS3</p> <p>32 ⇨WS3</p> <p>41 ⇨WS3</p> <p>42 ⇨WS3</p> <p>51 ⇨WS3</p> <p>61 ⇨WS4</p> <p>71 ⇨WS4</p> <p>81 ⇨WS3</p> <p>91 ⇨WS2</p> <p>92 ⇨WS2</p> <p>96 ⇨WS3</p>	
	<p>WS1A. Do you pay for getting water used by members of your household?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨WS1D</p> <p>8 ⇨WS1D</p>
	<p>WS1B. How much do you pay <u>every quarter or three months</u> for getting water used by members of your household?</p>	<p>\$ FJD _____</p> <p>DK..... 998</p>	

WS1C. Whom do you pay for drinking water used by members of your household?	GOVERNMENT (WATER AUTHORITY OF FIJI)..... 1 WATER COMMITTEE.....2 INFORMAL COLLECTION.....3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6 DK..... 8	
WS1D. Check WS1: Piped water as main source of drinking water?	WS1= 11 OR 12.....1 WS1=13 OR 142	1 ⇨ WS7 2 ⇨ WS3
WS2. What is the <u>main</u> source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing? <i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.</i>	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE..... 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL..... 32 SPRING PROTECTED SPRING 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING..... 42 RAINWATER..... 51 TANKER-TRUCK 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	11 ⇨ WS7 12 ⇨ WS7 61 ⇨ WS4 71 ⇨ WS4
WS3. Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING..... 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE..... 3	1 ⇨ WS7 2 ⇨ WS7
WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT 000 NUMBER OF MINUTES..... _ _ _ DK..... 998	000 ⇨ WS7

<p>WS5. Who usually 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>	
<p>WS6. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), how many times has this person collected water?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES _ _</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	
<p>WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONCE 1</p> <p>NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WS9</p> <p>8 ⇒ WS9</p>
<p>WS8. What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?</p>	<p>WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE 1</p> <p>WATER TOO EXPENSIVE 2</p> <p>SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE..... 3</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WS11</p> <p>8 ⇒ WS11</p>

<p>WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else?</p> <p><i>Record all methods mentioned.</i></p>	<p>BOIL A</p> <p>ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE..... B</p> <p>STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH..... C</p> <p>USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.)..... D</p> <p>SOLAR DISINFECTION E</p> <p>LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p> <p>DK..... Z</p>	
<p>WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?</p> <p><i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:</i> Where does it flush to?</p> <p><i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i></p>	<p>FLUSH / POUR FLUSH</p> <p>FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 11</p> <p>FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK 12</p> <p>FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE..... 13</p> <p>FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN..... 14</p> <p>FLUSH TO DK WHERE..... 18</p> <p>PIT LATRINE</p> <p>VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE 21</p> <p>PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22</p> <p>PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT 23</p> <p>COMPOSTING TOILET..... 31</p> <p>BUCKET 41</p> <p>HANGING TOILET / HANGING LATRINE 51</p> <p>NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD/OCEAN..... 95</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	<p>11 ⇒WS14</p> <p>14 ⇒WS14</p> <p>18 ⇒WS14</p> <p>41 ⇒WS14</p> <p>51 ⇒WS14</p> <p>95 ⇒End</p> <p>96 ⇒WS14</p>
<p>WS12. Has your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) ever been emptied?</p>	<p>YES, EMPTIED..... 1</p> <p>NO, NEVER EMPTIED 4</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>4 ⇒WS14</p> <p>8 ⇒WS14</p>

<p>WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Was it removed by a service provider?</p>	<p>REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER TO A TREATMENT PLANT..... 1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 2 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE 3</p> <p>EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 4 TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE..... 5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?</p>	<p>IN OWN DWELLING..... 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE..... 3</p>	
<p>WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?</p>	<p>SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC)..... 1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC 2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10) <u>0</u> _</p> <p>TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 10</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	

HANDWASHING		HW
<p>HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands.</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 /PLOT2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE)..... 3</p> <p>NOT OBSERVED</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / 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. Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.</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. Is soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for handwashing?</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 <u>most often</u> wash your hands?</p>	<p>FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP)</p> <p>IN DWELLING..... 1</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT 2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE)..... 3</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT..... 4</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	
<p>HW5. Do you have any soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand 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. Record your observation.</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>BAR OR LIQUID SOAP A</p> <p>DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE)... B</p> <p>ASH / MUD / SAND..... C</p>	

SALT IODISATION		SA
<p>SA1. We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodised. May I have a sample of the salt used <u>to cook meals</u> in your household?</p> <p><i>Apply 2 drops of test solution, observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1 or 5) that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p>SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION)..... 1 REACTION..... 5</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED NO SALT IN THE HOUSE 4 OTHER REASON (specify) _____ 6</p>	<p>5 ⇒HH13</p> <p>4 ⇒HH13</p> <p>6 ⇒HH13</p>
<p>SA2. I would like to perform one more test. May I have another sample of the same salt?</p> <p><i>Apply 5 drops of recheck solution. Then apply 2 drops of test solution on the same spot. Observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1 or 5) that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p>SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION)..... 1 REACTION..... 5</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED OTHER REASON (specify) _____ 6</p>	

HH13. Record the time.	HOUR AND MINUTES..... __ __ : __ __			
HH14. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH..... 1 I-TAUKEI 2 HINDI 3			
HH15. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH..... 1 I-TAUKEI 2 HINDI 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6			
HH16. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH..... 1 I-TAUKEI 2 HINDI 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

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.

LINE NUMBER

NAME

AGE

HH28. Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.

HH29. Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?

YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49

.....1

NO.....2

2 ⇒ HH34

HH30. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.

HH31. Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?

YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17.....1

NO.....2

2 ⇒ HH34

HH32. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17 2	2⇒HH34
<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 INDIVIDUAL MEN?	YES, HH8=1 1 NO, HH8=2 2	2⇒HH40
HH35. Check HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any men age 15-49?	YES, AT LEAST ONE MAN AGE 15-49..... 1 NO 2	2⇒HH40
HH36. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN for each man age 15-49 years.		
HH37. Check HL6 and HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17..... 1 NO 2	2⇒HH40
HH38. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 2	2⇒HH40

HH39. As part of the survey we are also interviewing men age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A male interviewer conducts these interviews.

For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (*name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17*) later?

- 'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH40.
- 'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.
- 'No' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.

HH40. Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?	YES, AT LEAST ONE 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HH42
HH41. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.		
HH42. Check HH9 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, HH9=1 1 NO, HH9=2 2	2 ⇒ HH44A
HH43. Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE for this household		
HH44. As part of the survey we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test? <i>If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.</i>	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	2 ⇒ Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE
HH44A. Check ED10C in the EDUCATION 2 PANEL: Are there any children attending ECE, primary, secondary or vocational/technical level of education?	YES, ED10C =1 1 NO, ED10C =2 2	2 ⇒ HH60
HH44B. During the data analysis, we may use information about your child(ren) from school, provided by the Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts, by taking all individual data	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	

<p>protection measures. The results will be presented at aggregate level to help us to understand the school system and to develop policies and programs to improve the education system in Fiji. May I seek your permission to use the student level information from school for the analysis?</p>		
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MICS PLUS CONSENT						
HH60. We may call you back to talk about you and your family in the coming months. This call will take about 10-15 minutes. Again, all the information you provide will be confidential and anonymous.			YES 1 NO 2		2⇒HH66	
Would you like to participate?						
HH61. Please give me all phone numbers at which we can easily get in touch with you, starting with your preferred number. <i>If 'No', Ask, Can we reach you through somebody else's phone number?</i>			YES 1 NO PHONE 2		1⇒HH63 2⇒HH66	
HH62 <i>Order</i>	HH63. Telephone number	HH63A. Is this landline or mobile 1. LANDLINE 2. MOBILE	HH63B. Who does this phone belong to? <i>Record the line number#</i>	HH64. Is there any preferred or more convenient time of the day we could call you on this number? A. MORNINGS B. AFTERNOON C. EVENINGS D. WEEKENDS E. ANYTIME X. OTHER (<i>specify</i> _____)	HH65. Do you have another phone number? 1. YES 2. NO	
1		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	1 ⚡ 2 ⚡ <i>Next Line</i> HH66	
2		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	1 ⚡ 2 ⚡ <i>Next Line</i> HH66	
3		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X		
OTHER CODES FOR HH63B: 40-Home phone; 50-Neighbour; 51-Friend; 60-Workplace/office; 90-Don't want to disclose.						
HH66. Check HH33: <i>Is there any female(s) age 15-17 that consent was sought and 'Yes' response was received from this respondent?</i>			YES, CONSENT WAS GIVEN 1 NO, NO FEMALE AGE 15-17 OR CONSENT NOT GIVEN 2		2⇒HH68	
HH67. For the same project, may we contact (name) about once a month over the next 11 months?			'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 1 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 2 'No to all girls age 15-17 3			
HH68. Check HH39: <i>Is there any male(s) age 15-17 that consent was sought and 'Yes' response was received from this respondent?</i>			YES, CONSENT WAS GIVEN 1 NO, NO MALE AGE 15-17 OR CONSENT NOT GIVEN 2		2⇒HH70	
HH69. For the same project, may we contact (name) about once a month over the next 11 months?			'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 1 'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 2 'No to all boys age 15-17 3			
HH70. Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview), • Record the name and the line number (from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47, • Fill the questions HH48 – HH52. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household. If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.						

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

WATER QUALITY TESTING 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 0 2 1</u>		
WQ6. Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES..... 1 NO 2	

WQ7. Name of the respondent to WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE: NAME _____		
WQ8. Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	1 ⇨ WQ10 2 ⇨ WQ31

WQ31. Result of WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE. <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED 01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN..... 02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED..... 04 OTHER (specify) _____ 96
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WATER QUALITY TESTING

<p>WQ10. Record the time:</p>	<p>HOURS: ____ ____</p> <p>MINUTES: ____ ____</p>	
<p>WQ11. Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ31 and record '03'</p>
<p>WQ12. Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.</p>	<p>DIRECT FROM SOURCE 1</p> <p>COVERED CONTAINER..... 2</p> <p>UNCOVERED CONTAINER..... 3</p> <p>UNABLE TO OBSERVE..... 8</p>	
<p>WQ13. Label sample H-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</p>		
<p>WQ14. Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ17</p> <p>8 ⇒ WQ17</p>
<p>WQ15. What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else? Record all items mentioned.</p>	<p>BOILED IT A</p> <p>ADDED BLEACH/CHLORINE B</p> <p>STRAINED IT THROUGH A CLOTH C</p> <p>USED A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) D</p> <p>SOLAR DISINFECTION E</p> <p>LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>DK..... Z</p>	

<p>WQ17. What source was this water collected from?</p>	<p>PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE.....21</p> <p>DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL31 UNPROTECTED WELL.....32</p> <p>SPRING PROTECTED SPRING41 UNPROTECTED SPRING.....42</p> <p>RAINWATER51 TANKER-TRUCK61 CART WITH SMALL TANK 71</p> <p>SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)81</p> <p>PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER91 SACHET WATER.....92</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p>WQ18. Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well?</p> <p><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 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR.....3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED5</p> <p>OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p>	<p>2 ⇒WQ20 3 ⇒WQ20 4 ⇒WQ20 5 ⇒WQ20 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 (<i>specify</i>) _____ 2</p>	
<p>WQ20. Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 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>Label B-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</p> <p>Record whether the sample is available.</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		
<i>Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.</i>		
WQ24. Day / Month / Year of recording test results:	_____ / _____ / <u>2 0 2</u> _____	
WQ25. Record the time:	HOUR AND MINUTES _____ : _____	
WQ26. <u>Household</u> water test (100ml): Record 3-digit count of colonies. If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101' If it is not possible to read results, record '991' If the results are lost, record '992'	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES _____	
WQ26A. Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?	YES, WQ19=1 1 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ WQ28
WQ27. <u>Source</u> water test (100ml):	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES _____	
WQ28. Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?	YES, WQ21=1 1 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ WQ31
WQ29. <u>Blank</u> water test (100ml):	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES _____	⇒ WQ31

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
WM1. Cluster number: _____	WM2. Household number: _____	
WM3. Woman's name and line number: NAME _____	WM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 2</u> _____	

<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>	
	<p>WM8. 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>WM9A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from FIJI BUREAU OF STATISTICS. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 45 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>	<p>WM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 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>	
<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO / NOT ASKED 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module</p> <p>2 ⇒ WM17</p>	

<p>WM17. Result of woman'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 (<i>specify</i>) _____ 05</p> <p>NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT</p> <p>AGE 15-17 06</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>
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WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH47..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47..... 2	2⇒WB3
WB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=2, 3 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 __ __ VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL 3 __ __ TERTIARY 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 2021 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒WB11
WB10. During 2021 school year, which level and year are you <u>attending</u> ?	PRIMARY..... 1 __ __ SECONDARY 2 __ __ VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL 3 __ __ TERTIARY 4 __ __	
WB11. At any time during the 2020 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒WB13
WB12. During 2020 school year, which level and year did you <u>attend</u> ?	PRIMARY..... 1 __ __ SECONDARY 2 __ __ VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL 3 __ __ TERTIARY 4 __ __	
WB13. Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:	WB6=2, 3 OR 4..... 1 WB6=1 2	1⇒WB15

<p>WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.</p> <p><i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:</i> Can you read part of the sentence to me?</p>	<p>CANNOT READ AT ALL 1</p> <p>ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE..... 2</p> <p>ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE..... 3</p> <p>NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language) _____ 4</p>	
<p>WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city, town or village of residence)?</p> <p><i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i></p>	<p>YEARS..... _ _</p> <p>ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95</p>	95 ⇒ WB18
<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><i>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</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>WB17. Before you moved here, in which division did you live in?</p>	<p>CENTRAL 1</p> <p>EASTERN 2</p> <p>NORTHERN 3</p> <p>WESTERN 4</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF FIJI (specify) _____ 6</p>	
<p>WB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ WB19A
<p>WB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE A</p> <p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER..... B</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p>	
<p>WB19A. Check HH47 and WM3: Both are '01' (HH and given the HH interview)</p>	<p>YES, HH47=01 AND WM03=01 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	1 ⇒ End

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MT
<p>MT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><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></p>	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
<p>MT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><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></p>	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
<p>MT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><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></p>	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
<p>MT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MT9
<p>MT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><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></p>	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	0 ⇒ MT9

MT6. During the last 3 months, did you:	YES	NO
[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 DEVICE1	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 FILE1	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	1 ⇒ MT10
	NO, MT6[C]=2.....2	
MT8. Check MT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MT6[F]=1.....1	1 ⇒ MT10
	NO, MT6[F]=2.....2	
MT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES1	2 ⇒ MT11
	NO2	
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?	NOT AT ALL.....0	
	LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1	
	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK.....2	
	ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	
<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>		
MT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES1	
	NO2	
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?	NOT AT ALL.....0	
	LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1	
	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK.....2	
	ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	
<i>Probe if necessary: I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone.</i>		
<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>		

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
<p>CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?</p> <p><i>This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i></p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM8
<p>CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM5
<p>CM3. How many sons live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS AT HOME..... __ __	
<p>CM4. How many daughters live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME..... __ __	
<p>CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM8
<p>CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS ELSEWHERE __ __	
<p>CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE __ __	
<p>CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i></p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM11
<p>CM9. How many boys have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	BOYS DEAD __ __	
<p>CM10. How many girls have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	GIRLS DEAD __ __	
<p>CM11. Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.</p>	SUM __ __	
<p>CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (total number in CM11) births during your life. Is this correct?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ CM14
<p>CM13. Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.</p>		
<p>CM14. Check CM11: How many live births?</p>	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00..... 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE..... 1	0 ⇒ End

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY

BH

BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.

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? 1 SINGLE 2 MULTI.	BH3. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) a boy or a girl? 1 BOY 2 GIRL	BH4. On what day, month and year was (<i>name of birth</i>) born? <i>Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?</i>			BH5. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) still alive? 1 YES 2 NO	BH6. How old was (<i>name of birth</i>) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i>	BH7. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) living with you? 1 YES 2 NO	BH8. <i>Record household line number of child (from HL1)</i> <i>Record '00' if child is not listed.</i>	BH9. How old was (<i>name of birth</i>) when (he/she) died? <i>If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (<i>name of birth</i>)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years</i>		BH10. Were there any other live births between (<i>name of previous birth</i>) and (<i>name of birth</i>), including any children who died after birth? 1 YES 2 NO	
				Day	Month	Year					Y	N	Age	Y
01		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒ Next Birth	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3			
02		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	1 2	2 2	
03		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	1 2	2 2	
04		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	1 2	2 2	
05		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	1 2	2 2	
06		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	1 2	2 2	
07		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	1 2	2 2	
08		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	1 2	2 2	
09		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	1 2	2 2	

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?			BH5. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) still alive?	BH6. How old was (<i>name of birth</i>) at (his/her) last birthday?	BH7. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) living with you?	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL1)	BH9. How old was (<i>name of birth</i>) when (he/she) died?		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?	
				Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?							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	
		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	___	1 2	⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth	
11		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth	
12		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth	
13		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth	
14		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth	
BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (<i>name of last birth listed</i>)?								YES..... 1				1 ⇒Record birth(s) in Birth History		
								NO..... 2						

<p>CM15. Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:</p>	<p>NUMBERS ARE THE SAME 1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ CM17</p>
<p>CM16. Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.</p>		
<p>CM17. Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in (year of interview minus 2)?</p> <p><i>If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is (year of interview minus 2), consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.</i></p>	<p>NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 1</p>	<p>0 ⇒ End</p>
<p>CM18. Copy name of the last child listed in BH1.</p> <p><i>If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.</i></p>	<p>NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD</p> <p>_____</p>	

MISCARRIAGE, ABORTIONS AND STILLBIRTH		AB
AB0A. Check CM11: Has the woman given birth to a baby?	YES, CM11≠0 1 NO, CM11=0..... 2	1⇒AB1A
AB0B. Have you ever been pregnant?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2⇒End
AB1A. For women, some pregnancies may end up with miscarriage, stillbirth, ectopic pregnancy or abortion. I would like to talk to you about this. Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, was aborted, or ended in a stillbirth?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2⇒End
AB1B. For your entire reproductive life and up-to-date, How many miscarriages have you had? How many abortions have you had? How many ectopic pregnancies have you had? How many stillbirths have you had? <i>If none , record '00'</i> <i>If do not remember or do not answer, write '98'</i>	MISCARRIAGES..... ____ ABORTIONS ____ ECTOPIC PREGNANCY ____ STILLBIRTHS ____ DK98	
AB2. When was the last time you had miscarriage, or an abortion or an ectopic or a stillbirth?	MONTH..... ____ DK MONTH98 YEAR ____ DK YEAR.....9998	
AB3. Was this a miscarriage, an abortion or an ectopic or a stillbirth?	MISCARRIAGES..... 1 ABORTIONS 2 STILLBIRTHS 3 ECTOPIC PREGNANCY 4 DK..... 8	
AB4. At how many weeks did your pregnancy terminate? <i>Note: The pregnancy termination cannot exceed 20 weeks for miscarriages and abortion Stillbirths is between from 20-40 weeks</i>	WEEKS ____ ____	


DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
<p>DB1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=1..... 1</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>DB2. When you got pregnant with (<i>name</i>), did you want to get pregnant at that time?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	1 ⇒ End
<p>DB3. Check CM11: Number of births:</p>	<p>ONLY 1 BIRTH..... 1</p> <p>2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2</p>	1 ⇒ DB4A 2 ⇒ DB4B
<p>DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children?</p>	<p>LATER..... 1</p> <p>NO MORE / NONE 2</p>	
<p>DB4B. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?</p>		

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
<p>MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=1..... 1</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	2 ⇒ MN7
<p>MN3. Whom did you see?</p> <p>Probe: Anyone else?</p> <p>Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTOR..... A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFE B</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... G</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	
<p>MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p> <p>Record the answer as stated by respondent. If “9 months” or later, record 9.</p>	<p>WEEKS 1 ___</p> <p>MONTHS 2 <u>0</u> ___</p> <p>DK..... 998</p>	
<p>MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?</p> <p>Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES..... ___</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	

<p>MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once:</p> <p>[A] Was your blood pressure measured?</p> <p>[B] Did you give a urine sample?</p> <p>[C] Did you give a blood sample?</p> <p>D] Did the health worker listen to your baby’s heartbeat?</p> <p>[E] Did the health worker talk to you about the foods you should eat during pregnancy?</p> <p>[F] Did the health worker talk with you about breastfeeding?</p> <p>[G] Did the health worker ask you if you had any vaginal bleeding?</p>	<p>YES NO</p> <p>BLOOD PRESSURE 1 2</p> <p>URINE SAMPLE..... 1 2</p> <p>BLOOD SAMPLE 1 2</p> <p>HEARTBEAT 1 2</p> <p>FOODS..... 1 2</p> <p>BREASTFEEDING 1 2</p> <p>BLEEDING..... 1 2</p>	
<p>MN6H. During this pregnancy, were you given, or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup?</p> <p><i>Show tablets/syrup/multiple micronutrient supplement.</i></p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇨MN7</p>
<p>MN6I. During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the iron tablets or syrup?</p> <p><i>If answer is not numeric, probe for approximate number of days.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS..... _ _ _ _</p> <p>DK.....998</p>	
<p>MN7. Do you have a card or other document with your own immunisations listed?</p> <p><i>If yes, ask: May I see it please?</i></p> <p><i>If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.</i></p>	<p>YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN)1</p> <p>YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN)2</p> <p>NO3</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	
<p>MN8. When you were pregnant with (<i>name</i>), did you receive any injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MN11</p> <p>8 ⇨MN11</p>
<p>MN9. How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES..... _</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>8 ⇨MN11</p>
<p>MN10. Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?</p>	<p>ONLY 1 INJECTION1</p> <p>2 OR MORE INJECTIONS2</p>	<p>2 ⇨MN19</p>

<p>MN11. At any time before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby?</p> <p><i>Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i></p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN19 8 ⇒ MN19</p>
<p>MN12. Before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), how many times did you receive a tetanus injection?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'. Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES DK8</p>	
<p>MN13. Check MN12: How many tetanus injections before last pregnancy were reported?</p>	<p>ONLY 1 INJECTION1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS OR DK2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MN14A 2 ⇒ MN14B</p>
<p>MN14A. How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection</p> <p>MN14B. How many years ago did you receive the last of those tetanus injections?</p> <p><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></p>	<p>YEARS AGO DK 98</p>	

<p>MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anyone else?</i></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 / MIDWIFEB</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.....G</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIENDH</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>NURSING STATION24</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>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? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN23</p>
<p>MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary: Was it before or after your labour pains started?</i></p>	<p>BEFORE LABOUR PAINS.....1</p> <p>AFTER LABOUR PAINS2</p>	

<p>MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (<i>name</i>) 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 Galloway</small></p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN25 8 ⇒MN25</p>
<p>MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	
<p>MN25. Was (<i>name</i>) dried or wiped soon after birth?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	
<p>MN26. How long after the birth was (<i>name</i>) bathed for the first time?</p> <p><i>If “immediately” or less than 1 hour, record ‘000’.</i> <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> <i>If 24 hours or more, record days.</i></p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR000</p> <p>HOURS 1 __ __</p> <p>DAYS 2 __ __</p> <p>NEVER BATHED997</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER998</p>	
<p>MN32. When (<i>name</i>) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?</p>	<p>VERY LARGE1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE2 AVERAGE3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE4 VERY SMALL5</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>MN33. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at birth?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN35 8 ⇒MN35</p>

<p>MN34. How much did (<i>name</i>) 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>DK99998</p>	
<p>MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	
<p>MN36. Did you ever breastfeed (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	2 ⇒ MN39B
<p>MN37. How long after birth did you first put (<i>name</i>) to the breast?</p> <p><i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.</i></p> <p><i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>Otherwise, record days.</i></p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY000</p> <p>HOURS 1 _ _</p> <p>DAYS 2 _ _</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER998</p>	
<p>MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (<i>name</i>) given anything to drink other than breast milk?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	1 ⇒ MN39A 2 ⇒ End
<p>MN39A. What was (<i>name</i>) given to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anything else?</i></p> <p><i>'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.</i></p> <p>MN39B. In the first three days after delivery, what was (<i>name</i>) given to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anything else?</i></p> <p><i>'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.</i></p>	<p>MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK)A</p> <p>PLAIN WATERB</p> <p>SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATERC</p> <p>GRIPE WATERD</p> <p>SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTIONE</p> <p>FRUIT JUICEF</p> <p>INFANT FORMULAG</p> <p>TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONSH</p> <p>HONEYI</p> <p>PRESCRIBED MEDICINEJ</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____X</p> <p>NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINKY</p>	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
<p>PN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=11</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>PN2. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76.....1</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96.....2</p>	2 ⇒ PN7
<p>PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (<i>name</i>).</p> <p>You have said that you gave birth in (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>). How long did you stay there after the delivery?</p> <p>If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</p>	<p>HOURS 1 ___</p> <p>DAYS.....2 ___</p> <p>WEEKS3 ___</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER998</p>	
<p>PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on (<i>name</i>)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (<i>name</i>), checking the cord, or seeing if (<i>name</i>) is ok.</p> <p>Before you left the (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>), did anyone check on (<i>name</i>)'s health?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	
<p>PN5. And what about checks on <u>your</u> health – I mean, someone assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p> <p>Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left (<i>name or type or facility in MN20</i>)?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	
<p>PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>).</p> <p>Did anyone check on (<i>name</i>)'s health after you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>)?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	1 ⇒ PN12 2 ⇒ PN17
<p>PN7. 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 RECORDED1</p> <p>NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED2</p>	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>YES1</p> <p>NO2</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>YES1</p> <p>NO2</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>YES1</p> <p>NO2</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>YES1</p> <p>NO2</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 ONCE2</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>HOURS1 __ __</p> <p>DAYS2 __ __</p> <p>WEEKS3 __ __</p> <p>DK / DON’T REMEMBER998</p>	
<p>PN14. Who checked on (<i>name</i>)’s health at that time?</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTORA</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFEB</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.....G</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIENDH</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;"><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>NURSING STATION24</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>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) _____ 36</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE76</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p>PN16. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76..... 1</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96..... 2</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>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</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 RECORDED1</p> <p>NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2</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>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</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>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ PN25</p>
<p>PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?</p>	<p>ONCE..... 1</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>PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTORA NURSE / MIDWIFE B</p> <p>OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.....G RELATIVE / FRIENDH</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	
<p>PN24. 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;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME..... 11 OTHER HOME..... 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE22 NURSING STATION..... 24</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC..... 32</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>PN25. During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility:</p> <p>[A] Examine (<i>name</i>)'s cord?</p> <p>[B] Take the temperature of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>EXAMINE THE CORD..... 1 2 8</p> <p>TAKE TEMPERATURE 1 2 8</p> <p>COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PN26. Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?</p>	<p>YES, MN36=1 1 NO, MN36=2 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN28</p>
<p>PN27. Observe (<i>name</i>)'s breastfeeding?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PN28. Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?</p>	<p>YES, MN33=1 1 NO, MN33=2 2 DK, MN33=8 3</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN29A 2 ⇒PN29B 3 ⇒PN29C</p>

<p>PN29A. You mentioned that <i>(name)</i> was weighed at birth. After that, was <i>(name)</i> weighed again by a health care provider within two days?</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

CP0. I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning.

Have you ever heard of (*method*)?

YES NO

[A] Female Sterilization (Ligation)
Probe: Women can have an operation to avoid having more children

FEMALE STERILIZATION 1 2

[B] Male Sterilization (Vasectomy)
Probe: Men can have an operation to avoid having any children

MALE STERILIZATION 1 2

[C] IUD
Probe: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years

ICD 1 2

[D] Injectables
Probe: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months

INJECTABLES 1 2

[E] Implant
Probe: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years

IMPLANT 1 2

[F] Pill
Probe: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant

PILL 1 2

G] Male Condom
Probe: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.

MALE CONDOM 1 2

[H] Female Condom
Probe: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse

FEMALE CONDOM 1 2

[I] Emergency Contraception
Probe: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 1 2

[J] Ovulation (Dr. Billing) Method
Probe: Women can monitor their fertility and infertility period by checking the sensation of their vulva and the appearance of vaginal discharge

DR. BILLING (OVULATION) 1 2

<p>[K] Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM) <i>Probe:</i> Women who are fully breastfeeding their babies are free of menstrual periods for 3 – 6 months or longer and cannot get pregnant during that time</p> <p>[L] Rhythm/ Calendar Method <i>Probe:</i> To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant</p> <p>[M] Withdrawal <i>Probe:</i> Men can be careful and pull out before climax</p> <p>[X] Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?</p>	<p>LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA..... 1 2</p> <p>RHYTHM/CALENDAR..... 1 2</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL 1 2</p> <p>YES, OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>CP1. Are you pregnant now?</p>	<p>YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK OR NOT SURE 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒ CP3</p>
<p>CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant.</p> <p>Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ CP4</p>
<p>CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ End</p> <p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy?</p> <p><i>Do not prompt.</i> <i>If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.</i></p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION A</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION B</p> <p>IUD C</p> <p>INJECTABLES D</p> <p>IMPLANTS E</p> <p>PILL F</p> <p>MALE CONDOM G</p> <p>FEMALE CONDOM H</p> <p>DIAPHRAGM I</p> <p>FOAM / JELLY J</p> <p>LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM) K</p> <p>PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM L</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL M</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	

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

<p>UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?</p>	<p>INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX..... A MENOPAUSAL B NEVER MENSTRUATED..... C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC F BREASTFEEDING G TOO OLD H FATALISTIC..... I OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X DK..... Z</p>	
<p>UN13. Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?</p>	<p>MENTIONED, UN12=C 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ End</p>
<p>UN14. When did your last menstrual period start?</p> <p><i>Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If '1 year', probe:</i> How many months ago?</p>	<p>DAYS AGO 1 ___ WEEKS AGO 2 ___ MONTHS AGO 3 ___ YEARS AGO 4 ___ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH 994 NEVER MENSTRUATED..... 995</p>	<p>993 ⇨ End 994 ⇨ End 995 ⇨ End</p>
<p>UN15. Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?</p>	<p>YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR 1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ End</p>
<p>UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY 8</p>	
<p>UN17. During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	
<p>UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ End 8 ⇨ End</p>
<p>UN19. Were the materials reusable?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	

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>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</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 AGO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</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 TIMES 3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	
<p>VT4. <i>Check VT3: One or more times?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME, VT3=1..... 1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, VT3=2, 3 OR 8 2</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>NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE..... 8</p>	
<p>VT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ VT8</p> <p>8 ⇨ VT8</p>
<p>VT7. Was a knife or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFE..... A</p> <p>YES, SOMETHING ELSE..... X</p>	

<p>VT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe:</i> Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2 NO, NOT REPORTED 3 DK / NOT SURE..... 8</p>	<p>1 ⇨VT9A 2 ⇨VT9A 3 ⇨VT9A 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:</i> An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace.</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 NO 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨VT20 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 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨VT12B 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:</i> Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</p>	<p>ONE TIME 1 TWO TIMES 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	<p>1 ⇨VT12A 2 ⇨VT12B 3 ⇨VT12B 8⇨VT12B</p>
<p>VT12A. Where did this happen?</p> <p>VT12B. Where did this happen the last time?</p>	<p>AT HOME 11 IN ANOTHER HOME 12 IN THE STREET 21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT 22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR 23 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26 AT SCHOOL 31 AT WORKPLACE 32 OTHER PLACE (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>VT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:</i> Was it one, two, or at least three people?</p>	<p>ONE PERSON 1 TWO PEOPLE 2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	<p>1 ⇨VT14A 2 ⇨VT14B 3 ⇨VT14B 8⇨VT14B</p>

<p>VT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person?</p> <p>VT14B. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>																																	
<p>VT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ VT19</p> <p>8 ⇨ VT19</p>																																
<p>VT18. Was a knife or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFE..... A YES, SOMETHING ELSE..... X</p>																																	
<p>VT19. 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 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2 NO, NOT REPORTED 3</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE..... 8</p>																																	
<p>VT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?</p>	<p>VERY SAFE 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE 3 VERY UNSAFE..... 4</p> <p>NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7</p>																																	
<p>VT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?</p>	<p>VERY SAFE 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE 3 VERY UNSAFE..... 4</p> <p>NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7</p>																																	
<p>VT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?</p> <p>[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?</p> <p>[B] Gender?</p> <p>[C] Sexual orientation?</p> <p>[D] Age?</p> <p>[E] Religion or belief?</p> <p>[F] Disability?</p> <p>[X] For any other reason?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GENDER.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEXUAL ORIENTATION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AGE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RELIGION / BELIEF.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DISABILITY.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER REASON.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION.....	1	2	8	GENDER.....	1	2	8	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	1	2	8	AGE.....	1	2	8	RELIGION / BELIEF.....	1	2	8	DISABILITY.....	1	2	8	OTHER REASON.....	1	2	8	
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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 ⇒ MA13
MA10. Check MA7: In union only once?	YES, MA7=1 1 NO, MA7=2 2	1 ⇒MA11A 2 ⇒MA11B
MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner)? MA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS __ __	
MA12. Check MA1: Is woman currently married or living together with man as if married?	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MA1=3 2	2 ⇒End
MA13. Now, I would like to ask you some questions about health care. Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband / partner), you and your (husband / partner) jointly, or someone else? <i>If someone else or other, probe:</i> Could you tell me (with) who(m)?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND / PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE (specify)..... 5 OTHER (specify)..... .6	

<p>MA14. Who usually makes the decision on whether or not you should use contraception: you, your (husband / partner), you and your (husband / partner) jointly, or someone else?</p> <p><i>If someone else or together, probe: Could you tell me (with) who(m)?</i></p>	<p>RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND / PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE (specify) 5 OTHER (specify) 6</p>	
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ADULT FUNCTIONING		AF
AF1. Check WB4: Age of respondent?	AGE 15-17 YEARS 1 AGE 18-49 YEARS 2	1 ⇒ End
AF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? <i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	
AF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
AF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers. You may say that you have 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.		
AF5. Check AF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?	YES, AF2=1 1 NO, AF2=2 2	1 ⇒ AF6A 2 ⇒ AF6B
AF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? AF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
AF7. Check AF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?	YES, AF3=1 1 NO, AF3=2 2	1 ⇒ AF8A 2 ⇒ AF8B
AF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? AF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
AF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4	

AF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
AF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
AF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		SB
<p>SB1. <i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.</i> Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.</p> <p>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) HUSBAND / PARTNER95</p>	00 ⇒ End
<p>SB2. 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>SB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>SB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Boyfriend', then ask: Were you living together as if married? If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>HUSBAND 1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER 2</p> <p>BOYFRIEND 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE..... 4</p> <p>CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>3 ⇒ SB6</p> <p>4 ⇒ SB6</p> <p>5 ⇒ SB6</p> <p>6 ⇒ SB6</p>
<p>SB5. <i>Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</i></p>	<p>YES, MA1=1 OR 2..... 1</p> <p>NO, MA1=3..... 2</p>	1 ⇒ SB7
<p>SB6. 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>SB7. 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 ⇒ SB13
<p>SB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

<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: Were you living together as if married? If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>HUSBAND 1 COHABITING PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE..... 4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5 OTHER (specify) _____ 6</p>	<p>3 ⇒ SB12 4 ⇒ SB12 5 ⇒ SB12 6 ⇒ SB12</p>
<p>SB10. Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	<p>YES, MA1=1 OR 2..... 1 NO, MA1=3..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ SB12</p>
<p>SB11. Check MA7: Married or living with a partner only once?</p>	<p>YES, MA7=1 1 NO, MA7≠1 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ SB13</p>
<p>SB12. 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 ____ DK 98</p>	
<p>SB13. Can you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p>	

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 style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DURING PREGNANCY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING DELIVERY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY BREASTFEEDING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8	DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8	BY BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK															
DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8															
DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8															
BY BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8															
HA9. Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HA11																
HA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA11. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ HA24																

HA12. Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?	YES, MN2=1..... 1 NO, MN2=2 2	2⇒HA17
HA13. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), were you given any information about:	YES NO DK	
[A] Babies getting HIV from their mother?	HIV FROM MOTHER..... 1 2 8	
[B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV?	THINGS TO DO 1 2 8	
[C] Getting tested for HIV?	TESTED FOR HIV 1 2 8	
Were you:		
[D] Offered a test for HIV?	OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV 1 2 8	
HA14. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2⇒HA17 8⇒HA17
HA15. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2⇒HA17 8⇒HA17
HA16. After you received the result, were you given any health information or counselling related to HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
HA17. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96..... 2	2⇒HA21
HA18. Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born were you offered an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	
HA19. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒HA21
HA20. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2	1⇒HA22 2⇒HA22
HA21. Check HA14: Was the respondent tested for HIV as part of antenatal care?	YES, HA14=1 1 NO OR NO ANSWER, HA14≠1 2	2⇒HA24
HA22. Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	1⇒HA25
HA23. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	1⇒HA28 2⇒HA28 3⇒HA28
HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒HA27

HA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
HA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 ⇨HA28 2 ⇨HA28 8 ⇨HA28
HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	
HA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨HA30
HA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES 1 NO 2	
HA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

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 DAY 30	
TA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, water pipe, cigarillos or pipe?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇨ TA10
TA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇨ TA10
TA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CIGARS..... A WATER PIPE B CIGARILLOS..... C PIPE D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 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 DAY 30	
TA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇨ TA14
TA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇨ TA14

<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 SNUFFB 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> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</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 ALCOHOL 00 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 NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	<p>00 ⇒End</p>
<p>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>	

MINIMUM DIETARY DIVERSITY FOR WOMEN
MD

MD1. Now I'd like to ask you to describe everything that you ate or drank yesterday during the day or night, whether you ate it at home or anywhere else. Please include all foods and drinks, any snacks or small meals, as well as any main meals. Remember to include all foods you may have eaten while preparing meals or preparing food for others. Please also include food you ate even if it was eaten elsewhere, away from your home.

Let's start with the first food or drink consumed yesterday

Did you have anything to eat or drink when you woke?

Did you have anything to eat or drink later in the morning?

Did you eat or drink anything at mid-day?

Did you have anything to eat or drink during the afternoon?

Did you have anything to eat in the evening?

Did you have anything else to eat or drink in the evening before going to bed or during the night?

- *If yes, What did you eat or drink? Anything else?*

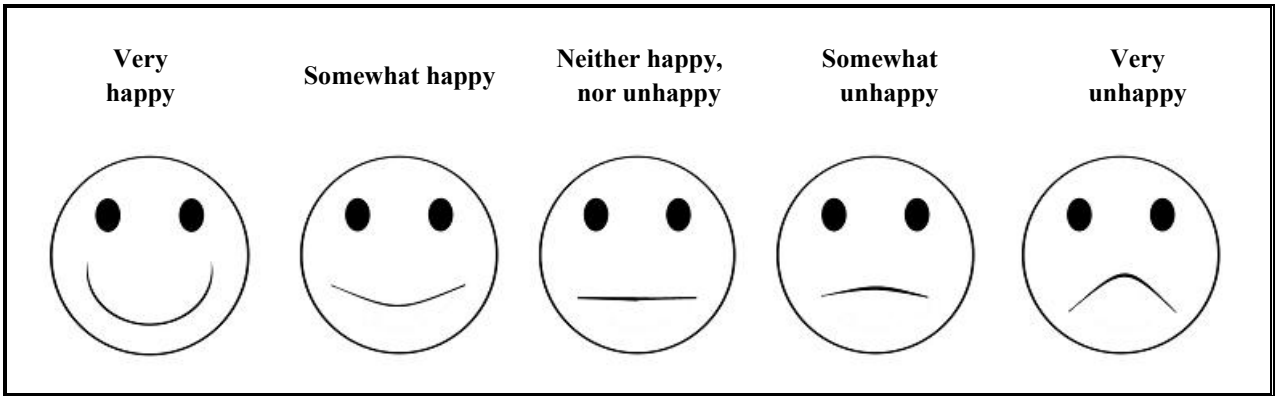
Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that she went to sleep until the next morning.

For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask:

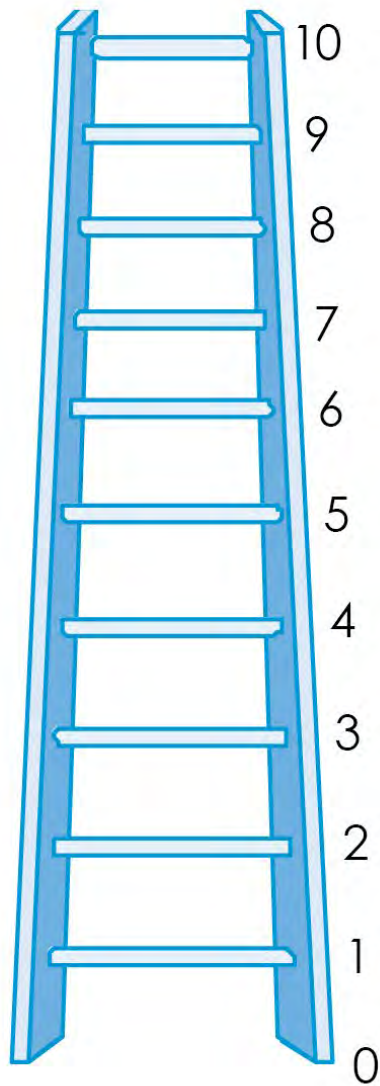
		YES	NO	DK
[A] Porridge, bread, rice, pasta/noodles or other foods made from grains	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8
[B] White potatoes, white yams, sweet potato, manioc/cassava, taro or any other foods made from white-fleshed roots or tubers, or plantains?	WHITE ROOTS AND TUBERS AND PLANTAINS	1	2	8
[C] Mature beans or peas (fresh or dried seed), lentils or bean/pea products, including tofu	PULSES (BEANS, PEAS AND LENTILS)	1	2	8
[D] Any tree nut, groundnut (Volu), chestnuts (Ivi), peanut, almond, or certain seeds like pumpkin seeds, or nut/seed "butters" or pastes	NUTS AND SEEDS	1	2	8
[E] Milk, cheese, yoghurt, paneer or other milk products but NOT including butter, ice cream, cream or sour cream	MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS	1	2	8
[F] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats or blood-based foods, including from wild game	ORGAN MEAT	1	2	8
[G] Beef, pork, lamb, goat, wild pig meat, chicken, duck or other birds like pigeon etc	MEAT AND POULTRY	1	2	8
[H] Fresh or dried fish, shellfish or seafood	FISH AND SEAFOOD	1	2	8
[I] Eggs from poultry or any other bird	EGGS	1	2	8
[J] List examples of any medium-to-dark green leafy vegetables, including wild/foraged leaves cabbage, rourou, broccoli, bele, Ota (wild edible fern), tubua, vaji	DARK GREEN LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[K] Pumpkin, carrots, squash that are yellow or orange inside	VITAMIN A-RICH VEGETABLES, ROOTS AND TUBERS	1	2	8
[L] Ripe mango, ripe papaya	VITAMIN A-RICH	1	2	8

	FRUITS			
[M] List examples of any other vegetables	OTHER VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[N] List examples of any other fruits watermelon, orange, pineapple, guava etc	OTHER FRUITS	1	2	8
[O] Ingredients used in small quantities for flavour, such as chilies, spices, curry powders, cumin, fenugreek, cinnamon, turmeric, garlic, herbs, fish powder, tomato paste, flavour cubes or seeds	CONDIMENTS AND SEASONINGS	1	2	8
[X] Tea or coffee if not sweetened, clear broth, alcohol, pickles, olives and similar	OTHER BEVERAGES AND FOOD	1	2 √ End	8 √ End
[X1] Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.	(Specify) _____			

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. Show the picture of the ladder.</p> <p>Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top.</p> <p>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>WORSENEED 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>	



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 ITAUKEI.....2 HINDI3	
WM13. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH..... 1 ITAUKEI.....2 HINDI3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
WM14. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH..... 1 ITAUKEI.....2 HINDI3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
WM15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	

MICS PLUS CONSENT					
WM20. Check HH60. Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent?			YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED1 NO, NOT ASKED2		1 ⇒ WM29
WM21. Check HH67. Was consent for MICS Plus previously given for this respondent in the HH questionnaire?			YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED1 NO, NOT ASKED2		1 ⇒ WM29
WM22. Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent in any other questionnaire (U5Q or 5-17Q)?			YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED1 NO, NOT ASKED2		1 ⇒ WM29
WM23. We would like to continue to talk about you and your family over the next 11 months. We wish to call you on the phone every month for 10-15 minutes. Again, all the information you provide will be confidential and anonymous. Would you like to participate?			YES1 NO2 OTHER (specify) _____ 6		2 ⇒ WM29 6 ⇒ WM29
WM24. Please give me all phone numbers at which we can easily get in touch with you, starting with your preferred number.			YES1 NO PHONE2		2 ⇒ WM29
WM25 <i>Order</i>	WM26. Telephone number	WM26A. Is this landline or mobile 1. LANDLINE 2. MOBILE	WM26B. Who does this phone belong to? <i>Record the line number#</i>	WM27. Is there any preferred or more convenient time of the day we could call you on this number? A. MORNINGS B. AFTERNOON C. EVENINGS D. WEEKENDS E. ANYTIME X. OTHER (specify ___)	WM28. Do you have another phone number? 1. YES 2. NO
1		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	1 ☺ 2 ☺ <i>Next Line</i> <i>WM29</i>
2		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	1 ☺ 2 ☺ <i>Next Line</i> <i>WM29</i>
3		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	
OTHER CODES FOR WM26B: 40-Home phone; 50-Neighbour; 51-Friend; 60-Workplace/office; 90-Don't want to disclose.					

MWM29. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.

No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?

Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?

Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.

No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL		WAN
WAN1. Cluster number: _____	WAN2. Household number: _____	
WAN3. Woman's name and line number: NAME _____	WAN4. Woman's age from WB4: AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)	
WAN5. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number (Women age 15-17 years only): NAME _____	WAN6. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	

ANTHROPOMETRY		
WAN7. Measurer's name and number:	NAME _____	
WAN8. Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	KILOGRAMS (KG) WOMAN NOT PRESENT999.3 WOMAN REFUSED.....999.4 MOTHER/CARE TAKER REFUSED.....999.5 OTHER (specify) _____ 999.6	99.3 ⇒ WAN10
WAN9. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM)..... WOMAN NOT PRESENT999.3 WOMAN REFUSED.....999.4 MOTHER/CARE TAKER REFUSED.....999.5 OTHER (specify) _____ 999.6	
WAN10. Today's date: Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / 2 0 2 _____		
WAN11. Is there another woman age 15-49 in the household who has not yet been measured?	YES.....1 NO2	1 ⇒ Next women
WAN12. Thank the respondent for her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

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MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

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SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

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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: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>2</u>	

<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>	MWM7. Record the time:	
	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____	
MWM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW2	1 ⇨ MWM9B 2 ⇨ MWM9A
MWM9A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from Fiji Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 30 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	MWM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 30 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨ MAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ MWM17	

MWM17. Result of man's interview. <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED	01
	NOT AT HOME	02
	REFUSED	03
	PARTLY COMPLETED	04
	INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>)	05
	NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17	06
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)	96

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? <i>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.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __ __	
MWB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ MWB14
MWB6. What is the highest level and year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ SECONDARY 2 __ __ VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL 3 __ __ TERTIARY 4 __ __	000 ⇨ MWB14
MWB7. Did you complete that (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 2021 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ MWB11
MWB10. During 2021 school year, which level and grade or year are you <u>attending</u> ?	PRIMARY 1 ___ SECONDARY 2 ___ VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL 3 ___ TERTIARY 4 ___	
MWB11. At any time during the 2020 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ MWB13
MWB12. During 2020 school year, which level and year did you <u>attend</u> ?	PRIMARY 1 ___ SECONDARY 2 ___ VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL 3 ___ TERTIARY 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. <i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i> <i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:</i> Can you read part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language) 4	
MWB15. How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city, town or village of residence)? <i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i>	YEARS ___ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95	95 ⇨ MWB18
MWB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (Name of place)	CITY 1 TOWN 2 RURAL AREA 3 UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF CITY/TOWN/RURAL 5 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8 8	

<p>MWB17. Before you moved here, in which division did you live in? <i>Ni bera ni ko toki mai eke, na wasewase ni vanua cava ko ni a vakaitikotiko mai kina?</i></p>	<p>CENTRAL 1 EASTERN 2 NORTHERN 3 WESTERN 4</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF FIJI <i>(specify)</i> 6</p>	
<p>MWB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MWB19A</p>
<p>MWB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER..... B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE..... D OTHER <i>(specify)</i> X</p>	
<p>MWB19A. Check HH47 and MWM3: Both are '01' <i>(HH and given the HH interview)</i></p>	<p>YES, HH47=01 AND MWM03=01 1 NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ End</p>

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MMT
<p>MMT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><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></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3</p>	
<p>MMT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><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></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3</p>	
<p>MMT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><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></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3</p>	
<p>MMT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p>	2 ⇒ MMT9
<p>MMT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><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></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3</p>	0 ⇒ MMT9

	YES	NO	
MMT6. During the last 3 months, did you:			
[A] Copy or move a file or folder?	COPY/MOVE FILE1	2	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT1	2	
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT1	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 SOFTWARE1	2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION1	2	
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE1	2	
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	PROGRAMMING.....1	2	
MMT7. Check MMT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MMT6[C]=11	2	1 ⇨ MMT10
	NO, MMT6[C]=22		
MMT8. Check MMT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MMT6[F]=11	2	1 ⇨ MMT10
	NO, MMT6[F]=2.....2		
MMT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES1	2	2 ⇨ MMT11
	NO2		
MMT10. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3		
MMT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES1	2	
	NO2		

MMT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>Probe if necessary: I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3		
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FERTILITY		MCM
<p>MCM1. Now I would like to ask about all the children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name.</p> <p>Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?</p> <p><i>This module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i></p>	YES.....1 NO2 DK8	2 ⇒ MCM8 8 ⇒ MCM8
<p>MCM2. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?</p>	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒ MCM5
<p>MCM3. How many sons live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS AT HOME.....__ __	
<p>MCM4. How many daughters live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME.....__ __	
<p>MCM5. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?</p>	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒ MCM8
<p>MCM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS ELSEWHERE.....__ __	
<p>MCM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE.....__ __	
<p>MCM8. Have you ever fathered a son or daughter who was born alive but later died?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i></p>	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒ MCM11
<p>MCM9. How many boys have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	BOYS DEAD.....__ __	

MCM10. How many girls have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	GIRLS DEAD.....__ __	
MCM11. <i>Sum answers to MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 and MCM10.</i>	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 NO2	1 ⇒MCM14
MCM13. Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in MCM12 is 'Yes'.		
MCM14. <i>Check MCM11: How many live births fathered?</i>	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 NO2	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?	DATE OF LAST BIRTH MONTH.....__ __ YEAR__ __	
MCM18B. In what month and year was the last of these (total number in MCM11) children you have fathered born even if he or she has died? Month and year must be recorded.		

CONTRACEPTION

MCP

<p>MCP0. I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning.</p>		
<p>Have you ever heard of (<i>method</i>)?</p>		<p>YES NO</p>
<p>[A] Female Sterilization (Ligation) <i>Probe:</i> Women can have an operation to avoid having more children</p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION 1</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>[B] Male Sterilization (Vasectomy) <i>Probe:</i> Men can have an operation to avoid having any children</p>	<p>MALE STERILIZATION 1</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>[C] IUD <i>Probe:</i> Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years</p>	<p>IUD..... 1</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>[D] Injectables <i>Probe:</i> Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months</p>	<p>INJECTABLES 1</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>[E] Implant <i>Probe:</i> Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years</p>	<p>IMPLANT 1</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>[F] Pill <i>Probe:</i> Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant</p>	<p>PILL 1</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>G] Condom <i>Probe:</i> Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.</p>	<p>MALE CONDOM..... 1</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>[H] Female Condom <i>Probe:</i> Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse</p>	<p>FEMALE CONDOM 1</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>[I] Emergency Contraception <i>Probe:</i> As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy</p>	<p>EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION.... 1</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>[J] Dr. Billing (Ovulation) Method <i>Probe:</i> Women can monitor their fertility and infertility period by checking the sensation of their vulva and the appearance of vaginal discharge</p>	<p>DR. BILLING (OVULATION) 1</p>	<p>2</p>

CONTRACEPTION		MCP
[K] Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM) <i>Probe:</i> Women who are fully breastfeeding their babies are free of menstrual periods for 3 – 6 months or longer and cannot get pregnant during that time	LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA..... 1 2	
[L] Rhythm/ Calendar Method <i>Probe:</i> To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant	RHYTHM..... 1 2	
[M] Withdrawal <i>Probe:</i> Men can be careful and pull out before climax	WITHDRAWAL 1 2	
[X] Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 1 NO 2	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		MDV			
<p>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:</p>					
		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. Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you <u>personally</u> were the victim.</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. Check MVT3: One or more times?</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 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT8 8 ⇨MVT8</p>
<p>MVT7. Was a knife or something else used as a weapon? <i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFE A YES, SOMETHING ELSE..... X</p>	
<p>MVT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? <i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i></p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2 NO, NOT REPORTED..... 3 DK / NOT SURE 8</p>	<p>1 ⇨MVT9A 2 ⇨MVT9A 3 ⇨MVT9A 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. 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>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT20 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 MONTHS..... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT12B 8 ⇨MVT12B</p>
<p>MVT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? <i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME 1 TWO TIMES 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	<p>1 ⇨MVT12A 2 ⇨MVT12B 3 ⇨MVT12B 8 ⇨MVT12B</p>

<p>MVT12A. Where did this happen?</p> <p>MVT12B. 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 / 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 PERSON.....1</p> <p>TWO PEOPLE.....2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE PEOPLE.....3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....8</p>	<p>1 ⇨MVT14A</p> <p>2 ⇨MVT14B</p> <p>3 ⇨MVT14B</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT14B</p>
<p>MVT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person?</p> <p>MVT14B. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....8</p>	
<p>MVT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT19</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT19</p>
<p>MVT18. Was a knife or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFE A</p> <p>YES, SOMETHING ELSE..... X</p>	
<p>MVT19. 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 REPORTED1</p> <p>YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED2</p> <p>NO, NOT REPORTED.....3</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE8</p>	
<p>MVT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?</p>	<p>VERY SAFE.....1</p> <p>SAFE2</p> <p>UNSAFE.....3</p> <p>VERY UNSAFE4</p> <p>NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK7</p>	

MVT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE..... 1 SAFE2 UNSAFE.....3 VERY UNSAFE.....4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK..... 7																																	
MVT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Gender?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Sexual orientation?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Age?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Religion or belief?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] Disability?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[X] For any other reason?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?	1	2	8	[B] Gender?	1	2	8	[C] Sexual orientation?	1	2	8	[D] Age?	1	2	8	[E] Religion or belief?	1	2	8	[F] Disability?	1	2	8	[X] For any other reason?	1	2	8	
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[F] Disability?	1	2	8																															
[X] For any other reason?	1	2	8																															

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	1 ⇔ MMA7 2 ⇔ MMA7
MMA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER.. 2 NO 3	3 ⇔ End
MMA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	
MMA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇔ MMA8A 2 ⇔ MMA8B
MMA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH ___ DK MONTH 98	
MMA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	YEAR ___ DK YEAR 9998	
MMA9. Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MMA8A/B=9998 1 NO, MMA8A/B≠9998 2	2 ⇔ End
MMA10. Check MMA7: In union only once?	YES, MMA7=1 1 NO, MMA7=2 2	1 ⇔ MMA11A 2 ⇔ MMA11B
MMA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (wife/partner)?		
MMA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS ___	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		MAF
MAF1. Check MWB4: Age of respondent?	AGE 15-17 YEARS 1 AGE 18-49 YEARS 2	1 ⇨ End
MAF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? <i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	
MAF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
MAF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers. You may say that you have 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.		
MAF5. Check MAF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?	YES, MAF2=1 1 NO, MAF2=2 2	1 ⇨ MAF6A 2 ⇨ MAF6B
MAF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? 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. 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 / PARTNER..... 95</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).</i></p> <p><i>If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i></p>	<p>DAYS AGO 1 _ _</p> <p>WEEKS AGO 2 _ _</p> <p>MONTHS AGO 3 _ _</p> <p>YEARS AGO 4 _ _</p>	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 PARTNER 2</p> <p>GIRLFRIEND 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4</p> <p>CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5</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=3 2</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>	2 ⇒ End

<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: Were you living together as if married? If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>WIFE.....1 COHABITING PARTNER.....2 GIRLFRIEND.....3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE.....4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER5 OTHER (specify) _____ 6</p>	<p>3 ⇨MSB12 4 ⇨MSB12 5 ⇨MSB12 6 ⇨MSB12</p>
<p>MSB10. Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	<p>YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MMA1=3..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨MSB12</p>
<p>MSB11. Check MMA7: Married or living with a partner only once?</p>	<p>YES, MMA7=1 1 NO, MMA7≠1..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨End</p>
<p>MSB12. 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 ____ DK..... 98</p>	

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?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DURING PREGNANCY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING DELIVERY.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY BREASTFEEDING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8	DURING DELIVERY.....	1	2	8	BY BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK															
DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8															
DURING DELIVERY.....	1	2	8															
BY BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8															
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	

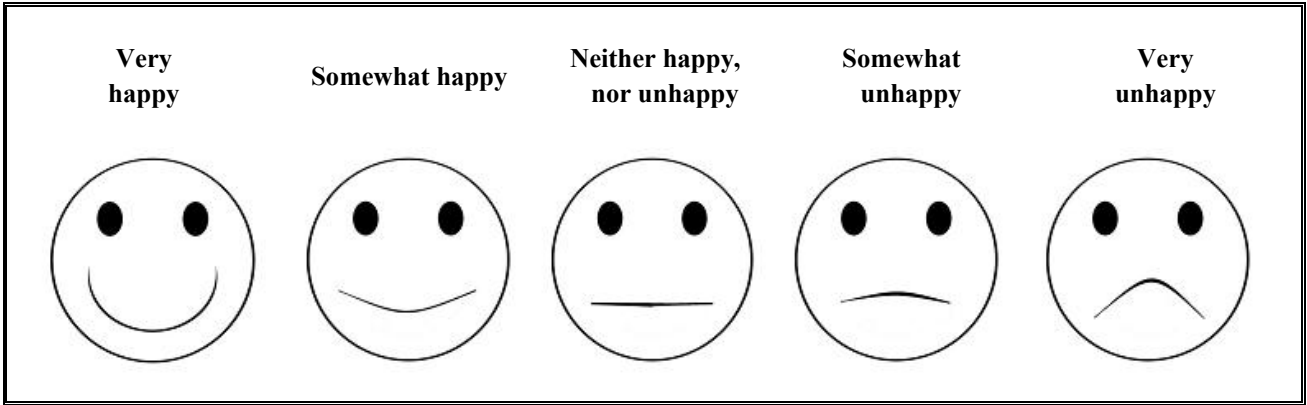
MHA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS..... 8	
MHA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE..... 1 DISAGREE 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS..... 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	

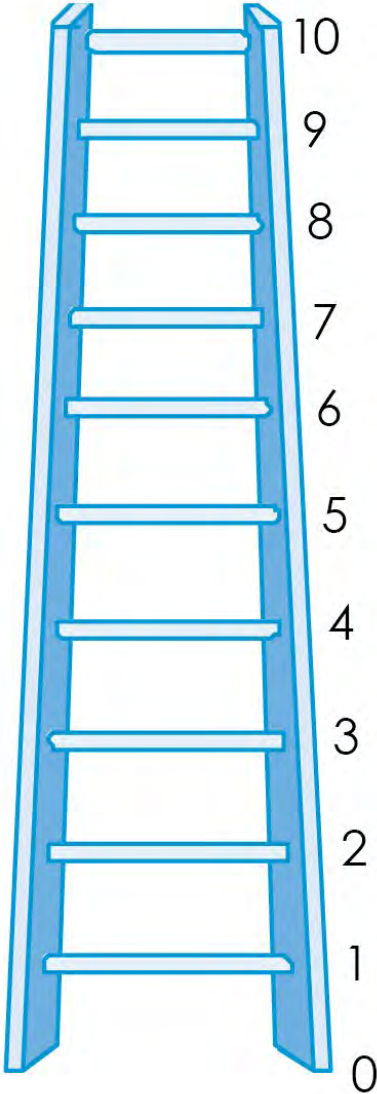
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2⇒MTA6
MTA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE 00 AGE ____	00⇒MTA6
MTA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES..... 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 DAY 30	
MTA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, water pipe, cigarillos or pipe?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2⇒MTA10
MTA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2⇒MTA10
MTA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CIGARS..... A WATER PIPE B CIGARILLOS..... C PIPE D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	
MTA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in MTA8</i>)? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
MTA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2⇒MTA14
MTA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2⇒MTA14

<p>MTA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>CHEWING TOBACCO..... A SNUFF B DIP C OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p>	
<p>MTA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in MTA12</i>)? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	
<p>MTA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever drunk alcohol?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<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. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL 00 AGE ____ ____</p>	00 ⇒ End
<p>MTA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? <i>If respondent did not drink, record '00'. '.</i> <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH 00 NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	00 ⇒ End
<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. 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 SOMEWHAT HAPPY..... 2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY 3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY 4 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: Which step comes closest to the way you feel?</i></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 MORE OR LESS THE SAME..... 2 WORSENERD 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 MORE OR LESS THE SAME..... 2 WORSE..... 3</p>	



Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

MWM10. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES : ..	
MWM11. <i>Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?</i>	<p>YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE 1</p> <p>NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) 2</p> <p>NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) 3</p>	
MWM12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	<p>ENGLISH 1</p> <p>I-TAUKEI 2</p> <p>HINDI 3</p>	
MWM13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	<p>ENGLISH 1</p> <p>I-TAUKEI 2</p> <p>HINDI 3</p> <p>OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6</p>	
WM14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	<p>ENGLISH 1</p> <p>I-TAUKEI 2</p> <p>HINDI 3</p> <p>OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6</p>	
MWM15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	<p>YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1</p> <p>YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2</p> <p>NO, NOT USED 3</p>	

MICS PLUS CONSENT					
MWM20. Check HH60. Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent?			YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED..... 1 NO, NOT ASKED..... 2		1 ⇨ MWM29
MWM21. Check HH67. Was consent for MICS Plus previously given for this respondent in the HH questionnaire?			YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED..... 1 NO, NOT ASKED..... 2		1 ⇨ MWM29
MWM22. Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent in any other questionnaire (U5Q or 5-17Q)?			YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED..... 1 NO, NOT ASKED..... 2		1 ⇨ MWM29
MWM23. We would like to continue to talk about you and your family over the next 11 months. We wish to call you on the phone every month for 10-15 minutes. Again, all the information you provide will be confidential and anonymous. Would you like to participate?			YES 1 NO 2 OTHER (specify) _____ 6		2 ⇨ MWM29 6 ⇨ MWM29
MWM24. Please give me all phone numbers at which we can easily get in touch with you, starting with your preferred number.			YES 1 NO PHONE..... 2		2 ⇨ MWM29
MWM25 <i>Order</i>	MWM26. Telephone number	MWM26A. Is this landline or mobile 1. LANDLINE 2. MOBILE	MWM26B. Who does this phone belong to? <i>Record the line number#</i>	MWM27. Is there any preferred or more convenient time of the day we could call you on this number? A. MORNINGS B. AFTERNOON C. EVENINGS D. WEEKENDS E. ANYTIME X. OTHER (specify ___)	MWM28. Do you have another phone number? 1. YES 2. NO
1		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	1 ⇨ 2 ⇨ <i>Next Line</i> <i>MWM29</i>
2		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	1 ⇨ 2 ⇨ <i>Next Line</i> <i>MWM29</i>
3		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	
OTHER CODES FOR WM26B: 40-Home phone; 50-Neighbour; 51-Friend; 60-Workplace/office; 90-Don't want to disclose.					

MWM29. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

- Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
- No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?
 - Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?
 - Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
 - No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.
 - No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		
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: _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 2</u> _____	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 ALREADY1	1 ⇨UF10B
	NO, FIRST INTERVIEW.....2	2 ⇨UF10A
UF10A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from Fiji Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (child's name from UF3)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 30 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	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 30 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES 1	1 ⇨UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module	
NO / NOT ASKED 2	2 ⇨UF17	

UF17. Result of interview for children under 5 <i>Codes refer to mother/caretaker. 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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UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		
<p>UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (<i>name</i>)'s Birth Certificate, Clinic Card (Fiji Child Health Record/ Child Immunization Card), and any immunisation record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.</p>		
<p>UB1. On what day, month and year was (<i>name</i>) born?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday?</p> <p><i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.</i></p> <p><i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i></p>	<p>DATE OF BIRTH DAY __ __</p> <p>DK DAY.....98</p> <p>MONTH..... __ __</p> <p>YEAR <u>2</u> <u>0</u> __ __</p>	
<p>UB2. How old is (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> How old was (<i>name</i>) at (his/her) last birthday?</p> <p><i>Record age in completed years.</i></p> <p><i>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</i></p> <p><i>If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i></p>	<p>AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __</p>	
<p>UB3. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0, 1, OR 2..... 1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4 2</p>	<p>1 ⇔ UB9</p>
<p>UB4. Check the respondent's line number (UF4) in UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?</p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 1</p> <p>NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2</p>	<p>2 ⇔ UB6</p>
<p>UB5. Check ED10 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?</p>	<p>YES, ED10=0 1</p> <p>NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇔ UB8B</p> <p>2 ⇔ UB9</p>

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		
UB6. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended any early childhood education programme, such as Kindergarten?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒UB9
UB7. At any time since January 2020, did (he/she) attend (<i>programmes mentioned in UB6</i>)?	YES..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇒UB8A 2 ⇒UB9
UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend (<i>programmes mentioned in UB6</i>)? UB8B. You have mentioned that (<i>name</i>) has attended an early childhood education programme this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
UB9. Is (<i>name</i>) covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒End
UB10. What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER..... B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE..... D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	

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	1 ⇒End 2 ⇒End
BR2. Has (<i>name</i>)'s birth been registered with Registrar General's Office?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 ⇒End
BR3. Do you know how to register (<i>name</i>)'s birth?	YES 1 NO 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		
<p>EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<p>NONE 00</p> <p>NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS <u>0</u> ..</p> <p>TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10</p>	
<p>EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that <i>(name)</i> plays with when (he/she) is at home.</p> <p>Does (he/she) play with: Y N DK</p> <p>[A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home?</p> <p>[B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys?</p> <p>[C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?</p>	<p>HOMEMADE TOYS 1 2 8</p> <p>TOYS FROM A SHOP..... 1 2 8</p> <p>HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 2 8</p>	
<p>EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children.</p> <p>On how many days in the past week was <i>(name)</i>:</p> <p>[A] Left alone for more than an hour?</p> <p>[B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour?</p> <p><i>If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR..... _</p> <p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR _</p>	
<p>EC4. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0 OR 1..... 1</p> <p>AGE 2, 3 OR 4..... 2</p>	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 <i>(name)</i>:</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', ask:</i> Who engaged in this activity with <i>(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 <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[B] Told stories to <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[C] Sang songs to or with <i>(name)</i>, including lullabies?</p> <p>[D] Took <i>(name)</i> outside the home?</p> <p>[E] Played with <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with <i>(name)</i>?</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	
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PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y																																	
NAMED	A	B	X	Y																																	
<p>EC21. I would like to ask you about certain things <i>(name)</i> is currently able to do. Please keep in mind that children can develop and learn at a different pace. For example, some start talking earlier than others, or they might already say some words but not yet form sentences. So, it is fine if your child is not able to do all the things I am going to ask about. You can let me know if you have any doubts about what answer to give.</p> <p>Can <i>(name)</i> walk on an uneven surface, for example a bumpy or steep road, without falling?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>																																				
<p>EC22. Can <i>(name)</i> jump up with both feet leaving the ground?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>																																				
<p>EC23. Can <i>(name)</i> dress <i>(him/herself)</i>, that is, put on pants and a shirt without help?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>																																				

EC24. Can (<i>name</i>) fasten and unfasten buttons without help?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC25. Can (<i>name</i>) say 10 or more words like “mama” or “ball”?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC26. Can (<i>name</i>) speak using sentences of 3 or more words that go together, for example “I want water” or “The house is big”?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ EC28 8 ⇨ EC28
EC27. Can (<i>name</i>) speak using sentences of 5 or more words that go together, for example “The house is very big”?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC28. Can (<i>name</i>) correctly use any of the words “I,” “you,” “she,” or “he,” for example “I want water,” or “He eats rice”?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC29. If you show (<i>name</i>) an object (<i>he/she</i>) knows well, such as a cup or animal, can (<i>he/she</i>) consistently name it? <i>Probe:</i> By consistently I mean that (<i>he/she</i>) uses the same word to refer to the same object, even if the word used is not fully correct.	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC30. Can (<i>name</i>) recognise at least 5 letters of the alphabet?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC31. Can (<i>name</i>) write (<i>his/her</i>) own name?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC32. Does (<i>name</i>) recognise all numbers from 1 to 5?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	

<p>EC33. If you ask (<i>name</i>) to give you 3 objects, such as 3 stones or 3 spoon, does (<i>he/she</i>) give you the correct amount?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC34. Can (<i>name</i>) count 10 objects, for example 10 fingers or 10 blocks, without mistakes?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC35. Can (<i>name</i>) do an activity, such as colouring or playing with ‘ lego’ blocks, without repeatedly asking for help or giving up too quickly?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC36. Does (<i>name</i>) ask about familiar people other than parents when they are not there, for example “Where is Bubu or Nani?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC37. Does (<i>name</i>) offer to help someone who seems to need help?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC38. Does (<i>name</i>) get along well with other children?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC39. The next two questions have five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each the question.</p> <p>How often does (<i>name</i>) seem to be very sad or depressed?</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?</p>	<p>DAILY..... 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER..... 5 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC40. Compared with children of the same age, how much does (<i>name</i>) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?</p> <p>Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more or a lot more?</p>	<p>NOT AT ALL 1 LESS..... 2 THE SAME 3 MORE..... 4 A LOT MORE 5</p>	

CHILD DISCIPLINE

UCD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒ End
<p>UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with <i>(name)</i> <u>in the past month</u>.</p> <p>[A] Took away privileges, forbade something <i>(name)</i> liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.</p> <p>[B] Explained why <i>(name)</i>'s behavior was wrong.</p> <p>[C] Shook (him/her).</p> <p>[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).</p> <p>[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.</p> <p>[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.</p> <p>[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.</p> <p>[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.</p> <p>[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.</p> <p>[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.</p> <p>[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.</p> <p>[L] Flick the ear</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2</p> <p>EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1 2</p> <p>SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2</p> <p>SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2</p> <p>GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2</p> <p>SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2</p> <p>HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2</p> <p>CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2</p> <p>BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2</p> <p>FLICK THE EAR 1 2</p>	

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		
UCF1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨ End
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (name) may have. Does (name) wear glasses?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF3. Does (name) use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF4. Does (name) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF5. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
UCF6. Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?	YES, UCF2=1..... 1 NO, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇨ UCF7A 2 ⇨ UCF7B
UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (name) have difficulty seeing? UCF7B. Does (name) 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 (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? UCF9B. 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	
UCF10. Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, UCF4=1..... 1 NO, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇨ UCF11 2 ⇨ UCF13
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	

UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL4	1⇒UCF14 2⇒UCF14 3⇒UCF14 4⇒UCF14
UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL4	
UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL4	
UCF15. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty understanding you?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL4	
UCF16. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL4	
UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL.....4	
UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty playing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL4	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		
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>								
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>	YES	NO	DK	1	2	8
YES	NO	DK						
1	2	8						
[B1] 100% real juice made from mango, papaya or carrots?	VITAMIN A-RICH 100% REAL JUICE	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	8			
1	2	8						
[B2] 100% real juice made from any other fruits or vegetables such as sugar cane, oranges or pineapple?	OTHER 100% REAL JUICE	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	8			
1	2	8						
[B3] Any packaged sweet-tasting drink such as Frooti, Tang, Real, or any similar packaged sweet tasting juice drink?	NON-NUTRITIOUS DRINKS/BEVERAGES	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	8			
1	2	8						
[C] Clear broth or /clear soup?	CLEAR BROTH	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	8			
1	2	8						
[D] Infant formula, such as S26, or LACTOGEN or SMA?	INFANT FORMULA	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 [⚡]</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8 [⚡]</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>BD7[E]</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>BD7[E]</i></td> </tr> </table>	1	2 [⚡]	8 [⚡]		<i>BD7[E]</i>	<i>BD7[E]</i>
1	2 [⚡]	8 [⚡]						
	<i>BD7[E]</i>	<i>BD7[E]</i>						
<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	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 [⚡]</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8 [⚡]</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>BD7[E2]</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>BD7[E2]</i></td> </tr> </table>	1	2 [⚡]	8 [⚡]		<i>BD7[E2]</i>	<i>BD7[E2]</i>
1	2 [⚡]	8 [⚡]						
	<i>BD7[E2]</i>	<i>BD7[E2]</i>						
<p>[E1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink milk?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK.....__</p> <p>DK.....8</p>							
[E2] Soya milk or almond Milk?	NON-DAIRY MILK	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	8			
1	2	8						
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 [⚡]</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8 [⚡]</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>BD8</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>BD8</i></td> </tr> </table>	1	2 [⚡]	8 [⚡]		<i>BD8</i>	<i>BD8</i>
1	2 [⚡]	8 [⚡]						
	<i>BD8</i>	<i>BD8</i>						
[X1] Record all other liquids mentioned.	<i>(Specify)</i> _____							

<p>BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (<i>name</i>) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.</p> <p>- Think about when (<i>name</i>) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (<i>name</i>) ate at that time. Probe: Anything else? Record answers using the food groups below.</i></p> <p>- What did (<i>name</i>) 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></p>				
<p>For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (<i>name</i>) eat (<i>food group items</i>) yesterday during the day or the night</p>				
		YES	NO	DK
[A] Yogurt made from animal milk? <i>Note that this is thick yogurt 'eaten' and not 'liquid or drinking yogurt which should be captured in BD7[E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content</i>	YOGURT	1	2 5 <i>BD8[B]</i>	8 5 <i>BD8[B]</i>
[A1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) eat yogurt? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT			8
	DK.....			8
[B] Any baby food, such as <i>Heinz, Cerelac or Farex</i> ?	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 or kumala, white yams or dalo, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2	8
[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as island cabbage, bok choy, rourou, brocolli, bele, tubua, bhaji?	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[G] Ripe mangoes or ripe papayas?	RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA	1	2	8
[H] Any other fruits or vegetables, such as oranges, pineapples, water melon, bananas, coconuts and guava?	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, prawns, crabs, lobsters, octopus, either fresh or dried? <i>Do not include sea grapes</i>	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2	8
[M] Beans, peas, lentils or any foods made from these such as pulses or daal etc, as well as nuts like peanuts, walnuts, chestnuts and almond	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2	8
[N] Cheese, paneer, or other food made from animal milk?	CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK	1	2	8
[P] Vegetable Pakora	VEGETABLE PAKORA	1	2	8
[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2 [☆] <i>BD9</i>	8 [☆] <i>BD9</i>
[X1] <i>Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.</i>	(Specify) _____			
BD9. How many times did (name) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night? <i>If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].</i> <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DK..... 8			

IMMUNISATION										
IM1. Check UB2: Child's age?		AGE 0, 1, OR 2 1						AGE 3 OR 4 2		2 ⇨ End
IM2. Do you have a Clinic Card (Fiji Child Health Record) or 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		1 ⇨ IM5
		YES, HAS CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT 3						NO, HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT 4		3 ⇨ IM5
IM3. Did you ever have a Clinic Card/Fiji Child Health Record or immunisation records from a private health provider for (<i>name</i>)?		YES 1						NO 2		
IM4. Check IM2:		HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2 1						HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4 2		2 ⇨ IM11
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 SEEN 4		4 ⇨ IM11
IM6. (a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents. (b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.		DATE OF IMMUNISATION								
		DAY		MONTH		YEAR				
Birth	Hepatitis B					2	0			
	BCG					2	0			
6 Weeks	DTP-HepB-Hib 1					2	0			
	OPV1					2	0			
	Pneumococcal 1					2	0			
	Rotavirus 1					2	0			
10 Weeks	DTP-HepB-Hib 2					2	0			
	OPV 2					2	0			
	Pneumococcal 2					2	0			
14 Weeks	DTP-HepB-Hib 3					2	0			
	OPV3					2	0			
	Pneumococcal 3					2	0			
	Rotavirus 2					2	0			
	IPV					2	0			

12 Months	MR1					2	0			
18 Months	OPV4					2	0			
	MR2					2	0			
IM7. Check IM6: Are all vaccines (Hepatitis B at birth to MR2) recorded?		YES 1 NO 2							1 ⇒ IM28	
IM8. Did (<i>name</i>) participate in any of the following campaigns:									Y N DK	
[A] 14 th May- 30 th October 2018/National Meningococcal (Men C) Immunization Campaign, Neisnvac		MENINGOCOCCAL (MEN C) CAMPAIGN..... 1 2 8								
[B] April 2019-2020 Measles Campaign, MR		MEASLES & RUBELLA IMMUNIZATION CAMPAIGN..... 1 2 8								
IM9. In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did (<i>name</i>) receive any other vaccinations including vaccinations received during the National Meningococcal (Men C) Immunization Program/ Measles & Rubella Immunization Campaign just mentioned?		YES 1 NO 2 DK 8							2 ⇒ IM28	
IM10. Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations.									8 ⇒ IM28	
Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received. For each vaccination <u>not</u> received record '00' in day column.										
When <u>finished</u> , go to next module.										
IM11. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received any vaccinations to prevent (him/her) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a National Meningococcal (Men C) Immunization Program/ Measles & Rubella Immunization Campaign?		YES 1 NO 2 DK 8								
IM12. Did (<i>name</i>) participate in any of the following campaigns:									Y N DK	
[A] 14 th May- 30 th October 2018/National Meningococcal (Men C) Immunization Campaign, Neisnvac		MENINGOCOCCAL (MEN C) CAMPAIGN 1 2 8								
[B] April 2019-2020 Measles Campaign, MR		MEASLES & RUBELLA IMMUNIZATION CAMPAIGN..... 1 2 8								

IM13. Check IM11 and IM12[A-B]:	ALL NO OR DK1 AT LEAST ONE YES.....2	1 ⇔ IM28
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?	YES1 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 HOURS 1 YES, BUT NOT WITHIN 24 HOURS 2 NO 3 DK 8	
IM16. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received any vaccination drops in the mouth to protect (him/her) from polio? <i>Probe by indicating that the first drop is usually given at the age of 6 weeks or later</i>	YES1 NO2 DK8	2 ⇔ IM20 8 ⇔ IM20
IM17. Were the first polio drops received at the age of 6 weeks or older?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
IM18. How many times were the polio drops received?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK8	
IM19. The last time (<i>name</i>) received the polio drops, did (he/she) also get an injection to protect against polio? <i>Probe to ensure that both were given, drops and injection.</i>	YES1 NO2 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 influenza type b? <i>Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the polio drops.</i>	YES1 NO2 DK8	2 ⇔ IM22 8 ⇔ IM22
IM21. How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK8	

<p>IM22. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination – that is, an injection to prevent (him/her) from getting pneumococcal disease, including ear infections and meningitis caused by pneumococcus?</p> <p><i>Probe by indicating that Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.</i></p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇔IM24</p> <p>8 ⇔IM24</p>
<p>IM23. How many times was the Pneumococcal vaccine received?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES__</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>IM24. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a rotavirus vaccination – that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhoea?</p> <p><i>Probe by indicating that rotavirus vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.</i></p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇔IM26</p> <p>8 ⇔IM26</p>
<p>IM25. How many times was the rotavirus vaccine received?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES__</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>IM26. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a MMR/MR vaccine – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 12 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles, mumps and rubella?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇔IM28</p> <p>8 ⇔IM28</p>
<p>IM26A. How many times was the MMR/MR vaccine received?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES__</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>IM28. Issue a <i>QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS AT HEALTH FACILITY</i> for this child. Complete the <i>UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL</i> on that Questionnaire Form.</p>		

CARE OF ILLNESS		
CA1. In the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ CA14 8 ⇨ CA14
CA2. Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?	YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK 1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨ CA3A 2 ⇨ CA3B
<p>CA3A. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes breastmilk, Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine.</p> <p>During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?</p>	<p>MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DK 8</p>	
<p>CA3B. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine.</p> <p>During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?</p>	<p>MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DK 8</p>	
<p>CA4. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?</p>	<p>MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 7 DK 8</p>	
CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	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 not 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;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC.....E</p> <p>NURSING STATION.....F</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINICI</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 REMEMBERZ</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>[C] Zinc tablets?</p> <p>[D] ORS homemade fluid made with coconut juice?</p> <p>[E] ORS homemade fluid made with warm water, salt & sugar?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>FLUID FROM ORS PACKET 1 2 8</p> <p>ZINC TABLETS..... 1 2 8</p> <p>ORS HOMEMADE FLUID (COCONUT JUICE) 1 2 8</p> <p>ORS HOMEMADE FLUID (WARM WATER, SALT, SUGAR) 1 2 8</p>	
<p>CA8. Check CA7[A] Was child given any ORS?</p>	<p>YES, YES IN CA7[A] 1</p> <p>NO, 'NO' OR 'DK' IN CA7[A] 2</p>	<p>2⇒CA10</p>

<p>CA9. Where did you get the (ORS mentioned in CA7[A])?</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>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC..... E</p> <p>NURSING STATION F</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>CA10. Check CA7[C]: Was child given any zinc?</p>	<p>YES, CA7[C]=1 1</p> <p>NO, CA7[C] ≠1 2</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;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC.....E</p> <p>NURSING STATION.....F</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINICI</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 REMEMBERZ</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> 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 (<i>specify</i>) _____ 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>	
<p>CA16. At any time in the last two weeks, has (name) had an illness with a cough?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>CA17. At any time in the last two weeks, has (name) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ CA19</p> <p>8 ⇨ CA19</p>
<p>CA18. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?</p>	<p>PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY 1</p> <p>BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY 2</p> <p>BOTH 3</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>1 ⇨ CA20</p> <p>2 ⇨ CA20</p> <p>3 ⇨ CA20</p> <p>6 ⇨ CA20</p> <p>8 ⇨ CA20</p>
<p>CA19. Check CA14: Did child have fever?</p>	<p>YES, CA14=1 1</p> <p>NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 8 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ CA30</p>
<p>CA20. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ CA22</p> <p>8 ⇨ CA22</p>

<p>CA21. From where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anywhere else?</i></p> <p><i>Record all providers mentioned, but do not prompt with any suggestions.</i></p> <p><i>Probe to identify each type of provider.</i></p> <p><u><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></u></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>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC..... E</p> <p>NURSING STATION..... F</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>CA22. At any time during the illness, was (name) given any medicine for the illness?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA30</p> <p>8⇒CA30</p>
<p>CA23. What medicine was (name) given?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i></p> <p><i>Any other medicine?</i></p> <p><i>Record all medicines given.</i></p> <p><u><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></u></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 PILL/SYRUP..... N</p> <p>OTHER ANTIBIOTIC 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 (specify) _____ 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;">(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC.....E</p> <p>NURSING STATION.....F</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINICI</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 REMEMBERZ</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>
<p>CA31. The last time (<i>name</i>) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?</p>	<p>CHILD USED TOILET / LATRINE 01</p> <p>PUT / RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE 02</p> <p>PUT / RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH..... 03</p> <p>THROWN INTO GARBAGE (SOLID WASTE)..... 04</p> <p>BURIED..... 05</p> <p>LEFT IN THE OPEN..... 06</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 96</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	

UF11. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES__ : __	
UF12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	ENGLISH 1 ITAUKEI 2 HINDI 3	
UF13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	ENGLISH 1 ITAUKEI 2 HINDI 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
UF14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	ENGLISH 1 ITAUKEI 2 HINDI 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
UF15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	

MICS PLUS CONSENT					
UF20. Check HH60.: Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent?			YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED..... 1 NO, NOT ASKED..... 2		1 ⇨UF28
UF21. Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent in any other questionnaire (WQ, MQ or 5-17Q)?			YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED..... 1 NO, NOT ASKED..... 2		1 ⇨UF28
UF22. We would like to continue to talk about you and your family over the next 11 months. We wish to call you on the phone every month for 10-15 minutes. Again, all the information you provide will be confidential and anonymous. Would you like to participate?			YES 1 NO 2 OTHER (specify) _____ 6		2 ⇨UF28 6 ⇨UF28
UF23. Please give me all phone numbers at which we can easily get in touch with you, starting with your preferred number.			YES 1 NO PHONE..... 2		1 ⇨UF24 2 ⇨UF28
UF24 <i>Order</i>	UF25. Telephone number	UF25A. Is this landline or mobile? 1. LANDLINE 2. MOBILE	UF25B. Who does this phone belong to? <i>Record the line number#</i>	UF26. Is there any preferred or more convenient time of the day we could call you on this number? A. MORNINGS B. AFTERNOON C. EVENINGS D. WEEKENDS E. ANYTIME X. OTHER (specify:___)	UF27. Do you have another phone number? 1. YES 2. NO
1		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	1 ☺ 2 ☺ <i>Next Line</i> UF28
2		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	1 ☺ 2 ☺ <i>Next Line</i> UF28
3		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	
OTHER CODES FOR UF25B: 40-Home phone; 50-Neighbour; 51-Friend; 60-Workplace/office; 90-Don't want to disclose.					

UF28. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?

Yes ⇒ *Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.*

No ⇒ *Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:*

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-17 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 in this household?

Yes ⇒ *Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'.*

Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.

No ⇒ *Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION	
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 _____

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. Day / Month / Year of measurement: _____ / _____ / 202_____		
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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UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL			HF
<i>This form must be appended to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child.</i>			
HF1. Cluster number: _____	HF2. Household number: _____		
HF3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	HF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____		
HF5. Name and number of field staff recording at facility: NAME _____	HF6. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____		
HF7. Day / Month / Year of facility visit: _____ / _____ / 2 0 2 1	HF8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____	
HF9. Child's day, month and year of birth: Copy from UB2 in the UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module of the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE _____ / _____ / 2 0	HF10. Write the name of health facility:		⇒HF11

HF15. Result of health facility visit:	RECORDS AVAILABLE AT FACILITY COPIED01 NOT COPIED (specify) _____ 02 RECORDS NOT AVAILABLE AT FACILITY (specify) _____ 03 OTHER (specify) _____ 96
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IMMUNIZATION										HF		
HF11. Record day, month and year of birth as written on vaccination record/card:					_____ / _____ / 2 0 _____							
HF12. (a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. (b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.					DATE OF IMMUNIZATION							
					DAY		MONTH		YEAR			
Birth	Hepatitis B								2	0		
	BCG								2	0		
6 Weeks	DTP-Hep-B-Hip1								2	0		
	OPV1								2	0		
	Pneumococcal 1								2	0		
	Rotavirus1								2	0		
10 Weeks	DTP-Hep-B-Hip2								2	0		
	OPV2								2	0		
	Pneumococcal 2								2	0		
14 Weeks	DTP-Hep-B-Hip3								2	0		
	OPV3								2	0		
	Pneumococcal 3								2	0		
	Rotavirus 2								2	0		
	IPV								2	0		
12 Months	MR 1								2	0		
18 Months	OPV4								2	0		
	MR2								2	0		
HF13. For each vaccination <u>not</u> recorded enter '00' in day column.												

HF14. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES :	⇒ HF15
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INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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>2 0 2 1</u>	FS8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____

<p><i>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.</i></p>		
FS9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW2	1 ⇒FS10B 2 ⇒FS10A
FS10A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from Fiji Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (child's name from FS3)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 30 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	FS10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (child's name from FS3)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 30 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇒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): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, FS4=HH47..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, FS4≠HH47..... 2	1 ⇒CB11
CB2. In what month and year was (<i>name</i>) born? <i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH..... __ __ YEAR <u>2</u> <u>0</u> __ __	
CB3. How old is (<i>name</i>)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was (<i>name</i>) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __ __	
CB4. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒CB11
CB5. What is the highest level and year of school (<i>name</i>) has ever attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY <u>1</u> __ __ SECONDARY <u>2</u> __ __ VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL <u>3</u> __ __ TERTIARY <u>4</u> __ __	000 ⇒CB7
CB6. Did (he/she) ever complete that (year)?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
CB7. At any time during the 2021 school year did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒CB9
CB8. During the 2021 school year, which level and year is (<i>name</i>) <u>attending</u> ?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY <u>1</u> __ __ SECONDARY <u>2</u> __ __ VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL <u>3</u> __ __ TERTIARY <u>4</u> __ __	
CB9. At any time during the 2020 school year did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒CB11
CB10. During the 2020 school year, which level and year did (<i>name</i>) <u>attend</u> ?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY <u>1</u> __ __ SECONDARY <u>2</u> __ __ VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL <u>3</u> __ __ TERTIARY <u>4</u> __ __	
CB11. Is (<i>name</i>) covered by any health insurance?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒End

<p>CB12. What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCEA HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER.....B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE..D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
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CHILD LABOUR		CL
<p>CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (<i>name</i>) may do. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?</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 or fishing?</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 style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS OR FISHING..... 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>	
<p>CL2. Check CL1, [A]-[X]:</p>	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CL7</p>
<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>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS _ _</p>	
<p>CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	
<p>CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?</p>	<p>YES 1 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>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COOKING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WASHING CLOTHES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARING FOR CHILDREN</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARING FOR OLD / SICK</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD	1	2	COOKING	1	2	WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE	1	2	WASHING CLOTHES	1	2	CARING FOR CHILDREN	1	2	CARING FOR OLD / SICK	1	2	OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS	1	2	
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<p>CL12. Check CL11, [A]-[X]:</p>	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ End</p>																								

<p>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?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS — —</p>	
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CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-14 YEARS 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS 2	2 ⇒ End
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 you or any other adult in your household has used this method with (name) in the past month.	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES..... 1 2	
[B] Explained why (name) 's behaviour was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR..... 1 2	
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD..... 1 2	
[L] Flick the ear.	FLICK THE EAR..... 1 2	
FCD3. Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ FCD5
FCD4. Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?	YES1 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 NO 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
<p>FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (<i>name</i>) may have.</p> <p>Does (<i>name</i>) wear glasses or contact lenses?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>FCF2. Does (<i>name</i>) use a hearing aid?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>FCF3. Does (<i>name</i>) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all.</p> <p><i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i></p> <p>Remember the four possible answers: 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?</p>		
<p>FCF5. Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?</p>	<p>YES, FCF1=1 1</p> <p>NO, FCF1=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FCF6A</p> <p>2 ⇒FCF6B</p>
<p>FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or contact lenses, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?</p> <p>FCF6B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF7. Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?</p>	<p>YES, FCF2=1 1</p> <p>NO, FCF2=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FCF8A</p> <p>2 ⇒FCF8B</p>
<p>FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?</p> <p>FCF8B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF9. Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?</p>	<p>YES, FCF3=1 1</p> <p>NO, FCF3=2 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FCF14</p>
<p>FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football or rugby field.</p> <p><i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i></p>	<p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒FCF12</p> <p>4 ⇒FCF12</p>

<p>FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football or rugby 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 DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football or rugby field.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football or rugby fields.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4</p>	<p>1 ⇒FCF16 2 ⇒FCF16 3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football or rugby field.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football or rugby fields.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF16. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF17. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF18. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4</p>	

<p>FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty remembering things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF21. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF22. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF24. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty making friends?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question.</p> <p>I would like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very anxious, nervous or worried.</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?</p>	<p>DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5</p>	
<p>FCF26. I would also like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very sad or depressed.</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?</p>	<p>DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5</p>	

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT		PR
PR1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS..... 3	1 ⇨ End 3 ⇨ End
PR2. At the end of this interview I will ask you if I can talk to <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..... <u> 0 </u> TEN OR MORE BOOKS..... 10	
PR4. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme? Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.	YES, CB7/ED9=1..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨ End
PR5. Does <i>(name)</i> ever have homework?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ PR7 8 ⇨ PR7
PR6. Does anyone help <i>(name)</i> with homework?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
PR7. Does <i>(name)</i> 's school have a school governing body in which parents can participate such as parent teacher association or school management committee?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ PR10 8 ⇨ PR10
PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ PR10 8 ⇨ PR10
PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed:	YES NO DK	
[A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by <i>(name)</i> 's school?	PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES 1 2 8	
[B] School budget or use of funds received by <i>(name)</i> 's school?	SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8	

<p>PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a school or student report card for <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to <i>(name)</i>'s school for any of the following reasons?</p> <p>[A] A school celebration or a sport event?</p> <p>[B] To discuss <i>(name)</i>'s progress with (his/her) teachers?</p>	<p>..... YES NO DK</p> <p>CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT..... 1 2 8</p> <p>TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR12. In the last 12 months, has <i>(name)</i>'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons:</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 STRIKE..... 1 2 8</p> <p>OTHER..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR13. In the last 12 months, was <i>(name)</i> unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>PR14. Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any 'Yes' recorded?</p>	<p>YES, PR12[C]=1 OR PR13=1 1 NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>PR15. When <i>(teacher strike / teacher absence)</i> happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</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 (<i>him/her</i>) a few questions about (<i>himself/herself</i>) and about reading, and then ask (<i>him/her</i>) 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 this country 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 Fiji Bureau of Statistics. I am part of a team trying to find out how children are learning to read and to use numbers. We are also talking to some of the children about this and asking them to do some reading and number activities. (Your mother/<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 he/she is 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.	YES NO	
[A] Do you read books at home?	READS BOOKS AT HOME..... 1 2	
[B] Does someone read to you at home?	READ TO AT HOME 1 2	
FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home? <i>Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.</i>	<p>READING TEST AVAILABLE</p> <p>ENGLISH 11 I-TAUKEI 12 HINDI 13</p> <p>READING TEST NOT AVAILABLE</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96 DK 98</p>	

<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=1 1</p> <p>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=1 1</p> <p>NO, CB4/ED4=2 OR BLANK 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL9B</p> <p>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 read the listed languages.</p>	<p>READING TEST AVAILABLE</p> <p>ENGLISH 11</p> <p>I-TAUKEI 12</p> <p>HINDI 13</p> <p>READING TEST NOT AVAILABLE</p> <p>OTHER (specify) 96</p> <p>DK 98</p>	<p>11 ⇒FL10A</p> <p>12 ⇒FL10A</p> <p>13 ⇒FL10A</p>
<p>FL9C. Check FL7: Is READING & NUMBERS BOOK available in the language spoken at home?</p>	<p>YES, FL7=11, 12 OR 13 1</p> <p>NO, FL7=96 OR 98 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL10B</p> <p>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>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL11</p>
<p>FL10C. I have short stories in English, I-Taukei and Hindi. The stories are almost the same. Would you like to try to read one of them?</p>	<p>ENGLISH 11</p> <p>I-TAUKEI 12</p> <p>HINDI 13</p> <p>DOES NOT WANT TO TRY 95</p>	<p>95 ⇒FL23</p>
<p>FL11. Check CB3: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 7-9 YEARS 1</p> <p>AGE 10-14 YEARS 2</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=1 1</p> <p>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: Samu is a boy. Sina is a girl. Samu is 5. Sina is 6.

I-Taukei : Ko Samu e tagane. Ko Sina e yalewa. Ko Samu e yabaki. Ko Sina e yabaki 6.

Hindi: Samu ek ladaka hai. Sina ek ladakee hai. Samu 5 saal ka hi. Sina 6 saal ki hai.)

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 Samu? / E sa yabaki vica ko Samu? / Kiya age hai Sam ka?)	CORRECT (5/ 5/ 5)1 OTHER ANSWERS2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS3	1 ⇒FL17
FL16. Say: (Samu is 5 years old. / E sa yabaki 5 ko Samu. / Sam 5 saal ka hai.)		⇒FL21D
FL17. Here is another question: Who is older: Samu or Sina? / Ko cei e qase: ko Samu se ko Sina? / Kaun bada hai: Samu ya Sina?	CORRECT (SINA/ SINA/ SINA)1 OTHER ANSWERS2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS3	1 ⇒FL18A
FL18. Say: (Sina is older than Samu. Sina is 6 and Samu is 5. / Ko Sina e qase vei Samu. Ko Sina e sa yabaki 6 kei Samu e sa yabaki 5. / Sina Samu se badee hai. Sina 6 saal ki hai aur Samu 5 saal ka hai)		⇒FL21D
FL18A. Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say: Thank you. Now I want you to try this.		⇒FL19
FL18B. Give the child the <i>READING & NUMBERS BOOK</i> in the language recorded for the test: Use response to FL10C if available. If not, use response to FL9A/B if available. Otherwise use response to FL7. Open the book on the page of the reading passage.		

<p>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 on to the next word.</p> <p>Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.</p>	Paula	is	in	Year	two.	One	day
	Paula	e	kalasi	2.	ko	Paula	e
	Paula	class	2	mei	hai.	ek	din,
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Paula	was	going	home	from	school.	He
	lako	tiko	ki	vale	ni	suka	na
	Paula	school	se	ghar	jah	raha	tha.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	saw	some	red	flowers	on	the	way.
	vuli.	E	raica	o	koya	e	so
	Usne	raaste	mein	kuch	laal	phool	Dekhe.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	The	flowers	were	near	a	taro	farm.
	na	senikau	damudamu	ena	nona	gaunisala.	Na
	phool	ek	dalo	ke	khet	ke	paas
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Paula	wanted	to	get	some	flowers	for
	senikau	era	volekata	e	dua	na	teitei
	tha.	Paula	apne	maa	ke	liye	kuch
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	his	mother.	Paula	ran	fast	across	the
	ka	tei	tu	kina	na	dalo.	Ko
	phool	lejana	chaahata	tha.	Paula	phool	ko
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	farm	to	get	the	flowers.	He	fell
	paula	e	vinakata	me	kauta	eso	na
	paane	ke	liye	pore	khet	mein	teez
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	down	near	a	banana	tree.	Paula	started
	senikau	me	solia	vei	tinana.	Ko	Paula
	Se	bhaaga.	vah	ek	kele	ke	ped
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
	crying.	The	farmer	saw	him	and	came.
	e	cici	vaka	totolo	ena	nona	takosova
	ke	paas	gaya.	Paula	rone	laga.	Kisaan
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
	He	gave	Paula	many	flowers.	Paula	was
	nai	teitei	me	kauta	mai	na	senikau.
	ne	usse	dekha	aur	uske	ke	pass
	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
	very	happy.					
	E	A	Lutu	Ko	Koya	Volekata	na
	gaya.	usne	Paula	ko	dher	sare	phool
	71	72	73	74	75	76	77

Vuni	Jaina.	E	Tekivu	Tagi.	E	raici
diya.	Paula	bahut	kush	huwa.		
78	79	80	81	82	83	84
Koya	Qai	Gole	Mai	E	Dua	Na
85	86	87	88	89	90	91
dauteitei	E	solia	vei	paula	eso	na
92	93	94	95	96	97	98
senikau.	e	qai	marau	ko	Paula.	
99	100	101	102	103	104	105

<p>FL20. Results of the child's reading.</p> <p><i>Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked incorrect while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (English:72/ I-Taukei:104/ Hindi:82) and the last word attempted (A).</i></p> <p><i>If the child did not try to read the story, record '00' as 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>	
<p>FL21A. Check FL20(B): Did the child incorrectly read or miss (English:8/I-Taukei:11/Hindi:9) or more words?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST (ENGLISH:8/I-TAUKEI:11/ HINDI:9) INCORRECT WORDS1</p> <p>NO, LESS THAN (ENGLISH:8/I-TAUKEI:11/ HINDI:9) INCORRECT WORDS2</p>	1 ⇒ FL21D
<p>FL21B. 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>		

[A] (What year is Paula in? / E sa kalasi vica ko Paula? / Paula kis class mei hai?)	CORRECT (TWO/ RUA/ DOH)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[B] (What did Paula see on the way home? / Na cava e raica ko Paula ena nona gole tiko ki vale ? / Paula ne ghar aane ke samaye kiya dekha tha?)	CORRECT (FLOWERS/ SENIKAU/ PHOOL)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[C] (Why did Paula start crying? / Na cava e a tagi kina ko Paula? / Paula kyun rone laga?)	CORRECT (BECAUSE HE FELL/ BALETA NI A LUTU/ KIYONKI VAH GIR GAYA)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[D] Check FL21B[A-C]: Did the child answer all three questions correctly?	YES, ALL CORRECT, FL21B[A-C]=1..... 1 NO, AT LEAST ONE INCORRECT OR WITH NO RESPONSE/DK..... 2	2 ⇒ FL21D
[E] (Where did Paula fall? / E a lutu I vei ko Paula? / Paula kahaan par giree the?)	CORRECT (NEAR A BANANA TREE/ VOLEKATA NA VUNI JAINA/ KELE KE PED KE PAAS) 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[F] (Why was Paula happy? / Na cava e a marau kina ko Paula ?/ Paula kyon khush tha?)	CORRECT (BECAUSE THE FARMER GAVE HIM MANY FLOWERS OR BECAUSE HE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER/ BALETA NI A SOLIA VEI KOYA NA DAUTEITEI E LEVU NA SENIKAU SE BALETA NI A TIKO VEI KOYA NA SENIKAU ME LAKI SOLIA VEI TINANA/ KIYONKI KISSAN NE USSE KAE PHOOL DIYA YAH KIYONKI USKE PAAS APNE MA KO DENE KE LIYE PHOOL THEE) 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
FL21C. Check FL21B[E-F]: Did the child answer both questions correctly?	YES, BOTH FL21B[E-F]=1..... 1 NO, AT LEAST ONE INCORRECT OR WITH NO RESPONSE/DK..... 2	1 ⇒ FL23
FL21D. I have another story in (<i>list languages not yet attempted</i>). Would you like to try to read it/one of them? <i>The child cannot pick the same language as already attempted.</i>	ENGLISH 11 I-TAUKEI..... 12 HINDI..... 13 DOES NOT WANT TO TRY 95	95 ⇒ FL23
FL21E. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 7-9 YEARS..... 1 AGE 10-14 YEARS..... 2	1 ⇒ FL21G

<p>FL21F. 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=1..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL21N</p>
<p>FL21G. Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded in FL21D.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(English: Jone is a boy. Rosi is a girl. Jone has 2 eggs. Rosi has 3 eggs. Itaukei: E tagane ko Jone. E yalewa ko Rosi. E tiko vei Jone e rua na yaloka. E tiko vei Rosi e 3 na yaloka. Hindi: Jone ek ladaka hai. Rosi ek ladakee hai. Jone ke paas 2 ande hai. Rosi ke pass 3 anhe hai.</p>		
<p>FL21H. Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL23</p>
<p>FL21I. Once the reading is done, ask: (How many eggs does Jone have?/ E vica na yaloka e tiko vei Jone ?/ Jone ke paas kitane ande hain?)</p>	<p>CORRECT (2/ 2/ 2).....1 OTHER ANSWERS2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS3</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL21K</p>
<p>FL21J. Say: (Jone has 2 eggs. / E tiko vei Jone e rua na yaloka. / Jone ke 2 ande hai.)</p>		<p>⇒FL23</p>
<p>FL21K. Here is another question: Who has more eggs: Jone or Rosi?/ Ko cei e tiko vei koya e levu na yaloka : Jone se Rosi ? / Kis ke paas adhik anhe hai : Jone yah Rosi ?</p>	<p>CORRECT (ROSI/ ROSI/ ROSI)1 OTHER ANSWERS2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS3</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL21M</p>
<p>FL21L. Say: Rosi has more eggs than Jone. Rosi has 3 eggs and Jone has 2. / E levu cake na yaloka e tiko vei Rosi mai vei Jone. E tiko vei Rosi e tolu na yaloka ka tiko vei Jone e rua</p>		<p>⇒FL23</p>
<p>FL21M. Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say: Thank you. Now I want you to try this.</p>		<p>⇒FL21O</p>
<p>FL21N. Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded in FL21D.</p> <p>Open the book on the page of the reading passage.</p>		

<p>FL210. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.</p> <p>You will start here (<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 on to the next word.</p> <p>Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.</p>	Ana	is	seven	years	old.	One	morning,
	Ana	e	yabaki	vitu.	Ena	dua	na
	Ana	saat	saal	ki	hai.	Ek	Subha,
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	her	grandmother	sent	her	to	the	market
	matalakailai	e	talai	koya	kina	makete	ko
	uske	aaji	ne	dalo	khareedne	ke	liye
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	to	buy	taro.	She	gave	Ana	some
	nona	Bubu	me	laki	volia	mai	eso
	usse	bazaar	bheja.	Ussne	Ana	ko	kuch
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	money.	Ana	put	it	in	her	bag.
	na	dalo.	E	solia	vei	Ana	eso
	paise	diye.	aur	Ana	ne	apne	bag
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	The	bag	had	a	big	hole.	On
	nai	Lavo.	E	biuta	ko	Ana	nai
	mein	rakh	liya.	Bag	mein	ek	bada
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	the	way,	Ana	lost	her	money.	Meri
	lavo	ena	nona	kato.	E	kabasu	levu
	sa	cheed	tha.	Raaste	Mein,	Ana	ne
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	saw	the	money	and	gave	it	to
	na	nona	kato.	E	na	nona	i
	woh	paise	kho	Diye.	Meri	ne	uss
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	Ana.	She	was	happy.	Ana	thanked	Meri
	lakolako,	e	a	qai	yali	na	nona
	paise	ko	dekha	aur	Ana	ko	de
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
	and	walked	to	the	market.		
	i	lavo	ko	Ana.	Ea	raica	nai
	diya.	Vah	kush	ho	gaye.	Ana	ne
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
	lavo	ko	Meri	qai	solia	vei	Ana.
	Meri	ko	dhanyava ad	diya	aur	bazaar	chali
	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
	Ea	marau	ko	koya.	E	vaka vinavinak ataki	Meri

	gai						
	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
	ko	Ana	ka	qai	gole	sara	ena
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
	makete						
	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 incorrect while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (English:61/I-Taukei:85/Hindi:71) and the last word attempted (A).</i></p> <p><i>If the child did not try to read the story, record '00' as 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>	
<p>FL21Q. Check FL21P(B): Did the child incorrectly read or miss (English:6/I-Taukei:9/Hindi:7) or more words?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST (ENGLISH:6/I-TAUKEI:7/ HINDI:7) INCORRECT WORDS..... 1</p> <p>NO, LESS THAN (ENGLISH:5/I-TAUKEI:7/ HINDI:7) INCORRECT WORDS..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ FL23</p>
<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 Ana? / E sa yabaki vica ko Ana?/ Ana kee umr kya hai?)</p> <p>[B] (Who sent Ana to the market? / Ko cei e talai Ana me lako kina makete? / Ana ko market kis ne bheja ?</p>	<p>CORRECT (7/ 7/ 7)..... 1</p> <p>INCORRECT..... 2</p> <p>NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p> <p>CORRECT (HER GRANDMOTHER/ KO BUNA/ USKE AJJI)..... 1</p> <p>INCORRECT..... 2</p> <p>NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p>	

<p>[C] (What was Ana asked to buy? / Na cava e a tukuni vei Ana me volia? / Ana ko kiya khareedne ke liye kaha gaya tha?</p>	<p>CORRECT (TARO/ DALO/ DALO) 1 INCORRECT.....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3</p>	
<p>[D] Check FL22[A-C]: Did the child answer all three questions correctly?</p>	<p>YES, ALL CORRECT, FL22[A-C]=1 1 NO, AT LEAST ONE INCORRECT OR WITH NO RESPONSE/DK.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ FL23</p>
<p>[E] Why did Ana lose the money? / Na cava e vakayalia kina ko Ana nai lavo? / Ana ne paisa kyun ganvae?)</p> <p>[F] ((Why was Ana happy? / Na cava e marau kina ko Ana? / Kyun Ana kush hue?)</p>	<p>CORRECT (BECAUSE IT FELL THROUGH THE HOLE IN THE BAG OR BECAUSE THE BAG HAD A HOLE/ BALETA NI A LUTU ENA DUA NA KABASU ENA LOMA NI BEKI SE BALETA E A KABASU TIKO NA BEKI KYONKI YAH BAG MEIN CHEED KE MAADHYAM SE GIR GAYA/KYONKI BAG MEIN CHHED THA 1 INCORRECT.....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3</p> <p>CORRECT (BECAUSE MERI GAVE HER THE MONEY OR BECAUSE MERI FOUND THE MONEY/ BALETA NI A SA SOLIA LESU VEI KOYA KO MERI NAI LAVO SE BALETA NI SA KUNEA KO PITA NAI LAVO/ KYONKI MERI NE PAISA ANA KO DIYA YAH KYONKI MERI KO PAISA MILA)..... 1 INCORRECT.....2 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> Start here.</p> <p><i>If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, record '3', No attempt, point to the next number and say:</i> What is this number?</p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive numbers, record '3', No attempt, for remaining numbers and say:</i> Thank you. That is ok.</p>	<p>9 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>12 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>30 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>48 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>74 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>731 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p>	
<p>FL23A. Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT 1 NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ FL27A</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: 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> Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</p>	<p>7 & 5 CORRECT (7) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>11 & 24 CORRECT (24) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>58 & 49 CORRECT (58) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>65 & 67 CORRECT (67) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>146 & 154 CORRECT (154) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p>	

<p>FL25. Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say: 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: Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</p>	<p>3 + 2 CORRECT (5) 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>8 + 6 CORRECT (14) 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>7 + 3 CORRECT (10) 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>13 + 6 CORRECT (19) 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>12 + 24 CORRECT (36) 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p>	
<p>FL26. Turn to the first practice sheet for pattern recognition. Say: Here are some numbers. 1, 2, __, and 4.</p> <p>Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?</p>	<p>CORRECT (3) 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL26B 3 ⇒FL26B</p>
<p>FL26A. That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.</p>		<p>⇒FL26C</p>
<p>FL26B. Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say: The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 1, 2, 3, 4. 3 goes here. Let's do another one.</p>		
<p>FL26C. Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and __.</p> <p>Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?</p>	<p>CORRECT (20) 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL26E 3 ⇒FL26E</p>
<p>FL26D. That's correct, 20.</p>		<p>⇒FL27</p>
<p>FL26E. Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say: The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 5, 10, 15, 20. 20 goes here.</p>		
<p>FL26F. Check FL26: Was the answer correct?</p>	<p>YES, FL26=1 1 NO, FL26=2 OR 3 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL27A</p>

<p>FL27. Now I want you to try this on your own.</p> <p>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 page and show the child the next question.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive patterns, record '3', No attempt, for remaining patterns. and say:</i> Thank you. That is ok.</p>	<p>5, 6, 7, __ CORRECT (8) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>14, 15, __, 17 CORRECT (16) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>20, __, 40, 50 CORRECT (30) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>2, 4, 6, __ CORRECT (8) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>5, 8, 11, __ CORRECT (14) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p>	
<p>FL27A. That was my last question. I really enjoyed talking to you. It was very nice of you to help us out. Thank you very much.</p> <p><i>If you are asked by the child or the mother/caretaker how well the child has done, praise the child for effort but do not comment on performance. You may say:</i> I am not trained to tell you how (you have/your child has) performed but (your/his/her) participation will help the authorities understand how much children are learning in Fiji.</p>		

<p>FL28. <i>Result of interview with child.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i></p>	<p>COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED 03 CHILD REFUSED 04 PARTLY COMPLETED 05 INCAPACITATED 06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
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<p>FS11. <i>Record the time.</i></p>	<p>HOURS AND MINUTES __ : __</p>	
<p>FS12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i></p>	<p>ENGLISH 1 I-TAUKEI 2 HINDI 3</p>	
<p>FS13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i></p>	<p>ENGLISH 1 I-TAUKEI 2 HINDI 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	

FS14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	ENGLISH.....	1
	I-TAUKEI	2
	HINDI.....	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 QUESTIONNAIRE	2
	NO, NOT USED.....	3

MICS PLUS CONSENT					
FS20. Check HH60.: Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent?			YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED1 NO, NOT ASKED2		1 ⇒FS28
FS21. Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent in any other questionnaire (WQ, MQ or UFQ)?			YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED1 NO, NOT ASKED2		1 ⇒FS28
FS22. We would like to continue to talk about you and your family over the next 11 months. We wish to call you on the phone every month for 10-15 minutes. Again, all the information you provide will be confidential and anonymous. Would you like to participate?			YES.....1 NO.....2 OTHER (specify) _____ 6		2 ⇒FS28 6 ⇒FS28
FS23. Please give me all phone numbers at which we can easily get in touch with you, starting with your preferred number.			YES.....1 NO PHONE2		1 ⇒FS24 2 ⇒FS28
FS24 Order	FS25. Telephone number	FS25A. Is this landline or mobile 1. LANDLINE 2. MOBILE	FS25B. Who does this phone belong to? <i>Record the line number#</i>	FS26. Is there any preferred or more convenient time of the day we could call you on this number? A. MORNINGS B. AFTERNOON C. EVENINGS D. WEEKENDS E. ANYTIME X. OTHER (specify ___)	FS27. Do you have another phone number? 1. YES 2. NO
1		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	1 ☺ 2 ☺ <i>Next Line</i> <i>FS28</i>
2		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	1 ☺ 2 ☺ <i>Next Line</i> <i>FS28</i>
3		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	
OTHER CODES FOR FS25B: 40–Home phone; 50–Neighbour; 51–Friend; 60–Workplace/office; 90–Don’t want to disclose.					
FS28. Thank the respondent for her/his cooperation. <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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