

Tonga 2019

 **MICS**
Multiple Indicator
Cluster Survey



Tonga MICS 2019

Survey Findings Report



Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique



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The Tonga Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2019 by Tonga Statistics Department (TSD) in collaboration with Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs – Women’s Affairs and Gender Equality Division and other government ministries as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Pacific Community (SPC) with government funding and financial support of UNICEF and UNFPA through Ministry of Health.

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 Tonga MICS 2019. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, standard MICS and country specific 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	2016 Tonga Population and Housing Census	Questionnaires	Household
- Updated	June 2019		Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing Vaccination Records at Health Facility
Interviewer training	Sept - Oct 2019	Fieldwork	Oct - Dec 2019
Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	2,751	- Eligible	1,378
- Occupied	2,543	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	1,347
- Interviewed	2,498	- Response rate (Per cent)	97.8
- Response rate (Per cent)	98.2		
Women (age 15-49)		Children age 5-17	
- Eligible for interviews	3,157	- Eligible	1,664
- Interviewed	2,903	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	1,628
- Response rate (Per cent)	92.0	- Response rate (Per cent)	97.8
Men (age 15-49)		Water Quality Testing	
- Eligible for interviews	1,453	- Eligible	628
- Interviewed	1,232	- Interviewed	613
- Response rate (Per cent)	84.8	- Response rate (Per cent)	97.6

Survey population			
Average household size	5.3	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	23.1
- Age 5	10.3	- Rural areas	76.9
- Age 18	41.1	Divisions:	
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	14.5	- Tongatapu	70.5
		- Vava'u	15.7
		- Ha'apai	7.1
		- 'Eua	5.4
		- Ongo Niua	1.2

FOREWORD

This is the first Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) implemented in Tonga, it's named Tonga Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (TMICS) 2019. It generates information on women, men and children in Tonga based on the MICS framework with additional modules from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS).

The findings provide information on 213 MICS indicators, among which are 33 indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 23 from the Pacific Sustainable Development Indicators.

Key facts highlighting the vulnerabilities of children to COVID-19 are also released. These findings are critical to 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 that will also assist in the COVID-19 response planning 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 Tonga has adopted the same theme for its annual Statistics Day for the past 5 years. Tonga MICS is part of our newly development in data collection that has valuable, up to date information on the livelihoods of Tonga women and men ages 15-49, children ages 5-17 and children under 5 years of age.

In support of the objective "Leaving No one Behind" of 2030 Agenda, MICS allows disaggregation by wealth quintiles, age, sex, disability, education status, and religion and particularly disaggregation by Island division which was not available in previous national surveys. This depth of information enables effective monitoring and reporting on the development Tonga makes towards national, regional priorities as well global SDGs.

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

The results presented in the TMICS report are prepared in close collaboration with the key stakeholders who took part in result review of TMICS in May 2020. These include representatives from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Affairs - WAGED & Social Protection Division and other Organizations such as, Women and Children Crisis Centre (WCCC), Tonga National Centre for Women and Children (TNCWC), Ma'a Fafine mo e Famili (MFF), SPC, UNFPA and UNICEF.

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Government Statistician



Tonga Department of Statistics team. Picture provided by TDS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary table of survey implementation and the survey population	3
Foreword	4
Table of contents	6
List of abbreviations	14
1 Introduction	16
2 Survey methodology	20
2.1 Sample design	20
2.2 Questionnaires	20
2.3 Ethical Protocol	22
2.4 Data Collection Method	22
2.5 Training	22
2.6 Fieldwork	23
2.7 Fieldwork Quality Control Measures	23
2.8 Data Management, Editing and Analysis	23
2.9 Data Sharing	24
3 Indicators and definitions	26
4 Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents	48
4.1 Result of Interviews	48
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	49
4.2 Housing and Household Characteristics	50
Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics	51
Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets	52
Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles	53
4.3 Household Composition	54
Table SR.3.1: Household composition	55
4.4 Age structure of household population	56
Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex	56
4.5 Respondents' background characteristics	57
Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics	58
Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics	59
Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics	60
Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17's background characteristics	61
4.6 Literacy	62
Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)	63
Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men)	64
4.7 Migratory status	65
Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of (women)	66
Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status of (men)	70
4.8 Adult functioning	72

Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years)	73
Table SR.8.1M: Adult functioning (men age 18-49 years)	74
4.9 Mass Media and ICT	75
Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media (women)	76
Table SR.9.1M: Exposure to mass media (men)	77
Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet	78
Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women)	79
Table SR.9.3M: Use of ICT (men)	80
Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)	81
Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)	83
4.10 Tobacco and alcohol use	85
Table SR.10.1W: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)	86
Table SR.10.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)	88
Table SR.10.2W: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women)	90
Table SR.10.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men)	91
Table SR.10.3W: Use of alcohol (women)	92
Table SR.10.3M: Use of alcohol (men)	93
4.11 Children's Living Arrangements	94
Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents	95
Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents	96
Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care	98
4.12 Food Insecurity Experience Scale	99
Table SR.12.1: Food Insecurity	100
5 Survive	102
Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates	103
Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics	103
Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics	104
6 Thrive – Reproductive and Maternal Health	107
6.1 Fertility	107
Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates	107
6.2 Early childbearing	108
Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate	109
Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)	110
Table TM.2.2M: Early fatherhood (young men)	111
Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women)	112
Table TM.2.3M: Trends in early fatherhood (men)	113
6.3 Contraception	114
Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)	115
Table TM.3.1A: Use of contraception (All, currently married/in union and sexually active unmarried women) by age	117
Table TM.3.1B: Use of contraception (All women)	118
Table TM.3.3: Need for contraception (currently married/in union)	119
Table TM.3.4B: Need for contraception (All women)	120
Table TM.3.5: Decision making on contraceptive use	121

Table TM.3.6: Reason for not using of contraception (currently married/in union)	122
Table TM.3.7: Exposure to family planning messages	123
6.4 Antenatal care	124
Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage	125
Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit	126
Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care	127
6.5 Neonatal tetanus	128
Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection	129
6.6 Delivery care	130
Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery	131
Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section	132
6.7 Birthweight	133
Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth	134
6.8 Postnatal care	135
Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility	137
Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns	138
Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth	139
Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns	140
Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns	141
Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers	142
Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth	143
Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns	143
6.9 Sexual behaviour	144
Table TM.10.1W: Sex with multiple partners (women)	145
Table TM.10.1M: Sex with multiple partners (men)	146
Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)	147
Table TM.10.2M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)	148
6.10 HIV	149
Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)	151
Table TM.11.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)	152
Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)	153
Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)	154
Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)	155
Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)	156
Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)	157
Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)	158
Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care	159
Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)	160
Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)	161
6.11 Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)	162
Table TM.13.1W: Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms(women)	163
Table TM.13.1M: Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms(men)	164
Table TM.13.2W: Women seeking treatment for STIs	164
6.12 Human Papilloma Virus	165
Table TM.14.1: Self-reported prevalence of Human Papillomavirus (HPV)	166
Table TM.14.2: Reasons not wanting HPV Vaccine	167

7 Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development 169

7.1 Immunisation	169
Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life	170
Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics	170
7.2 Disease Episodes	173
Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes	174
7.3 Household Energy Use	175
Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	176
Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	177
Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking	178
Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	179
Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	180
7.4 Fever and Related Care-Seeking Behaviour and Treatment	181
Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever	181
Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever	181
7.5 Infant and young child feeding	182
Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding	186
Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding	187
Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status	188
Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding	188
Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding	189
Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods	189
Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices	190
Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding	191
7.6 Malnutrition	192
Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children	194
7.7 Salt iodisation	196
Table TC.9.1: Iodized salt consumption	196
7.8 Early Childhood Development	197
Table TC.10.1: Support for learning	198
Table TC.10.2: Learning materials	199
Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision	200
7.9 Early childhood development index	201
Table TC.11.1: Early child development index	202
8 Learn	204
8.1 Early childhood education	204
Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education	206
Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning	207
8.2 Attendance	208
Table LN.2.1: School readiness	209
Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry	210
Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children	211
Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents	212
Table LN.2.5: Age for grade	213
Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth	214
Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates	215
Table LN.2.8: Parity indices	216
8.3 Parental involvement	217
Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school	218
Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class	219

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home	221
8.4 Foundational learning skills	223
Table LN.4.1: Reading skills	225
Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills	227
9 Protected From Violence And Exploitation	230
9.1 Birth registration	230
Table PR.1.1: Birth registration	231
9.2 Child Discipline	232
Table PR.2.1: Child discipline	233
Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment	234
9.3 Child Labour	235
Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities	237
Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores	238
Table PR.3.3: Child labour	239
Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work	240
9.4 Child Marriage	242
Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)	243
Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)	244
Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)	247
Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)	247
Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference	248
9.5 Victimization	249
Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women)	250
Table PR.6.1M: Victims of robbery and assault (men)	251
Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women)	252
Table PR.6.4M: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (men)	252
9.6 Feelings of safety	253
Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)	254
Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)	255
9.7 Attitudes toward domestic violence	256
Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)	257
Table PR.8.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)	258
Table PR.8.2W: Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband (women)	259
Table PR.8.2M: Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband (men)	260
10 Live in a safe and clean environment	262
10.1 Drinking water	262
Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources	264
Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services	265
Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water	266
Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water	267
Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed	268
Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water	269
Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water	270
Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services	271
Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment	272

10.2 Handwashing	273
Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises	274
10.3 Sanitation	275
Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities	277
Table WS.3.2: Use basic and limited sanitation services	278
Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tank	279
Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities	280
Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces	281
Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders	282
10.4 Menstrual hygiene	283
Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management	284
Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation	285
11 Equitable chance in life	286
11.1 Child functioning	286
Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)	287
Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)	288
Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)	289
Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)	290
11.2 Social transfers	291
Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)	292
Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)	293
Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)	294
Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)	295
Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support	296
Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members	297
Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles	298
Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households	299
Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households	300
11.3 Discrimination and Harassment	301
Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)	301
Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)	302
11.4 Subjective well-being	303
Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)	304
Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)	305
Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women)	306
Table EQ.4.2M: Perception of a better life (men)	307
12 Domestic Violence	309
12.1 Methodology	310
12.2 Characteristics of the respondents/interviewees to the DV Module	312
Table DV.1.0: Background characteristics of respondents for the Domestic Violence module	312
12.3 Experiences of Physical and Sexual Violence	313
Table DV.1.1: Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator	314
Table DV.1.1a: Experience of physical violence by non-partner	315

Table DV.1.2: Persons committing physical violence by any perpetrator	316
Table DV.1.3: Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator	317
Table DV.1.3a: Experience of sexual violence by non-partner	318
Table DV.1.4: Persons committing sexual violence	319
Table DV.1.5: Age at first experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator	320
Table DV.1.6: Experience of different forms of violence	321
Table DV.1.6a: Experience of different forms of violence by non-partner	321
Table DV.1.7: Experience of violence during pregnancy by any perpetrator	322
12.4 Spousal violence	323
Table DV.1.8: Marital control exercised by husbands	324
Table DV.2.0: Spousal violence	326
Table DV.2.1: Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators	327
Table DV.2.2: Violence by any husband/partner in the last 12 months	328
Table DV.2.3: Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage	329
Table DV.2.4: Injuries to women due to spousal violence	329
Table DV.2.5: Violence by women against their husband	330
Table DV.2.6: Violence by women against their husband by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators	331
Table DV.2.7: Forms of spousal violence, broken down by specific acts	332
12.5 Help seeking to stop violence	333
Table DV.3.1: Help seeking to stop violence	333
Table DV.3.2: Sources for help to stop the violence	334
Appendices:	335
Appendix A Sample design	335
A.1 Sample Size And Sample Allocation	335
Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame	335
Table SD.2: Sample allocation	337
A.2 Selections of Enumeration Areas (Clusters)	337
A.3 Listing Activities	337
A.4 Selection of Households	338
A.5 Calculation of Sample Weights	338
Appendix B. List of personnel involved in the survey	343
Appendix C. Estimates of sampling errors	347
Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total Sample	350
Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban	351
Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural	353
Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Tongatapu	355
Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Vava'u	357
Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Ha'apai	359
Table SE.7: Sampling errors: 'Eua	361
Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Ongo Niua	363
Appendix D. Data Quality	366
D.1. Age distribution	366

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population	366
Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women	367
Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men	367
Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires	368
Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires	369
D.2 Birth date reporting	370
Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)	370
Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)	370
Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men)	371
Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)	371
Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)	372
Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years)	372
Table DQ.3.1: Completeness of salt iodisation testing	373
Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing	373
Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (women)	374
Table DQ.3.3M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (men)	374
Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight	375
Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting	375
Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight	376
Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements	376
Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators	377
D.4 Observations	378
Table DQ.4.2: Observation of handwashing facility	378
Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates	378
Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records	379
D.5 School attendance	380
Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age	380
D.6 Birth history	381
Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living	381
Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey	381
Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days	382
Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months	382
Appendix E. Questionnaires	384

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
C-section	Caesarean Section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CONFEMEN	Conference of the Ministers of Education of French speaking countries (Conférence des ministres de l'Éducation des Etats et gouvernements de la Francophonie)
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
DV	Domestic Violence
E. coli	Escherichia coli
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
FCT	Field Check Table
g	Grams
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPV	Human papillomavirus
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IFSS	Internet File Streaming System
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
IQ	Intelligence Quotient
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW	Low Birth Weight
LLECE	The Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (Laboratorio Latinoamericano de Evaluación de la Calidad de la Educación)

LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys Programme
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PASEC	Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (Programme d'Analyse des Systèmes Educatifs de la CONFEMEN)
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PNC	Post-natal Care
ppm	Parts Per Million
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SP	Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine
SPC	South Pacific Community
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
TNCWC	Tonga National Centre for Women and Children
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO-MCEE	WHO Maternal Child Epidemiology Estimation
WCCC	Women and Children Crisis Centre

1 INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the Tonga Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2019 by the Tonga Statistics Department in collaboration with Ministry of Health with technical support of Ministry of Internal Affairs – Women's Affairs and Gender Equality Division (WAGED) and other key Government Ministries UNICEF, UNFPA, the Pacific Community (SPC) and other partners. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programs, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

The Tonga national development plan, *Tonga Strategic Development Framework (TSDF) II 2015-2025* underscores our approach to sustainable and inclusive growth and is aligned to the 2030 Development Agenda. A core element of the global indicator framework is the disaggregation of data and the coverage of particular groups of the population in order to fulfil the main principle of “Leaving no one behind”. MICS6 presented a unique opportunity to support this process. The Tonga MICS 2019 survey provides 174 indicators for children and women of which 35 indicators are global SDG indicators.

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...”

Tonga prioritized social protection and human rights with focus on vulnerable groups. To fully inform policy changes and interventions, Tonga has utilized advanced statistical techniques to enable poverty reporting that is inclusive of smaller island communities and developed a robust multidimensional poverty measure that is reliable, valid and contextually appropriate¹.

Tonga continues to honour its commitment to Universal Health Coverage-striving for nationwide coverage and access to quality healthcare services.

Regulations are in place to make early childhood education inclusive for children with disabilities and children from other vulnerable groups. Improvement to effective delivery of sustainable development principles and global citizenships are crucial to learning activities.

The Tonga MICS 2019 has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Tonga;
- 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 Tonga MICS 2019. Following Chapter 2 on survey methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in “Indicators and definitions”. Prior to presenting the survey results, organized into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents including food insecurity experience scale is covered in Chapter 4, “Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents”. From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations.

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

This is followed by Chapter 6, “Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health”, which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraception, unmet need, antenatal care, neonatal tetanus, delivery care, birthweight, and post-natal care, HIV, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and ends with Human Papillomavirus (HPV).

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.

¹https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23588Kingdom_of_Tonga_Voluntary_National_Review_2019_Report_web.pdf.

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

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

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

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

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



Children in Maamaloa Vaololoa Kindergarten, Vaha'akolo Road, Vaololoa, Tongatapu in 2018

2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Tonga MICS 2019 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 the five divisions: Tongatapu, Vava'u, Ha'apai, 'Eua and Ongo Niua. The urban and rural areas in each of the five divisions were identified as the main sampling strata, and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas (EA) were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected EAs, a systematic sample of 20 households was drawn in each sample EA. A total of 139 sample EAs and 2,751 sample households were selected at the national level (some of the sampled EA's had less than 20 households). All of the selected EAs were visited during the fieldwork data collection. As the sample is not self-weighting, sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

2.2 QUESTIONNAIRES

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 5 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; 6) a questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household.² The questionnaires included the following modules:

²Children age 15-17 years living without their mother and with no identified caretaker in the household were considered emancipated and the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was administered directly to them. This slightly reworded questionnaire that only includes the Child's Background, Child Labour and Child Functioning modules is not reproduced in Appendix E.

Household Questionnaire

List of Household Members
Education
Household Characteristics
Social Transfers
Household Energy Use
Food Insecurity Experience
Water and Sanitation
Handwashing
Salt Iodisation

Water Quality Testing Questionnaire

Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men

Woman's Background^[M]
Mass Media and ICT^[M]
Fertility^[M]/Birth History
Desire for Last Birth
Maternal and Newborn Health
Post-natal Health Checks
Contraception
Unmet Need

Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence^[M]
Victimisation^[M]
Marriage/Union^[M]
Adult Functioning^[M]
Sexual Behaviour^[M]
HIV/AIDS^[M]
Human Papillomavirus
Sexually Transmitted Infections^[M]

Tobacco and Alcohol Use^[M]
Domestic Violence
Life Satisfaction^[M]

Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years

Child's Background
Child Labour
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Parental Involvement
Foundational Learning Skills

Questionnaire for Children Under 5

Under-Five's Background
Birth Registration
Early Childhood Development
Child Discipline

Child Functioning

Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
Immunisation
Care of Illness
Anthropometry

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

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

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

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires.³ From the MICS6 model English, version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Tongan Language and were pre-tested in urban (Ma'ufanga and Kolofo'ou) and rural EAs (Lapaha and Kala'au) in Tongatapu in August 2019. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Tonga MICS 2019 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

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

2.3 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

The survey protocol was approved by the Education and Training Review Board in October 2019. The protocol included a Protection Protocol which outlines the potential risks during the life cycle of the survey and management strategies to mitigate these.

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

2.4 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs⁴ developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Tonga MICS 2019 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in urban and rural EAs in Tongatapu during September 2019. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.5 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted from 23 September to 25 October 2019. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent 2 days in field practice and one day on a full pilot survey in the Nukualofa area for proximity of providing assistance by staffs while teams are on the ground. The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda.⁵

Measurers received dedicated training on anthropometric measurements and water quality testing for a total of 10 days, including 2 days in field practice and pilot survey.

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

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

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

2.6 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by 8 teams; each was comprised of 4 interviewers, one driver, one measurer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in October 2019 and concluded in December 2019.

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

2.7 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

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

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

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

2.8 DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS

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

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

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.⁸ Tables/results based on less than 25 unweighted cases and background characteristics with not more than two categories to report due to less than 25 unweighted case are not included in this report.

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

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

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

2.9 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on Tonga Statistics Department web location and on the MICS website⁹ and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

⁹The survey datasets can be found at: "Surveys." Home - UNICEF MICS. <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>.



Children in Maamaloa Vaololoa Kindergarten, Vaha'akolo Road, Vaololoa, Tongatapu in 2018

3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value [*]
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS				
SR.1 Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	98.4
SR.2 Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)		WB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education Women Men	99.7 99.4
SR.3 Exposure to mass media		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television Women Men	14.3 20.5
SR.4 Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	72.7
SR.5 Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	69.6
SR.6 Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	98.3
SR.7 Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	49.2

¹⁰Sustainable 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/>

¹¹Some 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.

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

^{*}() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value [*]
SR.8 Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	85.1
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	45.6 28.3
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	84.4 88.3
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	91.4 91.7
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	78.2 69.2 86.6 79.3
SR.13a SR.13b ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of women and men who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	51.7 39.6 24.8 25.4
SR.14a Use of tobacco	3.a.1	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month Women Men	16.1 52.9

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value ¹³
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	83.4 46.3
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	3.3 20.1
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	10.9 38.9
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	1.2 9.6
SR.18 Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	13.8
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	5.4
SR.20 Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	10.2
SR.S1 Children with at least one parent living in the outer Island		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living in the outer Island	10.6
SR.S2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population	2.1.2	FIES	Proportion of households that are moderate or severe food insecure in the population based on the Food Insecurity Experience scale	23.3

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Module ²	Description ³	Value
SURVIVE¹³				
CS.1 Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	5
CS.2 Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	5
CS.3 Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	10
CS.4 Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	1
CS.5 Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	11

¹³ Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 10-year period.

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Module ²	Description ³	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH				
TM.1	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	30
TM.2		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	3.2
TM.3		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	29.3
TM.4	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	49.3
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	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 88.5 40.0
TM.6		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	61.7
TM.7		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 ¹⁵ prior to the most recent birth	35.4
TM.8		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	97.6
TM.9	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	98.3
TM.10		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	13.6
TM.11		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	97.1

¹⁴See Table TM.3.3 for a detailed description¹⁵See Table TM.5.1 for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹	Module ²	Description ³	Value
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	90.8
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	98.0
TM.14	Newborns dried		MIN	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	58.5
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MIN	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	47.0
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MIN	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	15.1
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions ¹⁶		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received a least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	95.8
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	94.6
TM.22	Multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months Women Men	0.8 3.3
TM.23	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of 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	12.3
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	0.6 0.6
TM.25	Young people who have never had sex		SB	Percentage of never married women and men age 15-24 years who have never had sex Women Men	92.8 77.6
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	9.6

¹⁶Signal 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 ¹	Module ²	Description ³	Value
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	24.9 70.6
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	(14.7) 25.4
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 ¹⁷ , who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission Women Men	5.6 10.1
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 ¹⁸ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV Women Men	38.1 34.5
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 ¹⁹ toward people living with HIV Women Men	90.4 87.3
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	50.3 56.2

¹⁷Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

¹⁸Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

¹⁹Respondents 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 ¹	Module ²	Description ³	Value
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	3.4 3.6
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	8.2 3.7
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 ²⁰ (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	31.5 15.2
TM.36	HIV testing during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit were offered and accepted an HIV test and received test results	19.7
TM.S1a TM.S1b TM.S1c TM.S1d	Self-reported prevalence of Sexual Transmitted Infections (STI) and symptoms		STI	Percentage reporting having STI and/or symptoms of a STI in the past 12 months, among women and men age 15-49 Women (a) STI (b) Bad-smelling/abnormal genital discharge (c) Genital sore or ulcer (d) STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer Men (a) STI	1.0 9.3 1.6 10.8 0.7

²⁰Someone 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 ¹	Module ²	Description ³	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	98.0
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	90.7
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	93.5
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	93.5
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	93.5
TC.8 Rubella immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	88.0
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	80.8
TC.11a TC.11b Full immunization coverage ²¹		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	93.5 77.4
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	83.9
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	63.0 2.6
TC.14 Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	66.6
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)	84.2

²¹Basic vaccinations include: BCG, 3 doses of polio, 3 doses of DTP and 1 dose of measles vaccination. All vaccinations include all doses of vaccinations recommended for children under age 2 years in the national schedule.

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Module ²	Description ³	Value
TC.17		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	99.0
TC.18	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting ²²	83.7
TC.26		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	81.6
TC.30		MIN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	91.5
TC.31		MIN	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	38.5
TC.32		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ²³	39.6
TC.33		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ²⁴ during the previous day	45.0
TC.34		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	52.6
TC.35		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	32.8
TC.36		BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	13.3
TC.37		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ²⁵ during the previous day	40.6

²²Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

²³Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

²⁴Infants 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)

²⁵Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Module ²	Description ³	Value
TC.38		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	90.6
TC.39a TC.39b		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	24.3 29.6
TC.40		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	58.0
TC.41		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups ²⁶ during the previous day	53.5
TC.42		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 ²⁷ or more during the previous day	51.2
TC.43		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	54.8
TC.44a TC.44b		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	0.8 0.3
TC.45a TC.45b	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	2.2 1.0
TC.46a TC.46b	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	1.1 0.4

²⁶The 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

²⁷Breastfeeding 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 ¹	Module ²	Description ³	Value
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	11.2 3.1
TC.48	Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodide/iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	52.9
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	87.9 26.5 66.7
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	24.4
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	62.9
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	8.6
TC.53	Early child development index	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	78.6

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹	Module ²	Description ³	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	35.3
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	96.7
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	48.8
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	78.5
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	96.4 89.3 64.5
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	3.5 7.8 32.1
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade		ED	Rate of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	106.5 94.3
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate	4.1.2	ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	98.2 91.9 44.1
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	96.8
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	0.2 0.4

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Module ²	Description ³	Value
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c LN.11d Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area (d) Functioning	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary school (c) lower secondary school (d) upper secondary school	1.01 1.00 1.09 1.34
			Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary school (c) lower secondary school (d) upper secondary school	0.96 0.98 0.88 0.66
			Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary school (c) lower secondary school (d) upper secondary school	1.02 0.98 0.95 0.93
			Foundational learning skills for girls divided by foundational learning skills for boys (e) reading age 7-14 years (f) numeracy age 7-14 years	1.06 1.05
			Foundational learning skills for the poorest quintile divided by foundational learning skills for the richest quintile (e) reading age 7-14 years (f) numeracy age 7-14 years	0.85 0.81
			Foundational learning skills for rural residents divided by foundational learning skills for urban residents (e) reading age 7-14 years (f) numeracy age 7-14 years	0.84 0.81
			Foundational learning skills for children with functional difficulties divided by foundational learning skills for children without functional difficulties (e) reading age 7-14 years (f) numeracy age 7-14 years	1.00 0.29
			Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	96.1
LN.12		PR	Availability of information on children's school performance	

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Module ²	Description ³	Value
LN.13 Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents	86.4
LN.14 Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	83.4
LN.15 Effective participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	76.5
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	95.9
LN.17 Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	40.1
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	45.9
LN.19 Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	78.2
LN.20 School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school whose home language is used at school	79.4
LN.21 Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	93.8
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f Children with foundational reading and number skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks (a) Age 7-14 (b) Age for grade 2/3 (c) Attending grade 2/3 Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks (d) Age 7-14 (e) Age for grade 2/3 (f) Attending grade 2/3	62.9 60.6 46.9 52.4 40.3 25.4

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Module ²	Description ³	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION				
PR.1	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	97.7
PR.2	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	86.6
PR.3	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ²⁸	26.1
PR.4a PR.4b	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	0.4
			(b) before age 18	10.1
			Men	
			(a) before age 15	0.0
			(b) before age 18	2.8
PR.5		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-19 years who are married or in union	3.4 1.8
PR.6		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union	
			Women Men	6.6 3.6
PR.7a PR.7b		MA	Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 20-24 years	8.5
PR.12		VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months	1.7 3.3
		VT	Women	
			Men	
PR.13	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	35.8 (14.6)
			Women	
			Men	

²⁸Child 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 ¹	Module ²	Description ³	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	84.4 98.3
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	38.1 18.2

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Module ²	Description ³	Value
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE				
DV.S1a DV.S1b		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) since age 15 and in the past 12 months (a) ever in their lifetime (b) in the past 12 months	35.9 10.2
DV.S2a DV.S2b		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a non-partner) since age 15 and in the past 12 months (a) ever in their lifetime (b) in the past 12 months	15.2 6.1
DV.S3a DV.S3b		DVD	Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, who report specific persons who committed the violence by the respondent's current marital status, (a) Current husband/partner (b) Former husband/partner	45.8 5.7
DV.S4a DV.S4b		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by any perpetrator) (a) ever in their lifetime (b) in the past 12 months	4.8 2.1
DV.S5a DV.S5b		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by non-partner) (a) ever in their lifetime (b) in the past 12 months	3.2 0.7
DV.S6a DV.S6b		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who report specific persons who committed the sexual violence (a) Current husband/partner (b) Former husband/partner	5.9 11.1

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Module ²	Description ³	Value
DV.57 Age at first experience of sexual violence		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages (a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 15 (d) 18 (e) 22	0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.6
DV.58 Experience of violence during pregnancy		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy	4.5
DV.59a DV.59b DV.59c DV.59d DV.59e DV.59f Violent behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years whose current husband/partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married) demonstrates at least one of the following controlling behaviours: (a) is jealous or angry if she talks to other men; (b) frequently accuses her of being unfaithful; (c) does not permit her to meet her female friends; (d) tries to limit her contact with her families (e) insists on knowing where she goes at all times (f) Does/did not allow her to join any social functions	40.3 23.8 19.2 6.1 52.5 24.5
DV.510a DV.510b All forms of domestic violence		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current husband/partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married), (a) ever in their lifetime (b) in the past 12 months	28.1 20.3
DV.511a DV.511b Violence by women against their spouse		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current (if currently married) or most recent (if formerly married) husband at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting her (a) ever in their lifetime (b) in the past 12 months	8.8 4.8
DV.512 Help seeking to stop violence		DVD	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced physical or sexual violence who sought help	18.2

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Module ²	Description ³	Value
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT				
WS.1		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	99.2
WS.2	1.4.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	99.0
WS.3		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	91.1
WS.4		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in source water	70.1
WS.5		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in household drinking water	78.1
WS.6	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	26.0
WS.7	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	77.8
WS.8	3.8.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	97.7
WS.9	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	91.8
WS.10	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste never emptied or emptied and buried in a covered pit	63.8
WS.11	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste removed by a service provider for treatment off-site	33.4
WS.12		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	89.3
WS.13		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	15.6

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Module ²	Description ³	Value
EQUITABLE CHANGE IN LIFE				
EQ.1		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	9.3
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c		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	82.3 78.2 80.0 84.7
EQ.3	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	35.9
EQ.4		ST – ED	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	32.1
EQ.5		ST – ED	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	36.2
EQ.6		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	12.0
EQ.7	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	24.3 18.4
EQ.9a EQ.9b		LS	Average life satisfaction score for women and men Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	8.6 8.6 8.3 8.3
EQ.10a EQ.10b		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	93.5 93.1 97.5 96.4

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Module ²	Description ³	Value
EQ.11a EQ.11b		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	76.4 77.9 68.7 69.4



Lu'isa Faleafa Tonga (31), Ryan Sisitoutai Jr. Tonga (9), 'Akanesi Jr. Tonga (7), Kalolaine Jr. Tonga (5), Sulieti Tonga (4). Photo taken in Kolomotu'aa family in Tonga. Picture provided by TDS.

4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of 2,751 households selected for the sample, 2,543 were found occupied. Of these, 2,498 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 98.2 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 628 randomly selected households. Of these, 613 were successfully tested for household drinking water, yielding a response rate of 97.6 percent. Also, 543 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality, yielding a response rate of 86.5 percent.

In the interviewed households, 3,157 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 2,903 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 92.0 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49) but required only a subsample. All men (age 15-49) were identified in every second household. 2,909 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 1,232 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 84.8 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 1,378 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 1,347 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 97.8 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5-17. Only one child has been selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 4,055 children age 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 1,664 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 1,628, which corresponds to a response rate of 97.8 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 90.3, 83.3, 96.0, 96.1 are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s, and children age 5-17 years, respectively.

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

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, by area of residence and division, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Area			Divisions				
	Total	Urban	Rural	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	Eua	Ongo Niua
Households								
Sampled	2,751	719	2,032	1,256	539	413	360	183
Occupied	2,543	664	1,879	1,166	483	387	344	163
Interviewed	2,498	644	1,854	1,138	480	382	335	163
Household completion rate	90.8	89.6	91.2	90.6	89.1	92.5	93.1	89.1
Household response rate	98.2	97.0	98.7	97.6	99.4	98.7	97.4	100.0
Water quality testing								
Eligible	628	160	468	283	120	101	80	44
Household water quality test								
Completed	613	152	461	272	120	100	77	44
Response rate	97.6	95.0	98.5	96.1	100.0	99.0	96.3	100.0
Source water quality test								
Completed	543	119	424	211	113	99	76	44
Response rate	86.5	74.4	90.6	74.6	94.2	98.0	95.0	100.0
Women age 15-49 years								
Eligible	3,157	916	2,241	1,591	560	429	416	161
Interviewed	2,903	831	2,072	1,461	511	393	392	146
Women's response rate	92.0	90.7	92.5	91.8	91.3	91.6	94.2	90.7
Women's overall response rate	90.3	88.0	91.2	89.6	90.7	90.4	91.8	90.7
Men age 15-49 years								
Number of men in interviewed households	2,909	812	2,097	1,413	550	405	379	162
Eligible	1,453	395	1,058	683	279	212	207	72
Interviewed	1,232	318	914	570	234	191	172	65
Men's response rate	84.8	80.5	86.4	83.5	83.9	90.1	83.1	90.3
Men's overall response rate	83.3	78.1	85.2	81.5	83.4	88.9	80.9	90.3
Children under 5 years								
Eligible	1,378	341	1,037	616	282	209	196	75
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	1,347	333	1,014	602	277	200	194	74
Under-5's response rate	97.8	97.7	97.8	97.7	98.2	95.7	99.0	98.7
Under-5's overall response rate	96.0	94.7	96.5	95.4	97.6	94.5	96.4	98.7
Children age 5-17 years								
Number of children in interviewed households	4,055	1,034	3,021	1,876	771	573	595	240
Eligible	1,664	410	1,254	750	328	245	237	104
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	1,628	400	1,228	736	317	239	234	102
Children age 5-17's response rate	97.8	97.6	97.9	98.1	96.6	97.6	98.7	98.1
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	96.1	94.6	96.6	95.8	96.0	96.3	96.2	98.1

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 division, 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 division 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Area			Divisions				
	Total	Urban	Rural	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	Eua	Ongo Niua
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity								
Yes, interconnected grid	94.5	98.9	93.2	98.1	93.2	79.0	98.3	0.0
Yes, off-grid	3.7	0.1	4.8	0.2	6.2	17.0	0.6	91.2
No	1.8	1.0	2.0	1.7	0.6	4.0	1.1	8.8
Energy use for cooking^A								
Clean fuels and technologies	83.9	94.9	80.7	89.6	82.4	45.6	86.6	23.1
Other fuels	15.6	4.7	18.8	10.0	17.2	53.2	13.1	73.8
No cooking done in the household	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.2	3.1
Internet access at home^B								
Yes	85.1	90.0	83.6	87.8	80.4	77.2	81.3	63.4
No	14.9	10.0	16.4	12.2	19.6	22.8	18.7	36.6
Main material of flooring^C								
Natural floor	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rudimentary floor	3.0	3.9	2.8	3.3	1.4	5.3	0.9	4.9
Finished floor	95.9	95.8	96.0	95.5	98.3	92.9	99.1	95.1
Other	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.0
DK/Missing	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main material of roof^C								
Natural roofing	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
Rudimentary roofing	4.4	6.6	3.8	6.0	0.2	1.7	0.3	7.8
Finished roofing	95.2	93.4	95.7	93.7	99.5	97.5	99.4	92.2
Other	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0
Main material of exterior walls^C								
Natural walls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.4
Rudimentary walls	42.4	41.1	42.8	37.9	51.7	67.0	32.1	65.2
Finished walls	57.6	58.9	57.2	62.1	48.3	32.8	67.9	33.4
Other								
Rooms used for sleeping								
1	13.5	11.6	14.0	12.7	9.9	27.6	13.7	15.1
2	25.0	24.0	25.4	23.5	27.5	29.5	28.6	37.5
3 or more	61.5	64.4	60.6	63.9	62.7	42.9	57.7	47.4
Number of households	2,498	570	1,928	1,731	400	193	138	35
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	1.99	1.86	2.02	1.95	1.95	2.30	2.06	1.93
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household¹	98.4	99.3	98.1	98.4	99.3	96.5	99.2	93.1
Number of household members	13,232	3,051	10,182	9,332	2,077	941	720	163

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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Area			Divisions				
	Total	Urban	Rural	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	Eua	Ongo Niua
Percentage of households that own a								
Television ^A	69.6	79.2	66.8	75.6	66.7	31.3	69.6	18.3
Refrigerator	56.8	75.2	51.3	65.0	46.1	24.8	43.0	5.4
Freezer	61.7	63.9	61.0	63.8	59.4	49.9	66.1	30.2
Washing machine	83.9	88.9	82.4	86.2	84.2	66.5	85.6	57.2
DVD player	53.1	55.0	52.5	54.2	60.6	34.7	51.9	16.5
Microwave	25.7	35.4	22.8	30.0	21.2	9.1	14.1	1.1
Electric sewing machine	20.9	25.4	19.5	21.3	24.8	18.7	12.5	3.2
Air conditioner	3.0	6.5	2.0	3.8	1.5	0.5	1.9	0.0
Water heater	11.7	19.1	9.5	15.3	4.1	4.8	1.3	0.5
Percentage of households that own								
Agricultural land	52.6	27.9	59.9	43.2	69.4	81.2	76.3	71.9
Farm animals/Livestock	66.1	43.6	72.7	57.8	84.0	89.8	80.7	84.1
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a								
Wristwatch	80.4	81.9	80.0	82.9	75.5	71.1	78.6	71.1
Bicycle	27.1	27.7	27.0	29.6	12.6	35.3	25.4	36.3
Motorcycle or scooter	4.0	3.5	4.2	4.8	3.0	0.9	2.2	2.0
Animal-drawn cart	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.0
Car, truck, or van	75.4	82.7	73.2	82.1	68.2	41.5	67.1	45.9
Boat with a motor	4.5	4.8	4.4	3.3	8.4	9.6	0.8	2.8
Generator	11.2	11.6	11.1	10.8	10.0	14.5	2.5	59.7
Solar Panel	5.1	3.4	5.6	2.9	5.5	11.6	1.6	82.6
Computer or tablet ^A	49.2	54.8	47.5	55.1	41.7	29.4	27.5	38.6
Mobile telephone ^A	96.5	95.0	96.9	96.7	97.1	95.7	93.7	94.9
Bank account	86.1	90.5	84.8	88.2	86.5	69.8	82.1	81.0
Ownership of dwelling								
Owned by a household member	63.1	55.9	65.2	60.1	70.1	73.1	66.9	58.6
Not owned	5.5	9.9	4.2	7.0	2.5	0.9	4.0	1.2
Rented	5.1	9.8	3.7	6.6	2.1	0.7	2.3	1.2
Occupy Free	31.4	34.2	30.6	32.9	27.4	26.0	29.1	40.2
Other	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.7	0.0
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of households	2,498	570	1,928	1,731	400	193	138	35

^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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.0	100.0	13,232
Area							
Urban	7.7	11.8	19.9	23.4	37.1	100.0	3,051
Rural	23.6	22.5	20.0	19.1	14.8	100.0	10,182
Divisions							
Tongatapu	13.3	19.7	20.8	21.9	24.3	100.0	9,332
Vava'u	23.9	22.1	21.4	19.6	13.0	100.0	2,077
Ha'apai	63.8	16.4	9.7	6.8	3.3	100.0	941
Eua	20.1	27.6	24.1	18.8	9.4	100.0	720
Ongo Niua	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	163

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Tables SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, division, area, number of household members, education and religion of household head, and ethnicity.²⁹ Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.³⁰

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

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

²⁹This was determined by asking the Tonga MICS questions in Tongan about their ethnic background and religion.

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

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	2,498	2,498
Sex of household head			
Male	77.6	1,938	1,971
Female	22.4	560	527
Age of household head			
18-34	12.0	299	295
35-64	65.6	1,638	1,612
65-84	20.1	501	537
85+	2.4	60	54
Area			
Urban	22.8	570	644
Rural	77.2	1,928	1,854
Divisions			
Tongatapu	69.3	1,731	1,138
Vava'u	16.0	400	480
Ha'apai	7.7	193	382
Eua	5.5	138	335
Orono Niua	1.4	35	163
Education of household head			
Up to primary	9.8	246	293
Lower secondary	27.4	684	733
Upper secondary +	61.0	1,523	1,421
DK/Missing	1.9	46	51
Number of household members			
1	6.9	173	181
2	10.6	266	264
3	10.7	266	270
4	13.9	348	359
5	16.0	401	378
6	12.8	321	338
7+	28.9	723	708
Ethnicity of household head			
Tongan	96.5	2,411	2,423
Chinese	2.0	49	40
Other	1.5	38	35
Religion of household head			
Free Wesleyan Church	35.3	882	869
Latter Day Saints	18.2	454	416
Roman Catholic	14.2	354	394
Free Church of Tonga	11.5	288	298
Other religion	20.8	520	521
Households with ^A			
At least one child under age 5 years	37.7	941	948
At least one child age 5-17 years	66.8	1,668	1,664
At least one child age <18 years	75.1	1,876	1,861
At least one woman age 15-49 years	79.6	1,989	1,952
At least one man age 15-49 years	74.8	1,869	1,868
No member age <50	8.9	223	220
Mean household size	5.3	2,498	2,498

^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 13,232 household members were listed. Of these, 6,486 were males, and 6,746 were females.³¹

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex						
Percent and frequency distribution of the household population ^A in five-year age groups and child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Tonga MICS, 2019						
	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	6,486	100.0	6,746	100.0	13,232	100.0
Age						
0-4	730	11.3	635	9.4	1,365	10.3
5-9	848	13.1	806	11.9	1,654	12.5
10-14	801	12.3	754	11.2	1,555	11.7
15-19	700	10.8	746	11.1	1,446	10.9
15-17	438	6.8	432	6.4	870	6.6
18-19	262	4.0	314	4.6	576	4.4
20-24	471	7.3	522	7.7	993	7.5
25-29	407	6.3	451	6.7	858	6.5
30-34	369	5.7	404	6.0	773	5.8
35-39	325	5.0	410	6.1	735	5.6
40-44	322	5.0	393	5.8	714	5.4
45-49	351	5.4	330	4.9	681	5.1
50-54	363	5.6	335	5.0	697	5.3
55-59	235	3.6	215	3.2	449	3.4
60-64	166	2.6	211	3.1	378	2.9
65-69	145	2.2	174	2.6	318	2.4
70-74	117	1.8	130	1.9	247	1.9
75-79	57	0.9	99	1.5	156	1.2
80-84	39	0.6	71	1.1	110	0.8
85+	42	0.6	62	0.9	104	0.8
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	2,817	43.4	2,626	38.9	5,443	41.1
Adults age 18+ years	3,669	56.6	4,120	61.1	7,789	58.9

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

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

4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M provide background characteristics of female and male respondents, age 15-49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men according to area, division, age, education³², marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 18-49), ethnicity and religion of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.^{33,34}

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

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

³³The 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 Tonga MICS, the following assets were used in these calculations:

number of rooms, main material of the dwelling floor, main material of the roof, main material of the exterior wall, fixed telephone line, radio, sofa, bed, table, chair, cupboard, water storage tank, whether household has electricity, television, refrigerator, freezer, washing machine, dvd player, microwave, electric sewing machine, air conditioner, water heater, watch, bicycle, motorcycle, animal-drawn cart, car, truck or van, boat with a motor, generator, solar panel, whether any member has a computer or a tablet, whether any member mobile phone, whether household has access to internet at home, land ownership for agriculture, number of hectares of agricultural land, number of milk cows, other cattle, horses/donkeys, goats, sheep, chickens, pigs, ducks, whether household has bank account, type of cookstove, chimney, chimney with a fan, type of fuel or energy source for cookstove, whether cooking is usually done in house, in separate building or outdoors, source of light in household, main source of drinking water, main source of water used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing, whether there has been time when the household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month prior to the survey, kind of toilet facility, location of toilet, whether the household share toilet facility with others who are not members of household or is open to general public use, total number of households using facility, place of hand washing, presence of water at the place for handwashing, presence of soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand at place for handwashing, place where members often wash their hands, whether relationship to the head is servant.

The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in:

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

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

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

³⁴When 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	2,903	2,903
Area			
Urban	23.7	687	831
Rural	76.3	2,216	2,072
Divisions			
Tongatapu	72.8	2,114	1,461
Vava'u	14.4	418	511
Ha'apai	6.4	187	393
Eua	5.3	152	392
Ongo Niua	1.1	31	146
Age			
15-19	22.9	664	665
15-17	13.4	388	406
18-19	9.5	276	259
20-24	15.8	460	462
25-29	14.2	412	408
30-34	13.0	376	374
35-39	12.6	365	377
40-44	11.7	339	313
45-49	9.9	287	304
Education			
Up to primary	1.2	36	41
Lower secondary	16.1	468	492
Upper secondary +	82.7	2,400	2,370
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	54.2	1,572	1,578
Widowed	0.9	25	31
Divorced	1.2	34	36
Separated	3.4	99	89
Never married/in union	39.1	1,135	1,143
Missing	1.3	37	26
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	46.2	1,340	1,341
Ever gave birth	53.8	1,563	1,562
Gave birth in last two years	14.5	421	440
No birth in last two years	39.3	1,142	1,122
Health insurance			
Has coverage	82.3	2,389	2,295
Has no coverage	17.7	513	607
Don't Know/Missing	0.0	0	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	1.7	42	54
Has no functional difficulty	98.0	2,464	2,439
Missing	0.4	9	4
Ethnicity of household head			
Tongan	98.5	2,858	2,855
Chinese	0.9	27	25
Other	0.6	18	23
Religion of household head			
Free Wesleyan Church	32.8	953	946
Latter Day Saints	19.2	557	522
Roman Catholic	15.9	461	492
Free Church of Tonga	11.8	343	342
Other religion	20.3	588	601
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	19.3	559	740
Second	20.3	588	524
Middle	20.4	592	541
Fourth	20.1	584	569
Richest	20.0	579	529

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1,232	1,232
Area			
Urban	22.4	276	318
Rural	77.6	956	914
Divisions			
Tongatapu	70.9	874	570
Vava'u	16.1	198	234
Ha'apai	6.6	82	191
Eua	5.2	64	172
Ongo Niua	1.2	15	65
Age			
15-19	22.8	281	284
15-17	14.4	177	184
18-19	8.4	103	100
20-24	17.7	218	217
25-29	12.6	156	151
30-34	13.9	171	155
35-39	10.0	123	148
40-44	12.0	148	145
45-49	11.0	135	132
Education			
Up to primary	1.0	13	15
Lower secondary	26.0	320	346
Upper secondary +	72.9	898	869
DK/Missing	0.1	1	2
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	50.2	618	623
Widowed	0.2	3	1
Divorced	1.0	12	16
Separated	1.2	15	13
Never married/in union	45.8	564	571
Missing	1.6	20	8
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	45.5	561	556
Has no living children	52.8	651	667
Missing	1.7	20	9
Health insurance			
Has coverage	78.2	964	1,023
Has no coverage	21.8	268	209
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	2.7	28	25
Has no functional difficulty	97.3	1,026	1,023
Ethnicity of household head			
Tongan	97.4	1,200	1,202
Chinese	2.0	24	20
Other	0.6	7	10
Religion of household head			
Free Wesleyan Church	35.3	435	422
Latter Day Saints	18.8	231	218
Roman Catholic	13.3	164	190
Free Church of Tonga	11.5	142	150
Other religion	21.1	260	252
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	22.0	271	328
Second	19.6	241	226
Middle	19.4	240	232
Fourth	19.7	242	234
Richest	19.4	238	212

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1,347	1,347
Sex			
Male	52.9	713	720
Female	47.1	634	627
Area			
Urban	21.1	284	333
Rural	78.9	1,063	1,014
Divisions			
Tongatapu	68.3	920	602
Vava'u	17.1	230	277
Ha'apai	7.8	105	200
Eua	5.7	77	194
Ongo Niua	1.2	16	74
Age in months			
0-5	8.3	112	120
6-11	8.9	120	121
12-23	17.4	235	246
24-35	21.1	284	281
36-47	20.1	271	277
48-59	24.1	325	302
Mother's education^A			
Up to primary	2.1	29	34
Lower secondary	15.2	205	220
Upper secondary +	82.4	1,110	1,092
DK/Missing	0.2	3	1
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	87.9	1,184	1,170
Other primary caretaker	12.1	163	177
Health insurance			
Has coverage	84.7	1,141	1,099
Has no coverage	15.3	206	248
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^{B,C}			
Has functional difficulty	7.1	63	63
Has no functional difficulty	92.8	817	796
Missing	0.1	1	2
Mother's functional difficulties^D			
Has functional difficulty	1.5	20	26
Has no functional difficulty	90.5	1,218	1,208
No information	8.1	109	113
Ethnicity of household head			
Tongan	99.6	1,341	1,340
Chinese	0.3	3	3
Other	0.2	2	4
Religion of household head			
Free Wesleyan Church	31.3	421	419
Latter Day Saints	22.5	304	270
Roman Catholic	15.1	203	217
Free Church of Tonga	12.6	170	168
Other religion	18.5	249	273
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	22.4	302	403
Second	21.8	294	268
Middle	20.7	278	251
Fourth	19.6	264	237
Richest	15.6	210	188

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

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

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

^D In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refers to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, as mentioned in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered. 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	3,989	1,628	1,628
Sex				
Male	51.7	2,062	871	849
Female	48.3	1,927	757	779
Area				
Urban	21.5	858	337	400
Rural	78.5	3,131	1,291	1,228
Divisions				
Tongatapu	69.7	2,782	1,116	736
Vava'u	15.9	633	272	317
Ha'apai	7.2	288	124	239
Eua	5.9	235	95	234
Ongo Niua	1.3	51	22	102
Age				
5-9	41.4	1,653	676	680
10-14	35.3	1,406	547	550
15-17	23.3	930	405	398
Mother's education^B				
Up to primary	2.9	115	56	68
Lower secondary	19.2	766	321	363
Upper secondary +	77.5	3,092	1,245	1,189
DK/Missing	0.4	16	6	8
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire				
Mother	81.7	3,259	1,265	1,234
Other primary caretaker	18.0	718	359	391
Emancipated ^C	0.3	11	4	3
Health insurance				
Has coverage	80.0	3,192	1,295	1,278
Has no coverage	20.0	796	333	349
Child's functional difficulties^D				
Has functional difficulty	9.8	392	165	166
Has no functional difficulty	90.1	3,594	1,460	1,460
Missing	0.1	4	3	2
Mother's functional difficulties^E				
Has functional difficulty	1.3	53	25	34
Has no functional difficulty	74.7	2,979	1,110	1,084
No information	24.0	957	493	510
Ethnicity of household head				
Tongan	99.8	3,974	99.6	3,974
Chinese	0.1	3	0.1	3
Other	0.3	12	0.3	12
Religion of household head				
Free Wesleyan Church	33.7	1,345	578	557
Latter Day Saints	21.5	857	325	294
Roman Catholic	13.5	540	215	251
Free Church of Tonga	12.2	486	202	211
Other religion	19.1	762	307	315
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	21.1	841	351	477
Second	20.0	799	318	291
Middle	21.3	849	305	280
Fourth	19.8	790	346	306
Richest	17.8	710	308	274

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

^B In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17, who are the respondents to the children age 5-17 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere. The category of "No information" applies to children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated. This category is not presented in individual tables.

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

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

^E In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refers to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17, as mentioned in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered. 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy				Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women
	Up to primary		Lower secondary	Upper secondary + ^A			
	Literate	Illiterate					
Total	0.8	0.4	16.1	82.7	100.0	99.6	2,903
Area							
Urban	0.4	0.6	14.2	84.8	100.0	99.4	687
Rural	0.9	0.4	16.7	82.0	100.0	99.6	2,216
Divisions							
Tongatapu	0.6	0.4	15.8	83.2	100.0	99.6	2,114
Vava'u	1.3	0.6	12.4	85.6	100.0	99.4	418
Ha'apai	2.3	0.4	18.0	79.3	100.0	99.6	187
Eua	0.3	0.5	27.5	71.7	100.0	99.5	152
Ongo Niua	1.3	0.0	21.4	77.2	100.0	100.0	31
Age							
15-24 ¹	0.5	0.3	17.4	81.8	100.0	99.7	1,124
15-19	0.7	0.3	23.3	75.7	100.0	99.7	664
15-17	0.4	0.5	35.0	64.2	100.0	99.5	388
18-19	1.2	0.0	6.9	91.9	100.0	100.0	276
20-24	0.1	0.4	9.0	90.5	100.0	99.6	460
25-34	0.7	0.4	10.5	88.4	100.0	99.6	788
35-49	1.2	0.6	19.1	79.1	100.0	99.4	991
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^B							
Has functional difficulty	0.0	2.4	24.5	73.1	100.0	97.6	42
Has no functional difficulty	0.9	0.4	13.1	85.7	100.0	99.6	2,464
Religion of household head							
Free Wesleyan Church	0.4	0.1	13.9	85.6	100.0	99.9	953
Latter Day Saints	0.7	0.6	14.9	83.8	100.0	99.4	557
Roman Catholic	1.5	0.3	13.2	84.9	100.0	99.7	461
Free Church of Tonga	0.1	1.1	18.2	80.6	100.0	98.9	343
Other religion	1.3	0.5	21.9	76.2	100.0	99.5	588
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.4	0.7	26.8	71.0	100.0	99.3	559
Second	1.5	0.4	20.4	77.6	100.0	99.6	588
Middle	0.5	0.6	14.6	84.3	100.0	99.4	592
Fourth	0.3	0.2	12.2	87.2	100.0	99.8	584
Richest	0.1	0.2	6.9	92.8	100.0	99.8	579

¹ MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)^A Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.^B The 'missing' category with less than 25 unweighted cases is not shown.

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, Tonga MICS, 2019

2019

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy						Total percentage literate ¹	Number of men
	Up to primary		Lower secondary	Upper secondary + ^A	Missing	Total		
	Literate	Illiterate						
Total	0.7	0.3	26.0	72.9	0.1	100.0	99.6	1,232
Area								
Urban	0.6	0.3	22.5	76.4	0.3	100.0	99.4	276
Rural	0.8	0.3	27.0	71.9	0.0	100.0	99.6	956
Divisions								
Tongatapu	0.7	0.1	23.3	75.7	0.1	100.0	99.8	874
Vava'u	1.1	0.8	32.7	65.4	0.0	100.0	99.2	198
Ha'apai	0.6	1.5	31.0	66.9	0.0	100.0	98.5	82
Eua	0.0	0.0	34.3	65.2	0.5	100.0	99.5	64
Ongo Niua	0.0	1.4	28.9	69.8	0.0	100.0	98.6	15
Age								
15-24 ¹	0.1	0.4	26.5	72.8	0.2	100.0	99.4	499
15-19	0.0	0.3	36.5	63.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	281
15-17	0.0	0.0	43.3	56.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	177
18-19	0.0	0.7	24.7	74.6	0.0	100.0	99.3	103
20-24	0.3	0.7	13.7	85.0	0.4	100.0	99.0	218
25-34	2.5	0.0	22.4	75.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	327
35-49	0.1	0.4	28.2	71.2	0.1	100.0	99.5	407
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(7.0)	(37.6)	(55.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(93.0)	28
Has no functional difficulty	0.9	0.2	22.7	76.2	0.1	100.0	99.7	1,026
Religion of household head								
Free Wesleyan Church	0.0	0.4	24.0	75.5	0.1	100.0	99.5	435
Latter Day Saints	0.0	0.2	30.1	69.7	0.0	100.0	99.8	231
Roman Catholic	1.7	0.3	24.0	73.4	0.5	100.0	99.2	164
Free Church of Tonga	0.5	0.6	24.4	74.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	142
Other religion	2.2	0.0	27.7	70.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	260
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.7	0.5	35.9	62.7	0.1	100.0	99.3	271
Second	2.7	0.6	29.3	67.1	0.3	100.0	99.1	241
Middle	0.3	0.4	24.8	74.6	0.0	100.0	99.6	240
Fourth	0.0	0.0	24.9	75.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	242
Richest	0.0	0.0	13.7	86.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	238

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.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

4.7 MIGRATORY STATUS

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

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (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, Tonga MICS, 2019																				
	Years since most recent migration					Most recent migration was from:										Most recent migration was from:				Number of women who ever migrated
	Less than 10 years					Number of women					Rural area					DK				
	Never migrated	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	City	Town	Rural area	/Missing	Total	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	Eua	Niua	Tonga	Total			
Total	40.1	6.5	17.7	12.3	23.3	100.0	2,903	8.0	25.6	65.9	0.5	100.0	59.0	21.1	7.0	5.4	1.9	5.5	100.0	1,740
Area																				
Urban	45.1	7.6	19.5	11.6	16.3	100.0	687	13.6	38.2	47.6	0.5	100.0	72.9	10.7	2.5	3.3	2.4	8.1	100.0	377
Rural	38.5	6.2	17.2	12.6	25.5	100.0	2,216	6.4	22.1	71.0	0.5	100.0	55.1	24.0	8.3	6.0	1.8	4.8	100.0	1,363
Divisions																				
Tongatapu	42.1	7.3	17.7	11.9	21.0	100.0	2,114	10.3	28.7	60.4	0.7	100.0	73.3	9.4	5.9	2.5	2.2	6.7	100.0	1,224
Vava'u	30.0	3.3	16.0	14.0	36.8	100.0	418	1.2	6.7	92.2	0.0	100.0	14.5	80.5	1.8	0.7	0.0	2.6	100.0	293
Ha'apai	49.6	7.1	18.7	9.9	14.7	100.0	187	8.1	8.2	83.7	0.0	100.0	41.0	11.2	40.6	1.5	0.9	4.8	100.0	94
Eua	28.5	4.0	20.6	16.5	30.5	100.0	152	1.8	57.1	41.0	0.0	100.0	33.4	3.0	4.9	54.8	2.1	1.8	100.0	109
Ongo Niua	35.1	8.3	21.6	17.6	17.5	100.0	31	0.0	25.4	74.6	0.0	100.0	(57.6)	(16.0)	(5.0)	(4.3)	(16.2)	0.9	100.0	20
Age																				
15-19	57.8	5.0	12.3	9.8	15.0	100.0	664	6.5	29.4	64.1	0.0	100.0	62.2	22.8	4.4	6.5	2.0	2.0	100.0	280
15-17	58.0	4.0	13.1	7.6	17.4	100.0	388	5.7	26.5	67.7	0.0	100.0	64.5	21.6	2.9	8.6	1.7	0.7	100.0	163
18-19	57.5	6.4	11.4	12.9	11.8	100.0	276	7.6	33.3	59.1	0.0	100.0	59.1	24.5	6.4	3.7	2.5	3.7	100.0	117
20-24	50.6	6.7	21.2	9.7	11.9	100.0	460	8.8	25.7	63.8	1.8	100.0	57.2	20.3	6.7	8.1	1.0	6.7	100.0	227
25-29	36.7	9.8	25.5	14.2	13.8	100.0	412	8.3	18.7	71.3	1.6	100.0	59.3	22.5	4.7	3.5	0.4	9.6	100.0	261
30-34	30.8	4.8	20.2	21.9	22.2	100.0	376	7.5	26.8	65.7	0.0	100.0	59.0	22.1	8.6	5.2	1.7	3.5	100.0	260
35-39	30.0	7.6	16.3	12.0	34.1	100.0	365	9.2	25.3	65.5	0.0	100.0	58.6	18.9	7.0	4.8	4.6	6.2	100.0	256
40-44	26.7	6.5	17.0	12.7	37.0	100.0	339	9.2	27.3	63.2	0.2	100.0	60.5	17.8	10.5	4.2	1.4	5.6	100.0	248
45-49	27.7	5.9	13.1	7.2	46.0	100.0	287	6.1	25.8	68.1	0.0	100.0	54.8	23.7	7.9	6.1	2.2	5.4	100.0	207
Education																				
Up to primary	(38.0)	(11.2)	(19.1)	(14.0)	(17.6)	100.0	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Lower secondary	38.7	8.1	15.5	12.7	25.1	100.0	468	6.7	24.0	69.0	0.2	100.0	58.1	14.1	11.8	7.6	3.8	4.6	100.0	287
Upper secondary +	40.4	6.2	18.1	12.3	23.1	100.0	2,400	7.9	26.1	65.4	0.6	100.0	59.5	22.7	6.1	4.8	1.5	5.4	100.0	1,431
Marital status ^a																				
Ever married/in union	28.5	7.9	21.4	14.5	27.7	100.0	1,747	6.6	24.8	68.4	0.2	100.0	60.0	20.8	7.9	5.5	1.6	4.1	100.0	1,250
Never married/in union	58.1	4.5	12.1	8.7	16.6	100.0	1,135	9.9	28.5	60.3	1.4	100.0	56.3	22.6	5.1	5.3	2.7	8.1	100.0	475

Continued

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (women)

	Years since most recent migration						Most recent migration was from:						Most recent migration was from:						Number of women who ever migrated	
	Less than 10 years																			
	Never migrated	one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	City	Town	Rural area	DK /Missing	Total	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	Eua	Niua Tonga	Total			
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) ^																				
Has functional difficulty	28.9	0.5	17.7	14.1	38.7	100.0	42	(9.3)	(14.6)	(76.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(76.3)	(14.2)	(5.0)	(1.0)	(1.6)	(1.9)	100.0	30
Has no functional difficulty	37.6	7.1	18.5	12.9	24.0	100.0	2,464	7.9	25.9	65.7	0.6	100.0	58.4	21.2	7.5	5.2	1.9	5.8	100.0	1,539
Religion of household head																				
Free Wesleyan Church	42.3	6.9	18.3	12.2	20.4	100.0	953	7.5	23.3	68.8	0.3	100.0	61.4	20.9	5.4	6.6	2.6	3.2	100.0	550
Latter Day Saints	40.2	6.9	16.0	13.3	23.5	100.0	557	8.7	24.1	66.4	0.7	100.0	57.0	25.4	5.8	3.2	1.4	7.2	100.0	333
Roman Catholic	47.0	4.9	15.9	8.4	23.8	100.0	461	6.1	23.1	69.4	1.3	100.0	68.2	17.3	3.8	5.6	1.5	3.7	100.0	244
Free Church of Tonga	34.6	6.6	22.1	11.7	24.9	100.0	343	2.8	29.6	67.7	0.0	100.0	57.7	19.5	8.6	9.6	3.0	1.7	100.0	224
Other religion	34.1	6.8	17.4	15.2	26.6	100.0	588	12.0	29.4	58.2	0.3	100.0	52.2	21.3	11.6	3.2	1.0	10.7	100.0	388
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	39.6	7.1	19.1	12.9	21.4	100.0	559	3.3	18.7	77.8	0.2	100.0	53.1	23.3	12.0	7.3	2.7	1.6	100.0	338
Second	37.7	6.1	17.2	14.6	24.4	100.0	588	4.9	17.6	76.8	0.7	100.0	55.6	24.0	7.7	5.4	3.2	4.1	100.0	367
Middle	37.0	9.0	17.5	11.1	25.4	100.0	592	6.6	30.8	62.1	0.5	100.0	62.2	19.3	7.0	6.4	1.3	3.7	100.0	372
Fourth	39.0	6.3	20.6	10.1	24.0	100.0	584	11.8	26.9	61.4	0.0	100.0	61.4	20.9	5.9	5.1	0.5	6.2	100.0	357
Richest	47.2	4.2	14.3	13.1	21.3	100.0	579	13.9	35.1	49.7	1.2	100.0	62.8	17.9	2.0	2.6	1.7	12.9	100.0	306

^ The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" and "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

[^] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" and "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" 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

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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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Years since most recent migration						Most recent migration was from:						Most recent migration was from:						Number of women who ever migrated	
	Less than 10 years or more						from:						from:							
	Never migrated	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years	Total	Number of women	City	Town	Rural area	DK /Missing	Total	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	Eua	Niua	Ongo	Outside Tonga		Total
Total	40.1	6.5	17.7	12.3	23.3	100.0	2,903	8.0	25.6	65.9	0.5	100.0	59.0	21.1	7.0	5.4	1.9	5.5	100.0	1,740
Area																				
Urban	45.1	7.6	19.5	11.6	16.3	100.0	687	13.6	38.2	47.6	0.5	100.0	72.9	10.7	2.5	3.3	2.4	8.1	100.0	377
Rural	38.5	6.2	17.2	12.6	25.5	100.0	2,216	6.4	22.1	71.0	0.5	100.0	55.1	24.0	8.3	6.0	1.8	4.8	100.0	1,363
Divisions																				
Tongatapu	42.1	7.3	17.7	11.9	21.0	100.0	2,114	10.3	28.7	60.4	0.7	100.0	73.3	9.4	5.9	2.5	2.2	6.7	100.0	1,224
Vava'u	30.0	3.3	16.0	14.0	36.8	100.0	418	1.2	6.7	92.2	0.0	100.0	14.5	80.5	1.8	0.7	0.0	2.6	100.0	293
Ha'apai	49.6	7.1	18.7	9.9	14.7	100.0	187	8.1	8.2	83.7	0.0	100.0	41.0	11.2	40.6	1.5	0.9	4.8	100.0	94
Eua	28.5	4.0	20.6	16.5	30.5	100.0	152	1.8	57.1	41.0	0.0	100.0	33.4	3.0	4.9	54.8	2.1	1.8	100.0	109
Ongo Niua	35.1	8.3	21.6	17.6	17.5	100.0	31	0.0	25.4	74.6	0.0	100.0	(57.6)	(16.0)	(5.0)	(4.3)	(16.2)	0.9	100.0	20
Age																				
15-19	57.8	5.0	12.3	9.8	15.0	100.0	664	6.5	29.4	64.1	0.0	100.0	62.2	22.8	4.4	6.5	2.0	2.0	100.0	280
15-17	58.0	4.0	13.1	7.6	17.4	100.0	388	5.7	26.5	67.7	0.0	100.0	64.5	21.6	2.9	8.6	1.7	0.7	100.0	163
18-19	57.5	6.4	11.4	12.9	11.8	100.0	276	7.6	33.3	59.1	0.0	100.0	59.1	24.5	6.4	3.7	2.5	3.7	100.0	117
20-24	50.6	6.7	21.2	9.7	11.9	100.0	460	8.8	25.7	63.8	1.8	100.0	57.2	20.3	6.7	8.1	1.0	6.7	100.0	227
25-29	36.7	9.8	25.5	14.2	13.8	100.0	412	8.3	18.7	71.3	1.6	100.0	59.3	22.5	4.7	3.5	0.4	9.6	100.0	261
30-34	30.8	4.8	20.2	21.9	22.2	100.0	376	7.5	26.8	65.7	0.0	100.0	59.0	22.1	8.6	5.2	1.7	3.5	100.0	260
35-39	30.0	7.6	16.3	12.0	34.1	100.0	365	9.2	25.3	65.5	0.0	100.0	58.6	18.9	7.0	4.8	4.6	6.2	100.0	256
40-44	26.7	6.5	17.0	12.7	37.0	100.0	339	9.2	27.3	63.2	0.2	100.0	60.5	17.8	10.5	4.2	1.4	5.6	100.0	248
45-49	27.7	5.9	13.1	7.2	46.0	100.0	287	6.1	25.8	68.1	0.0	100.0	54.8	23.7	7.9	6.1	2.2	5.4	100.0	207
Education																				
Up to primary	(38.0)	(11.2)	(19.1)	(14.0)	(17.6)	100.0	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Lower secondary	38.7	8.1	15.5	12.7	25.1	100.0	468	6.7	24.0	69.0	0.2	100.0	58.1	14.1	11.8	7.6	3.8	4.6	100.0	287
Upper secondary +	40.4	6.2	18.1	12.3	23.1	100.0	2,400	7.9	26.1	65.4	0.6	100.0	59.5	22.7	6.1	4.8	1.5	5.4	100.0	1,431
Marital status ^a																				
Ever married/in union	28.5	7.9	21.4	14.5	27.7	100.0	1,747	6.6	24.8	68.4	0.2	100.0	60.0	20.8	7.9	5.5	1.6	4.1	100.0	1,250
Never married/in union	58.1	4.5	12.1	8.7	16.6	100.0	1,135	9.9	28.5	60.3	1.4	100.0	56.3	22.6	5.1	5.3	2.7	8.1	100.0	475

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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, Tonga MICS, 2019																				
	Years since most recent migration					Most recent migration was from:										Most recent migration was from:				Number of women who ever migrated
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	Number of women	City	Town	Rural area	DK /Missing	Total	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	Eua	Niua	Ongo	Outside	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A																				
Has functional difficulty	28.9	0.5	17.7	14.1	38.7	100.0	42	(9.3)	(14.6)	(76.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(76.3)	(14.2)	(5.0)	(1.0)	(1.6)	(1.9)	100.0	30
Has no functional difficulty	37.6	7.1	18.5	12.9	24.0	100.0	2,464	7.9	25.9	65.7	0.6	100.0	58.4	21.2	7.5	5.2	1.9	5.8	100.0	1,539
Religion of household head																				
Free Wesleyan Church	42.3	6.9	18.3	12.2	20.4	100.0	953	7.5	23.3	68.8	0.3	100.0	61.4	20.9	5.4	6.6	2.6	3.2	100.0	550
Latter Day Saints	40.2	6.9	16.0	13.3	23.5	100.0	557	8.7	24.1	66.4	0.7	100.0	57.0	25.4	5.8	3.2	1.4	7.2	100.0	333
Roman Catholic	47.0	4.9	15.9	8.4	23.8	100.0	461	6.1	23.1	69.4	1.3	100.0	68.2	17.3	3.8	5.6	1.5	3.7	100.0	244
Free Church of Tonga	34.6	6.6	22.1	11.7	24.9	100.0	343	2.8	29.6	67.7	0.0	100.0	57.7	19.5	8.6	9.6	3.0	1.7	100.0	224
Other religion	34.1	6.8	17.4	15.2	26.6	100.0	588	12.0	29.4	58.2	0.3	100.0	52.2	21.3	11.6	3.2	1.0	10.7	100.0	388
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	39.6	7.1	19.1	12.9	21.4	100.0	559	3.3	18.7	77.8	0.2	100.0	53.1	23.3	12.0	7.3	2.7	1.6	100.0	338
Second	37.7	6.1	17.2	14.6	24.4	100.0	588	4.9	17.6	76.8	0.7	100.0	55.6	24.0	7.7	5.4	3.2	4.1	100.0	367
Middle	37.0	9.0	17.5	11.1	25.4	100.0	592	6.6	30.8	62.1	0.5	100.0	62.2	19.3	7.0	6.4	1.3	3.7	100.0	372
Fourth	39.0	6.3	20.6	10.1	24.0	100.0	584	11.8	26.9	61.4	0.0	100.0	61.4	20.9	5.9	5.1	0.5	6.2	100.0	357
Richest	47.2	4.2	14.3	13.1	21.3	100.0	579	13.9	35.1	49.7	1.2	100.0	62.8	17.9	2.0	2.6	1.7	12.9	100.0	306
^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" and "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" 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																				

^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" and "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" 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.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, Tonga MICS, 2019														
	Years since most recent migration					Most recent migration was from:					Most recent migration was from:			
	Less than 10 years					from:								
	Never migrated	One year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Number of men	City	Town	Rural area	DK /Missing	Total	Tongatapu	Vavau	Ha'apai
Total	45.5	3.4	20.1	10.6	20.5	1,232	8.8	39.6	51.3	0.3	100.0	70.7	11.7	5.0
Area												4.0	3.1	5.5
Urban	37.0	2.5	20.6	10.7	29.2	276	10.4	70.0	18.5	1.1	100.0	80.8	6.5	1.5
Rural	47.9	3.6	19.9	10.6	17.9	956	8.3	29.0	62.7	0.0	100.0	67.2	13.5	6.2
Divisions												4.8	4.0	4.4
Tongatapu	40.8	2.7	20.3	11.1	25.1	874	10.1	44.9	44.6	0.4	100.0	79.6	5.4	4.6
Vavau	52.3	3.8	22.0	12.0	9.9	198	4.8	11.9	83.4	0.0	100.0	36.7	48.6	1.3
Ha'apai	70.3	1.1	20.6	2.0	6.0	82	6.8	42.3	50.8	0.0	100.0	51.4	12.2	24.9
Eua	52.4	13.0	10.3	12.0	12.3	64	2.3	37.1	60.6	0.0	100.0	42.8	2.3	6.1
Ongo Niua	64.3	6.1	19.9	5.1	4.7	15	0.0	21.4	78.6	0.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)
Age												(*)	(*)	(*)
15-19	62.7	2.9	14.9	6.1	13.3	281	9.0	46.0	44.9	0.0	100.0	73.3	5.7	3.3
15-17	63.3	3.3	13.2	6.4	13.8	177	4.1	44.8	51.0	0.0	100.0	75.0	7.9	5.0
18-19	61.8	2.3	17.7	5.7	12.5	103	17.2	48.0	34.8	0.0	100.0	(70.6)	(2.1)	(0.5)
20-24	45.0	3.0	23.3	7.8	20.9	218	7.0	41.7	51.3	0.0	100.0	70.0	10.6	3.1
25-29	40.5	4.1	29.8	6.6	18.9	156	6.4	32.3	61.3	0.0	100.0	82.3	10.9	6.0
30-34	34.1	5.6	21.3	19.8	19.2	171	8.1	47.0	44.8	0.0	100.0	75.0	10.2	6.3
35-39	40.0	2.9	27.1	17.7	12.4	123	9.7	40.7	49.6	0.0	100.0	66.9	22.0	1.5
40-44	35.8	3.9	15.1	11.9	33.3	148	10.3	33.7	56.0	0.0	100.0	63.7	13.1	6.7
45-49	46.1	1.0	11.8	9.9	31.1	135	12.6	31.4	53.3	2.7	100.0	60.1	12.9	8.3
Education^a												3.3	1.3	14.1
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)
Lower secondary	48.8	2.0	16.1	10.7	22.4	320	7.4	39.5	53.1	0.0	100.0	69.7	14.0	4.4
Upper secondary +	44.1	3.9	21.5	10.7	19.8	898	9.4	39.3	51.0	0.4	100.0	70.8	11.0	5.2
Marital status^a												4.1	4.0	4.8
Ever married/in union	36.4	3.5	23.3	14.1	22.6	651	7.9	37.4	54.2	0.5	100.0	69.1	14.2	5.5
Never married/in union	57.3	3.3	15.5	6.6	17.4	564	11.0	46.3	42.8	0.0	100.0	75.7	7.1	4.5
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												2.6	5.5	100.0
Has functional difficulty	(57.0)	(0.0)	(26.2)	(2.8)	(14.0)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)
Has no functional difficulty	42.1	3.5	21.1	11.6	21.8	1,026	9.1	38.8	51.7	0.3	100.0	70.2	12.2	5.1
												3.4	3.7	5.5
												100.0	100.0	100.0

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, Tonga MICS, 2019																				
	Years since most recent migration ^a					Most recent migration was from:					Most recent migration was from:					Number of men who ever migrated				
	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	City	Town	Rural area	DK /Missing	Total	Tongatapu	Vavau	Ha'apai	Eua	Niua Tonga					
Religion of household head																				
Free Wesleyan Church	42.6	4.9	20.8	13.1	18.7	100.0	435	7.9	42.1	50.0	0.0	100.0	73.9	12.9	2.4	4.3	4.5	2.1	100.0	250
Latter Day Saints	55.5	2.4	20.8	7.8	13.5	100.0	231	11.0	44.8	44.1	0.0	100.0	73.7	15.0	1.9	2.7	0.0	6.8	100.0	103
Roman Catholic	51.1	1.7	15.4	10.6	21.1	100.0	164	4.5	51.7	42.5	1.2	100.0	80.6	6.3	0.3	9.5	1.2	2.1	100.0	80
Free Church of Tonga	46.0	2.9	20.9	6.2	24.0	100.0	142	8.6	38.8	52.6	0.0	100.0	79.0	7.0	5.8	4.5	0.3	3.5	100.0	77
Other religion	37.6	2.9	20.6	11.6	27.3	100.0	260	11.0	26.8	61.5	0.6	100.0	55.2	12.5	12.9	1.5	5.2	12.7	100.0	162
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	45.2	3.0	28.8	11.1	12.0	100.0	271	9.6	25.4	65.0	0.0	100.0	71.0	15.9	5.5	4.7	0.8	2.2	100.0	148
Second	47.7	2.8	15.0	13.1	21.5	100.0	241	5.3	29.1	65.6	0.0	100.0	62.1	14.6	4.4	5.9	6.4	6.6	100.0	126
Middle	42.4	4.9	17.0	15.0	20.8	100.0	240	8.8	49.3	41.8	0.0	100.0	68.0	11.4	9.7	4.0	0.2	6.7	100.0	138
Fourth	48.9	1.2	17.9	6.6	25.3	100.0	242	6.1	44.8	47.5	1.6	100.0	71.3	12.1	4.5	4.8	0.8	6.6	100.0	124
Richest	43.2	5.0	20.5	7.5	23.8	100.0	238	13.7	50.4	35.9	0.0	100.0	80.8	4.3	0.5	0.8	7.5	6.1	100.0	135
^a The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic 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																				

4.8 ADULT FUNCTIONING

The Adult Functioning module is based on the “short set” of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) – a UN City Group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission. These questions reflect six domains for measuring disability: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care and communication. This module is recommended for disaggregation of SDG indicators for adults.³⁵

The MICS6 standard questionnaires include these questions in the individual questionnaires as specified previously. For women and men age 18-49, data are obtained directly from the respondents themselves.³⁶

Information at the individual level can also be obtained through a proxy respondent using a roster approach of these questions in the household questionnaire. This would necessitate a single proxy respondent answering on behalf of all adult household members. A proxy respondent can identify a large proportion of difficulties, but tend to under-identify persons with functional difficulties, either deliberately or inadvertently.³⁷

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

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

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

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

³⁵IAEG-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>.

³⁶Note that the Adult Functioning module does not cover adults over age 49 years which is the population most at risk of having a functional limitation due to aging.

³⁷“Using the Washington Group Tools for the First Time.” Washington Group on Disability Statistics. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/frequently-asked-questions/using-the-wg-questions-for-the-first-time/>.

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, Tonga MICS, 2019 ^a										
	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 domain ^a		
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering	Number of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties at least one	Percentage of women with difficulties wearing glasses/contact lenses
Total	9.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.7	1.2
Area										
Urban	11.8	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.2	2.2
Rural	8.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.8
Divisions										
Tongatapu	9.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.9
Vavau	9.8	1.1	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	1.2	3.3	(2.3)
Ha'apai	7.3	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	(3.7)
Eua	6.8	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	(*)
Ongo Niua	6.8	0.0	1.4	1.0	4.0	0.9	0.9	2.5	9.8	(*)
Age										
18-19	2.6	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.7	(*)
20-24	7.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	(0.0)
25-29	5.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.3	2.1	(0.0)
30-34	5.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	(*)
35-39	4.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	(*)
40-44	8.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.2	(0.0)
45-49	35.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	4.0	2.8
Education										
Up to primary	(6.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(3.1)	(*)
Lower secondary	8.7	1.7	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.9	0.0	1.2	3.1	0.0
Upper secondary +	9.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.4	1.4
Religion of household head										
Free Wesleyan Church	10.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.7	0.9
Latter Day Saints	10.5	0.8	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	2.8	(4.2)
Roman Catholic	10.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.5	(0.0)
Free Church of Tonga	4.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.4	(*)
Other religion	7.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	(0.0)
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	7.3	1.2	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	2.9	(2.3)
Second	7.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	2.3	(1.2)
Middle	6.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	(0.0)
Fourth	11.2	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.1	1.4
Richest	13.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.4	1.1

^a In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 33 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 Column "Percentage of women with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid" was removed because all values are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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

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

	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 ^c	Number of men age 18-49 years	Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of men age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering				
Total	4.4	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.7	1,055	(4.6)	46
Area												
Urban	3.2	0.3	2.4	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.4	1.4	4.7	237	(*)	8
Rural	4.7	2.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.1	818	(0.0)	39
Divisions												
Tongatapu	4.8	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.0	2.8	754	(*)	36
Vavatu	4.9	2.7	0.5	0.5	2.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	3.5	165	(*)	8
Ha'apai	0.7	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.8	71	(*)	0
Eua	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52	(*)	0
Ongo Niua	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12	(*)	1
Age												
18-19	3.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.9	103	(*)	4
20-24	3.1	1.3	2.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.2	3.9	218	(*)	7
25-29	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	156	(*)	7
30-34	4.9	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	171	(*)	8
35-39	6.1	2.4	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	123	(*)	7
40-44	3.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.9	148	(*)	5
45-49	11.2	3.4	1.4	0.6	3.2	0.5	0.0	2.9	6.1	135	(*)	15
Education^b												
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	3
Lower secondary	4.6	0.4	1.8	0.4	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	4.4	243	(*)	11
Upper secondary +	4.0	2.0	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	2.0	797	(*)	32
Religion of household head												
Free Wesleyan Church	2.3	1.5	0.8	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.0	1.0	2.9	368	(*)	9
Latter Day Saints	8.3	2.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	198	(*)	16
Roman Catholic	4.6	3.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.2	5.8	142	(*)	7
Free Church of Tonga	4.7	1.2	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.9	123	(*)	6
Other religion	4.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	224	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	1.7	0.2	1.4	0.0	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.6	3.8	224	(*)	4
Second	6.3	2.5	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.8	3.1	206	(*)	13
Middle	2.9	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.2	3.3	206	(*)	6
Fourth	3.9	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	213	(*)	8
Richest	7.4	2.3	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.5	206	(*)	15

^a In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 15 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of men with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

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

^c Column: "Percentage of women with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid" was removed because all values are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

In Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone³⁸ and computer) and access to internet.

Tables SR.9.3W and SR.9.3M present the use of ICT by women and men age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they have ever used computers, mobile phones or internet and during the last three months while tables SR.9.4W and SR.9.4M present the ICT skills of women and men age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they carried out computer related activities in the last three months.

³⁸In addition to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of this household has a mobile phone, households are considered as owning mobile phone if any individual woman (or man) age 15-49 years responded yes to the question about ownership of mobile telephones in the individual questionnaires for women and men age 15-49 years.

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

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

	Percentage of women who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	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			
Total	29.6	60.9	50.7	14.3	78.8	2,903
Area						
Urban	29.7	55.2	56.3	16.2	74.3	687
Rural	29.5	62.7	48.9	13.7	80.2	2,216
Divisions						
Tongatapu	28.6	59.4	53.6	14.3	77.7	2,114
Vava'u	34.4	73.2	48.8	16.5	89.3	418
Ha'apai	24.8	54.0	24.6	6.4	69.7	187
Eua	33.1	57.0	53.6	19.6	78.4	152
Ongo Niua	44.7	56.9	15.8	5.6	71.5	31
Age						
15-19	23.8	56.5	55.5	11.1	78.6	664
15-17	19.6	50.9	54.2	8.4	77.1	388
18-19	29.7	64.4	57.3	14.9	80.7	276
20-24	25.8	61.7	50.3	13.8	76.7	460
25-29	30.2	58.5	49.3	15.4	75.5	412
30-34	26.7	65.3	51.1	12.5	81.2	376
35-39	36.7	60.0	48.0	18.5	76.6	365
40-44	33.3	61.1	48.8	15.8	78.6	339
45-49	38.2	68.3	46.9	15.9	87.0	287
Education						
Up to primary	(22.4)	(59.2)	(40.6)	(7.6)	(75.6)	36
Lower secondary	24.4	58.6	45.2	10.0	75.4	468
Upper secondary +	30.7	61.4	51.9	15.2	79.5	2,400
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A						
Has functional difficulty	45.8	66.4	41.1	13.7	88.0	42
Has no functional difficulty	30.9	62.6	50.2	15.3	78.9	2,464
Religion of household head						
Free Wesleyan Church	29.6	65.9	50.7	15.3	81.4	953
Latter Day Saints	26.8	54.8	45.9	11.9	73.5	557
Roman Catholic	40.1	65.1	59.4	20.0	85.2	461
Free Church of Tonga	27.9	59.9	48.6	11.1	78.4	343
Other	25.0	56.0	49.5	12.3	74.9	588
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	30.0	61.5	35.9	9.2	76.3	559
Second	27.8	57.4	46.0	11.4	78.5	588
Middle	32.7	61.1	55.1	17.4	80.9	592
Fourth	29.9	64.5	57.3	17.0	81.2	584
Richest	27.5	60.0	58.4	16.3	76.9	579

¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media^A The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

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

	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	30.7	66.6	55.7	20.5	80.5	1,232
Area						
Urban	41.0	68.9	69.5	28.8	88.4	276
Rural	27.7	65.9	51.8	18.1	78.2	956
Divisions						
Tongatapu	36.8	74.0	69.9	27.8	87.7	874
Vava'u	17.4	56.1	17.8	2.9	67.1	198
Ha'apai	8.6	43.0	35.8	1.6	66.3	82
Eua	16.6	27.1	17.3	3.3	41.3	64
Ongo Niua	30.7	70.2	1.3	0.0	75.8	15
Age						
15-19	18.7	56.1	56.5	13.7	74.9	281
15-17	16.3	49.7	52.6	12.0	71.2	177
18-19	22.7	67.1	63.2	16.5	81.1	103
20-24	28.1	62.1	56.2	18.5	79.5	218
25-29	34.7	73.8	60.4	24.8	85.8	156
30-34	35.4	78.6	62.6	26.0	87.3	171
35-39	35.8	67.7	52.2	18.8	81.2	123
40-44	29.1	68.6	49.8	20.4	78.8	148
45-49	46.3	68.7	49.0	27.4	80.0	135
Education^A						
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Lower secondary	21.9	65.2	45.4	12.9	76.1	320
Upper secondary +	34.3	67.2	60.0	23.5	82.1	898
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	23.7	59.3	48.6	11.0	72.5	28
Has no functional difficulty	33.4	69.7	56.5	22.2	82.3	1,026
Religion of household head						
Free Wesleyan Church	33.6	69.4	62.9	25.1	84.2	435
Latter Day Saints	22.0	61.9	45.4	11.2	76.1	231
Roman Catholic	37.5	77.2	60.2	25.7	86.4	164
Free Church of Tonga	36.3	66.8	54.1	25.0	80.0	142
Other religion	26.1	59.2	51.0	15.3	74.6	260
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	30.4	67.7	43.5	17.7	78.4	271
Second	24.4	65.8	52.5	15.4	77.9	241
Middle	31.7	65.2	57.0	24.0	79.7	240
Fourth	32.8	61.7	57.3	20.5	80.3	242
Richest	34.2	72.4	69.9	25.1	86.4	238

¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media^A The category of "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 fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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

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

	Percentage of households with a:					Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
	Radio ¹	Television ²	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any ³	Computer ⁴	
Total	72.7	69.6	24.8	97.5	98.3	49.2	2,498
Area							
Urban	75.1	79.2	36.5	97.2	98.0	54.8	570
Rural	72.0	66.8	21.4	97.6	98.4	47.5	1,928
Divisions							
Tongatapu	72.6	75.6	28.1	97.8	98.5	55.1	1,731
Vava'u	71.0	66.7	13.9	97.5	98.1	41.7	400
Ha'apai	71.2	31.3	19.2	96.2	97.7	29.4	193
Eua	83.2	69.6	27.2	95.7	98.1	27.5	138
Ongo Niua	63.3	18.3	9.4	95.4	96.2	38.6	35
Education of household head							
Up to primary	76.5	55.1	22.8	92.9	97.6	30.8	246
Lower secondary	74.8	65.1	20.2	96.6	97.5	34.7	684
Upper secondary +	71.0	74.1	27.1	98.6	98.8	59.1	1,523
DK/Missing	76.6	65.8	29.2	98.5	98.5	33.3	46
Religion of household head							
Free Wesleyan Church	77.5	71.8	29.4	98.1	98.7	50.5	882
Latter Day Saints	64.0	68.1	16.8	98.1	98.1	47.9	454
Roman Catholic	80.6	78.5	28.8	96.6	98.1	54.1	354
Free Church of Tonga	71.7	62.8	21.7	95.9	96.4	42.5	288
Other religion	67.4	65.1	23.1	97.5	99.0	48.3	520
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	63.7	33.8	7.0	94.7	96.0	22.2	528
Second	67.6	62.2	13.0	97.2	98.5	32.1	494
Middle	67.5	75.2	20.0	96.5	97.5	47.4	484
Fourth	79.7	85.2	28.5	99.4	99.8	61.6	502
Richest	85.4	94.2	56.8	99.8	100.0	84.4	491
¹ MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio							
² MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television							
³ MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone							
⁴ MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer							
⁵ MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet							

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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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		During the last 3 months ⁴	during the last 3 months ⁵	
Total	50.1	45.6	38.0	84.4	91.4	83.9	79.2	78.2	69.2	2,903
Area										
Urban	53.1	46.2	41.0	87.1	93.1	85.8	83.1	82.2	72.0	687
Rural	49.2	45.4	37.1	83.6	90.8	83.3	78.0	77.0	68.3	2,216
Divisions										
Tongatapu	53.6	49.2	40.8	85.1	92.6	84.8	80.5	79.5	69.8	2,114
Vava'u	44.9	39.5	35.7	80.6	87.2	83.5	81.0	80.4	74.6	418
Ha'apai	40.5	33.9	23.1	85.1	90.0	78.8	86.0	85.8	70.1	187
Eua	26.2	25.8	23.4	84.6	88.3	78.6	49.1	48.0	45.3	152
Ongo Niua	53.9	49.2	40.5	80.4	86.2	81.7	72.1	70.1	60.9	31
Age										
15-19	62.0	58.8	46.8	50.2	73.6	57.6	74.0	72.0	58.0	664
15-17	58.5	55.9	44.5	34.9	64.8	44.4	67.2	63.8	47.2	388
18-19	66.8	62.8	50.1	71.8	86.0	76.3	83.5	83.4	73.1	276
20-24	63.3	57.2	48.3	94.7	96.6	90.3	88.2	87.8	79.7	460
25-29	51.5	44.1	38.3	96.0	97.6	91.1	87.7	87.4	80.2	412
30-34	50.1	46.1	38.5	97.2	98.0	96.0	87.4	87.3	80.1	376
35-39	41.2	37.6	33.2	95.3	96.5	93.7	77.4	75.4	68.2	365
40-44	32.5	27.0	20.6	94.9	97.4	91.8	70.9	70.3	61.2	339
45-49	31.7	30.1	26.7	87.3	92.9	86.3	66.2	65.4	58.6	287
Education										
Up to primary	(10.5)	(8.2)	(3.2)	(60.0)	(64.5)	(62.1)	(54.1)	(54.1)	(52.9)	36
Lower secondary	24.3	22.6	16.0	73.5	86.7	77.8	61.9	60.6	49.1	468
Upper secondary +	55.7	50.6	42.8	86.9	92.7	85.4	83.0	82.0	73.3	2,400
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A										
Has functional difficulty	30.9	21.2	20.0	89.7	94.6	88.3	76.5	74.7	64.0	42
Has no functional difficulty	49.1	44.4	37.4	92.1	95.5	90.2	81.2	80.6	72.7	2,464
Religion of household head										
Free Wesleyan Church	51.6	46.5	38.7	84.8	90.8	83.7	80.1	79.3	70.0	953
Latter Day Saints	51.1	47.4	39.6	85.3	92.1	86.0	83.1	81.9	73.2	557
Roman Catholic	51.7	46.7	40.0	80.6	88.6	79.8	75.3	73.5	64.5	461
Free Church of Tonga	42.0	39.2	30.6	86.1	93.8	84.8	80.6	80.0	70.5	343
Other religion	50.3	45.4	38.1	84.9	92.3	84.7	76.3	75.8	66.7	588
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	35.3	29.9	23.4	85.1	90.3	84.8	78.2	77.9	64.3	559
Second	37.3	31.2	24.1	81.4	89.5	77.1	71.6	70.9	60.3	588
Middle	49.2	45.5	37.3	85.3	92.9	85.2	78.4	77.2	68.7	592
Fourth	58.3	54.4	46.2	82.8	90.3	83.2	82.1	81.4	74.4	584
Richest	70.2	66.6	58.7	87.4	93.8	89.2	85.7	83.9	78.0	579

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 "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

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

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

MICS, 2019

	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	31.6	28.3	25.6	88.3	91.7	87.3	87.8	86.6	79.3	1,232
Area										
Urban	40.7	32.3	32.0	90.6	90.7	90.7	89.9	89.7	88.3	276
Rural	29.0	27.2	23.8	87.6	92.0	86.3	87.1	85.7	76.7	956
Divisions										
Tongatapu	36.1	31.8	30.4	89.2	91.6	89.9	90.3	88.9	86.8	874
Vava'u	23.2	23.2	16.1	86.4	93.3	85.8	81.5	81.1	61.2	198
Ha'apai	8.4	8.4	6.8	89.3	91.9	88.0	79.1	77.9	63.6	82
Eua	22.9	22.3	13.0	81.1	88.8	56.6	85.6	85.6	56.4	64
Ongo Niua	48.2	28.5	28.5	85.5	91.3	79.6	75.9	74.4	62.4	15
Age										
15-19	33.5	30.2	27.6	67.2	78.3	71.2	89.8	87.1	77.0	281
15-17	34.8	29.9	27.7	59.3	72.0	65.9	84.8	80.5	70.2	177
18-19	31.3	30.8	27.4	80.8	89.2	80.3	98.4	98.4	88.6	103
20-24	31.7	26.8	22.1	94.5	95.6	89.3	94.3	92.6	85.6	218
25-29	34.4	31.3	30.0	94.9	96.7	94.4	88.7	88.7	82.6	156
30-34	39.4	34.1	31.4	97.0	98.3	95.7	94.5	93.2	87.2	171
35-39	35.0	32.5	30.0	95.3	95.3	92.8	88.9	88.5	79.7	123
40-44	25.1	23.8	21.0	96.4	96.3	91.3	80.8	80.8	74.7	148
45-49	18.6	17.4	15.9	88.0	91.0	89.3	70.1	69.8	64.8	135
Education^A										
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Lower secondary	13.3	10.6	9.0	80.3	86.4	80.7	78.0	75.7	68.1	320
Upper secondary +	38.3	35.1	32.0	91.1	93.7	89.7	91.6	90.9	83.7	898
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(29.6)	(26.6)	(26.6)	(90.8)	(90.8)	(78.0)	(70.6)	(70.6)	(66.4)	28
Has no functional difficulty	31.1	28.1	25.2	93.2	95.2	91.3	88.7	88.1	81.2	1,026
Religion of household head										
Free Wesleyan Church	35.6	31.4	29.0	89.7	93.8	91.2	91.1	89.7	81.9	435
Latter Day Saints	29.9	28.9	24.0	89.7	92.6	85.0	90.4	90.2	79.7	231
Roman Catholic	34.2	32.1	28.6	86.4	88.1	80.7	80.8	80.8	73.9	164
Free Church of Tonga	23.3	20.5	19.6	83.0	91.7	86.9	82.0	81.9	76.3	142
Other religion	29.4	24.6	22.8	88.7	89.8	87.3	87.3	84.4	79.5	260
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	18.3	17.2	16.1	83.6	88.0	83.5	81.3	80.0	72.8	271
Second	26.6	21.6	17.7	90.7	93.2	88.0	87.6	86.1	75.7	241
Middle	26.5	24.9	21.9	86.4	91.9	88.3	88.6	88.6	82.0	240
Fourth	41.7	35.4	32.8	89.3	93.3	90.9	88.4	85.5	79.6	242
Richest	46.7	44.1	40.8	92.0	92.7	86.2	93.7	93.7	87.1	238

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

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

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

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

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

Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:											
		Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer				Created an electronic presentation with software, including text, images, sound, video or charts					
		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	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	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}	Number of women	
Total		27.3	30.2	30.6	25.0	10.7	13.5	20.9	25.0	39.6	2,903
Area											
Urban		31.4	33.4	33.6	29.0	11.5	14.7	23.9	29.4	41.6	687
Rural		26.1	29.3	29.7	23.7	10.5	13.1	19.9	23.7	38.9	2,216
Divisions											
Tongatapu		31.0	33.3	34.1	28.2	12.5	15.8	23.4	27.9	42.8	2,114
Vava'u		19.6	26.1	25.0	18.9	6.8	6.3	16.4	19.5	35.6	418
Ha'apai		17.5	18.5	19.9	14.7	7.5	12.6	14.9	19.5	24.8	187
Eua		10.9	14.3	13.7	11.3	1.7	2.4	5.8	6.0	22.8	152
Ongo Niua		21.5	26.1	15.4	17.1	7.2	10.8	15.5	33.0	40.0	31
Age											
15-24 ¹		36.4	40.3	36.7	32.9	12.6	18.3	29.2	33.7	51.7	1,124
15-19		35.2	40.8	32.5	31.3	10.5	17.5	28.1	31.0	51.0	664
15-17		32.0	36.5	23.9	30.1	6.4	13.4	22.4	25.6	46.9	388
18-19		39.8	47.0	44.6	33.1	16.2	23.2	36.1	38.6	56.7	276
20-24		38.1	39.6	42.8	35.2	15.6	19.6	30.7	37.6	52.8	460
25-29		25.2	26.7	30.1	20.3	10.3	14.3	14.7	23.6	38.5	412
30-34		27.2	33.0	33.7	26.4	11.1	15.0	19.2	26.8	39.6	376
35-39		24.2	25.7	28.4	23.2	11.5	11.0	18.8	20.3	32.1	365
40-44		12.5	14.4	17.3	12.2	6.6	3.6	11.5	11.2	20.9	339
45-49		16.8	16.7	21.8	16.0	7.6	6.2	12.9	13.4	24.8	287
Education											
Up to primary		(1.6)	(1.6)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(3.2)	36
Lower secondary		7.9	9.4	6.9	4.6	2.0	2.0	4.1	5.3	15.9	468
Upper secondary +		31.5	34.7	35.7	29.3	12.6	15.9	24.4	29.2	44.7	2,400

Continued

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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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 software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2}	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^a											
Has functional difficulty	11.0	18.6	14.8	5.3	6.6	3.6	3.7	16.4	10.1	20.0	42
Has no functional difficulty	27.0	29.6	32.1	24.6	11.5	13.7	21.0	25.2	10.7	38.9	2,464
Religion of household head											
Free Wesleyan Church	28.0	32.3	32.1	25.8	9.3	12.5	20.5	24.9	9.5	40.9	953
Latter Day Saints	26.9	29.4	34.3	26.7	11.1	15.9	22.7	26.7	11.6	41.4	557
Roman Catholic	30.0	31.0	33.0	29.4	12.1	15.6	22.2	26.5	13.8	40.9	461
Free Church of Tonga	21.2	24.0	26.4	18.1	9.9	12.1	15.4	20.8	10.0	33.8	343
Other religion	28.2	30.8	25.3	22.4	12.1	12.0	21.9	25.0	9.0	37.9	588
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	15.2	16.7	17.0	11.6	6.1	7.0	8.9	12.6	5.4	22.7	559
Second	15.6	16.6	17.6	12.0	2.3	6.1	11.1	13.8	4.2	26.9	588
Middle	28.2	32.5	29.3	27.0	10.0	14.2	19.1	26.2	9.7	39.9	592
Fourth	31.5	34.8	37.6	28.5	13.2	14.6	25.3	29.6	12.9	47.5	584
Richest	46.0	50.2	51.3	45.4	22.0	25.5	39.5	42.7	20.5	60.3	579
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 "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases											
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases											

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Tonga MICS 2019											
Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:											
	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 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 ¹²	Number of men
Total	17.1	15.7	19.8	12.6	7.2	7.2	13.1	17.5	5.2	25.4	1,232
Area											
Urban	21.7	16.6	24.5	14.4	8.7	10.2	15.2	20.8	4.5	30.0	276
Rural	15.8	15.4	18.4	12.0	6.7	6.3	12.5	16.6	5.4	24.0	956
Divisions											
Tongatapu	19.8	17.3	22.1	13.7	8.4	8.7	15.1	19.8	6.6	28.4	874
Vava'u	11.6	12.2	15.8	11.4	6.0	4.2	9.4	13.7	1.9	19.8	198
Ha'apai	4.5	4.1	5.9	0.4	2.4	2.1	4.1	3.5	2.0	8.0	82
Eua	14.8	18.4	18.2	15.9	0.6	3.1	10.0	17.5	1.1	22.3	64
Ongo Niua	11.7	19.3	16.8	15.8	6.6	4.2	13.2	11.1	3.2	28.5	15
Age											
15-24 ¹	16.0	15.5	17.5	9.5	3.4	4.0	13.0	17.9	3.3	24.8	499
15-19	14.4	16.7	17.7	9.3	3.3	3.6	11.9	19.2	3.6	25.7	281
15-17	12.8	16.1	15.2	9.9	1.5	1.5	9.7	17.0	2.9	23.4	177
18-19	17.2	17.8	22.0	8.3	6.5	7.3	15.8	23.1	4.8	29.9	103
20-24	17.9	13.9	17.3	9.8	3.4	4.5	14.5	16.1	2.8	23.6	218
25-29	20.5	18.4	26.1	17.8	14.8	8.8	15.5	19.1	3.7	30.7	156
30-34	24.1	19.9	28.7	14.8	11.7	13.5	14.0	22.3	11.5	30.4	171
35-39	21.9	21.6	23.8	19.9	4.5	8.1	15.7	18.7	7.1	30.0	123
40-44	10.5	8.9	13.1	9.8	8.3	7.4	9.0	13.3	4.7	20.2	148
45-49	11.4	10.0	13.4	11.2	7.8	8.2	11.9	12.0	5.1	16.4	135
Education²											
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Lower secondary	3.0	3.2	5.2	1.3	0.8	0.7	3.3	4.3	1.5	7.0	320
Upper secondary +	22.4	20.4	25.3	16.8	9.5	9.6	16.8	22.5	6.6	32.3	898

Continued

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, Tonga MICS 2019												
Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:												
	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 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}	Number of men	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(10.8)	(8.0)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(16.3)	28	
Has no functional difficulty	18.0	15.8	20.8	13.4	8.3	8.3	14.1	17.8	5.8	26.0	1,026	
Religion of household head												
Free Wesleyan Church	20.8	18.3	23.9	17.5	7.6	7.0	16.3	16.9	3.0	30.1	435	
Latter Day Saints	16.2	17.5	23.2	13.5	7.4	10.1	15.1	21.3	12.0	26.0	231	
Roman Catholic	18.6	15.8	16.9	12.4	7.6	5.9	11.1	19.2	1.4	23.7	164	
Free Church of Tonga	12.7	13.2	13.4	10.1	6.5	2.8	12.3	12.3	3.9	18.4	142	
Other religion	13.2	11.0	15.1	5.0	6.3	8.2	7.9	17.0	6.0	21.8	260	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	9.3	8.9	10.1	7.7	5.9	4.2	8.8	11.8	1.5	15.7	271	
Second	12.5	11.6	14.0	8.0	5.1	5.5	7.6	11.6	3.7	19.2	241	
Middle	14.4	14.6	21.3	10.3	2.8	4.6	10.1	14.9	3.7	22.9	240	
Fourth	21.4	19.7	24.4	16.5	11.2	11.5	18.0	20.4	8.1	31.1	242	
Richest	29.0	24.6	30.3	20.9	10.8	10.6	21.6	29.8	9.5	39.3	238	
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												
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases												
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases												

4.10 TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.³⁹ If mentioned, e-cigarettes are included in the other response category of smokeless tobacco product use.

The consumption of alcohol carries a risk of adverse health and social consequences related to its intoxicating, toxic and dependence-producing properties. In addition to the chronic diseases that may develop in those who drink large amounts of alcohol over a number of years, alcohol use is also associated with an increased risk of acute health conditions, such as injuries, including from traffic accidents.⁴⁰ Alcohol use also causes harm far beyond the physical and psychological health of the drinker. It harms the well-being and health of people around the drinker. An intoxicated person can harm others or put them at risk of traffic accidents or violent behaviour, or negatively affect co-workers, relatives, friends or strangers. Thus, the impact of the harmful use of alcohol reaches deep into society.⁴¹

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁴¹"Alcohol Key Facts." World Health Organization. February 5, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/alcohol>.

Table SR.10.1W: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)											
Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Tonga MICS, 2019											
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users			Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of women who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of women	
		Cigarettes and other tobacco products			Cigarettes and other tobacco products						
		Only cigarettes	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹				
Total	64.3	22.1	11.9	1.4	35.3	7.7	7.4	1.0	16.1	83.4	2,903
Area											
Urban	63.7	25.0	10.9	0.3	36.2	10.6	7.3	0.5	18.5	81.4	687
Rural	64.5	21.2	12.2	1.7	35.1	6.8	7.4	1.2	15.4	84.0	2,216
Divisions											
Tongatapu	65.0	23.4	10.6	0.7	34.7	8.6	7.1	0.6	16.3	83.1	2,114
Vava'u	60.0	20.4	14.6	4.8	39.7	5.9	7.5	1.5	14.9	85.0	418
Ha'apai	67.6	18.8	13.1	0.3	32.2	3.5	6.1	0.7	10.3	89.5	187
Eua	64.7	14.2	17.9	2.2	34.4	5.2	11.1	5.5	21.8	77.3	152
Ongo Niua	55.6	14.5	27.7	1.5	43.7	7.3	15.3	2.7	25.4	74.1	31
Age											
15-19	87.0	10.1	2.0	0.8	12.8	2.1	0.8	0.3	3.2	96.7	664
15-17	91.7	6.7	1.0	0.3	8.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	98.2	388
18-19	80.5	14.7	3.3	1.5	19.5	3.5	1.6	0.3	5.4	94.6	276
20-24	66.5	19.8	11.2	1.6	32.6	6.7	6.6	1.9	15.2	83.4	460
25-29	56.5	26.5	15.1	1.1	42.8	10.5	9.2	1.0	20.7	78.7	412
30-34	47.6	29.4	21.9	1.0	52.3	9.4	13.5	1.5	24.5	75.4	376
35-39	50.3	26.9	19.3	3.5	49.7	10.3	12.6	1.3	24.1	75.1	365
40-44	57.5	27.8	13.9	0.8	42.5	10.0	9.0	1.2	20.2	79.8	339
45-49	67.5	24.8	6.2	1.1	32.1	10.0	4.8	0.4	15.2	84.6	287
Education											
Up to primary	(76.2)	(7.3)	(6.6)	(10.0)	(23.8)	(2.1)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(92.9)	36
Lower secondary	64.8	16.9	16.4	1.9	35.2	6.3	11.6	2.3	20.2	79.8	468
Upper secondary +	64.1	23.3	11.1	1.1	35.5	8.1	6.6	0.8	15.5	84.0	2,400
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	61.6	23.6	13.1	1.6	38.3	8.4	8.2	1.2	17.8	82.0	1,400
None	66.8	20.7	10.7	1.2	32.6	7.1	6.7	0.9	14.6	84.7	1,503
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) ^{1A}											
Has functional difficulty	59.6	20.2	18.0	2.2	40.4	0.5	15.3	2.6	18.3	81.7	42
Has no functional difficulty	60.3	24.5	13.5	1.5	39.6	8.9	8.4	1.1	18.4	81.3	2,464
Religion of household head											
Free Wesleyan Church	58.1	26.8	13.7	1.2	41.7	9.9	8.4	0.8	19.1	80.5	953
Latter Day Saints	77.9	14.0	7.2	0.7	21.9	3.0	3.5	1.2	7.7	92.3	557
Roman Catholic	59.9	21.8	15.5	2.6	40.0	11.9	10.9	0.4	23.2	76.1	461
Free Church of Tonga	63.2	22.9	12.5	1.4	36.8	8.8	7.6	1.7	18.1	81.9	343
Other religion	65.7	21.9	10.1	1.4	33.3	4.7	6.6	1.3	12.7	86.4	588

Continued

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users			Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of women who <u>did</u> not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of women
		Cigarettes and other tobacco products			Cigarettes and other tobacco products					
		Only cigarettes	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹			
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	63.7	20.0	15.3	1.1	36.3	6.8	8.5	1.6	16.9	559
Second	58.0	22.9	16.1	2.4	41.5	9.6	11.2	1.6	22.3	588
Middle	63.0	23.3	11.6	1.6	36.6	6.8	7.6	0.9	15.4	592
Fourth	65.2	22.4	10.9	1.0	34.3	8.6	6.3	1.0	15.9	584
Richest	71.9	21.7	5.6	0.7	28.0	6.6	3.3	0.1	10.0	579

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

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

^A The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

^B Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

¹ MICS indicator SR.14a; SDG indicator 3.a.1 - Tobacco use² MICS indicator SR.14b; SDG indicator 3.8.1 - Non-smokers^A The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.^() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of men who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of men	
	Never smoked cigarettes or tobacco products		Only cigarettes		Cigarettes and other tobacco products		Only tobacco products				
	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only tobacco products	Any tobacco product			
Total	28.1	15.3	52.5	4.2	71.9	4.9	36.6	11.4	52.9	46.3	1,232
Area											
Urban	26.2	15.0	54.6	4.1	73.8	8.0	45.4	8.0	61.5	38.2	276
Rural	28.6	15.4	51.8	4.2	71.4	4.0	34.1	12.3	50.4	48.6	956
Divisions											
Tongatapu	29.9	16.3	49.3	4.5	70.1	5.4	38.7	6.6	50.8	48.4	874
Vava'u	22.0	13.7	61.6	2.8	78.0	5.2	28.2	24.8	58.2	41.0	198
Ha'apai	30.4	14.5	51.2	4.0	69.6	1.6	48.7	4.8	55.1	44.9	82
Eua	20.0	9.9	66.9	3.2	80.0	1.6	25.4	35.1	62.0	38.0	64
Ongo Niua	19.8	10.5	62.9	6.8	80.2	1.4	7.6	48.1	57.1	38.1	15
Age											
15-19	42.6	10.6	42.8	4.0	57.4	1.7	30.5	11.1	43.2	56.6	281
15-17	49.1	14.3	33.2	3.4	50.9	2.6	20.3	11.2	34.1	65.8	177
18-19	31.3	4.3	59.3	5.1	68.7	0.0	48.0	10.9	58.9	40.9	103
20-24	31.4	13.6	51.7	3.3	68.6	5.1	36.7	12.1	53.9	45.9	218
25-29	16.2	15.2	65.0	3.6	83.8	6.3	51.9	10.7	69.0	29.5	156
30-34	24.0	20.7	48.9	6.5	76.0	5.3	36.1	11.2	52.6	46.2	171
35-39	24.7	16.0	57.0	2.3	75.3	7.9	44.2	9.8	61.9	38.1	123
40-44	21.0	17.2	59.6	2.3	79.0	6.1	35.4	6.6	48.1	50.6	148
45-49	22.3	18.7	51.8	7.3	77.7	5.1	27.0	18.4	50.6	47.8	135
Education¹											
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Lower secondary	25.1	10.4	59.5	5.0	74.9	3.6	39.4	15.4	58.5	41.2	320
Upper secondary +	29.4	16.8	50.0	3.8	70.6	5.3	35.6	9.8	50.8	48.2	898
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	21.8	13.8	60.2	4.2	78.2	4.3	41.4	12.1	57.8	41.2	492
None	32.2	16.4	47.3	4.1	67.8	5.3	33.5	10.9	49.7	49.7	740

Continued

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Tonga MICS, 2019										
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users			Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month			Percentage of men who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²		Number of men
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)	(21.5)	(0.0)	(74.0)	(4.5)	(78.5)	(0.0)	(55.1)	(20.8)	(75.9)	28
Has functional difficulty	24.6	15.9	55.2	4.3	75.4	5.4	39.0	11.1	55.5	1,026
Has no functional difficulty										
Religion of household head										
Free Wesleyan Church	22.2	16.3	56.7	4.8	77.8	6.7	42.3	12.6	61.6	435
Latter Day Saints	42.4	20.1	36.6	0.9	57.6	3.0	15.3	5.8	24.1	231
Roman Catholic	25.4	9.2	60.3	5.0	74.6	2.9	50.5	9.6	63.0	164
Free Church of Tonga	32.2	7.0	56.9	3.9	67.8	2.2	39.8	16.1	58.2	142
Other religion	24.4	17.8	52.1	5.7	75.6	6.3	35.7	12.7	54.7	260
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	28.2	11.5	54.7	5.6	71.8	4.5	35.2	17.8	57.5	271
Second	23.8	13.3	59.4	3.5	76.2	3.2	43.9	10.6	57.8	241
Middle	24.3	18.6	52.7	4.4	75.7	6.4	39.8	10.0	56.2	240
Fourth	32.0	14.1	49.8	4.1	68.0	3.7	32.4	11.1	47.2	242
Richest	32.0	19.7	45.4	2.9	68.0	6.6	32.2	6.5	45.3	238

¹ MICS indicator SR.14a; SDG indicator 3.a.1 - Tobacco use² MICS indicator SR.14b; SDG indicator 3.8.1 - Non-smokers^A The category of "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.10.2W: 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	3.3	2,903	42.9	24.1	21.0	11.9	100.0	447
Area								
Urban	3.5	687	34.7	31.2	25.0	9.1	100.0	124
Rural	3.2	2,216	46.1	21.4	19.5	13.0	100.0	323
Divisions								
Tongatapu	3.1	2114	41.2	24.3	22.2	12.4	100.0	335
Vava'u	5.4	418	49.8	20.2	16.8	13.2	100.0	59
Ha'apai	2.0	187	(50.6)	(28.8)	(20.7)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Eua	2.5	152	40.6	29.1	16.9	13.4	100.0	27
Ongo Niua	1.6	31	(56.7)	(18.0)	(17.8)	(7.5)	100.0	7
Age								
15-19	1.8	664	(72.9)	(17.3)	(5.6)	(4.2)	100.0	20
15-17	1.8	388	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
18-19	1.8	276	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
20-24	3.5	460	46.4	25.2	18.6	9.8	100.0	61
25-29	6.1	412	33.3	26.7	25.8	14.2	100.0	81
30-34	7.3	376	49.9	22.4	17.5	10.2	100.0	91
35-39	3.1	365	45.0	23.8	23.6	7.6	100.0	85
40-44	0.8	339	30.7	31.5	22.0	15.8	100.0	65
45-49	0.3	287	(42.2)	(13.6)	(23.3)	(20.9)	100.0	43
Education								
Up to primary	(1.5)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Lower secondary	3.0	468	40.7	19.8	27.6	11.9	100.0	85
Upper secondary +	3.4	2,400	43.3	25.2	19.5	12.0	100.0	359
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	4.0	1,400	42.4	24.7	22.1	10.7	100.0	236
None	2.7	1,503	43.5	23.4	19.8	13.3	100.0	211
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A								
Has functional difficulty	3.8	42	(*)	(*)	(*)	10.8	100.0	7
Has no functional difficulty	3.5	2,464	42.6	24.4	20.9	12.1	100.0	435
Religion of household head								
Free Wesleyan Church	4.2	953	44.2	26.1	20.6	9.1	100.0	175
Latter Day Saints	1.3	557	(39.8)	(29.1)	(19.5)	(11.6)	100.0	36
Roman Catholic	4.0	461	35.2	19.9	30.1	14.9	100.0	106
Free Church of Tonga	3.6	343	48.5	20.4	7.6	23.5	100.0	58
Other religion	3.0	588	48.4	25.8	20.4	5.4	100.0	72
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	2.0	559	50.5	26.5	18.9	4.0	100.0	89
Second	3.4	588	43.2	24.5	18.3	14.0	100.0	122
Middle	3.3	592	38.8	17.3	26.9	16.9	100.0	86
Fourth	3.6	584	46.8	25.9	20.1	7.3	100.0	91
Richest	4.1	579	30.9	26.7	22.7	19.7	100.0	58

¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

^A The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	20.1	1,232	23.5	18.3	41.9	16.2	100.0	531
Area								
Urban	19.9	276	17.0	22.3	40.9	19.8	100.0	149
Rural	20.2	956	26.0	16.8	42.3	14.9	100.0	382
Divisions								
Tongatapu	19.8	874	19.9	17.9	43.1	19.1	100.0	388
Vava'u	21.6	198	45.1	18.4	27.7	8.8	100.0	82
Ha'apai	17.9	82	7.5	16.8	70.7	4.9	100.0	41
Eua	25.7	64	(32.9)	(31.3)	(20.6)	(15.2)	100.0	18
Ongo Niua	12.7	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Age								
15-19	21.6	281	33.9	25.2	33.4	7.5	100.0	94
15-17	16.6	177	(47.1)	(26.8)	(26.2)	(0.0)	100.0	42
18-19	30.3	103	(23.2)	(24.0)	(39.3)	(13.5)	100.0	52
20-24	16.0	218	30.3	10.0	52.9	6.8	100.0	93
25-29	25.6	156	24.0	25.6	28.7	21.7	100.0	94
30-34	19.2	171	23.8	11.7	39.7	24.8	100.0	74
35-39	20.6	123	15.2	19.8	53.2	11.8	100.0	67
40-44	22.1	148	9.6	9.5	50.8	30.1	100.0	63
45-49	16.2	135	(17.7)	(26.9)	(39.4)	(16.0)	100.0	46
Education^A								
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Lower secondary	22.9	320	24.8	23.1	37.6	14.5	100.0	147
Upper secondary +	19.1	898	23.0	16.6	43.8	16.6	100.0	378
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	22.6	492	23.9	17.8	44.9	13.4	100.0	235
None	18.5	740	23.1	18.8	39.6	18.5	100.0	296
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(31.5)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Has no functional difficulty	20.4	1,026	21.8	17.0	43.4	17.9	100.0	474
Religion of household head								
Free Wesleyan Church	21.9	435	21.0	18.2	43.1	17.7	100.0	220
Latter Day Saints	19.9	231	(22.2)	(21.2)	(34.5)	(22.1)	100.0	45
Roman Catholic	18.7	164	31.1	24.3	27.8	16.8	100.0	89
Free Church of Tonga	15.5	142	20.2	15.5	55.9	8.3	100.0	64
Other religion	20.8	260	24.5	14.5	45.8	15.1	100.0	114
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	16.7	271	27.2	17.2	41.1	14.4	100.0	117
Second	28.0	241	33.1	15.8	41.2	9.9	100.0	117
Middle	19.0	240	18.0	27.1	38.6	16.3	100.0	113
Fourth	16.3	242	16.4	12.6	47.8	23.2	100.0	90
Richest	21.2	238	20.1	17.9	42.2	19.7	100.0	94

¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

^A The category of "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.10.3W: 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	65.1	1.2	10.9	2,903
Area				
Urban	60.1	1.4	14.1	687
Rural	66.6	1.1	10.0	2,216
Divisions				
Tongatapu	64.9	1.2	12.1	2,114
Vava'u	61.8	1.2	7.2	418
Ha'apai	68.0	1.3	9.4	187
Eua	74.0	1.0	6.2	152
Ongo Niua	65.1	0.7	12.7	31
Age				
15-19	85.3	1.5	2.3	664
15-17	90.1	1.8	1.9	388
18-19	78.6	1.2	2.9	276
20-24	58.6	0.9	17.8	460
25-29	50.0	1.2	14.0	412
30-34	53.3	1.9	12.9	376
35-39	59.2	1.4	12.6	365
40-44	62.6	0.1	12.6	339
45-49	76.5	1.1	8.8	287
Education				
Up to primary	(88.2)	(0.0)	(1.2)	36
Lower secondary	76.3	0.7	8.7	468
Upper secondary +	62.6	1.3	11.5	2,400
Functional difficulties (age 18-49^A years)				
Has functional difficulty	61.2	0.0	5.1	42
Has no functional difficulty	61.4	1.1	12.5	2,464
Religion of household head				
Free Wesleyan Church	63.8	1.2	9.6	953
Latter Day Saints	77.3	1.0	4.8	557
Roman Catholic	57.1	1.5	17.4	461
Free Church of Tonga	60.0	0.8	16.5	343
Other religion	65.0	1.5	10.7	588
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	70.0	0.8	6.0	559
Second	62.9	0.9	10.1	588
Middle	64.7	2.2	13.8	592
Fourth	62.8	1.2	13.5	584
Richest	65.3	0.9	11.1	579

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

² MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol

^A The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

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

	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	27.5	9.6	38.9	1,232
Area				
Urban	25.8	9.9	48.9	276
Rural	28.0	9.5	36.1	956
Divisions				
Tongatapu	28.9	10.0	42.9	874
Vava'u	23.3	9.4	29.7	198
Ha'apai	30.3	5.1	24.1	82
Eua	19.5	10.8	37.1	64
Ongo Niua	20.8	6.2	17.7	15
Age				
15-19	50.8	10.9	31.7	281
15-17	61.2	5.8	24.1	177
18-19	32.9	19.6	44.9	103
20-24	19.8	8.6	48.1	218
25-29	17.6	13.2	48.3	156
30-34	20.8	7.8	45.8	171
35-39	22.7	9.2	37.2	123
40-44	22.4	13.0	31.7	148
45-49	21.8	3.3	29.3	135
Education^A				
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Lower secondary	32.4	8.2	36.9	320
Upper secondary +	26.1	10.2	39.6	898
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	(15.6)	(2.5)	(37.8)	28
Has no functional difficulty	22.0	10.4	41.5	1,026
Religion of household head				
Free Wesleyan Church	26.9	9.7	36.5	435
Latter Day Saints	40.8	9.4	20.9	231
Roman Catholic	13.2	11.5	66.2	164
Free Church of Tonga	27.6	6.6	42.5	142
Other religion	25.9	10.0	40.0	260
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	26.4	8.7	34.5	271
Second	22.9	12.1	46.1	241
Middle	30.0	6.4	39.2	240
Fourth	25.4	8.2	39.5	242
Richest	33.2	12.8	35.9	238

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

² MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol

^A The category of "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

4.11 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents

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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Total	64.4	0.6	0.8	12.2	0.2	15.5	3.3	2.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	16.4	13.8	5.4	5,443
Sex															
Male	64.4	0.4	0.9	12.5	0.3	16.0	2.7	2.0	0.4	0.5	100.0	16.5	14.0	4.7	2,817
Female	64.5	0.8	0.6	11.9	0.2	15.0	4.0	2.1	0.6	0.4	100.0	16.3	13.5	6.1	2,626
Area															
Urban	63.3	0.5	0.3	11.0	0.4	18.3	1.9	2.6	0.9	0.7	100.0	16.0	12.3	4.0	1,173
Rural	64.7	0.6	0.9	12.5	0.2	14.8	3.7	1.9	0.4	0.4	100.0	16.5	14.2	5.8	4,270
Divisions															
Tongatapu	64.7	0.6	0.5	10.6	0.2	16.5	3.7	2.1	0.5	0.5	100.0	14.7	11.9	5.5	3,781
Vava'u	64.9	0.6	1.6	16.4	0.1	12.3	1.9	1.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	20.8	18.7	4.4	875
Ha'apai	62.0	0.6	1.5	15.9	0.1	14.2	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.5	100.0	21.6	18.2	5.4	400
Eua	62.8	0.7	1.2	13.1	0.4	14.6	5.0	1.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	17.6	15.4	7.7	319
Ongo Niua	64.7	0.0	0.9	18.5	0.0	13.8	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	21.3	19.4	1.5	68
Age															
0-4	64.6	0.0	0.2	11.3	0.1	20.3	1.6	0.8	0.1	1.0	100.0	12.7	11.6	2.0	1,365
5-9	66.5	0.2	0.5	12.3	0.2	14.2	3.1	2.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	16.1	13.3	4.3	1,654
10-14	63.1	1.0	1.0	12.4	0.3	15.2	3.6	2.4	0.6	0.4	100.0	17.8	14.7	6.4	1,555
15-17	62.7	1.4	1.8	12.8	0.3	11.1	5.9	2.4	1.5	0.1	100.0	20.2	16.3	10.9	870
Religion of household head															
Free Wesleyan Church	70.2	0.4	0.6	12.4	0.1	12.3	1.7	1.5	0.3	0.5	100.0	15.4	13.5	3.1	1,797
Latter Day Saints	62.3	0.5	0.6	8.5	0.2	19.7	4.1	3.1	0.3	0.7	100.0	13.6	9.9	5.8	1,173
Roman Catholic	54.9	1.1	0.7	12.3	0.0	21.0	6.7	1.7	1.0	0.6	100.0	16.8	14.1	9.6	768
Free Church of Tonga	66.9	0.7	1.5	13.4	0.3	14.2	2.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	16.4	15.8	5.1	675
Other religion	62.4	0.4	0.9	15.2	0.5	13.3	3.1	3.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	21.1	17.0	6.0	1,030
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	61.4	0.4	1.0	13.1	0.0	17.7	3.3	2.0	0.6	0.5	100.0	17.4	14.5	5.4	1,155
Second	64.4	0.8	0.3	11.7	0.1	16.8	3.9	1.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	14.7	12.9	5.2	1,121
Middle	65.6	0.3	0.8	11.2	0.2	17.8	2.3	0.9	0.7	0.1	100.0	14.3	12.6	4.4	1,147
Fourth	62.3	0.6	0.9	14.7	0.7	12.2	4.3	3.0	0.6	0.6	100.0	20.6	17.0	7.2	1,075
Richest	69.2	0.8	0.8	10.0	0.0	12.5	2.8	2.6	0.5	0.9	100.0	15.0	11.6	4.9	945

¹ MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements² 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

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	Mother living on another island division	Father living on another island division	Mother and father living on another island division	At least one parent living on another island division ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
Total	3.1	15.7	12.0	30.8	1.5	6.6	2.1	10.2	1.7	5.5	3.4	10.6	5,443
Sex													
Male	3.1	15.9	12.4	31.4	1.5	7.1	1.7	10.2	1.8	5.5	3.6	10.9	2,817
Female	3.1	15.5	11.6	30.1	1.6	6.2	2.4	10.2	1.5	5.5	3.2	10.2	2,626
Area													
Urban	3.3	17.8	10.9	32.0	1.9	6.5	2.3	10.6	0.7	3.2	1.6	5.5	1,173
Rural	3.0	15.1	12.3	30.4	1.5	6.7	2.0	10.1	1.9	6.1	3.9	12.0	4,270
Divisions													
Tongatapu	2.8	16.6	10.5	29.9	1.9	8.1	2.3	12.3	0.6	3.6	1.6	5.9	3,781
Vava'u	3.7	12.8	15.8	32.3	0.3	2.3	1.9	4.4	4.0	10.2	7.2	21.5	875
Ha'apai	3.9	14.8	15.9	34.7	1.9	6.5	0.9	9.3	5.3	8.6	7.8	21.7	400
Eua	3.1	15.2	13.0	31.3	0.6	2.0	1.1	3.7	2.8	10.3	6.7	19.8	319
Ongo Niua	2.4	13.5	18.5	34.4	1.2	6.1	1.2	8.5	4.3	9.0	9.0	22.3	68
Age													
0-4	1.4	20.1	11.1	32.5	1.0	6.9	1.3	9.3	1.2	8.0	2.8	11.9	1,365
5-9	3.1	14.0	12.2	29.3	1.8	6.7	2.1	10.7	1.6	4.8	4.1	10.5	1,654
10-14	3.6	15.7	12.3	31.6	1.7	6.2	2.8	10.7	1.7	5.1	3.3	10.0	1,555
15-17	4.8	12.2	12.4	29.3	1.6	6.7	1.7	10.0	2.6	3.9	3.1	9.5	870
Orphanhood status													
Both parents alive	2.3	16.1	12.7	31.1	1.5	6.8	2.2	10.5	1.3	5.6	3.6	10.5	5,128
Only mother alive	18.9	na	na	18.9	3.3	na	na	3.3	10.4	na	na	10.4	223
Only father alive	na	52.5	na	52.5	na	20.1	na	20.1	na	19.8	na	19.8	59
Both parents deceased	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	12
Unknown	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22

Continued

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, Tonga MICS, 2019

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	Mother living on another island division	Father living on another island division	Mother and father living on another island division	At least one parent living on another island division ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
Religion of household head													
Free Wesleyan Church	2.3	12.4	12.2	26.9	0.9	4.5	2.7	8.1	1.9	5.2	3.4	10.5	1,797
Latter Day Saints	4.1	19.3	8.4	31.8	2.0	9.2	1.4	12.6	1.3	6.4	1.6	9.3	1,173
Roman Catholic	2.4	21.7	12.3	36.4	1.7	7.5	1.8	11.1	1.2	6.7	2.3	10.2	768
Free Church of Tonga	2.3	14.8	13.0	30.1	1.8	6.9	2.4	11.1	1.3	3.6	3.5	8.4	675
Other religion	4.3	13.5	14.8	32.6	1.9	6.6	1.5	10.0	2.3	5.3	6.2	13.9	1,030
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	3.6	18.0	12.8	34.4	1.8	8.0	1.2	11.0	2.0	8.8	4.8	15.6	1,155
Second	2.1	17.5	11.6	31.2	0.7	8.3	2.0	11.0	2.0	5.9	4.0	11.9	1,121
Middle	1.9	17.6	11.0	30.5	0.7	5.1	1.8	7.5	1.5	5.6	3.5	10.6	1,147
Fourth	3.9	12.7	14.7	31.3	2.2	7.1	2.6	11.9	1.4	3.4	2.4	7.2	1,075
Richest	4.0	12.0	9.6	25.5	2.5	4.2	2.9	9.6	1.3	3.3	1.9	6.6	945
¹ MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad													
² Tonga MICS indicator SR.S1 - Children with at least one parent living in another island division													
^A Includes parent(s) living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country													
na: not applicable													
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases													

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

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

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent ¹	Number of children age 0-17 years	Grand-child	Brother/Sister	Other relative	Adopted/Foster/Stepchild	Other not related	Inconsistent/Don't know/Missing	Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
Total	13.8	5,443	51.5	1.2	16.1	26.2	1.9	3.1	100.0	95.0	749
Sex											
Male	14.0	2,817	47.0	0.7	18.0	28.5	2.2	3.7	100.0	94.2	394
Female	13.5	2,626	56.5	1.8	14.0	23.6	1.5	2.6	100.0	95.9	354
Area											
Urban	12.3	1,173	51.0	0.5	21.8	21.6	0.6	4.4	100.0	95.0	144
Rural	14.2	4,270	51.6	1.4	14.8	27.2	2.2	2.8	100.0	95.0	605
Divisions											
Tongatapu	11.8	3781	49.1	1.1	18.0	26.0	2.0	3.8	100.0	94.2	450
Vava'u	18.7	875	56.0	1.1	16.4	23.2	1.1	2.2	100.0	96.8	164
Ha'apai	18.2	400	61.5	1.8	9.6	23.2	3.2	0.6	100.0	96.2	73
Eua	15.4	319	42.2	1.6	7.8	42.2	0.9	5.3	100.0	93.8	49
Ongo Niua	19.4	68	55.1	0.0	14.9	25.7	4.3	0.0	100.0	95.7	13
Age											
0-4	11.6	1,365	57.6	0.0	8.2	32.0	0.3	1.9	100.0	97.8	159
5-9	13.3	1,654	52.8	0.0	7.8	35.7	1.3	2.4	100.0	96.3	219
10-14	14.7	1,555	54.7	0.8	18.6	20.2	3.1	2.6	100.0	94.3	228
15-17	16.3	870	37.4	5.0	34.0	14.6	2.5	6.4	100.0	91.0	142
Orphanhood status											
Both parents alive	12.9	5,128	51.2	1.2	15.4	26.9	2.0	3.4	100.0	94.6	663
Only mother alive	18.9	223	55.5	2.1	22.1	19.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	42
Only father alive	53.1	59	(65.9)	(0.0)	(14.2)	(14.9)	(2.7)	(2.4)	100.0	(94.9)	31
Both parents deceased	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Unknown	(*)	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religion of household head											
Free Wesleyan Church	13.5	1,797	53.0	0.8	15.7	26.7	0.8	3.0	100.0	96.3	242
Latter Day Saints	9.9	1,173	41.3	2.4	19.7	28.9	1.2	6.5	100.0	92.2	116
Roman Catholic	14.1	768	55.5	0.0	15.1	21.4	6.0	1.9	100.0	92.1	109
Free Church of Tonga	15.8	675	54.5	0.0	13.2	27.6	2.6	2.2	100.0	95.2	107
Other religion	17.0	1,030	51.8	2.4	16.7	25.8	0.8	2.5	100.0	96.7	176
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	14.5	1,155	52.2	1.9	14.7	25.5	2.3	3.5	100.0	94.3	168
Second	12.9	1,121	56.8	0.5	12.7	27.0	0.3	2.7	100.0	97.0	145
Middle	12.6	1,147	40.2	2.1	15.9	32.5	5.7	3.7	100.0	90.6	144
Fourth	17.0	1,075	55.8	1.1	18.8	22.9	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	183
Richest	11.6	945	51.3	0.0	18.7	23.2	1.4	5.3	100.0	93.3	110

¹ MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements[^] Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

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

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

4.12 FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE SCALE

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Food security is recognized as having four main dimensions: availability, access, utilization and stability. The expression “food security” was coined in the 1970s and referred mostly to the adequacy of **country level food supplies**. In the 1980s, it was recognized that hunger could occur in a population even when country level food supplies were adequate. As a result, the focus shifted to looking at the food security problem from the perspective of people’s access to food. The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) measures **access to food** at household or individual level.⁴²

FIES provides estimates of the proportion of the population facing difficulties in obtaining food of sufficient quality and quantity, based on direct interviews with survey respondents who reply to questions about their own experiences, or on behalf of their households as a whole. Prevalence rates can be computed for food insecurity at moderate and severe levels, in a way that makes them comparable across countries.

This is the first time that Tonga has produced data on moderate and severe food insecurity at the national and division levels. The Tonga MICS collected information on food insecurity using standard FIES module composed of eight questions (items) at the household level with a 12-month reference period.

As the FIES module has been added to the MICS Household Questionnaire, if cases collected are weighted by household weights only, the results would represent the prevalence of food insecure households. Additional calculations were necessary to arrive at the prevalence estimate required for reporting SDG 2.1.2; to produce the distribution of individuals across raw scores, household sampling weights were multiplied by household size. This was done to ensure that resulting prevalence rates are expressed in terms of the national population.⁴³

⁴²<http://www.fao.org/in-action/voices-of-the-hungry>.

⁴³Official statistical software of the FAO Voices of the Hungry (VoH) project, R was adapted as a plug-in for the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software primarily used for data analysis in Tonga MICS 2019, as described in SFR chapter on methodology. To estimate food insecurity prevalence, single Rasch model was used to produce both national and disaggregated results (Area, Division, Education of household head and Wealth Quintiles) presented in Tonga MICS. As per FAO FIES methodology, two out of eight FIES module items (WORRIED and RUNOUT) were treated as “unique”.

Table SR.12.1: Food Insecurity

Proportion of household population experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity, based on Food Insecurity Experience Scale, Tonga MICS, 2019				
	Percentage of household members experiencing food insecurity		Percentage of household members who are experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity ¹	Number of household members
	Moderate	Severe		
Total	17.4	5.9	23.3	13,132
Area				
Urban	13.6	3.7	17.3	3,045
Rural	18.5	6.6	25.1	10,087
Divisions				
Tongatapu	16.0	6.5	22.5	9,253
Vava'u	18.8	4.4	23.2	2,062
Ha'apai	26.4	6	32.4	939
Eua	16.6	4.1	20.7	715
Ongo Niua	21.4	2.8	24.2	163
Education of household head				
Up to primary	17.0	7.4	24.4	1,352
Lower secondary	23.9	7.5	31.4	3,750
Upper secondary+	14.2	5.1	19.3	7,743
DK/Missing	17.4	1.5	18.9	287
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	28.6	12.9	41.5	2,633
Second	20.9	8.6	29.5	2,645
Middle	15.6	2.9	18.5	2,576
Fourth	11.3	3.9	15.2	2,639
Richest	10.2	1.4	11.6	2,640

¹ MICS Indicator FE.1 - Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population; SDG Indicator 2.1.2



Maamaloa Vaololoa Kindergarten, Vaha'akolo Road, Vaololoa, Tongatapu after Cyclone Gita in 2018

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 life⁴⁴
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality (1q0): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality (4q1): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality (5q0): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

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

Table CS.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the two most recent ten-year periods before the survey. 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 10-year period immediately preceding the survey, differentials in mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics, such as division, mother's education and wealth, and by demographic characteristics such as sex and mother's age at birth are presented.

⁴⁴The neonatal period is the first 28 days of life, however, traditionally the neonatal mortality rates are computed based on the first month of life in household surveys, which very closely approximates the 28-day definition.

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for 10-year periods preceding the survey, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Years preceding the survey					
0-9	5	5	10	1	11
10-19	6	7	12	2	14
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2					
² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate					
³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate					
⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate					
⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					

^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates**Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics**

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	5	5	10	1	11
Area					
Urban	1	1	3	1	4
Rural	6	6	12	1	13
Division					
Tongatapu	3	5	8	0	9
Vava'u	7	8	15	3	18
Ha'apai	(14)	(2)	(16)	(2)	(19)
Eua	(7)	(7)	(14)	(0)	(14)
Ongo Niua	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mother's education					
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Lower secondary	(2)	(4)	(6)	(0)	(6)
Upper secondary +	6	5	11	1	12
Religion of household head					
Free Wesleyan Church	4	7	11	0	11
Latter Day Saints	(11)	(6)	(16)	(4)	(20)
Roman Catholic	(7)	(0)	(7)	(0)	(7)
Free Church of Tonga	(4)	(9)	(13)	(0)	(13)
Other religion	1	3	3	0	3
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	6	10	16	0	16
Second	12	7	19	2	22
Middle	(1)	(6)	(7)	(2)	(9)
Fourth	(3)	(0)	(3)	(0)	(3)
Richest	(0)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(1)

¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

() Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

(*) Indicates that a figure is based on less than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

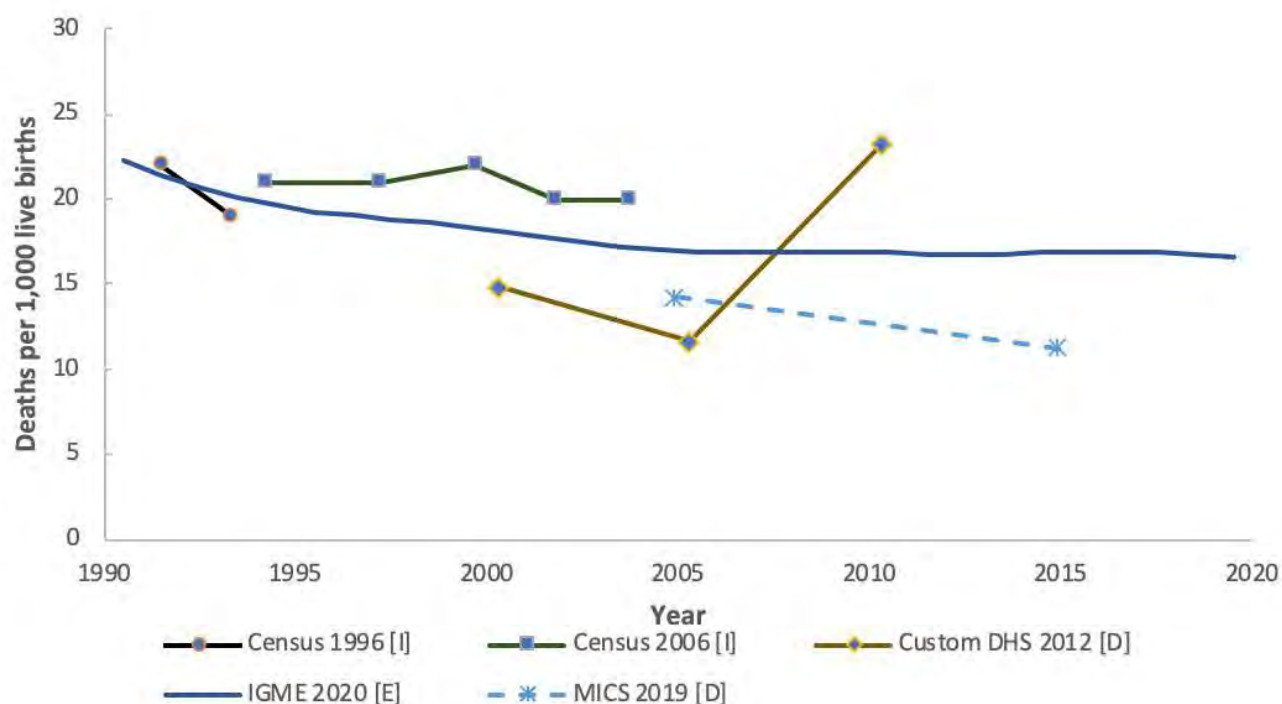
Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2/A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	5	5	10	1	11
Sex					
Male	5	5	11	2	12
Female	5	5	10	0	10
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
20-34	6	5	11	1	12
35-49	(2)	(7)	(8)	(0)	(8)
Birth order					
1	2	8	10	3	13
2-3	4	3	7	1	8
4+	10	3	13	0	13
Previous birth interval^B					
First birth	2	8	10	3	13
< 2 years	7	7	14	1	15
2 – 3 years	5	3	8	0	8
4+ years	(8)	(1)	(9)	(0)	(9)
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 in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death					
(*) Indicates that a figure is based on less than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death					

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

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



Note: The source data used in the above graph is taken from the final reports of Tonga MICS 2019, and DHS 2012, with the exception of IGME which is downloaded from the UN IGME web portal. Child mortality source data and child mortality estimates are published on www.childmortality.org, the web portal of the United Nations Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME). Data from the same source may differ between a report and UN IGME web portal as UN IGME recalculates estimates using smaller intervals and/or calendar years (if data are available).



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6 THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

6.1 FERTILITY

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

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

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the five-year period preceding the survey, by area of residence, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Urban	Rural	Total
Age^A			
15-19 ¹	25	32	30
20-24	123	143	138
25-29	151	176	170
30-34	144	172	166
35-39	99	92	93
40-44	42	42	42
45-49	4	7	7
TFR (15-49 years) ^B	2.9	3.3	3.2
GFR ^C	90.3	101.6	98.9
CBR ^D	21.6	22.5	22.3

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 five years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate

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

^C GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last 5 years divided by the average number of women age 15-49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years

^D CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last 5 years, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population

6.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING

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

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

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

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

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation⁴⁵.

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

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

⁴⁵Using women age 15-19 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18, and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20-24 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at very early ages.

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

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	30	3.2
Area		
Urban	25	2.9
Rural	32	3.3
Division		
Tongatapu	32	3.1
Vava'u	19	3.7
Ha'apai	29	3.1
Eua	(42)	3.8
Ongo Niua	(14)	3.7
Education		
Up to primary	(*)	2.5
Lower secondary	(68)	3.5
Upper secondary +	26	3.2
Religion of household head		
Free Wesleyan Church	32	3.0
Latter Day Saints	26	3.6
Roman Catholic	27	3.3
Free Church of Tonga	56	3.5
Other	20	3.1
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	43	3.7
Second	48	3.9
Middle	23	3.5
Fourth	27	2.9
Richest	11	2.2

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.

(*) Omitted: rates that are based on less than 125 unweighted women years of exposure.

() Rates that are based on 125-249 unweighted women years of exposure.

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

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Tonga MICS, 2019						
	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:			Number of women		
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	age 15-19 years	20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	20-24 years
Total	3.9	1.0	4.9	0.0	664	460
Area						
Urban	2.8	1.3	4.0	0.0	148	116
Rural	4.2	1.0	5.2	0.0	516	343
Division						
Tongatapu	4.0	0.4	4.3	0.0	489	354
Vavatu	2.6	3.1	5.6	0.0	89	48
Ha'apai	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	39	33
Eua	6.4	5.1	11.6	0.0	40	21
Ongo Niua	(2.4)	(2.4)	(4.8)	(0.0)	7	4
Education						
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	2
Lower secondary	4.7	1.3	6.0	0.0	155	41
Upper secondary +	3.7	1.0	4.6	0.0	503	416
Religion of household head						
Free Wesleyan Church	1.8	0.9	2.7	0.0	192	123
Latter Day Saints	4.3	0.6	4.9	0.0	152	72
Roman Catholic	3.6	0.2	3.8	0.0	113	98
Free Church of Tonga	7.8	0.6	8.3	0.0	70	54
Other	4.6	2.6	7.2	0.0	136	112
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	6.5	0.1	6.6	0.0	118	87
Second	5.9	0.7	6.6	0.0	135	104
Middle	3.9	1.1	5.0	0.0	144	95
Fourth	1.2	2.8	4.0	0.0	147	80
Richest	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	120	93
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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	Number of men age 20-24 years
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15			
Total	0.8	0.0	281	1.4	218
Area					
Urban	1.5	0.0	54	0.0	60
Rural	0.7	0.0	227	1.9	158
Division					
Tongatapu	0.4	0.0	192	0.0	163
Vava'u	3.1	0.0	49	(9.5)	29
Ha'apai	(0.0)	(0.0)	19	(0.0)	12
Eua	(0.0)	(0.0)	17	(0.0)	11
Ongo Niua	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	2
Education^A					
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	2
Lower secondary	1.6	0.0	102	(0.0)	30
Upper secondary +	0.4	0.0	178	1.6	185
Religion of household head					
Free Wesleyan Church	0.8	0.0	102	0.0	76
Latter Day Saints	0.0	0.0	60	(0.0)	33
Roman Catholic	(0.0)	(0.0)	31	(0.6)	34
Free Church of Tonga	(2.3)	(0.0)	30	(0.0)	26
Other	1.4	0.0	57	(5.8)	48
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	1.2	0.0	71	0.4	48
Second	2.3	0.0	64	(0.0)	26
Middle	0.0	0.0	49	(0.0)	35
Fourth	(0.0)	(0.0)	45	4.7	59
Richest	0.0	0.0	52	(0.0)	50
() 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	0.1	687	3.2	538	0.1	2,216	3.4	1,701	0.1	2,903	3.4	2,239
Age												
15-19	0.0	148	na	na	0.0	516	na	na	0.0	664	na	na
15-17	0.0	93	na	na	0.0	295	na	na	0.0	388	na	na
18-19	0.0	55	na	na	0.0	221	na	na	0.0	276	na	na
20-24	0.0	116	2.6	116	0.0	343	3.4	343	0.0	460	3.2	460
25-29	0.7	113	4.0	113	0.1	299	7.5	299	0.3	412	6.5	412
30-34	0.0	81	1.0	81	0.1	295	1.5	295	0.1	376	1.4	376
35-39	0.0	86	0.9	86	0.0	279	3.9	279	0.0	365	3.2	365
40-44	0.0	65	5.8	65	0.2	274	0.7	274	0.2	339	1.7	339
45-49	0.0	77	5.5	77	0.4	210	3.4	210	0.3	287	4.0	287
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, Tonga MICS, 2019											
	Urban						Rural				
	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
Total	0.3	276	1.5	222	0.0	956	1.1	730	0.1	1,232	1.2
Age											
15-19	0.0	54	na	na	0.0	227	na	na	0.0	281	na
15-17	(0.0)	39	na	na	0.0	139	na	na	0.0	177	na
18-19	(*)	15	na	na	0.0	88	na	na	0.0	103	na
20-24	0.0	60	0.0	60	0.0	158	1.9	158	0.0	218	1.4
25-29	(2.4)	38	(2.4)	38	0.0	118	0.0	118	0.6	156	0.6
30-34	(0.0)	36	(0.0)	36	0.0	136	0.0	136	0.0	171	0.0
35-39	(0.0)	37	(4.6)	37	0.0	86	1.7	86	0.0	123	2.5
40-44	(0.0)	31	(2.4)	31	0.0	117	2.7	117	0.0	148	2.7
45-49	(0.0)	21	(0.0)	21	0.0	114	0.3	114	0.0	135	0.3
na: not applicable											
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases											
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases											

6.3 CONTRACEPTION

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children.⁴⁶

Table TM.3.1 presents the current use of contraception for women who are currently married or in union.⁴⁷ In Table TM.3.1, use of specific methods of contraception are first presented; specific methods are then grouped into modern and traditional methods and presented as such. For sexually active women who are not currently married or in union.

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.3.1A refers to use of contraception by different groups of women - all, currently married/in union and sexually active unmarried women, while Table TM.3.1B shows use of contraception by all women.

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

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 amenorrheic⁴⁸ and iii) fecund⁴⁹ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).
- Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and say they do not want any more children OR

⁴⁶PATH, 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.

⁴⁷Table TM.3.2 providing same information for currently unmarried or not in union is not shown due to less than 25 un-weighted cases.

⁴⁸A woman is post-partum amenorrheic if she had a live birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child.

⁴⁹A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrheic, and
 (1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) has never menstruated, or (1c) had last menstruation occurring before her last birth, or (1d) is in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
 (2) she declares that she i) has had hysterectomy, ii) has never menstruated, iii) is menopausal or iv) has been trying to get pregnant for at least 2 years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
 (3) she declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
 (4) she has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

- are pregnant and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that they did not want the birth.

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

Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method⁵⁰ 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.

Table 3.4B shows percentage of women age with met and unmet need for contraception, total demand for contraception and percentage with need for contraception who are using a modern method.

Table TM.3.5 refers to women's decision making on contraceptive use, while table TM.3.6 shows reasons for not using of contraception methods.

Table TM.3.7 shows exposure to family planning messages, referring to women who heard a family planning message from a health or family planning worker.

⁵⁰In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this includes her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)																	
Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Tonga MICS, 2019																	
Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																	
	No method	Female sterilization		Modern method							Traditional method				Any traditional method	Any method ¹	Number of women currently married or in union
		Male sterilization	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm and Foam/Jelly	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method								
Total	70.7	8.9	0.1	1.3	5.5	6.5	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.2	2.3	0.6	25.2	4.1	29.3	1,572
Area																	
Urban	73.4	8.0	0.0	1.8	5.9	6.9	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.3	23.7	2.9	26.6	327
Rural	70.0	9.1	0.1	1.2	5.4	6.4	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.4	2.3	0.6	25.6	4.4	30.0	1,245
Division																	
Tongatapu	70.3	11.0	0.0	1.5	5.0	7.1	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.1	0.5	26.9	2.9	29.7	1,097
Vavau	64.2	5.0	0.3	1.4	7.1	7.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	5.2	3.5	0.7	26.4	9.4	35.8	257
Ha'apai	80.0	5.1	0.4	0.4	5.2	2.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.3	0.3	3.2	0.0	16.5	3.5	20.0	113
Eua	83.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	2.0	3.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	15.7	0.4	16.1	87
Ongo Niua	68.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	5.9	7.9	7.8	23.3	31.1	17
Age																	
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
20-24	76.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	11.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.1	0.0	19.6	3.9	23.4	130
25-29	71.8	5.3	0.0	1.5	5.4	6.6	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	2.2	3.2	0.1	22.7	5.5	28.2	288
30-34	71.2	4.7	0.2	0.8	7.4	7.3	2.3	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.1	3.2	0.6	25.0	3.8	28.8	304
35-39	61.9	12.5	0.0	2.0	6.2	9.1	2.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	2.7	1.0	0.7	33.7	4.4	38.1	292
40-44	68.6	13.4	0.0	1.7	5.5	5.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.9	1.6	27.0	4.4	31.4	292
45-49	76.6	13.1	0.2	1.4	2.8	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.0	0.0	21.2	2.2	23.4	242
Education ^a																	
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Lower secondary	70.0	10.3	0.3	1.9	5.9	3.9	2.6	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.0	26.5	3.5	30.0	259
Upper secondary +	70.9	8.5	0.0	1.3	5.4	7.1	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.5	2.7	0.4	0.0	25.0	4.1	29.1	1,290
Number of living children																	
0	97.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.4	2.7	218
1	85.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	4.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	2.5	0.1	11.7	3.1	14.8	195
2	67.5	8.1	0.0	0.7	5.3	8.8	2.7	1.1	0.0	0.5	1.6	2.6	1.1	27.1	5.3	32.5	290
3	69.3	8.4	0.2	2.4	5.2	6.7	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	3.5	0.1	26.5	4.2	30.7	250
4+	58.8	14.4	0.0	2.1	7.8	8.2	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.8	2.5	0.7	36.2	5.0	41.2	619
Religion of household head																	
Free Wesleyan Church	69.7	9.4	0.0	2.2	4.4	7.8	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.7	2.2	0.5	26.9	3.4	30.3	535
Latter Day Saints	77.1	8.0	0.0	1.3	3.6	3.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.2	19.1	3.8	22.9	318
Roman Catholic	68.7	9.4	0.2	1.3	4.0	4.5	5.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.5	3.6	0.9	25.3	6.0	31.3	211
Free Church of Tonga	66.2	6.5	0.0	0.7	11.6	10.8	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	31.4	2.4	33.8	200
Other	70.2	10.2	0.2	0.4	6.5	5.8	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.1	3.3	0.8	24.6	5.2	29.8	308
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	73.5	7.7	0.0	0.2	6.9	3.3	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.9	2.6	0.7	21.3	5.2	26.5	346
Second	70.6	7.5	0.0	1.7	4.4	8.1	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.9	3.3	0.0	25.2	4.2	29.4	348
Middle	66.6	9.6	0.0	2.5	8.1	7.0	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.9	1.9	0.9	29.7	3.7	33.4	317
Fourth	68.8	9.4	0.0	1.5	5.1	7.8	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.5	2.1	0.8	26.7	4.4	31.2	300
Richest	74.3	10.8	0.4	0.9	2.4	6.5	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.4	23.2	2.5	25.7	261
MICS Indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate																	
Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.																	

MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

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

Table TM.3.1A: Use of contraception (All, currently married/in union and sexually active unmarried women) by age																	
Percentage of all women, currently married or in union and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 years by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Tonga MICS, 2019																	
	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):													Number of women all women, currently married or in union and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 years			
	Modern method						Traditional method										
	No sterilization method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm and Foam/Jelly	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other		Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method
	83.0	5.0	0.0	0.8	3.2	3.8	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.3	14.8	2.3	17.0	2,903
ALL WOMEN																	
Total	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.9	664
15-19	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	388
18-19	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.2	1.4	276
20-24	91.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.5	3.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	7.1	1.3	8.4	460
25-29	78.6	3.7	0.0	1.2	4.1	5.0	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.6	2.2	0.1	17.5	3.9	21.4	412
30-34	75.8	3.8	0.2	0.7	6.3	6.4	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	2.6	0.5	21.1	3.1	24.2	376
35-39	68.3	10.7	0.0	1.6	5.2	7.3	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.1	1.1	0.6	27.9	3.8	31.7	365
40-44	72.4	11.7	0.0	1.5	4.7	4.7	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.7	1.3	23.9	3.8	27.6	339
45-49	78.5	11.8	0.1	1.2	2.9	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.7	0.0	19.6	1.8	21.5	287
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																	
Total	70.7	8.9	0.1	1.3	5.5	6.5	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.2	2.3	0.6	25.2	4.1	29.3	1,572
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
20-24	76.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	11.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.1	0.0	19.6	3.9	23.4	130
25-29	71.8	5.3	0.0	1.5	5.4	6.6	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	2.2	3.2	0.1	22.7	5.5	28.2	288
30-34	71.2	4.7	0.2	0.8	7.4	7.3	2.3	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.1	3.2	0.6	25.0	3.8	28.8	304
35-39	61.9	12.5	0.0	2.0	6.2	9.1	2.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	2.7	1.0	0.7	33.7	4.4	38.1	292
40-44	68.6	13.4	0.0	1.7	5.5	5.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.9	1.6	27.0	4.4	31.4	292
45-49	76.6	13.1	0.2	1.4	2.8	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.0	0.0	21.2	2.2	23.4	242
^ Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey																	
^ Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																	

^ Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

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

Percentage of women currently married or in union and sexually active unmarried women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Tonga MICS, 2019																	
	No. method	Modern method							Traditional method							Any method	Number of women
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm and Foam/Jelly	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method		
Total	83.0	5.0	0.0	0.8	3.2	3.8	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.3	14.8	2.3	17.0	2,903
Area																	
Urban	85.8	4.0	0.0	0.9	3.1	3.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.3	12.5	1.7	14.2	687
Rural	82.1	5.3	0.0	0.8	3.3	3.9	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.4	15.5	2.5	17.9	2,216
Division																	
Tongatapu	83.5	5.9	0.0	0.9	2.8	4.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.3	14.9	1.6	16.5	2,114
Vavau	76.2	3.4	0.2	1.2	4.8	5.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.2	2.2	0.4	18.0	5.8	23.8	418
Ha'apai	86.9	3.1	0.2	0.2	3.4	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.0	11.0	2.1	13.1	187
Eua	89.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.4	2.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	10.3	0.3	10.6	152
Ongo Niua	82.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	3.2	4.4	5.0	12.9	17.9	31
Age																	
15-19	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.9	664
15-17	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	388
18-19	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.2	1.4	276
20-24	91.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.5	3.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	7.1	1.3	8.4	460
25-29	78.6	3.7	0.0	1.2	4.1	5.0	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.6	2.2	0.1	17.5	3.9	21.4	412
30-34	75.8	3.8	0.2	0.7	6.3	6.4	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	2.6	0.5	21.1	3.1	24.2	376
35-39	68.3	10.7	0.0	1.6	5.2	7.3	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.1	1.1	0.6	27.9	3.8	31.7	365
40-44	72.4	11.7	0.0	1.5	4.7	4.7	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.7	1.3	23.9	3.8	27.6	339
45-49	78.5	11.8	0.1	1.2	2.9	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.7	0.0	19.6	1.8	21.5	287
Education^a																	
Up to primary	(77.9)	(12.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(16.9)	(5.2)	(22.1)	36
Lower secondary	81.7	6.4	0.1	1.0	3.9	2.4	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.8	16.4	1.9	18.3	488
Upper secondary +	83.3	4.6	0.0	0.8	3.1	4.2	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.5	0.2	14.4	2.3	16.7	2,400
Number of living children																	
0	99.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.9	1,345
1	86.2	2.3	0.0	0.9	3.4	4.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.7	0.1	11.8	2.1	13.8	291
2	69.4	7.5	0.0	0.9	5.2	8.1	2.4	1.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	2.7	1.0	25.5	5.1	30.6	325
3	70.0	8.1	0.1	2.2	5.0	7.3	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	3.3	0.1	26.1	3.9	30.0	269
4+	61.0	13.5	0.0	1.9	7.5	7.8	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.7	2.3	0.6	34.4	4.6	39.0	673
Religion of household head																	
Free Wesleyan Church	81.8	5.4	0.0	1.5	2.6	4.6	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.3	16.2	2.0	18.2	953
Latter Day Saints	85.8	4.6	0.0	0.8	2.5	2.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.1	12.0	2.2	14.2	557
Roman Catholic	83.9	4.3	0.1	0.7	2.2	3.0	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.7	0.4	13.3	2.7	16.1	461
Free Church of Tonga	79.6	4.0	0.0	0.4	6.9	6.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	18.8	1.7	20.4	343
Other religion	83.4	5.8	0.1	0.2	3.6	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.4	13.9	2.7	16.6	588
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	82.2	5.0	0.0	0.1	5.0	2.3	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.6	0.4	14.6	3.2	17.8	559
Second	80.2	4.9	0.0	1.3	2.8	5.7	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.9	0.0	17.3	2.5	19.8	588
Middle	81.8	5.1	0.0	1.3	4.6	3.7	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.5	16.2	2.0	18.2	592
Fourth	82.9	4.8	0.0	0.9	2.7	4.4	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.4	14.7	2.5	17.1	584
Richest	87.7	5.1	0.2	0.5	1.1	3.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	11.0	1.3	12.3	579

^aFigures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:			Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For planning			For (contraception)			Total			Any method			
	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	11.1	10.7	21.8	10.6	18.7	29.3	21.7	29.4	51.1	57.3	49.3	1,572	804
Area													
Urban	13.7	12.4	26.1	9.7	16.8	26.6	23.4	29.3	52.7	50.4	44.9	327	172
Rural	10.4	10.3	20.7	10.9	19.1	30.0	21.3	29.4	50.7	59.2	50.5	1,245	631
Division													
Tongatapu	12.0	9.6	21.6	10.4	19.4	29.7	22.4	29.0	51.3	58.0	52.4	1,097	563
Vavatu	7.6	11.6	19.2	15.6	20.2	35.8	23.2	31.8	55.0	65.1	48.0	257	141
Ha'apai	11.7	11.9	23.6	6.2	13.8	20.0	17.9	25.6	43.6	45.9	37.8	113	49
Eua	9.9	19.0	28.9	4.3	11.8	16.1	14.2	30.8	45.0	35.8	34.8	87	39
Ongo Niua	10.0	20.1	30.1	14.0	17.1	31.1	23.9	37.3	61.2	(50.7)	(12.7)	17	10
Age													
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	10
20-24	23.5	0.5	24.0	19.5	4.0	23.4	43.0	4.5	47.4	49.3	41.2	130	62
25-29	21.3	3.8	25.1	17.7	10.5	28.2	39.0	14.3	53.3	52.9	42.5	288	154
30-34	13.3	11.0	24.2	16.0	12.8	28.8	29.3	23.8	53.1	54.3	47.1	304	162
35-39	8.5	11.5	20.0	9.7	28.4	38.1	18.2	39.9	58.1	65.5	58.0	292	170
40-44	3.1	17.3	20.4	3.4	27.9	31.4	6.5	45.3	51.8	60.6	52.1	292	151
45-49	1.4	14.5	15.9	1.1	22.3	23.4	2.5	36.8	39.4	59.5	53.9	242	95
Education													
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	9
Lower secondary	7.8	12.8	20.6	9.2	20.8	30.0	17.0	33.6	50.6	59.3	52.5	259	131
Upper secondary +	12.6	10.5	23.1	11.0	17.8	28.9	23.6	28.4	52.0	55.5	47.7	1,313	682
Religion of household head													
Free Wesleyan Church	11.4	9.3	20.8	12.3	18.1	30.3	23.7	27.4	51.1	59.3	52.6	535	273
Latter Day Saints	7.7	13.4	21.1	7.1	15.8	22.9	14.8	29.3	44.0	52.0	43.4	318	140
Roman Catholic	11.7	7.5	19.2	13.2	18.1	31.3	24.8	25.6	50.4	62.0	50.1	211	106
Free Church of Tonga	7.8	13.4	21.2	11.3	22.5	33.8	19.1	35.9	55.0	61.4	57.1	200	110
Other	15.9	10.7	26.6	9.3	20.6	29.8	25.2	31.3	56.4	52.9	43.6	308	174
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	12.0	10.0	22.0	9.4	17.2	26.5	21.3	27.2	48.5	54.7	44.0	346	168
Second	10.1	12.6	22.7	13.4	15.9	29.4	23.5	28.5	52.1	56.4	48.3	348	181
Middle	11.2	11.5	22.7	12.7	20.7	33.4	23.9	32.2	56.1	59.6	53.0	317	178
Fourth	11.5	8.9	20.4	11.8	19.4	31.2	23.3	28.3	51.6	60.5	51.8	300	155
Richest	10.8	10.3	21.1	4.6	21.0	25.7	15.4	31.3	46.7	54.9	49.6	261	122

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

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

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

^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

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

	Using Contraception Decision				Not using contraceptive method				Decision for health care				Number of sexually active women with need for family planning
	Respondent	Husband /Partner	Joint Decision	Other	Respondent	Husband/ Partner	Joint Decision	Other	Respondent	Husband /Partner	Joint Decision	Other	
Total	50.6	2.9	43.6	2.9	56.9	10.4	30.6	2.2	88.1	3.8	8.0	0.1	1,189
Area													
Urban	70.4	0.0	27.5	2.1	72.5	8.9	18.0	0.6	89.3	2.1	8.2	0.3	262
Rural	45.7	3.7	47.5	3.1	52.0	10.9	34.5	2.6	87.7	4.3	8.0	0.1	927
Division													
Tongalapu	53.3	2.8	43.2	0.6	61.2	10.5	25.3	2.9	85.3	4.2	10.4	0.1	821
Vavatu	30.4	2.2	57.9	9.5	31.6	3.5	63.9	1.0	95.4	3.8	0.8	0.0	196
Ha'apai	68.9	0.0	28.3	2.8	62.3	8.8	28.9	0.0	93.7	1.7	4.0	0.6	88
Eua	67.1	16.8	11.0	5.1	49.7	19.0	31.3	0.0	92.7	2.8	4.5	0.0	70
Ongo Niua	36.2	4.3	44.4	15.2	31.0	13.7	55.3	0.0	97.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	14
Age													
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
20-24	83.2	3.0	8.1	5.7	64.6	10.1	23.9	1.4	88.3	3.3	7.4	0.0	107
25-29	35.2	8.1	56.6	0.0	64.1	7.9	25.5	2.5	90.4	4.0	5.3	0.2	220
30-34	45.1	5.3	47.5	2.1	59.1	4.4	31.6	4.9	84.0	3.6	12.0	0.4	233
35-39	60.2	0.6	35.7	3.5	51.0	10.0	39.0	0.0	84.4	6.4	9.1	0.0	216
40-44	61.3	0.0	33.5	5.2	63.2	10.9	25.2	0.7	92.2	0.4	7.4	0.0	224
45-49	41.5	0.9	55.0	2.5	42.2	20.9	34.0	2.9	90.0	3.9	6.2	0.0	170
Education													
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Lower secondary	49.3	4.8	45.8	0.0	63.7	11.0	21.8	3.4	91.5	3.7	4.8	0.0	192
Upper secondary +	51.3	2.4	42.9	3.5	55.6	10.4	32.0	2.0	87.4	3.8	8.7	0.1	982
Number of living children													
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.2	3.8	22.7	6.2	88.2	7.1	4.2	0.5	187
1	63.8	5.9	30.3	0.0	53.7	11.1	34.7	0.6	91.7	1.3	6.3	0.6	147
2	57.5	0.0	39.4	3.1	49.5	14.6	32.8	3.1	85.7	5.0	9.3	0.0	214
3	42.6	4.7	52.0	0.7	51.6	9.6	38.9	0.0	86.5	2.8	10.6	0.0	187
4+	48.1	2.6	44.8	4.5	57.3	13.8	28.9	0.0	88.6	3.7	7.6	0.0	454
Religion of household head													
Free Wesleyan Church	47.4	2.9	49.2	0.5	54.8	9.6	33.9	1.7	84.4	4.6	11.0	0.0	426
Latter Day Saints	41.6	2.0	52.0	4.3	64.2	7.5	25.9	2.4	91.0	4.0	4.8	0.2	224
Roman Catholic	68.8	1.2	19.9	10.0	54.3	9.5	35.1	1.1	89.4	0.7	9.1	0.7	136
Free Church of Tonga	51.1	2.3	45.7	0.9	52.3	14.9	32.9	0.0	88.1	7.5	4.4	0.0	164
Other	57.9	5.2	32.2	4.7	57.4	12.9	24.7	5.1	91.2	1.4	7.4	0.0	239
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	42.0	4.0	49.3	4.8	58.7	7.8	33.0	0.5	89.8	5.5	4.7	0.0	272
Second	53.8	2.9	40.7	2.6	46.7	10.1	40.8	2.4	82.1	3.6	14.4	0.0	248
Middle	61.0	5.6	33.4	0.0	57.4	14.4	28.2	0.0	88.0	2.5	8.8	0.7	227
Fourth	64.4	0.0	31.5	4.1	60.1	8.8	28.5	2.5	89.5	4.5	6.0	0.0	228
Richest	37.2	0.0	59.9	2.8	60.4	12.0	22.5	5.1	91.1	2.6	6.3	0.0	215

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

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

Table TM.3.6: Reason for not using of contraception (currently married/in union)																			
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are not using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, and the reasons they are not using contraception method Tonga MICS, 2019																			
	Fertility Related reasons					Opposition to use					Lack of knowledge			Method Related Reasons					Number of women currently married or in union
	Not Married	Not having sex	Menopausal/ Hysterectomy	Can't get pregnant	Up to God/ Fatalistic	Respondent Opposed	Husband/ partner opposed	Others Opposed	Religious Prohibition	Knows no method	Knows no source	Side Effect/ Health Concerns	Lack of Access/ Too Far	Preferred Method Not Available	No Method Available	Inconvenient to use	Interferes with body normal process	Other	
Total	1.9	4.7	2.4	6.7	9.6	21.3	5.0	4.9	11.1	1.5	0.6	15.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	4.2	2.6	7.2	848
Area																			
Urban	3.7	7.0	0.8	5.6	3.8	19.6	5.5	5.6	11.2	0.4	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	11.4	5.8	5.4	188
Rural	1.4	4.1	2.9	6.7	11.3	21.8	4.8	4.7	11.1	1.9	0.7	16.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	2.2	1.7	7.8	560
Division																			
Tongatapu	2.0	5.1	2.4	4.7	9.6	21.2	4.6	6.6	11.7	0.9	0.8	14.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.4	3.3	6.8	584
Vavau	1.8	5.9	3.9	16.2	9.2	8.3	4.2	0.0	8.3	2.6	0.0	24.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	120
Ha'apai	1.5	0.0	0.7	5.9	4.4	30.7	10.2	3.0	8.2	1.5	0.0	23.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.8	4.2	63
Eua	1.9	4.6	1.5	7.5	16.0	39.1	4.8	0.0	13.7	5.5	0.0	1.1	2.6	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	65
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(14.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(37.3)	(0.0)	(15.9)	7
Age																			
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
20-24	1.8	8.9	0.0	1.2	9.6	27.4	9.3	2.6	8.0	1.8	0.0	15.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.8	10.1	83
25-29	4.5	1.4	3.5	5.7	11.1	20.5	3.3	8.8	10.6	2.1	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	1.4	5.1	165
30-34	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.6	10.7	24.1	4.7	3.2	16.3	3.3	0.0	11.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.4	9.9	156
35-39	0.5	8.0	0.9	6.3	10.3	24.9	9.0	5.0	5.9	1.0	0.0	14.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.2	3.6	3.0	145
40-44	0.9	2.2	5.1	12.5	6.6	14.7	0.8	5.1	15.6	0.6	1.8	19.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	3.7	2.1	6.4	149
45-49	0.2	8.8	0.0	9.8	6.7	17.7	4.2	3.6	9.6	0.3	1.5	18.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	3.8	3.3	11.1	132
Education																			
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Lower secondary	0.8	6.6	4.9	9.8	15.1	11.7	4.8	5.0	11.3	0.6	0.0	16.9	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.9	3.3	6.6	126
Upper secondary +	2.1	4.5	1.8	5.9	8.8	22.5	5.1	4.6	11.2	1.7	0.7	15.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	4.6	2.5	7.4	708
Number of living children																			
0	5.1	3.1	3.2	18.1	10.6	20.4	4.9	3.7	7.8	1.4	0.0	7.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.8	8.4	210
1	1.4	4.6	0.0	4.0	13.4	19.1	3.7	7.1	10.1	0.6	0.0	18.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.5	2.8	7.7	142
2	1.7	0.5	2.2	3.6	6.9	19.8	7.8	4.5	14.5	3.0	0.0	21.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.1	8.8	145
3	0.0	4.8	4.3	2.4	11.0	23.6	5.3	5.2	16.3	2.8	0.0	9.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	5.8	3.3	5.1	120
4+	0.4	9.0	2.3	2.3	7.4	23.3	4.0	4.6	9.9	0.7	2.0	21.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	5.2	1.4	6.0	231
Religion of household head																			
Free Wesleyan Church	3.0	4.4	1.9	7.8	10.1	25.5	6.2	3.4	4.1	2.1	0.7	14.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	4.6	2.8	8.2	288
Latter Day Saints	1.4	8.0	1.3	3.4	9.6	16.2	2.8	11.8	14.3	0.3	0.0	14.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.8	2.2	9.9	187
Roman Catholics	1.1	0.5	0.0	6.6	7.3	17.1	5.0	4.1	37.0	2.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.3	2.7	154
Free Church of Tonga	0.3	0.9	5.3	8.3	15.3	25.8	3.1	2.1	7.8	0.4	0.0	21.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.4	5.7	98
Other	2.1	7.0	4.5	8.9	6.9	20.2	6.8	1.6	3.7	2.3	1.7	18.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	4.5	4.2	6.5	162
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	0.5	6.0	3.1	4.7	10.4	24.3	5.9	1.7	7.9	0.7	0.0	21.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.5	8.7	178
Second	2.0	2.9	1.5	8.1	15.7	21.4	6.0	6.9	13.7	1.0	0.0	8.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	3.3	0.8	7.3	177
Middle	0.2	9.1	4.1	10.6	3.3	16.0	3.8	3.9	11.9	1.4	1.8	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	6.2	7.9	153
Fourth	1.5	3.1	0.0	5.2	8.4	18.6	4.3	2.8	11.5	4.1	0.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.1	3.1	10.2	177
Richest	5.3	3.1	3.6	5.5	9.3	25.9	4.7	9.1	10.6	0.5	1.2	10.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.5	2.8	1.8	164

Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

Table TM.3.7: Exposure to family planning messages

Percentage of women age 15-49 years, who heard a family planning message from a health or family planning worker, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percentage of women told by health or family planning worker	Number of women
Total	58.1	2,903
Area		
Urban	55.5	687
Rural	58.9	2,216
Division		
Tongatapu	57.3	2,114
Vava'u	57.6	418
Ha'apai	75.1	187
Eua	49.6	152
Ongo Niua	57.1	31
Age		
15-19	15.0	664
15-17	9.2	388
18-19	23.3	276
20-24	45.1	460
25-29	69.8	412
30-34	77.1	376
35-39	76.3	365
40-44	86.8	339
45-49	79.3	287
Education		
Up to primary	(45.8)	36
Lower secondary	53.4	468
Upper secondary +	59.1	2,400
Religion of household head		
Free Wesleyan Church	60.3	953
Latter Day Saints	60.2	557
Roman Catholic	54.4	461
Free Church of Tonga	55.7	343
Other religion	56.5	588
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	63.9	559
Second	60.1	588
Middle	57.1	592
Fourth	57.6	584
Richest	51.6	579

() 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.⁵¹ 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.

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.

⁵¹WHO. *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

	Provider of antenatal care ^A					Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^B	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Health Officer	Community Nurse	Community health worker		
Total	78.1	18.7	0.0	0.8	0.6	97.7	421
Area							
Urban	77.9	19.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	98.0	93
Rural	78.2	18.5	0.1	0.8	0.7	97.6	329
Division							
Tongatapu	81.6	15.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	97.7	290
Vavatu	66.0	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.4	72
Ha'apai	75.9	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.3	30
Eua	74.9	23.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	25
Ongo Nua	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Education							
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Lower secondary	73.1	24.6	0.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	52
Upper secondary +	78.8	17.8	0.0	0.7	0.7	97.3	365
Age at most recent live birth							
Less than 20	(81.7)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(93.1)	35
20-34	76.4	21.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	98.9	313
35-49	83.5	11.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	94.8	73
Religion of household head							
Free Wesleyan Church	83.9	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	121
Latter Day Saints	72.6	20.0	0.0	3.5	2.5	96.1	95
Roman Catholic	73.2	24.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	97.8	72
Free Church of Tonga	76.9	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.8	46
Other	80.8	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.3	87
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	69.2	26.8	0.2	2.2	0.0	98.3	112
Second	76.8	17.3	0.0	0.8	2.5	95.0	95
Middle	78.4	18.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	96.9	79
Fourth	83.4	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.2	76
Richest	89.8	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	59

^A MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)^B Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.^C Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife, Health Officer and Community Nurse.

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

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

	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						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		
Total	1.7	8.3	88.5	40.0	1.5	1.7	20.1	37.0	34.6	5.4	1.3	100.0	421	5	409
Area															
Urban	2.0	13.3	83.1	43.8	1.7	2.0	21.5	38.8	31.2	6.0	0.8	100.0	93	5	90
Rural	1.7	6.9	90.0	38.9	1.4	1.7	19.6	36.5	35.5	5.2	1.4	100.0	329	5	318
Division															
Tongatapu	1.5	8.0	88.4	39.3	2.2	1.5	16.9	36.1	38.2	6.2	1.1	100.0	250	5	282
Vavau	3.6	9.8	86.7	40.9	0.0	3.6	23.3	38.6	27.2	5.1	2.3	100.0	72	5	68
Ha'apai	1.7	12.3	86.1	42.7	0.0	1.7	34.5	33.5	29.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	30	5	30
Eua	0.0	4.7	95.3	38.5	0.0	0.0	23.5	47.7	24.1	3.2	1.6	100.0	25	5	24
Ongo Niua	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	4
Education															
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	4
Lower secondary	0.0	16.6	83.4	37.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	38.2	38.7	5.9	0.0	100.0	52	5	52
Upper secondary +	2.0	6.8	89.5	40.6	1.7	2.0	20.3	36.5	34.3	5.4	1.5	100.0	365	5	353
Age at most recent live birth															
Less than 20	(6.9)	(3.1)	(90.0)	(39.2)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(13.8)	(22.6)	(58.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	35	(6)	33
20-34	1.1	8.5	88.1	41.1	1.3	1.1	20.6	39.5	30.8	6.3	1.7	100.0	313	5	304
35-49	1.9	10.2	85.0	35.6	2.9	1.9	20.8	33.1	40.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	73	5	72
Religion of household head															
Free Wesleyan Church	1.1	6.0	92.9	46.1	0.0	1.1	23.0	39.7	32.8	3.0	0.3	100.0	121	5	120
Latter Day Saints	1.4	9.7	86.1	42.8	2.7	1.4	16.0	29.7	38.6	10.7	3.6	100.0	95	6	90
Roman Catholic	2.2	10.2	86.5	31.6	1.1	2.2	12.4	38.5	41.8	5.1	0.0	100.0	72	5	70
Free Church of Tonga	5.2	7.9	82.3	41.2	4.6	5.2	22.4	50.2	20.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	46	5	44
No Religion	0.7	8.7	88.7	34.5	0.9	0.7	25.3	32.8	34.1	5.2	1.8	100.0	87	5	85
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	1.7	7.1	90.6	34.9	0.7	1.7	18.3	28.3	45.9	4.5	1.4	100.0	112	6	109
Second	2.7	14.1	80.8	37.4	2.3	2.7	16.7	23.3	44.4	12.5	0.4	100.0	89	6	86
Middle	2.9	4.6	92.5	37.6	0.0	2.9	18.7	56.2	18.8	2.5	1.0	100.0	85	5	82
Fourth	0.9	8.6	89.4	43.8	1.0	0.9	17.7	48.5	33.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	73	5	72
Richest	0.0	7.0	88.9	51.6	4.3	0.0	32.9	32.5	23.5	7.0	4.1	100.0	62	5	59

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

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

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

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

	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	Dental examination	Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM)	Weight Checked	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken [†]	
Total	80.0	92.3	64.7	51.1	64.6	95.6	61.7	421
Area								
Urban	88.2	94.6	69.5	63.8	71.7	95.4	67.9	93
Rural	77.7	91.6	63.3	47.5	62.6	95.6	59.9	329
Division								
Tongatapu	81.4	92.7	69.3	54.7	68.5	95.2	65.6	290
Vava'u	69.5	85.6	49.8	36.9	51.2	94.9	49.8	72
Ha'apai	93.9	97.0	79.7	73.6	84.0	98.3	76.8	30
Eua	79.2	100.0	40.0	29.1	40.8	97.1	37.1	25
Ongo Nlua	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Education								
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Lower secondary	83.1	92.6	69.0	59.4	70.6	94.1	67.4	52
Upper secondary +	79.6	92.4	63.9	50.3	63.5	95.7	60.7	365
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	(76.8)	(91.1)	(46.3)	(45.9)	(50.7)	(91.1)	(46.3)	35
20-34	79.9	92.5	66.6	53.2	66.6	96.5	62.8	313
35-49	81.9	91.7	65.1	44.7	62.7	93.7	64.2	73
Religion of household head								
Free Wesleyan Church	84.9	93.5	65.6	56.7	68.9	96.1	65.0	121
Latter Day Saints	79.2	88.0	69.9	51.4	71.2	92.4	64.9	95
Roman Catholic	80.8	96.6	65.3	50.8	59.6	96.6	61.4	72
Free Church of Tonga	73.3	90.2	44.4	40.1	44.1	94.8	43.6	46
Other	76.9	92.7	68.0	49.0	66.6	97.8	63.3	87
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	76.5	88.2	57.3	47.5	55.3	94.7	54.5	112
Second	72.1	90.9	60.7	48.3	61.4	93.6	57.0	95
Middle	76.8	95.1	64.9	50.0	65.6	96.4	60.3	79
Fourth	89.2	91.1	77.7	62.8	74.3	95.9	74.5	76
Richest	91.7	100.0	68.0	49.0	73.5	98.6	68.0	59

[†] MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care^A

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

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

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

6.5 NEONATAL TETANUS

Tetanus immunisation during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant.⁵² WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 31,000 newborn children in 2016 within their first month of life.⁵³

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.⁵⁴

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.

⁵²Roper, 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.

⁵³"Global Health Estimates." World Health Organization. Accessed August 28, 2018. http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/en/.

⁵⁴Deming 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	5.9	28.0	0.8	0.7	0.1	35.4	421
Area							
Urban	6.1	28.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	36.9	93
Rural	5.8	27.7	0.5	0.9	0.1	35.0	329
Division							
Tongatapu	4.8	25.3	0.6	0.8	0.0	31.6	290
Vava'u	1.2	33.8	1.8	0.8	0.0	37.5	72
Ha'apai	18.8	37.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	57.7	30
Eua	13.7	28.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	43.8	25
Ongo Niua	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Mother's education							
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Lower secondary	10.7	24.4	0.6	4.6	0.0	40.4	52
Upper secondary +	5.2	28.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	34.8	365
Religion of household head							
Free Wesleyan Church	4.5	31.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	37.4	121
Latter Day Saints	6.4	21.6	1.1	0.0	0.4	29.6	95
Roman Catholic	4.5	27.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	72
Free Church of Tonga	14.3	35.4	0.0	5.2	0.0	54.8	46
Other	3.8	25.8	0.4	0.6	0.0	30.6	87
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	8.2	32.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	41.4	112
Second	6.1	31.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.0	95
Middle	1.0	26.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	30.2	79
Fourth	5.0	27.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	33.8	76
Richest	8.6	17.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	29.3	59

¹ MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection

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

6.6 DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.⁵⁵

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

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.⁵⁶ 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.¹⁰ 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, 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.

⁵⁵WHO. *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>.

⁵⁶Say, 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Place of delivery					Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility		Home	Other	Total		
	Public sector	Private sector					
Total	97.0	0.6	1.2	1.2	100.0	97.6	421
Area							
Urban	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	93
Rural	96.4	0.8	1.3	1.5	100.0	97.2	329
Division							
Tongatapu	98.2	0.7	0.3	0.8	100.0	98.9	290
Vava'u	90.7	1.0	4.9	3.4	100.0	91.7	72
Ha'apai	98.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	98.3	30
Eua	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	25
Ongo Niua	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Education							
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Lower secondary	92.9	1.4	3.8	1.9	100.0	94.3	52
Upper secondary +	97.6	0.5	0.8	1.1	100.0	98.1	365
Age at most recent live birth							
Less than 20	(99.4)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(99.4)	35
20-34	97.1	0.8	0.7	1.4	100.0	97.9	313
35-49	95.7	0.0	3.4	0.9	100.0	95.7	73
Number of antenatal care visits^A							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
1-3 visits	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	35
4+ visits	96.8	0.7	1.4	1.1	100.0	97.5	373
8+ visits	98.9	0.0	0.5	0.6	100.0	98.9	168
Religion of household head							
Free Wesleyan Church	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	121
Latter Day Saints	93.4	2.0	2.0	2.6	100.0	95.4	95
Roman Catholic	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	72
Free Church of Tonga	97.4	0.0	0.5	2.2	100.0	97.4	46
Other	94.2	0.8	3.3	1.7	100.0	95.0	87
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	94.4	0.0	4.0	1.6	100.0	94.4	112
Second	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	95
Middle	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	79
Fourth	92.4	3.5	0.0	4.1	100.0	95.9	76
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	59

¹ MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries

^A The category of "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, Tonga MICS, 2019													
	Person assisting at delivery					Other				Percent delivered by C-section			
	Skilled attendant			Community Nurse		Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/Friend	No attendant	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Health Officer										
Total	53.4	44.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	98.3	6.1	7.5 13.6
Area													
Urban	49.9	46.7	2.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	6.4	4.9 11.3
Rural	54.4	43.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	97.8	6.0	8.3 14.3
Division													
Tongatapu	58.9	39.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	99.2	5.0	9.3 14.2
Vavau	38.7	56.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.0	0.0	94.8	8.8	5.1 13.8
Ha'apai	35.5	61.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.7	0.0	96.8	6.4	1.7 8.1
Eua	55.4	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	11.0	1.6 12.6
Ongo Niua	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Education													
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Lower secondary	52.7	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.0	0.0	96.2	9.6	3.8 13.4
Upper secondary +	53.7	44.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	98.6	5.2	8.2 13.4
Age at most recent live birth													
Less than 20	(52.5)	(47.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(5.6)	(0.0) (5.6)
20-34	52.1	45.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	98.3	4.2	8.6 12.8
35-49	59.6	35.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.7	0.0	97.3	14.4	6.6 21.0
Number of antenatal care visits^a													
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
1-3 visits	(60.5)	(39.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(7.1)	(3.9) (11.0)
4+ visits	52.5	44.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	98.1	5.9	8.0 13.9
8+ visits	54.9	44.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	8.1	6.1 14.2
Place of delivery^a													
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Health facility	53.8	44.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	99.3	6.2	7.7 13.9
Public	53.9	44.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	99.3	6.3	7.8 14.0
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Religion of household head													
Free Wesleyan Church	56.7	40.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.0	97.6	5.8	7.0 12.9
Latter Day Saints	50.2	47.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	98.0	6.4	3.9 10.3
Roman Catholic	44.8	54.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.3	7.4 7.7
Free Church of Tonga	55.9	44.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	9.5	3.2 12.7
Other	58.2	38.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	97.3	8.9	14.6 23.6
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	47.1	48.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.1	0.0	96.2	7.4	8.3 15.6
Second	59.6	37.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	97.4	3.9	10.2 14.1
Middle	44.9	52.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	5.7	5.9 11.6
Fourth	52.3	46.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2.4	5.6 8.0
Richest	68.2	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	12.5	6.5 19.0

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

² MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

^a The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Number of antenatal care visits" and "Place of delivery" 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% 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.^{57,58}

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.^{59,60,61} Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.^{62,63} Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.^{64,65}

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among the unweighted, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighted are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low and middle-income countries and can further bias LBW estimates.⁶⁶ 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.⁶⁷ 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.

⁵⁷Katz, 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.

⁵⁸Watkins, 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.

⁵⁹Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." *Epidemiologic Reviews* 32, no. 1 (2010): 5-25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.

⁶⁰Qian, 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.

⁶¹Drake, 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.

⁶²Han, 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.

⁶³Han, 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.

⁶⁴Periera, 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.

⁶⁵Zheng, 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.

⁶⁶Blanc, 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.

⁶⁷UNICEF, and WHO. Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates. New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/low_birthweight_from_EY.pdf.

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

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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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 ^A		From card	From recall	Total	
Total	34.6	54.0	97.1	421	3.0	7.0	11.4	392
Area								
Urban	33.4	57.6	97.5	93	0.0	18.0	18.9	88
Rural	35.0	52.9	97.0	329	3.9	3.8	9.2	304
Division								
Tongatapu	33.4	58.4	98.3	290	3.1	8.1	12.1	280
Vava'u	36.9	40.2	91.5	72	3.6	4.1	8.9	58
Ha'apai	38.8	51.9	100.0	30	1.3	2.8	10.5	30
Eua	36.9	41.9	96.0	25	3.7	5.2	10.7	20
Ongo Niua	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Education								
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Lower secondary	29.0	55.0	97.0	52	0.0	4.6	7.7	49
Upper secondary +	35.6	53.5	97.1	365	3.5	7.4	12.1	340
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20 years	(33.0)	(54.7)	(98.0)	35	(0.0)	(7.2)	(7.2)	34
20-34 years	34.8	53.5	97.2	313	3.6	6.5	11.5	290
35-49 years	34.4	55.5	96.2	73	2.1	8.7	13.3	68
Place of delivery ^C								
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Health facility	34.3	55.2	97.9	411	3.1	7.0	11.5	387
Public	34.5	54.9	97.9	409	3.1	7.0	11.6	385
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Birth order of most recent live birth								
1	36.2	57.9	97.9	109	3.9	6.2	10.5	106
2-3	31.5	54.6	97.9	172	1.6	5.3	8.6	158
4-5	42.7	49.4	98.4	92	5.5	7.8	13.3	87
6+	26.8	51.3	90.1	48	(1.0)	(13.5)	(20.6)	42
Religion of household head								
Free Wesleyan Church	31.7	58.5	98.9	121	4.2	4.7	10.7	116
Latter Day Saints	36.7	53.4	99.2	95	0.0	13.3	15.9	88
Roman Catholic	34.5	47.7	95.1	72	3.3	5.4	8.7	66
Free Church of Tonga	51.0	44.0	100.0	46	0.0	2.3	3.1	46
Other	27.7	58.7	92.4	87	6.4	7.2	14.7	77
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	32.0	51.6	95.4	112	1.8	5.2	9.0	99
Second	32.6	52.3	95.7	95	5.2	6.3	13.6	89
Middle	35.6	59.5	97.2	79	2.8	10.9	14.3	76
Fourth	39.9	50.7	99.2	76	4.6	6.9	11.6	70
Richest	34.6	57.8	100.0	59	0.0	5.7	8.4	58

^A MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth

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

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

The category of "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 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 life⁶⁸ and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth⁶⁹, which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur⁷⁰.

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 Tonga are available in all community health centre and health clinics for mothers and children. 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 birth. At the health centres/clinics, nurses give the infant a thorough health check, measure weight and height and give scheduled immunization. Mothers are also checked for blood pressure and blood sugar levels. 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. Prior to mothers and infants leaving health centres/clinics they receive consultations and are scheduled for a next health check appointment. Appointments are scheduled in following intervals: 6 weeks, 10 weeks, 14 weeks and 24 months after birth. In between appointments for 14 weeks and 24 months after birth, health centre/clinic nurses contact mothers to decide whether nurses will visit them in their homes or will mothers visit the health centre/clinic.

Table TM.8.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery.⁷¹ 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

⁶⁸UNICEF, 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.

⁶⁹ 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.

⁷⁰WHO 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.

⁷¹PNC 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.

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

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

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby. 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.

⁷²WHO. 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing			
Total	5.0	3.3	3.0	65.4	22.4	0.9	100.0	90.8	411
Area									
Urban	10.0	1.6	5.1	64.1	19.2	0.0	100.0	88.4	92
Rural	3.5	3.8	2.3	65.8	23.3	1.2	100.0	91.5	319
Division									
Tongatapu	6.0	3.3	3.2	65.4	21.0	1.0	100.0	89.7	287
Vava'u	3.3	1.0	2.7	61.0	32.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	66
Ha'apai	1.6	12.0	2.9	64.4	16.0	3.1	100.0	83.4	30
Eua	1.4	0.0	1.6	76.0	21.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	25
Ongo Niua	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Education									
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Lower secondary	3.0	0.8	2.4	59.0	28.0	6.7	100.0	89.4	49
Upper secondary +	5.3	3.7	2.9	67.0	21.0	0.1	100.0	90.9	358
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	(0.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(73.8)	(17.4)	(1.2)	100.0	(91.2)	35
20-34	5.6	3.5	2.9	65.7	22.3	0.0	100.0	90.9	306
35-49	4.6	0.6	4.8	60.1	25.2	4.7	100.0	90.1	70
Type of health facility^A									
Public	4.5	3.4	3.0	65.7	22.6	0.9	100.0	91.2	409
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	5.6	3.9	3.4	72.8	13.2	1.0	100.0	89.5	354
C-section	1.3	0.0	0.0	19.7	79.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	57
Religion of household head									
Free Wesleyan Church	3.8	4.7	2.1	63.6	25.8	0.0	100.0	91.5	121
Latter Day Saints	12.3	3.7	3.3	59.1	21.5	0.0	100.0	84.0	90
Roman Catholic	3.9	4.8	1.2	75.5	14.1	0.6	100.0	90.7	72
Free Church of Tonga	1.0	0.0	0.9	73.2	24.9	0.0	100.0	99.0	45
Other	1.8	1.6	6.5	61.9	24.2	4.0	100.0	92.7	83
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.2	7.6	5.4	58.9	27.0	0.9	100.0	91.3	106
Second	2.9	3.6	2.2	71.0	20.3	0.0	100.0	93.5	95
Middle	9.9	1.1	1.7	64.3	19.5	3.5	100.0	85.5	79
Fourth	7.1	0.9	1.9	63.0	27.1	0.0	100.0	92.0	73
Richest	7.8	1.3	2.8	72.5	15.7	0.0	100.0	90.9	59

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

^A The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Type of health facility" 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.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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for newborns ^B							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^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	DK/ Missing			
Total	97.2	12.4	13.6	7.0	9.1	37.1	17.9	2.9	100.0	98.0	421
Sex of newborn											
Male	97.6	12.4	13.7	5.3	10.9	37.9	17.3	2.5	100.0	98.3	209
Female	96.8	12.3	13.5	8.7	7.3	36.4	18.6	3.3	100.0	97.7	212
Area											
Urban	100.0	10.4	21.5	4.9	8.1	36.9	14.8	3.4	100.0	100.0	93
Rural	96.4	12.9	11.3	7.6	9.4	37.2	18.8	2.8	100.0	97.5	329
Division											
Tongatapu	98.7	12.3	13.1	5.4	6.2	43.5	16.6	2.9	100.0	98.7	290
Vava'u	90.3	9.1	9.0	13.1	23.2	20.2	22.4	2.9	100.0	94.4	72
Ha'apai	98.3	3.2	28.3	9.2	8.2	24.5	20.7	5.8	100.0	100.0	30
Eua	98.6	35.8	15.2	5.9	2.9	25.4	14.8	0.0	100.0	98.6	25
Ongo Niua	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Education											
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Lower secondary	96.2	15.1	22.4	1.5	10.2	25.8	21.3	3.7	100.0	100.0	52
Upper secondary +	97.3	11.4	12.4	7.9	9.0	39.0	17.4	2.8	100.0	97.7	365
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	(100.0)	(7.8)	(2.1)	(15.0)	(14.7)	(49.6)	(9.7)	(1.2)	(100.0)	(100.0)	35
20-34	97.0	12.8	14.3	6.8	7.2	35.4	20.1	3.3	100.0	97.5	313
35-49	96.6	12.6	15.9	4.3	14.4	38.3	12.4	2.0	100.0	99.2	73
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Health facility	98.3	12.0	13.5	7.2	9.3	37.0	18.2	2.8	100.0	98.3	411
Public	98.3	11.6	13.6	7.2	9.4	37.2	18.3	2.6	100.0	98.3	409
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Religion of household head											
Free Wesleyan Church	96.6	14.1	13.3	8.4	4.4	36.1	20.5	3.2	100.0	96.6	121
Latter Day Saints	98.0	16.7	14.0	7.8	9.0	38.8	13.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	95
Roman Catholic	100.0	8.3	14.2	7.8	5.8	49.1	13.2	1.7	100.0	100.0	72
Free Church of Tonga	100.0	17.2	13.4	4.4	17.7	33.7	13.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	46
Other	93.5	6.0	13.0	5.1	13.9	28.8	25.1	8.2	100.0	95.3	87
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	95.0	8.7	13.0	6.2	14.1	35.8	20.0	2.2	100.0	98.0	112
Second	94.2	17.2	9.8	6.0	2.9	37.2	22.4	4.5	100.0	94.2	95
Middle	99.3	14.2	19.8	0.9	7.0	35.3	18.0	4.8	100.0	99.3	79
Fourth	100.0	14.3	10.7	11.3	14.3	35.0	13.3	0.9	100.0	100.0	76
Richest	100.0	6.4	15.9	13.1	5.8	44.6	12.5	1.6	100.0	100.0	59

¹ MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

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

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

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

^D The category of "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 25-49 unweighted cases

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

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns				Provider of first PNC visit for newborns				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Health Officer	Community Nurse	Total	
Total	3.7	94.7	1.6	100.0	98.8	0.3	0.9	100.0	177
Sex of newborn									
Male	2.0	95.8	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88
Female	5.4	93.5	1.1	100.0	97.5	0.7	1.8	100.0	89
Area									
Urban	(3.4)	(94.3)	(2.3)	100.0	(96.7)	(1.4)	(1.9)	100.0	42
Rural	3.8	94.8	1.4	100.0	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	135
Division									
Tongatapu	3.3	94.0	2.7	100.0	98.7	0.5	0.7	100.0	107
Vava'u	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	0.0	2.1	100.0	39
Ha'apai	(18.8)	(81.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	15
Eua	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	15
Ongo Niua	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Education									
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Lower secondary	(1.6)	(98.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Upper secondary +	4.1	93.9	1.9	100.0	98.5	0.4	1.1	100.0	149
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
20-34	3.5	94.2	2.2	100.0	98.3	0.5	1.3	100.0	129
35-49	(5.9)	(94.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Place of delivery^a									
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Health facility	3.8	94.5	1.7	100.0	98.7	0.3	0.9	100.0	173
Public	3.8	95.6	0.6	100.0	98.7	0.3	0.9	100.0	171
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Religion of household head									
Free Wesleyan Church	3.8	96.2	0.0	100.0	98.3	0.0	1.7	100.0	49
Latter Day Saints	(5.7)	(90.0)	(4.3)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	45
Roman Catholic	(4.8)	(91.5)	(3.7)	100.0	(97.7)	(2.3)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Free Church of Tonga	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25
Other	(1.6)	(98.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.6)	(0.0)	(2.4)	100.0	33
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	7.1	92.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	47
Second	(1.2)	(98.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Middle	(2.1)	(97.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(95.9)	(1.7)	(2.4)	100.0	33
Fourth	(0.0)	(92.5)	(7.5)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24

^a The category of "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 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	58.5	47.0	70.4	12.1	15.1	2.4	100.0	421
Sex of newborn								
Male	58.4	47.6	69.5	11.9	17.1	1.5	100.0	209
Female	58.5	46.4	71.4	12.2	13.1	3.3	100.0	212
Area								
Urban	61.9	37.2	83.6	4.1	6.9	5.4	100.0	93
Rural	57.5	49.8	66.7	14.3	17.4	1.6	100.0	329
Division								
Tongatapu	62.6	42.6	79.7	6.2	11.8	2.3	100.0	290
Vava'u	54.3	60.9	35.5	25.3	34.6	4.6	100.0	72
Ha'apai	42.4	53.2	58.8	27.2	14.0	0.0	100.0	30
Eua	41.7	49.4	75.9	24.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	25
Ongo Niua	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Education								
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Lower secondary	45.7	46.0	65.8	8.5	22.6	3.2	100.0	52
Upper secondary +	60.7	46.9	71.1	12.3	14.2	2.4	100.0	365
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	(68.5)	(36.4)	(84.7)	(1.0)	(11.8)	(2.5)	100.0	35
20-34	59.1	48.2	72.2	12.4	12.9	2.5	100.0	313
35-49	50.8	47.3	55.7	16.0	26.0	2.3	100.0	73
Place of delivery^B								
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	100.0	5
Health facility	58.3	46.8	71.0	12.4	14.3	2.3	100.0	411
Public	58.5	46.7	71.0	12.4	14.3	2.3	100.0	409
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Religion of household head								
Free Wesleyan Church	63.3	43.5	73.7	10.5	12.0	3.8	100.0	121
Latter Day Saints	53.2	55.4	76.5	9.5	14.1	0.0	100.0	95
Roman Catholic	56.6	47.4	73.0	7.1	17.1	2.7	100.0	72
Free Church of Tonga	48.1	51.5	66.7	10.0	23.4	0.0	100.0	46
Other	64.6	40.2	59.1	22.3	14.3	4.3	100.0	87
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	52.1	48.0	70.2	13.1	13.2	3.5	100.0	112
Second	56.8	45.0	75.6	12.0	10.8	1.6	100.0	95
Middle	60.0	45.9	66.6	15.9	14.3	3.2	100.0	79
Fourth	62.3	55.4	65.1	7.5	25.7	1.8	100.0	76
Richest	66.3	39.1	74.4	11.0	13.0	1.5	100.0	59

¹ MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried

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

³ MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing

^A Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed

^B The category of "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 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 for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Tonga MICS, 2019								
	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:					Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking	Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation			
						Weight assessment		
Total	83.3	84.3	87.8	83.6	95.0	64.7	80.5	421
Sex of newborn								
Male	83.5	84.9	85.8	86.4	95.0	62.6	78.6	209
Female	83.0	83.7	89.8	80.9	95.1	66.9	82.2	212
Area								
Urban	81.6	80.7	85.7	91.6	96.1	62.4	76.6	93
Rural	83.7	85.4	88.5	81.3	94.7	65.4	81.5	329
Division								
Tongatapu	84.4	84.8	88.7	85.7	97.2	65.6	83.3	290
Vavau	79.7	82.6	81.6	74.0	86.2	62.9	66.6	72
Ha'apai	81.1	83.8	91.3	91.5	96.0	58.2	85.5	30
Eua	86.4	88.1	95.8	79.0	97.2	72.5	83.0	25
Ongo Niua	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Education								
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Lower secondary	86.3	93.2	88.6	94.5	99.3	61.6	76.6	52
Upper secondary +	82.8	83.1	87.8	82.5	94.5	65.5	81.0	365
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	(78.4)	(87.2)	(87.8)	(91.0)	(97.9)	(49.0)	(79.6)	35
20-34	82.9	82.8	88.1	80.6	94.1	66.5	80.0	313
35-49	87.3	89.4	86.7	92.8	97.6	64.9	82.6	73
Place of delivery ^A								
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Health facility	83.4	84.3	87.9	83.6	95.1	65.0	81.0	411
Public	83.3	84.2	87.8	83.7	95.1	65.3	80.9	409
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Religion of household head								
Free Wesleyan Church	83.0	82.3	88.9	84.6	93.6	68.0	79.7	121
Latter Day Saints	84.9	86.8	83.8	81.9	95.6	64.1	82.0	95
Roman Catholic	88.7	83.8	96.0	91.5	97.4	71.5	84.5	72
Free Church of Tonga	77.2	79.0	86.6	88.7	95.8	58.5	72.5	46
Other	80.6	87.7	84.7	74.9	94.2	58.8	80.6	87
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	83.1	86.0	88.5	84.6	91.9	60.8	85.9	112
Second	79.7	83.2	89.3	81.3	96.1	68.5	75.5	95
Middle	90.0	85.9	90.6	88.2	98.6	69.4	84.0	79
Fourth	81.2	79.7	89.4	84.9	94.5	58.9	74.6	76
Richest	82.7	86.9	78.6	77.5	95.2	67.5	80.9	59

^A The category of "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 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

^A The category of "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 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for mothers ^B							Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^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	DK/ Missing			
Total	93.5	8.5	9.0	5.6	8.2	15.7	51.9	1.2	100.0	94.6	421
Sex of newborn											
Male	92.3	6.4	7.3	5.8	8.8	16.6	54.1	0.9	100.0	93.4	209
Female	94.8	10.4	10.7	5.3	7.7	14.8	49.8	1.4	100.0	95.7	212
Area											
Urban	97.7	6.1	14.9	1.4	6.3	11.7	56.9	2.6	100.0	97.7	93
Rural	92.4	9.1	7.3	6.7	8.7	16.8	50.5	0.8	100.0	93.7	329
Division											
Tongatapu	95.6	7.4	7.6	4.7	5.7	17.6	56.2	0.8	100.0	95.6	290
Vava'u	85.0	9.3	9.1	10.4	20.3	10.7	39.1	1.0	100.0	90.4	72
Ha'apai	92.5	1.7	17.9	4.6	6.0	15.2	48.9	5.8	100.0	94.2	30
Eua	95.7	28.4	15.9	3.1	5.8	5.5	41.2	0.0	100.0	95.7	25
Ongo Niua	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Education											
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Lower secondary	89.8	9.5	11.5	7.2	12.3	11.7	46.8	1.0	100.0	93.6	52
Upper secondary +	94.2	7.7	8.7	5.4	7.7	16.4	52.8	1.2	100.0	94.8	365
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	(84.6)	(6.7)	(1.2)	(7.4)	(7.7)	(12.0)	(61.9)	(3.1)	100.0	(84.6)	35
20-34	94.5	9.0	9.1	6.1	7.0	15.6	52.7	0.5	100.0	95.0	313
35-49	93.7	7.0	12.1	2.4	13.6	18.1	43.6	3.1	100.0	97.7	73
Place of delivery^D											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Health facility	94.6	8.0	9.0	5.5	8.3	15.8	52.1	1.2	100.0	94.8	411
Public	94.5	7.6	9.1	5.6	8.2	15.9	52.5	1.2	100.0	94.8	409
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	93.4	7.0	10.0	6.2	7.6	14.6	53.7	1.0	100.0	94.6	364
C-section	94.4	17.7	2.7	1.7	11.9	22.6	40.9	2.5	100.0	94.4	57
Religion of household head											
Free Wesleyan Church	89.7	10.6	6.2	3.6	5.8	13.2	58.6	1.9	100.0	90.5	121
Latter Day Saints	97.3	11.6	11.9	8.1	8.2	14.9	45.3	0.0	100.0	99.4	95
Roman Catholic	97.4	4.9	7.1	13.3	9.2	22.5	42.6	0.6	100.0	97.4	72
Free Church of Tonga	100.0	1.6	7.5	0.0	10.7	4.5	75.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	46
Other	88.2	8.7	12.0	2.1	9.5	20.4	44.8	2.5	100.0	90.0	87
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	90.2	6.4	11.2	3.6	13.2	13.1	51.1	1.4	100.0	93.3	112
Second	94.2	10.8	5.7	6.6	8.5	15.8	52.1	0.5	100.0	94.2	95
Middle	97.7	14.1	9.8	0.7	3.2	16.0	55.7	0.5	100.0	97.7	79
Fourth	92.5	6.3	8.2	9.3	11.1	14.1	49.8	1.1	100.0	93.8	76
Richest	94.5	3.7	10.1	9.4	1.2	22.1	50.9	2.7	100.0	94.5	59

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

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

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

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

^D The category of "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 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers				Total	Provider of first PNC visit for mothers		Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location		Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community Nurse		
Total	2.9	93.9	2.7	0.5	100.0	97.7	2.3	100.0	132
Sex of newborn									
Male	0.9	94.6	4.5	0.0	100.0	96.3	3.7	100.0	59
Female	4.5	93.3	1.3	0.9	100.0	98.8	1.2	100.0	72
Area									
Urban	(2.7)	(93.7)	(3.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Rural	2.9	93.9	2.5	0.6	100.0	97.1	2.9	100.0	105

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

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

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

	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	98.0	94.6	93.3	1.4	0.6	421
Sex of newborn						
Male	98.3	93.4	92.8	1.7	0.6	209
Female	97.7	95.7	93.9	1.1	0.7	212
Area						
Urban	100.0	97.7	96.7	0.0	1.0	93
Rural	97.5	93.7	92.4	1.8	0.5	329
Division						
Tongatapu	98.7	95.6	94.6	0.7	0.3	290
Vava'u	94.4	90.4	89.6	4.8	0.0	72
Ha'apai	100.0	94.2	88.4	0.0	5.8	30
Eua	98.6	95.7	95.7	1.4	0.0	25
Ongo Niua	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Education						
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Lower secondary	100.0	93.6	92.6	0.0	1.0	52
Upper secondary +	97.7	94.8	93.5	1.6	0.6	365
Age at most recent live birth						
Less than 20	(100.0)	(84.6)	(83.4)	(0.0)	(1.2)	35
20-34	97.5	95.0	93.9	1.7	0.3	313
35-49	99.2	97.7	95.7	0.8	2.0	73
Place of delivery^A						
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Health facility	98.3	94.8	93.5	1.1	0.7	411
Public	98.3	94.8	93.5	1.1	0.7	409
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Type of delivery						
Vaginal birth	98.8	94.6	94.3	1.2	0.4	364
C-section	93.3	94.4	87.6	2.3	2.5	57
Religion of household head						
Free Wesleyan Church	96.6	90.5	89.3	3.0	0.7	121
Latter Day Saints	100.0	99.4	99.4	0.0	0.0	95
Roman Catholic	100.0	97.4	96.8	0.0	0.6	72
Free Church of Tonga	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	46
Other	95.3	90.0	86.1	2.5	1.7	87
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	98.0	93.3	92.0	1.4	0.8	112
Second	94.2	94.2	91.7	3.8	0.5	95
Middle	99.3	97.7	97.2	0.7	0.5	79
Fourth	100.0	93.8	93.8	0.0	0.0	76
Richest	100.0	94.5	92.9	0.0	1.6	59

¹ MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

² MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

^A The category of "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 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. , 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.³³ Tables TM.10.2W and 10.2M show the percentage of women age 15-24 years such key sexual behaviour indicators.

⁷³UNAIDS 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.

⁷⁴UNAIDS. *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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹	
Total	65.1	50.6	0.8	2,903
Area				
Urban	60.8	44.9	0.3	687
Rural	66.4	52.4	1.0	2,216
Division				
Tongatapu	63.9	47.8	0.9	2,114
Vava'u	69.9	58.5	0.4	418
Ha'apai	67.1	60.0	0.9	187
Eua	66.6	56.4	1.1	152
Ongo Niua	62.7	53.0	0.7	31
Age				
15-24	24.5	15.3	1.2	1,124
15-19	11.3	4.6	0.7	664
15-17	10.9	3.0	0.5	388
18-19	11.9	6.8	1.0	276
20-24	43.6	30.8	2.0	460
25-29	81.5	65.0	0.6	412
30-39	91.1	75.6	0.4	742
40-49	96.2	74.9	0.9	626
Education				
Up to primary	(70.8)	(45.6)	(0.0)	36
Lower secondary	65.5	50.8	0.6	468
Upper secondary +	64.9	50.6	0.9	2,400
Marital status^A				
Ever married/in union	100.0	82.7	1.2	1,747
Never married/in union	10.9	2.0	0.3	1,135
Religion of household head				
Free Wesleyan Church	65.7	53.3	1.0	953
Latter Day Saints	67.5	51.4	1.7	557
Roman Catholic	60.0	41.4	0.0	461
Free Church of Tonga	67.4	57.4	0.6	343
Other	64.3	48.7	0.5	588
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	73.9	58.9	0.8	559
Second	69.5	55.2	1.3	588
Middle	64.8	50.4	0.8	592
Fourth	60.9	47.1	0.9	584
Richest	56.6	41.8	0.4	579

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

Note: Figures in column for women who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months and who used a condom at last sex has been deleted due to less than 25 un-weighted cases

() Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹	
Total	67.1	56.9	3.3	1,232
Area				
Urban	63.8	54.1	2.8	276
Rural	68.1	57.7	3.4	956
Division				
Tongatapu	69.0	56.7	3.7	874
Vava'u	65.7	60.2	2.8	198
Ha'apai	57.3	53.3	0.0	82
Eua	59.8	55.2	2.6	64
Ongo Niua	60.8	53.2	3.4	15
Age				
15-24	33.4	22.2	4.9	499
15-19	12.6	4.8	2.1	281
15-17	7.5	1.5	0.4	177
18-19	21.5	10.4	5.0	103
20-24	60.2	44.7	8.4	218
25-29	74.2	65.9	6.2	156
30-39	92.7	83.0	0.9	294
40-49	95.8	85.8	1.3	284
Education				
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Lower secondary	63.6	55.6	0.7	320
Upper secondary +	68.5	57.7	4.2	898
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	100.0	91.2	2.9	651
Never married/in union	28.2	19.1	3.8	564
Religion of household head				
Free Wesleyan Church	64.1	54.9	3.5	435
Latter Day Saints	67.5	60.7	0.5	231
Roman Catholic	65.5	55.0	4.8	164
Free Church of Tonga	64.1	55.8	3.0	142
Other	74.4	58.7	4.4	260
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	64.7	53.8	3.2	271
Second	74.8	63.4	6.3	241
Middle	65.6	59.8	1.7	240
Fourth	67.0	60.2	3.2	242
Richest	63.7	47.6	1.9	238

¹ MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships

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

Note: Figures in column for men who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months and who used a condom at last sex has been deleted due to less than 25 un-weighted 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, Tonga MICS, 2019									
	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:				Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who 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 ²
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Had sex with one partner in last 12 months		A man 10 or more years older ²	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ¹		
Total	24.5	0.6	1.2	1.124	911	9.6	24.9	172	(14.7)
Area									
Urban	25.8	0.3	0.6	264	220	(8.7)	(22.9)	40	(*)
Rural	24.1	0.7	1.4	859	690	9.9	25.4	132	(16.2)
Division									
Tongatapu	25.1	0.4	1.3	842	663	11.0	27.7	118	(*)
Vavau	20.3	0.9	0.4	138	115	(2.3)	(20.6)	25	(*)
Ha'apai	24.2	1.3	1.2	71	56	(10.2)	(6.4)	14	(*)
Eua	28.8	2.8	1.6	51	46	(10.2)	(28.3)	13	(*)
Ongo Niua	11.0	0.0	0.0	11	10	(*)	(*)	1	na
Age									
15-19	11.3	0.4	0.7	654	620	14.2	34.8	30	(*)
15-17	10.9	0.7	0.5	388	367	7.2	24.5	11	(*)
18-19	11.9	0.0	1.0	276	254	18.5	41.0	19	(*)
20-24	43.6	0.9	2.0	460	280	8.6	22.7	141	(16.9)
20-22	37.5	1.2	1.8	270	186	9.1	31.0	73	(*)
23-24	52.2	0.6	2.3	190	104	8.1	13.9	68	(*)
Education									
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	9	na	na	na	na
Lower secondary	25.8	1.6	0.7	196	158	(7.7)	(22.4)	30	(*)
Upper secondary +	24.4	0.4	1.3	919	744	10.0	25.4	141	(17.5)
Marital status³									
Ever married/in union	100.0	2.8	5.4	202	na	10.0	17.5	157	(*)
Never married/in union	7.2	0.1	0.3	911	928	5.2	100.0	15	(*)
Religion of household head									
Free Wesleyan Church	18.4	0.7	2.1	315	270	(11.2)	(30.2)	37	(*)
Latter Day Saints	26.6	0.4	1.8	225	178	(16.3)	(26.9)	32	(*)
Roman Catholic	21.5	0.0	0.0	211	181	(10.0)	(19.1)	28	(*)
Free Church of Tonga	33.6	2.2	1.6	125	92	(7.9)	(40.6)	32	(*)
Other	28.4	0.4	0.5	248	190	(4.2)	(10.4)	42	(*)
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	36.5	0.8	0.5	205	146	14.0	17.5	51	(*)
Second	30.0	1.7	3.1	239	180	(12.8)	(31.7)	43	(*)
Middle	26.3	0.3	1.2	238	193	(3.8)	(32.2)	43	(*)
Fourth	17.4	0.0	0.0	228	194	(8.9)	(8.2)	25	(*)
Richest	12.4	0.3	1.2	213	197	(*)	(*)	10	(*)

¹ The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
² Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
³ Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
 Note: Figures for column for women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months has been deleted due to small number of unweighted cases.
 na: not applicable

Table TM.10.2N: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)										
Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Tonga MICS, 2019										
	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:				Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex ²	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 the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years						
Total	33.4	0.6	4.9	499	77.6	428	70.6	111	25.4	78
Area										
Urban	27.5	1.7	1.5	113	79.1	104	(79.4)	26	(*)	21
Rural	35.2	0.3	5.8	385	77.1	324	67.8	85	(28.8)	57
Division										
Tongatapu	38.0	0.5	6.0	355	72.6	303	80.5	84	(28.0)	68
Vavau	28.4	1.1	2.0	78	85.4	66	(*)	18	(*)	7
Ha'apai	12.2	0.0	0.0	30	100.0	27	(*)	4	(*)	0
Eua	15.8	0.0	3.2	29	91.0	26	(*)	4	(*)	2
Ongo Niua	(22.9)	(3.4)	(5.3)	6	(*)	5	(*)	1	(*)	1
Age										
15-19	12.6	0.0	2.1	281	91.2	269	(*)	13	(*)	12
15-17	7.5	0.0	0.4	177	95.2	172	(*)	3	(*)	3
18-19	21.5	0.0	0.0	103	84.0	96	(*)	11	(*)	10
20-24	60.2	1.4	8.4	218	54.6	159	67.8	97	26.7	66
20-22	59.9	2.0	7.9	141	50.7	112	(73.7)	59	(35.1)	43
23-24	60.7	0.3	9.4	77	63.9	47	(58.8)	39	(*)	23
Education ^A										
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	3	na	na	na	na
Lower secondary	22.9	0.8	0.0	132	89.4	114	(*)	19	(*)	7
Upper secondary +	37.6	0.5	6.7	363	73.0	310	77.3	92	24.7	71
Marital status ^A										
Ever married/in union	100.0	2.1	19.0	54	na	0	30.0	47	0.0	14
Never married/in union	22.4	0.4	3.3	428	77.6	428	100.0	64	31.0	64
Religion of household head										
Free Wesleyan Church	27.3	0.5	2.6	178	79.4	163	(88.4)	32	(13.0)	28
Latter Day Saints	27.0	2.0	0.9	94	82.1	83	(*)	17	(*)	9
Roman Catholic	31.4	0.3	10.6	65	79.9	55	(*)	16	(*)	13
Free Church of Tonga	34.9	0.0	5.2	57	89.0	42	(*)	15	(*)	8
Other	50.1	0.0	8.5	105	62.5	84	(*)	30	(*)	21
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	36.7	0.2	4.5	119	84.1	89	(52.4)	33	(*)	17
Second	43.1	0.9	10.8	90	66.5	77	(*)	24	(*)	17
Middle	29.0	1.2	3.4	85	74.3	81	(*)	19	(*)	16
Fourth	34.5	0.0	5.2	103	75.2	90	(*)	22	(*)	16
Richest	23.7	0.9	0.9	102	86.0	91	(*)	13	(*)	12

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

^A The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic 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

Note: Figures for column for women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months has been deleted due to small number of unweighted cases

6.10 HIV

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission.³³ 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.^{32,33} 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.^{32,33} 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 Tonga MICS, 2019 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 Tonga, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and sharing food with someone who someone with HIV. The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by using a condom every time they have sex and having only one faithful uninfected sex partner.

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.³³

The following questions were asked in Tonga MICS 2019 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.^{32,33} 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.^{32,33} 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.

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, Tonga MICS, 2019									
	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^a	Number of women
Total	74.5	57.1	57.1	48.3	54.6	29.3	34.8	13.5	2,903
Area									
Urban	70.4	57.6	57.7	51.4	56.8	27.9	34.5	12.2	687
Rural	75.8	57.0	56.9	47.3	53.9	29.8	34.9	8.1	2,216
Division									
Tongatapu	75.0	57.6	57.5	49.0	55.4	28.3	34.0	12.7	2,114
Vavau	72.8	49.9	50.8	39.0	47.6	34.9	42.1	8.4	418
Ha'apai	79.7	69.2	67.7	60.4	59.2	31.8	36.6	10.8	187
Eua	67.1	56.6	57.8	50.4	58.2	25.9	25.1	12.1	152
Ongo Niua	68.2	49.5	47.8	35.5	49.0	23.7	26.4	7.0	31
Age									
15-24 ¹	58.9	43.3	39.1	33.6	40.0	23.2	23.3	8.4	1,124
15-19	47.7	31.5	28.0	24.2	29.9	18.7	17.5	6.3	664
15-17	38.1	25.5	22.9	21.5	22.5	14.1	12.6	4.1	28
18-19	61.2	39.9	35.2	27.9	40.4	25.0	24.6	9.3	276
20-24	75.2	60.5	55.1	47.1	54.5	29.8	31.7	11.5	460
25-29	85.4	64.9	70.8	58.1	66.0	35.1	38.1	14.8	412
30-39	83.4	65.4	67.3	56.2	62.4	34.2	42.6	12.8	742
40-49	84.8	66.9	68.2	58.8	64.1	30.7	45.2	15.7	626
Education^b									
Up to primary	(60.3)	(43.0)	(51.1)	(41.3)	(28.4)	(35.3)	(36.7)	(8.9)	36
Lower secondary	57.8	44.5	43.6	39.5	40.5	18.5	22.0	6.3	468
Upper secondary +	78.0	59.8	59.8	50.1	57.7	31.4	37.3	14.9	2,400
Marital status^a									
Ever married/in union	84.9	67.5	69.8	59.1	63.8	32.1	40.1	15.0	1,747
Never married/in union	59.3	42.0	38.4	32.4	41.4	25.5	27.2	11.4	1,135
Religion of household head									
Free Wesleyan Church	78.8	59.6	60.1	51.1	58.8	32.1	39.0	15.6	953
Latter Day Saints	72.6	54.2	57.9	47.1	56.3	28.7	27.8	10.6	7.5
Roman Catholic	78.2	63.8	58.1	52.1	52.9	34.2	40.0	16.2	557
Free Church of Tonga	72.3	53.6	54.8	44.6	50.1	21.6	32.3	7.3	461
Other	67.9	52.8	51.9	43.8	50.1	26.2	32.1	14.1	343
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	69.3	54.6	53.9	45.9	47.9	23.5	28.2	7.4	559
Second	73.2	53.3	53.9	42.6	48.7	28.3	28.8	10.9	7.0
Middle	78.1	61.0	58.3	50.7	56.6	30.1	34.5	11.0	588
Fourth	76.6	57.2	61.7	51.3	60.2	30.4	38.5	12.9	592
Richest	75.1	59.2	57.4	50.6	59.4	34.2	43.7	13.9	584

^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 "Missing" in the background characteristic 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

	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 ^a	Number of men
		Having only one faithful/uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	77.9	82.6	65.4	58.2	51.0	40.5	42.2	19.2	15.2	1,232
Area										
Urban	83.1	72.6	70.4	68.4	61.9	40.7	50.5	23.2	19.5	276
Rural	76.4	59.8	63.9	55.3	47.8	40.4	39.8	18.1	14.0	956
Division										
Tongatapu	83.5	63.7	67.8	58.9	52.8	42.6	43.0	19.8	14.9	874
Vavau	59.2	56.6	54.3	51.7	53.2	31.6	31.6	19.2	16.8	198
Ha'apai	82.3	54.6	55.1	52.5	6.4	46.4	44.0	1.3	0.9	82
Eua	84.7	81.1	83.1	80.0	81.4	38.6	66.0	36.5	36.0	64
Ongo Niua	56.8	47.7	49.5	42.3	31.1	11.9	21.4	5.9	4.2	15
Age										
15-24 ¹	84.8	49.5	52.9	46.4	35.4	35.5	32.7	12.3	10.1	499
15-19	58.5	38.7	42.0	34.8	28.1	32.5	30.0	10.4	7.8	281
15-17	51.9	35.7	35.6	33.3	22.3	29.9	26.5	8.0	7.6	177
18-19	59.9	43.8	52.9	37.5	40.8	37.0	36.0	14.4	7.7	103
20-24	73.0	63.5	67.0	61.4	43.4	39.4	36.2	14.8	13.4	218
25-29	84.3	68.7	73.3	64.6	55.5	38.0	43.5	18.6	16.9	156
30-39	87.0	71.3	75.7	66.9	62.1	44.8	49.5	25.4	19.7	294
40-49	87.9	73.3	72.2	66.5	64.3	46.2	50.4	25.3	18.7	284
Education										
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Lower secondary	67.4	53.5	54.8	49.1	41.9	31.1	31.6	13.6	11.0	320
Upper secondary +	82.0	66.5	69.8	62.1	54.4	43.9	45.9	21.1	16.9	898
Marital status										
Ever married/in union	85.3	71.8	72.8	66.4	59.6	43.2	45.8	22.6	17.7	651
Never married/in union	69.2	51.8	56.4	48.5	41.3	36.0	36.7	14.6	12.1	564
Religion of household head										
Free Wesleyan Church	80.7	68.2	69.7	64.3	57.8	47.1	43.8	23.4	18.7	435
Latter Day Saints	73.5	60.6	63.9	54.7	51.1	32.1	33.8	12.1	8.5	231
Roman Catholic	82.8	65.9	68.7	60.6	53.9	35.9	44.2	19.7	17.2	164
Free Church of Tonga	70.7	58.8	59.6	54.8	38.4	35.5	40.2	16.3	14.8	142
Other	78.1	55.3	61.7	51.6	44.5	42.6	46.6	19.9	14.4	260
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	71.9	56.2	56.7	50.7	36.9	38.5	43.8	16.5	15.0	271
Second	75.7	59.6	62.7	57.2	49.9	38.4	30.0	13.9	9.1	241
Middle	83.5	67.3	72.2	63.8	56.3	40.5	42.4	20.6	19.2	240
Fourth	76.9	66.1	65.9	60.0	52.6	42.2	46.5	22.4	17.1	242
Richest	82.4	64.8	70.4	60.5	61.0	43.1	47.9	22.9	15.9	238

^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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Tonga MICS, 2019										
	Percentage of women who:									
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:				
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means		By 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 taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women	
				By all three means ¹						
Total	59.4	46.9	47.0	62.7	38.1	36.2	27.8	11.8	2,903	
Area										
Urban	59.9	46.5	44.2	60.9	38.1	35.4	27.0	9.5	687	
Rural	59.3	47.0	47.8	63.3	38.1	36.4	28.0	12.5	2,216	
Division										
Tongatapu	61.0	47.9	47.1	64.0	38.7	38.8	29.4	11.0	2,114	
Vavau	50.2	36.3	39.2	54.7	27.5	20.5	15.2	18.1	418	
Ha'apai	65.2	53.5	58.9	71.3	45.1	40.0	49.0	8.5	187	
Eua	56.9	55.0	52.3	57.4	50.8	28.8	26.2	9.7	152	
Ongo Niua	55.4	42.4	44.1	57.6	36.5	27.7	21.1	10.6	31	
Age group										
15-24	40.3	32.0	35.5	44.3	27.3	25.9	20.8	14.6	1,124	
15-19	28.0	23.4	24.8	30.8	19.7	17.7	14.5	16.9	664	
15-17	21.6	17.8	18.9	24.0	14.3	14.6	11.5	14.1	388	
18-19	37.0	31.3	33.1	40.2	27.2	22.1	18.6	20.9	276	
20-24	58.0	44.3	51.1	63.9	38.3	37.7	29.9	11.3	460	
25-29	65.9	53.1	56.5	72.0	45.7	48.3	37.8	13.4	412	
30-39	71.7	56.6	53.8	73.7	45.3	41.2	32.4	9.8	742	
40-49	75.0	58.2	53.0	76.8	44.0	40.9	28.3	8.0	626	
Education										
Up to primary	(54.7)	(45.3)	(54.3)	(56.5)	(45.3)	(40.4)	(40.4)	(3.8)	36	
Lower secondary	49.6	40.8	42.7	52.2	36.0	31.9	26.3	5.6	468	
Upper secondary +	61.4	48.1	47.7	64.9	38.4	37.0	27.9	13.1	2,400	
Marital status^a										
Ever married/in union	72.3	56.8	55.7	75.8	45.9	44.5	33.6	9.1	1,747	
Never married/in union	40.7	32.5	34.3	43.8	26.8	24.1	19.2	15.5	1,135	
Religion of household head										
Free Wesleyan Church	62.4	49.1	49.8	66.2	39.7	38.9	30.5	12.6	953	
Latter Day Saints	59.4	47.7	45.1	62.5	37.0	41.6	29.2	10.1	557	
Roman Catholic	61.7	48.0	48.4	65.0	39.7	35.6	27.1	13.3	461	
Free Church of Tonga	60.0	45.1	46.0	62.4	37.6	31.4	24.6	9.8	343	
Other	52.5	42.7	43.5	55.8	35.5	30.0	24.4	12.0	588	
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	55.9	44.2	43.6	59.7	34.6	34.5	24.1	9.6	559	
Second	59.4	47.8	51.0	64.0	40.8	36.9	29.8	9.2	588	
Middle	59.8	46.8	49.2	63.6	39.8	39.4	33.8	14.6	592	
Fourth	63.0	46.2	46.2	64.7	37.1	38.2	26.9	11.9	584	
Richest	58.9	49.4	44.6	61.6	37.9	31.8	24.1	13.5	579	

^aThe category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

² The category of "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

	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					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:							
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child			
Total	47.2	46.3	39.6	52.0	34.5	31.3	24.7	25.9	1,232		
Area											
Urban	60.6	59.2	57.1	63.4	53.7	38.9	36.1	19.7	276		
Rural	43.4	42.6	34.6	48.7	29.0	29.1	21.4	27.7	956		
Division											
Tongatapu	48.4	48.4	41.7	54.6	35.1	34.7	27.1	28.8	874		
Vavau	37.8	33.8	29.5	39.5	27.7	13.5	10.0	19.7	198		
Ha'apai	51.6	50.0	47.0	51.6	47.0	49.0	45.5	10.7	82		
Eua	55.4	53.4	32.3	55.4	32.3	20.8	13.1	29.2	64		
Ongo Niua	46.9	41.6	40.8	50.9	32.8	18.1	14.0	5.9	15		
Age group											
15-24	27.9	30.8	27.6	35.0	20.6	24.4	19.2	29.9	499		
15-19	23.0	24.7	22.9	27.5	17.3	17.8	14.7	28.1	281		
15-17	21.4	26.5	22.8	27.1	18.5	15.5	12.4	24.8	177		
18-19	25.7	21.8	23.1	28.3	15.4	21.8	18.9	41.6	103		
20-24	34.3	38.7	33.6	44.5	24.7	32.9	24.8	28.5	218		
25-29	50.8	51.7	44.0	58.5	38.1	35.9	28.8	25.8	156		
30-39	59.5	56.6	48.8	63.3	43.9	37.0	30.2	23.7	294		
40-49	66.3	60.0	48.8	66.6	47.4	34.9	26.4	21.3	284		
Education^A											
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13		
Lower secondary	38.4	36.4	33.3	41.5	29.2	27.8	22.5	25.8	320		
Upper secondary +	50.8	50.4	41.8	55.8	36.8	32.9	25.7	26.2	898		
Marital status^A											
Ever married/in union	60.3	56.6	47.6	63.0	44.3	35.4	27.8	22.3	651		
Never married/in union	33.2	34.5	30.3	39.6	23.8	27.0	21.4	29.7	564		
Religion of household head											
Free Wesleyan Church	53.5	51.3	44.7	58.8	37.9	35.7	27.4	21.9	435		
Latter Day Saints	47.4	45.3	42.1	52.5	34.7	33.9	27.6	21.0	231		
Roman Catholic	48.9	49.1	38.7	52.6	36.4	29.8	27.5	30.2	164		
Free Church of Tonga	37.7	39.0	31.2	41.5	29.6	23.9	18.1	29.1	142		
Other	40.8	41.2	34.1	45.5	30.2	26.5	19.4	32.6	260		
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	46.4	44.5	33.1	48.8	31.0	27.4	19.4	23.1	271		
Second	40.3	38.9	37.7	47.2	29.9	25.6	19.9	28.5	241		
Middle	54.3	55.1	47.1	59.9	42.7	39.5	32.5	23.5	240		
Fourth	45.2	44.5	38.1	50.1	32.2	32.1	26.8	26.8	242		
Richest	50.1	49.0	43.1	54.4	37.2	32.3	25.9	27.9	238		

^A The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic 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.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:			Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	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 ^{1,2}	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 ³		
Total	84.3	79.1	90.4	82.9	82.7	84.2	63.1	84.0	2,163	
Area										
Urban	77.9	75.3	85.8	80.5	83.7	84.5	55.3	84.2	483	
Rural	86.2	80.1	91.7	83.5	82.5	84.1	65.3	84.0	1,680	
Division										
Tongatapu	82.2	76.3	88.8	80.1	80.2	83.0	58.0	82.4	1,587	
Vava'u	90.7	86.8	94.5	89.6	90.1	86.3	74.2	82.4	304	
Ha'apai	87.9	86.0	94.5	95.3	85.6	89.5	76.4	93.5	149	
Eua	91.1	86.2	94.5	86.0	95.0	88.5	86.4	97.9	102	
Ongo Niua	95.3	89.4	96.3	90.0	86.8	87.6	79.4	93.2	21	
Age										
15-24	85.0	80.4	91.6	83.3	79.6	81.3	57.1	80.8	662	
15-19	89.7	79.7	93.6	78.2	77.7	80.6	59.5	74.5	317	
15-17	89.7	78.6	93.9	77.9	73.2	78.0	61.4	69.9	148	
18-19	89.7	80.6	93.4	78.5	81.7	82.8	57.8	78.6	169	
20-24	80.8	81.1	89.8	87.9	81.3	82.0	54.9	86.6	346	
25-29	84.0	82.6	92.3	84.1	88.1	88.8	60.2	84.8	352	
30-39	84.0	76.4	89.5	82.0	82.4	85.1	67.6	85.1	618	
40-49	84.0	78.1	88.5	82.5	83.5	83.6	67.1	86.2	531	
Education										
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	
Lower secondary	84.4	85.4	94.1	80.9	78.9	82.8	65.2	84.5	270	
Upper secondary +	84.3	78.0	89.7	83.3	83.4	84.2	62.8	84.0	1,872	
Marital status ^c										
Ever married/in union	84.8	80.8	91.0	84.3	84.5	85.1	66.3	85.8	1,483	
Never married/in union	83.6	75.6	89.3	80.4	79.2	83.0	56.7	80.8	673	
Religion of household head										
Free Wesleyan Church	86.1	78.7	91.7	81.3	82.3	86.1	63.7	85.0	751	
Latter Day Saints	83.2	80.8	90.3	85.8	83.6	84.9	63.0	87.3	404	
Roman Catholic	87.2	78.7	92.9	81.1	82.2	82.3	58.0	78.1	361	
Free Church of Tonga	84.9	80.8	88.7	85.8	86.9	85.0	67.4	83.2	248	
Other	79.3	77.2	86.8	82.5	80.6	81.2	63.9	84.7	399	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	91.4	89.7	96.7	90.7	85.8	85.9	65.4	91.8	388	
Second	87.0	80.6	91.9	83.2	84.2	84.8	64.4	83.8	431	
Middle	83.0	81.6	90.3	82.0	86.0	84.3	68.5	82.5	462	
Fourth	83.0	74.2	89.8	82.3	78.1	82.8	59.0	82.4	448	
Richest	78.1	70.4	83.9	77.1	79.9	83.5	58.0	80.5	435	

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

² 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

³ 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 "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" and has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

	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 ^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 ^a	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Total	77.1	70.2	87.3	86.5	78.7	82.3	57.6	83.2	960
Area									
Urban	83.2	62.5	76.4	88.0	83.4	84.8	45.3	81.7	229
Rural	81.4	72.7	90.6	86.1	77.2	81.5	61.5	83.6	731
Division									
Tongatapu	75.3	70.6	86.4	84.9	77.0	80.5	53.0	80.1	729
Vavau	76.2	57.0	86.1	93.2	82.3	87.6	60.5	93.1	117
Haapai	96.7	81.0	98.4	88.1	92.1	95.9	75.2	89.6	51
Eua	83.2	80.3	88.9	91.6	80.4	80.0	98.0	94.9	54
Ongo Niua	(85.3)	(89.6)	(95.0)	(91.2)	(82.2)	(95.4)	(62.5)	(97.6)	8
Age									
15-24	83.2	76.9	92.1	82.2	79.2	81.7	58.4	86.1	323
15-19	80.9	78.3	92.0	77.1	76.0	80.0	56.9	83.9	164
15-17	82.1	73.9	89.5	72.2	79.6	84.5	58.0	84.2	92
18-19	79.4	83.9	95.2	83.5	71.5	74.2	55.4	83.5	72
20-24	85.5	75.5	92.2	87.5	82.5	83.4	60.0	88.5	159
25-29	79.6	68.8	86.2	85.5	78.0	80.6	58.2	87.9	131
30-39	67.9	68.4	84.8	89.0	82.2	84.8	52.2	80.3	256
40-49	77.2	64.2	84.1	90.0	74.8	81.5	61.8	79.8	249
Education^c									
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Lower secondary	84.8	72.7	91.9	79.8	78.0	77.2	55.5	83.9	216
Upper secondary +	75.0	69.2	85.7	88.5	78.9	84.3	58.7	83.5	737
Marital status^c									
Ever married/in union	76.7	69.4	87.4	90.0	79.8	82.9	59.9	82.6	555
Never married/in union	77.9	70.2	86.6	81.6	77.0	80.8	53.4	83.3	391
Religion of household head									
Free Wesleyan Church	76.2	73.4	85.7	88.5	81.4	82.3	59.9	84.9	351
Latter Day Saints	81.9	71.8	89.3	84.5	82.9	88.8	64.7	91.2	170
Roman Catholic	76.4	74.6	85.5	89.7	77.3	84.3	54.3	84.9	136
Free Church of Tonga	77.2	65.9	90.3	90.0	80.2	82.7	58.5	85.5	100
Other	74.9	62.6	86.2	80.9	70.6	75.4	49.5	71.3	203
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	77.1	72.9	86.9	79.2	72.8	77.2	54.5	83.1	195
Second	87.4	76.4	97.2	91.4	85.0	81.4	63.7	84.9	182
Middle	82.0	70.6	88.6	89.1	79.5	81.2	50.7	80.2	200
Fourth	74.4	62.2	84.5	84.7	79.2	85.7	63.3	84.7	186
Richest	84.9	69.1	79.6	88.3	77.4	86.2	56.6	83.2	196

^a MICS Indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

* 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 "Missing" in the background characteristic 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.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women 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 heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Tonga MICS, 2019									
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Percentage of women who:					Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ²	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ³
			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	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ²	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ³		
Total	50.3	12.3	10.8	3.8	3.4	7.9	1.1	2,903	
Area									
Urban	50.7	13.1	11.4	4.0	3.5	9.7	1.1	687	
Rural	50.2	12.1	10.6	3.8	3.3	7.4	1.1	2,216	
Division									
Tongatapu	51.0	12.9	11.4	4.0	3.5	8.7	1.3	2,114	
Vavatu	47.1	10.0	7.9	2.6	2.0	3.6	0.5	418	
Ha'apai	60.9	17.1	15.6	7.0	6.6	8.8	0.5	187	
Eua	36.0	4.5	4.0	1.8	1.8	8.1	0.5	152	
Ongo Nua	54.1	13.6	11.1	1.8	1.2	9.9	0.0	31	
Age									
15-24	33.5	4.7	3.9	2.6	2.1	4.5	0.6	1,124	
15-19	22.5	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.6	2.1	0.1	664	
15-17	14.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.0	388	
18-19	33.1	2.2	1.0	1.7	0.7	2.7	0.2	276	
20-24	49.4	9.5	8.3	4.8	4.1	7.9	1.3	460	
25-29	60.5	18.6	16.6	6.7	5.7	11.8	2.4	412	
30-39	60.6	19.5	17.0	5.4	5.2	9.5	1.4	742	
40-49	61.7	13.4	11.8	2.4	2.0	9.6	0.8	626	
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months									
Sexually active	62.2	19.2	16.9	5.5	4.8	9.8	1.3	1,469	
15-24 ³	55.2	19.9	15.2	11.7	8.2	6.4	0.5	172	
15-19	(47.6)	(17.6)	(6.1)	(15.1)	(6.1)	(5.5)	(0.0)	30	
20-24	58.8	20.4	17.1	11.0	8.6	6.6	0.6	141	
25-49	63.1	19.1	17.1	4.6	4.3	10.2	1.4	1,297	
Sexually inactive	38.2	5.3	4.5	2.2	1.9	6.0	0.9	1,434	
Education									
Up to primary	(30.0)	(7.9)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	36	
Lower secondary	36.8	8.8	6.4	3.4	2.3	2.8	0.4	468	
Upper secondary +	53.3	13.1	11.8	4.0	3.6	9.0	1.2	2,400	
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	60.7	18.4	15.9	5.4	4.7	9.7	1.2	1,747	
Never married/in union	35.1	3.1	3.0	1.5	1.4	5.4	0.9	1,135	
Religion of household head									
Free Wesleyan Church	53.7	14.7	12.4	3.8	2.9	9.8	2.1	953	
Latter Day Saints	46.5	10.8	9.0	4.0	3.7	8.2	0.3	557	
Roman Catholic	51.5	10.9	10.2	3.2	3.2	7.4	0.6	461	
Free Church of Tonga	50.6	11.2	10.7	1.8	1.8	5.8	0.0	343	
Other	45.4	11.8	10.3	5.3	4.7	6.3	1.2	588	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	48.3	14.1	12.6	5.0	4.6	5.5	1.8	559	
Second	42.6	10.5	9.7	1.9	1.9	5.6	0.6	588	
Middle	50.8	13.6	11.6	3.9	3.7	8.0	0.8	592	
Fourth	53.7	11.8	9.8	4.3	3.1	10.5	1.3	584	
Richest	56.3	11.9	10.3	4.1	3.5	10.0	0.9	579	

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 "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
^c Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

	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 ⁴	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ⁵	Number of men
Total	56.2	8.1	7.6	3.9	3.6	3.1	0.6	1,232
Area								
Urban	65.3	13.2	12.1	6.5	5.7	3.6	1.6	276
Rural	53.6	6.6	6.3	3.2	2.9	2.9	0.3	956
Division								
Tongatapu	59.5	8.7	8.1	4.8	4.3	3.3	0.7	874
Vavau	43.6	7.2	6.4	1.0	3.3	3.3	0.3	198
Ha'apai	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	82
Eua	79.9	13.9	13.9	7.1	7.1	0.4	0.0	64
Ongo Niua	44.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	15
Age								
15-24	41.7	3.5	3.1	1.7	1.5	2.3	0.0	499
15-19	34.1	2.3	2.3	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.0	281
15-17	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	177
18-19	49.0	6.3	6.3	2.5	2.5	1.0	0.0	103
20-24	51.5	5.1	4.1	2.8	2.2	3.3	0.0	218
25-29	60.2	10.1	9.5	6.3	6.3	1.6	0.0	156
30-39	63.7	11.1	10.4	5.6	4.9	2.3	1.0	294
40-49	71.8	12.0	11.4	4.7	4.4	6.0	1.4	284
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	65.6	10.8	10.3	4.7	4.4	4.0	1.0	701
15-24 ³	54.6	8.2	7.4	3.7	3.7	3.1	0.0	111
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
20-24	58.1	9.3	8.5	4.2	4.2	3.6	0.0	97
25-49	67.7	11.3	10.8	4.9	4.6	4.2	1.2	590
Sexually inactive	43.8	4.6	4.0	2.8	2.4	1.8	0.0	531
Educations								
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Lower secondary	42.5	5.5	4.6	2.8	2.1	1.7	0.0	320
Upper secondary +	61.6	9.0	8.6	4.4	4.1	3.6	0.8	898
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	65.8	11.5	10.9	4.4	4.1	3.7	0.9	651
Never married/in union	45.9	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.4	0.2	564
Religion of household head								
Free Wesleyan Church	59.0	6.2	5.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.6	435
Latter Day Saints	59.1	7.2	6.0	1.5	0.6	4.0	0.7	231
Roman Catholic	58.5	11.4	11.4	3.7	3.7	3.3	0.6	164
Free Church of Tonga	47.3	6.8	6.1	4.6	4.0	0.9	0.0	142
Other	52.5	10.7	10.2	8.2	7.7	4.2	0.8	260
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	46.9	4.1	4.1	0.5	0.5	2.4	0.0	271
Second	51.3	9.0	8.5	4.3	3.8	3.5	0.9	241
Middle	62.3	9.4	9.1	6.7	6.4	3.4	0.7	240
Fourth	60.7	9.1	7.7	3.6	3.6	1.5	0.0	242
Richest	61.1	9.3	8.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	1.3	238

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

⁴ Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing

⁵ The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic 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-11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, Tonga MICS, 2019									
	Received antenatal care from a health professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1,2}	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years		
Total	97.7	31.5	21.7	19.7	14.4	15.2	421		
Area									
Urban	98.0	32.8	23.0	18.3	14.0	14.0	93		
Rural	97.6	31.1	21.4	20.1	14.5	15.5	329		
Division									
Tongatapu	97.7	39.4	26.3	24.1	18.2	17.9	290		
Vava'u	96.4	7.3	7.8	7.0	3.6	6.1	72		
Ha'apai	98.3	28.9	21.8	18.4	12.1	18.4	30		
Eua	100.0	12.7	5.9	4.2	2.9	4.2	25		
Ongo Niua	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4		
Age									
15-24	97.0	28.0	15.1	13.9	11.0	13.1	100		
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22		
20-24	99.2	31.6	17.9	16.4	14.0	15.4	79		
25-29	99.2	29.2	20.7	18.1	10.9	12.0	127		
30-39	98.5	38.4	25.8	24.1	19.4	19.1	163		
40-49	(90.0)	(16.3)	(25.7)	(22.0)	(12.6)	(14.4)	31		
Education									
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4		
Lower secondary	100.0	33.4	12.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	52		
Upper secondary +	97.3	31.6	23.3	21.3	15.2	16.1	365		
Marital status⁴									
Ever married/in union	98.5	32.3	22.1	19.9	15.1	16.0	398		
Never married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23		
Religion of household head									
Free Wesleyan Church	98.9	34.4	24.1	21.5	18.2	20.6	121		
Latter Day Saints	96.1	27.9	23.3	21.6	14.6	14.6	95		
Roman Catholic	97.8	27.9	21.2	19.9	10.4	11.1	72		
Free Church of Tonga	94.8	24.9	19.1	15.4	14.5	15.4	46		
Other	99.3	37.8	18.6	17.1	11.9	11.5	87		
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	98.3	36.0	29.9	28.8	23.5	26.0	112		
Second	95.0	24.3	14.7	14.1	9.0	6.1	95		
Middle	96.9	32.9	16.8	13.0	10.6	12.0	79		
Fourth	99.2	31.6	26.5	23.5	12.8	15.8	76		
Richest	100.0	32.6	18.0	15.6	12.8	12.8	59		

¹ MICS indicator TM.35a - HIV counselling during antenatal care (counselling on HIV)² MICS indicator TM.36 - HIV testing during antenatal care³ MICS indicator TM.35b - HIV counselling during antenatal care (information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results)⁴ 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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Tonga MICS, 2019											
Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:											
Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	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			Number of women age 15-24 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	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 ³	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months						
Total	5.6	27.3	33.5	3.9	2.1	15.3	1,124	8.2	172	91.6	662
Area											
Urban	7.2	26.1	34.5	4.4	1.5	15.0	264	(10.0)	40	88.3	148
Rural	5.2	27.6	33.2	3.8	2.2	15.4	859	7.6	132	92.6	514
Division											
Tongatapu	5.3	27.4	34.0	3.3	1.6	14.1	842	9.6	118	90.6	507
Vavau	5.0	18.2	27.6	3.1	2.1	18.4	138	(6.0)	25	95.3	71
Ha'apai	7.7	35.5	48.0	13.7	7.1	19.8	71	(3.7)	14	94.0	48
Eua	9.2	37.6	23.7	3.8	2.7	21.4	61	(4.9)	13	94.7	31
Ongo Niua	7.4	20.3	24.8	0.0	0.0	7.0	11	(*)	1	(*)	5
Age											
15-19	3.6	19.7	22.5	0.9	0.6	4.6	664	(6.1)	30	93.6	317
15-17	2.8	14.3	14.9	0.8	0.6	3.0	388	(*)	11	93.9	148
18-19	4.7	27.2	33.1	1.0	0.7	6.8	276	(*)	19	93.4	169
20-24	8.6	38.3	49.4	8.3	4.1	30.8	460	8.6	141	89.8	346
20-22	9.5	36.3	45.1	7.1	4.5	27.1	270	10.4	73	92.1	197
23-24	7.4	41.0	55.6	10.1	3.6	36.0	190	6.7	68	86.7	148
Education											
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	1	(*)	2
Lower secondary	1.7	18.3	16.7	2.7	0.8	15.6	196	5.2	30	93.4	65
Upper secondary +	6.3	29.2	37.2	4.2	2.3	15.4	919	8.8	141	91.4	595
Marital status ⁴											
Ever married/in union	6.5	42.9	51.9	13.3	6.9	77.6	202	7.1	157	95.8	156
Never married/in union	5.5	24.2	29.8	1.9	1.0	1.7	911	19.0	15	90.9	500
Religion of household head											
Free Wesleyan Church	6.5	26.3	34.1	2.9	1.3	11.8	315	(3.1)	37	91.3	191
Latter Day Saints	5.0	25.6	27.3	3.3	3.1	14.2	225	(18.8)	32	88.6	114
Roman Catholic	9.0	29.1	43.7	6.0	1.8	13.2	211	(10.4)	28	94.3	149
Free Church of Tonga	0.4	31.7	30.5	1.5	0.4	25.9	125	(0.0)	32	95.3	73
Other	4.9	26.4	31.1	5.2	3.2	17.1	248	(9.3)	42	89.7	134
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	4.3	25.5	27.9	6.3	3.2	24.8	205	7.7	51	96.4	100
Second	3.0	31.2	28.6	1.7	1.4	18.1	239	(3.6)	43	91.7	139
Middle	5.6	29.0	34.5	5.6	3.3	17.8	239	(10.8)	43	93.3	161
Fourth	9.7	27.5	39.0	2.3	0.4	10.9	228	(2.6)	25	92.8	140
Richest	5.5	22.5	37.4	3.6	2.0	4.8	213	(*)	10	83.9	122

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

³ Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.

⁴ The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" and "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people² MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results³ Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.⁴ The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" and "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" 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, Tonga MICS, 2019											
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 ²	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 ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Total	10.1	20.6	41.7	3.1	1.5	22.2	499	3.7	111	92.1	323
Area											
Urban	10.2	35.4	49.5	2.1	1.0	23.2	113	(4.5)	26	86.4	85
Rural	10.1	16.2	39.4	3.4	1.6	22.0	385	3.4	85	94.1	238
Division											
Tongatapu	9.4	21.8	47.2	3.8	1.9	23.6	355	4.8	84	92.1	262
Vava'u	10.2	10.0	18.3	1.3	0.0	23.6	78	(*)	18	(87.5)	25
Ha'apai	1.1	39.6	20.4	0.0	0.0	12.2	30	(*)	4	(100.0)	14
Eua	30.6	14.4	62.8	2.4	2.4	13.2	29	(*)	4	91.0	20
Ongo Niua	(0.0)	(19.5)	(28.2)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(15.5)	6	(*)	1	(*)	2
Age											
15-19	7.6	17.3	34.1	2.3	0.9	4.8	281	(*)	13	92.0	164
15-17	7.6	18.5	25.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	177	(*)	3	89.5	92
18-19	7.7	15.4	49.0	6.3	2.5	10.4	103	(*)	11	95.2	72
20-24	13.4	24.7	51.5	4.1	2.2	44.7	218	4.2	97	92.2	159
20-22	10.2	24.2	47.8	2.9	2.9	41.5	141	(6.9)	59	91.9	100
23-24	19.3	25.6	58.1	6.3	0.9	50.6	77	(0.0)	39	92.7	59
Education ⁴											
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	0	(*)	2
Lower secondary	6.7	14.2	26.7	0.9	0.0	14.3	132	0.0	19	89.9	67
Upper secondary +	11.3	23.0	47.4	3.9	2.0	25.3	363	4.4	92	92.6	255
Marital status ⁵											
Ever married/in union	6.9	22.7	41.0	7.8	0.0	86.4	54	(0.0)	47	(98.7)	30
Never married/in union	9.9	20.6	42.2	2.0	1.1	15.0	428	6.3	64	91.0	279
Religion of household head											
Free Wesleyan Church	12.9	26.3	44.9	2.3	0.7	17.8	178	(3.7)	32	92.8	122
Latter Day Saints	8.2	16.2	37.5	2.3	0.0	18.5	94	(*)	17	82.8	50
Roman Catholic	5.1	22.9	43.4	4.7	0.0	25.1	65	(*)	16	(96.3)	49
Free Church of Tonga	8.9	21.9	33.1	1.2	1.2	26.7	57	(*)	15	(97.5)	32
Other	10.9	12.5	43.6	5.2	5.2	28.9	105	(*)	30	92.2	69
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	6.2	21.1	33.3	4.4	0.0	27.8	119	(0.0)	33	88.5	73
Second	4.8	20.8	31.9	6.9	3.7	26.8	90	(*)	24	(97.5)	51
Middle	13.5	26.8	52.3	0.0	0.0	22.8	85	(*)	19	94.0	58
Fourth	13.3	17.8	50.8	1.4	1.4	21.2	103	(*)	22	95.3	69
Richest	13.4	17.3	42.0	2.5	2.5	12.4	102	(*)	13	87.4	72

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

³ Refer to Table TM.11.3M for the two components.

⁴ The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic 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

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

³ Refer to Table TM.11.3M for the two components.

⁴ The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic 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

6.11 SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STI)

Sexually transmitted infections (STI) have a profound impact on sexual and reproductive health. Consequences of STIs for reproductive health can be severe and life threatening, with consequences for women being more common and severe than for men.⁷⁵ STIs increase the risk of acquiring or transmitting HIV. The early diagnosis and treatment of STIs is vital to the interruption of transmission of STIs as well as to ensuring the quality of life of those infected.

Tables TM13.1W and TM13.1M present data on the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in women and men age 15-49, who have ever had sexual intercourse. Tables TM13.2W shows percentage of women age 15–49 with STIs or symptoms of STIs who have sought advice or treatment in the past 12 months.

⁷⁵WHO. Report on global sexually transmitted infection surveillance, 2018. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2018. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO] <https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/stis-surveillance-2018/en/>

Table TM.13.1W: Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms(women)

Among women age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Tonga MICS, 2019

Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:					
	STI ¹	Bad-smelling/abnormal genital discharge ²	Genital sore or ulcer ³	STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer ⁴	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse
Total	1.0	9.3	1.6	10.8	1,889
Area					
Urban	0.4	8.3	1.3	8.9	418
Rural	1.1	9.6	1.7	11.3	1,471
Division					
Tongatapu	1.4	8.7	1.9	10.6	1,350
Vava'u	0.0	11.6	1.4	12.5	293
Ha'apai	0.0	12.1	0.4	12.5	125
Eua	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.2	102
Ongo Niua	0.0	24.8	1.2	24.8	19
Age					
15-24	0.3	9.2	0.5	9.2	276
15-19	0.0	4.5	0.9	4.5	75
15-17	(0.0)	(4.6)	(1.6)	(4.6)	42
18-19	(0.0)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(4.4)	33
20-24	0.4	10.9	0.3	10.9	200
25-29	1.5	9.8	1.1	11.5	336
30-39	0.9	8.6	1.4	10.1	675
40-49	1.0	9.9	2.8	11.9	602
Education					
Up to primary	(0.0)	(10.3)	(3.1)	(13.4)	25
Lower secondary	1.0	12.9	2.0	14.4	307
Upper secondary +	1.0	8.6	1.6	10.0	1,557
Marital status^A					
Ever married/in union	1.0	9.2	1.6	10.7	1,747
Never married/in union	0.0	11.1	0.5	11.1	124
Religion of household head					
Free Wesleyan Church	1.4	8.6	1.4	10.1	626
Latter Day Saints	1.2	10.2	1.7	11.8	376
Roman Catholic	1.6	8.8	0.3	10.5	277
Free Church of Tonga	0.0	11.8	3.1	12.3	231
Other	0.2	8.4	2.1	10.2	379
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	1.1	14.0	0.4	14.6	413
Second	1.3	8.3	2.6	10.9	400
Middle	0.7	7.9	2.3	9.8	391
Fourth	1.6	9.5	1.3	11.2	357
Richest	0.0	5.9	1.7	6.5	327

¹ Tonga MICS indicator TM.S1a – Self reported prevalence of STI² Tonga MICS indicator TM.S1b – Self reported symptom of STI (bad smelling/abnormal genital discharge)³ Tonga MICS indicator TM.S1b – Self reported symptom of STI (genital sore or ulcer)⁴ Tonga MICS indicator TM.S1b – Self reported STI or any of the symptoms^A The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

Table TM.13.1M: Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms(men)

Among men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months STI ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years who ever had sexual intercourse
Total	0.7	827
Area		
Urban	0.0	176
Rural	0.9	651
Division		
Tongatapu	0.8	603
Vava'u	0.6	130
Ha'apai	0.0	47
Eua	0.0	38
Ongo Niua	(0.0)	9
Age		
15-24	2.8	167
15-19	(*)	35
20-24	1.4	131
25-29	0.0	115
30-39	0.3	273
40-49	0.0	272
Education^A		
Up to primary	(*)	8
Lower secondary	0.4	204
Upper secondary +	0.8	615
Marital status^A		
Ever married/in union	0.1	651
Never married/in union	3.0	159
Religion of household head		
Free Wesleyan Church	0.3	279
Latter Day Saints	0.0	156
Roman Catholic	1.7	107
Free Church of Tonga	0.0	91
Other	1.5	193
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.5	175
Second	1.6	180
Middle	0.0	157
Fourth	1.1	162
Richest	0.0	152

¹ Tonga MICS indicator TM.S1a – Self reported prevalence of STI^A The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic 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

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

Table TM.13.2W: Women seeking treatment for STIs

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 reporting an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months who sought advice or treatment by source, Tonga MICS, 2019

Source of advice or treatment								
Public Medical Sector			Private Medical Sector		Don't know if public or private	Total	Number of women with STI or symptoms of STI	
Hospital	Health Center	Other Public	Private Clinic	Private Doctor				
Total	(50.9)	(13.9)	(1.7)	(9.0)	(12.1)	(12.3)	100.0	50
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases								

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

6.12 HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS

Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) is the most common viral infection of the reproductive tract that can infect anyone who has ever had a sexual encounter. In most cases, the virus is harmless and most people have no symptoms. The body clears most HPV infections naturally. HPV can be contracted from one partner, remain dormant, and then later be unknowingly transmitted to another sexual partner, including a spouse. Though usually harmless, some high-risk types cause cervical cell changes that, if not detected in time, can turn into cancer.

Majority of women with an HPV infection will not develop cervical cancer, but regular Pap and HPV tests are important. HPV infections in women over 30 are less likely to be cleared naturally, so an HPV test can be helpful in letting health care providers know which women are at greatest risk of cervical cancer.⁷⁶ Cervical cancer is preventable if precancerous cell changes are detected and treated early.

HPV vaccination is to be soon introduced to the country so getting a baseline data on the level of awareness that women in reproductive age have on HPV and HPV vaccination is necessary.

Table TM14.1 shows the self-reported prevalence of HPV and/or symptoms of HPV among women age 15–49 by background characteristics. Table TM14.2 shows the percentage of women age 15–49, who reported not wanting to receive HPV vaccine by reasons.

⁷⁶de Sanjosé S, Diaz M, Castellsagué X, Clifford G, Bruni L, Muñoz N, et al. "Worldwide prevalence and genotype distribution of cervical human papillomavirus DNA in women with normal cytology: a meta-analysis." *Lancet Infect Dis*. 2007 Jul;7(7):453-9 [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/article/PIIS1473-3099\(07\)70158-5/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/article/PIIS1473-3099(07)70158-5/fulltext)

Among women age 15-49, percentage reporting HPV and/or symptoms of an HPV by background characteristics, Tonga MICS, 2019										
Percentage of women who:										
	Heard of HPV	Have genital warts or diagnosed HPV infection	Have heard of cervical cancer vaccine	Have received HPV vaccination	Who are interested in getting HPV vaccination	Think HPV causes cervical cancer	Think HPV infection is asymptomatic	Think HPV infection is a sexually transmitted infection (STI)	Number of women who ever told to have HPV	
Total	5.5	1.6	4.0	3.5	4.4	18.4	4.2	48.0		2,903
Area										
Urban	6.2	1.5	3.8	3.9	4.5	9.0	4.5	39.1	687	
Rural	5.3	1.6	4.1	3.4	4.4	21.3	4.0	50.8	2,216	
Division										
Tongatapu	6.0	1.9	4.4	3.8	4.8	13.1	4.3	43.7	2,114	
Vavatu	3.4	0.6	2.6	2.0	2.4	33.5	3.4	54.5	418	
Ha'apai	6.6	0.7	4.8	5.0	6.1	30.8	5.3	70.5	187	
Eua	3.8	1.2	2.4	2.5	3.3	34.3	3.0	57.3	152	
Ongo Niua	3.7	0.6	1.9	3.1	3.7	26.6	0.7	74.2	31	
Age										
15-24	3.4	0.9	2.9	2.3	2.9	13.3	4.1	44.6	1,124	
15-19	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.0	11.2	2.8	40.4	664	
15-17	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	10.3	1.5	35.4	388	
18-19	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.6	12.4	4.5	47.4	276	
20-24	6.6	1.6	5.5	4.6	5.8	16.4	6.0	50.6	460	
25-29	5.3	1.4	3.1	3.6	3.9	18.0	5.4	54.2	412	
30-39	7.4	2.0	5.4	4.6	5.5	24.2	4.1	53.8	742	
40-49	7.1	2.3	5.1	4.5	6.2	21.0	3.5	43.2	626	
Education										
Up to primary	(5.6)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(5.1)	(5.6)	(23.5)	(1.2)	(30.7)	36	
Lower secondary	4.6	2.0	2.9	2.3	4.3	20.2	2.9	44.7	468	
Upper secondary +	5.7	1.5	4.3	3.8	4.4	18.0	4.4	48.9	2,400	
Marital status^a										
Ever married/in union	6.5	2.2	5.0	4.1	5.4	22.0	4.4	51.2	1,747	
Never married/in union	4.0	0.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	13.2	3.9	43.4	1,135	
Religion of household head										
Free Wesleyan Church	7.2	2.4	6.0	4.4	5.5	19.9	4.4	50.3	953	
Latter Day Saints	4.8	1.4	3.6	3.5	4.3	21.9	4.9	40.6	557	
Roman Catholic	5.9	1.2	3.5	3.1	4.6	14.7	3.0	50.0	461	
Free Church of Tonga	2.5	0.5	2.1	1.8	2.2	13.3	2.9	48.5	343	
Other	4.9	1.3	2.9	3.6	3.9	18.6	4.7	49.5	588	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	3.5	0.7	2.5	2.4	3.4	22.8	4.0	52.1	559	
Second	3.2	0.7	3.0	1.6	1.8	17.6	4.3	51.5	588	
Middle	3.3	0.5	2.3	1.8	2.5	18.9	5.7	49.1	592	
Fourth	8.1	3.4	6.1	5.3	6.3	17.6	3.2	44.5	584	
Richest	9.5	2.5	6.1	6.6	8.1	15.4	3.6	42.9	579	

^aThe category of "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.14.2: Reasons for not wanting HPV vaccine

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported not want to receive HPV vaccine by reasons for not wanting to receive it, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Does not need vaccine	Not sexually active	Too old for vaccine	Doctor didn't recommend	Worried about safety	Reasons:					Already have HPV	Refused to answer	Others	Don't Know	No response	Number of women not interest to have HPV Vaccine	Number of women age 15-49 years
						Don't know where to get vaccine	Family against it	Don't know enough about vaccine									
Total	54.8	5.7	3.6	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.6	6.0	0.1	3.7	2.7	20.2	0.9	1,240	2,903		
Area																	
Urban	67.6	5.3	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	2.6	0.0	1.5	1.0	19.7	0.0	367	687		
Rural	49.5	5.9	4.9	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.7	7.4	0.2	4.6	3.4	20.4	1.3	873	2,216		
Division																	
Tongatapu	58.1	3.8	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.7	5.4	0.2	3.6	2.1	23.4	1.0	976	2,114		
Vava'u	45.6	14.9	19.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	1.0	4.3	2.6	0.0	168	418		
Ha'apai	37.8	5.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	9.9	0.0	5.6	13.8	14.5	4.4	41	187		
Eua	40.4	12.1	0.0	4.8	3.0	0.7	0.0	3.9	0.0	10.5	0.0	24.6	0.0	48	152		
Ongo Niua	(23.1)	(15.5)	(34.3)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(11.4)	(5.6)	(2.4)	(0.0)	7	31		
Age																	
15-19	48.3	6.9	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	8.2	0.0	4.3	2.7	28.5	0.0	300	664		
15-17	46.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	4.9	3.2	30.2	0.0	203	388		
18-19	52.8	8.5	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.5	6.8	0.0	3.2	1.5	25.0	0.0	97	276		
20-24	58.4	6.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	6.8	0.0	0.8	5.4	20.9	0.0	179	460		
25-29	52.7	5.9	1.7	1.4	2.0	0.2	1.6	4.6	0.0	5.2	4.6	20.2	0.0	156	412		
30-34	58.4	1.4	3.4	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.5	7.4	0.0	4.7	2.4	15.3	3.8	152	376		
35-39	53.4	6.7	5.6	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.3	4.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	19.9	3.6	139	365		
40-44	60.1	5.1	6.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.4	5.1	0.0	7.0	0.8	12.0	0.0	169	339		
45-49	57.9	6.2	13.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.4	0.9	17.0	0.3	145	287		
Education																	
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	36	
Lower secondary	38.2	5.8	5.7	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.4	8.5	0.0	2.8	2.8	33.0	0.0	216	468		
Upper secondary +	58.5	5.7	3.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.7	5.6	0.2	3.8	2.6	17.4	1.1	1,002	2,400		
Marital/Union status ^a																	
Currently married/in union	58.1	3.3	6.0	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.8	5.2	0.3	3.8	2.6	16.4	1.6	726	1,747		
Formerly married/in union	50.3	9.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	7.1	0.0	3.4	2.8	25.5	0.0	514	1,135		
Religion of household head																	
Free Wesleyan Church	55.6	6.6	3.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.4	5.9	0.0	2.4	3.2	18.5	1.1	386	953		
Latter Day Saints	50.8	5.0	3.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	6.7	0.7	6.4	2.2	21.6	2.5	278	557		
Roman Catholic	66.7	6.6	2.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.3	1.1	18.7	0.0	190	461		
Free Church of Tonga	42.9	6.1	6.7	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	8.9	0.0	0.6	3.8	28.9	0.0	154	343		
Other	56.5	4.3	3.7	0.9	2.0	0.1	0.3	5.9	0.0	6.4	3.1	16.7	0.0	233	588		
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	53.7	3.1	6.7	1.1	2.0	0.2	0.0	8.1	0.0	1.3	3.4	19.8	0.6	229	559		
Second	51.7	7.1	5.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.8	5.3	6.3	15.2	1.4	221	588		
Middle	55.2	7.1	2.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.4	6.2	0.0	2.9	3.8	20.1	0.0	228	592		
Fourth	56.8	5.3	1.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	2.3	0.7	26.1	0.7	276	584		
Richest	55.9	6.1	2.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.5	5.0	0.0	6.2	0.4	18.7	1.8	286	579		

^a The category of "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

^a The category of "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



Four year old Lusi from Manuka, Tongatapu in 2018

7 THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

7.1 IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year.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 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 Tonga National Immunisation Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations with: birth doses of BCG and Hepatitis B vaccines (within 24 hours of birth), three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DTP, Hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) antigens, three doses of Polio vaccine, and two doses of the MR vaccine containing measles and rubella antigens. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the doses of MR at 12 and 18 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunisation coverage from the Tonga MICS 2019 are based on children age 12-23/24-35 months.

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

⁷⁹Additionally, 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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 (Measles 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	95.2	2.8	98.0	97.0	89.0	4.2	93.1	93.1
Polio								
OPV1	95.4	3.1	98.4	97.0	88.5	4.9	93.4	93.2
OPV2	94.1	0.2	94.3	92.9	88.3	3.6	91.9	91.5
OPV3	93.4	0.2	93.5	92.1	88.0	2.9	90.9	90.5
OPV3 and IPV ²	90.4	0.3	90.7	78.2	86.9	2.9	89.8	83.9
HepB at birth^D	95.4	1.8	97.2	96.2	88.1	4.8	93.0	92.8
Within 1 day	89.3	1.8	91.1	90.1	82.6	4.4	87.0	87.0
Later	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
DTP-HepB-Hib								
1	94.1	2.3	96.4	95.0	88.5	4.8	93.3	92.6
2	94.1	0.2	94.3	92.9	88.0	2.6	90.6	90.4
3 ^{3,4,5}	93.4	0.2	93.5	90.7	86.7	1.4	88.1	87.4
Measles-Rubella								
1 ⁶	81.1	6.8	88.0	na	83.7	4.8	88.6	88.1
2 ⁹	41.2	2.2	43.4	na	76.9	3.9	80.8	80.5
Fully vaccinated								
Basic antigens ^{11,E}	93.4	0.2	93.5	90.6	84.0	1.6	85.6	83.9
All antigens ^{12,F}	42.0	0.0	42.0	na	76.0	1.4	77.4	70.5
No vaccinations	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	4.6	4.9	4.9
Number of children	235	235	235	235	284	284	284	284

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage⁶ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage⁹ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1¹¹ MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)¹² MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

na: not applicable

^A Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down^B MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5, TC.8, and TC.11a refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicators TC.10 and TC.11b refer to children age 24-35 months^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, HepB3, Hib3, and Measles-Rubella^F All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3 and Measles-Rubella 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Tonga

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (1 of 2)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Tonga MICS, 2019													
	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:										Percentage with:		Number of children age 12-23 months
	DTP-HepB-Hib										Vaccination records ^d	Vaccination records seen ^e	
	BCG ¹	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	OPV 3 & IPV ²	HepB at birth ³	1	2	3 ^{4,5}	Basic antigens ^{6,7}			
Total	98.0	98.4	94.3	93.5	90.7	97.2	96.4	94.3	93.5	93.5	97.7	96.5	235
Sex													
Male	98.1	98.1	95.1	95.1	88.8	98.1	97.7	95.1	95.1	95.1	97.7	96.3	103
Female	97.9	98.7	93.6	92.3	92.3	96.5	95.3	93.6	92.3	92.3	97.6	96.6	132
Area													
Urban	96.9	95.2	91.0	87.7	86.2	95.2	96.9	91.0	87.7	87.7	94.1	92.8	53
Rural	98.3	99.4	95.2	95.2	92.1	97.8	96.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	98.7	97.5	182
Division													
Tongatapu	97.6	98.3	93.6	92.5	88.3	97.0	95.7	93.6	92.5	92.5	96.7	96.2	154
Vava'u	98.2	98.2	94.9	94.9	94.9	96.2	98.2	94.9	94.9	94.9	100.0	94.9	41
Ha'apai	(98.3)	(98.3)	(96.3)	(96.3)	(96.3)	(98.3)	(98.3)	(96.3)	(96.3)	(96.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	24
Eua	(100.0)	(100.0)	(94.6)	(94.6)	(94.6)	(100.0)	(94.6)	(94.6)	(94.6)	(94.6)	(97.4)	(97.4)	13
Ongo Niua	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Mother's education ⁸													
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Lower secondary	(95.3)	(95.3)	(93.2)	(93.2)	(93.2)	(95.3)	(95.3)	(93.2)	(93.2)	(93.2)	(97.5)	(93.2)	33
Upper secondary +	98.3	98.9	94.4	93.5	90.1	97.4	96.6	94.4	93.5	93.5	97.6	96.9	194
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	100.0	100.0	99.3	98.2	94.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	98.2	98.2	100.0	100.0	67
Second	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.5)	(98.5)	(98.5)	(98.3)	(100.0)	(98.5)	(98.5)	(98.5)	(100.0)	(98.5)	47
Middle	(93.8)	(99.0)	(92.9)	(92.9)	(85.5)	(93.8)	(92.9)	(92.9)	(92.9)	(92.9)	(94.8)	(94.8)	39
Fourth	(98.3)	(98.3)	(85.0)	(82.7)	(80.8)	(98.3)	(90.3)	(85.0)	(82.7)	(82.7)	(97.9)	(93.0)	42
Richest	(95.8)	(93.4)	(91.8)	(91.8)	(91.8)	(93.4)	(95.8)	(91.8)	(91.8)	(91.8)	(93.3)	(93.3)	39

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.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)

⁸ Any record or report of a Hepatitis B birth dose is accepted regardless of timing

^c Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, and Measles-Rubella

^d Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

^e Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

^f All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3 and Measles-Rubella 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Tonga

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

^h Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

ⁱ Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

⁷ MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)
⁸ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

⁹ MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)
¹⁰ MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

¹¹ Any record or report of a Hepatitis B birth dose is accepted regardless of timing
¹² Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, and Measles-Rubella

¹³ Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down
¹⁴ Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

¹⁵ All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3 and Measles-Rubella 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Tonga
¹⁶ The category of "DK/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.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (2 of 2)							
Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Tonga MICS, 2019							
	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:				Percentage with:		Number of children age 24-35 months
	Measles-Rubella 1 ^B	Measles-Rubella 2 ¹⁰	Basic antigens ^C	All antigens ^{12,F}	Vaccination records ^D	Vaccination records seen ^E	
Total	88.6	80.8	85.6	77.4	91.6	91.0	284
Sex							
Male	86.6	80.4	81.7	76.5	91.2	91.2	166
Female	91.4	81.3	91.0	78.8	92.2	90.6	118
Area							
Urban	85.9	73.7	81.8	69.1	97.1	97.1	55
Rural	89.2	82.5	86.5	79.4	90.3	89.5	229
Division							
Tongatapu	86.0	75.5	83.8	72.9	90.1	90.1	194
Vava'u	94.5	94.7	87.4	87.4	95.4	92.6	49
Ha'apai	(97.8)	(93.1)	(97.8)	(93.1)	(97.8)	(97.8)	22
Eua	(85.6)	(83.3)	(85.6)	(80.9)	(88.4)	(88.4)	15
Ongo Niua	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Mother's education ^G							
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Lower secondary	(73.3)	(60.6)	(70.8)	(59.3)	(77.0)	(76.5)	49
Upper secondary +	92.9	86.1	89.6	82.1	94.5	93.7	224
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	93.4	86.2	92.2	83.8	99.2	98.2	60
Second	80.0	67.3	72.7	63.5	85.8	84.0	75
Middle	86.1	78.3	86.1	78.3	85.3	85.3	58
Fourth	(94.9)	(90.5)	(93.6)	(90.5)	(95.0)	(95.0)	58
Richest	(92.4)	(88.6)	(87.9)	(73.3)	(96.5)	(96.5)	34
¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage ² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage ³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1 ⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage ⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage ⁸ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage ⁹ MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens) ¹⁰ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 ¹² MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens) ^B Any record or report of a Hepatitis B birth dose is accepted regardless of timing ^C Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, and Measles-Rubella ^D Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down ^E Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability) ^F All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3 and Measles-Rubella 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Tonga ^G The category of "DK/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							

7.2 DISEASE EPISODES

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2,030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia.

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

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

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	3.3	2.1	11.8	1,347
Sex				
Male	3.9	3.1	13.8	713
Female	2.5	0.9	9.7	634
Area				
Urban	2.3	0.8	6.7	284
Rural	3.5	2.4	13.2	1,063
Division				
Tongatapu	3.4	2.5	13.3	920
Vava'u	3.7	1.6	8.6	230
Ha'apai	2.3	0.4	11.8	105
Eua	2.1	0.0	4.9	77
Ongo Niua	1.5	7.2	8.1	16
Age (in months)				
0-11	4.2	1.2	12.8	232
12-23	4.0	3.2	17.7	235
24-35	3.6	2.3	8.4	284
36-47	5.0	3.4	14.6	271
48-59	0.3	0.8	7.6	325
Mother's education^a				
Up to primary	(0.0)	(2.8)	(5.2)	29
Lower secondary	4.4	1.8	13.6	205
Upper secondary +	3.1	2.1	11.7	1,110
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	5.2	1.0	10.0	302
Second	3.3	5.2	19.2	294
Middle	1.9	0.0	11.9	278
Fourth	4.6	2.3	8.4	264
Richest	0.6	1.9	8.5	210

^a The category of "DK/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

7.3 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.⁸⁰

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

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

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

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

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

⁸⁰WHO. 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, Tonga MICS_2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:										Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using					Other fuels for cooking and using						
	Electric stove	Solar cooker	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone / Open fire	No food cooked in the household	Total		
Total	2.4	0.0	78.7	2.9	0.0	0.2	3.3	12.1	0.1	0.2 100.0	13,232	13,207
Area												
Urban	3.1	0.0	89.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.7	0.0	0.1 100.0	3,051	3,048
Rural	2.2	0.1	75.5	3.1	0.0	0.3	3.8	14.6	0.1	0.2 100.0	10,182	10,160
Division												
Tongatapu	2.9	0.0	82.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	3.9	6.6	0.1	0.1 100.0	9,332	9,321
Vavau	1.0	0.0	81.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.1	15.4	0.0	0.2 100.0	2,077	2,074
Ha'apai	1.8	0.3	40.7	1.4	0.3	0.0	3.1	51.5	0.1	0.9 100.0	941	932
Eua	1.9	0.4	82.8	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	12.8	0.0	0.0 100.0	720	719
Ongo Niua	0.0	0.7	20.2	0.0	0.4	13.2	9.3	55.4	0.0	0.7 100.0	163	161
Education of household head												
Up to primary	0.7	0.0	70.1	2.0	0.0	0.7	5.6	20.8	0.0	0.1 100.0	1,386	1,384
Lower secondary	2.0	0.0	76.2	3.1	0.1	0.3	3.8	14.5	0.0	0.0 100.0	3,757	3,756
Upper secondary +	3.0	0.1	81.5	3.0	0.0	0.1	2.7	9.0	0.2	0.3 100.0	7,802	7,780
DK/Missing	0.8	0.0	76.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	0.0	0.0 100.0	287	287
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	1.3	0.2	39.2	3.2	0.1	1.0	7.6	46.6	0.0	0.7 100.0	2,641	2,622
Second	1.1	0.0	76.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	6.7	12.1	0.0	0.2 100.0	2,649	2,644
Middle	2.8	0.0	90.4	2.6	0.0	0.2	1.9	1.7	0.4	0.0 100.0	2,648	2,648
Fourth	3.3	0.0	94.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0 100.0	2,653	2,653
Richest	3.7	0.0	93.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 100.0	2,640	2,640

¹ MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

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, Tonga MICS, 2019

Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:														
Clean fuels and technologies	Solid fuels for cooking								No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members		
	Alcohol/Ethanol	Gasoline/Diesel	Kerosene/Paraffin	Coal/Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Garbage/Plastic	Other fuel for cooking						
Total	84.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	14.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	15.7	13,232		
Area														
Urban	94.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5.2	3,051		
Rural	80.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	17.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	100.0	18.9	10,182		
Division														
Tongatapu	89.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	10.6	9,332		
Vava'u	82.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.0	1.0	0.2	100.0	17.0	2,077		
Ha'apai	44.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	6.4	47.8	0.0	0.5	0.9	100.0	55.0	941		
Eua	86.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.0	720		
Ongo Niua	20.9	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	67.5	0.0	3.1	0.7	100.0	78.0	163		
Education of household head														
Up to primary	72.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	24.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	27.1	1,386		
Lower secondary	81.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	17.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	18.7	3,757		
Upper secondary +	87.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	10.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	100.0	12.1	7,802		
DK/Missing	78.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.7	287		
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	43.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.7	50.6	1.9	0.3	0.7	100.0	55.3	2,641	
Second	81.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	16.8	0.4	1.2	0.2	100.0	18.8	2,649	
Middle	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	4.2	2,648	
Fourth	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	2,653	
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2,640	

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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and										Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
		Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:						Total			
		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	15.7	13,232	0.1	0.0	3.0	8.6	52.6	30.3	5.4	0.0	100.0	1.5	13,232
Area													
Urban	5.2	3,051	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	30.7	57.0	8.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	3,051
Rural	18.9	10,182	0.1	0.0	3.3	8.9	54.4	28.1	5.2	0.0	100.0	1.6	10,182
Division													
Tongatapu	10.6	9,332	0.0	0.0	2.4	7.3	43.2	44.5	2.7	0.0	100.0	1.8	9,332
Vava'u	17.0	2,077	0.3	0.0	0.0	13.8	59.8	20.2	6.1	0.0	100.0	2.9	2,077
Ha'apai	55.0	941	0.0	0.0	6.9	9.2	68.2	15.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	941
Eua	13.2	720	0.2	0.0	4.7	7.2	14.0	19.8	54.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	720
Ongo Niua	78.4	163	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	71.4	15.7	9.9	0.4	100.0	2.6	163
Education of household head													
Up to primary	27.1	1,386	0.2	0.0	3.9	53.3	36.4	5.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	1,386
Lower secondary	18.7	3,757	0.1	0.0	10.2	60.0	23.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.6	3,757
Upper secondary +	12.1	7,802	0.1	0.0	9.8	45.8	34.7	6.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.5	7,802
DK/Missing	21.7	287	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.7	7.4	23.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	287
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	55.3	2,641	0.3	0.0	3.8	5.4	57.8	27.9	5.1	0.0	100.0	0.2	2,641
Second	18.8	2,649	0.0	0.0	1.5	11.5	43.3	39.1	4.7	0.0	100.0	4.5	2,649
Middle	4.2	2,648	0.0	0.0	0.9	30.3	30.8	24.2	13.9	0.0	100.0	4.5	2,648
Fourth	0.5	2,653	0.2	0.0	0.0	67.4	13.4	19.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2,653
Richest	0.0	2,640	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2,640

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. Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on														
	Clean fuels for lighting:					Polluting fuels for lighting:									
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Wood	Candle	Other fuel for lighting in the household	No lighting in the household	Total	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)
Total	95.1	2.7	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	13,232	99.0	13,232
Area															
Urban	98.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,051	99.0	3,051
Rural	94.1	3.5	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,182	99.1	10,182
Division															
Tongatapu	97.9	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,332	99.1	9,332
Vavau	94.9	4.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,077	99.6	2,077
Ha'apai	82.4	12.9	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	941	97.2	941
Eua	97.4	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	720	100.0	720
Ongo Niua	0.0	86.5	2.2	7.1	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	163	95.8	163
Education of household head															
Up to primary	89.3	5.8	0.3	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,386	97.6	1,386
Lower secondary	94.3	3.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,757	98.7	3,757
Upper secondary +	96.7	1.6	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,802	99.4	7,802
DK/Missing	90.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	287	100.0	287
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	76.5	13.6	0.8	4.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	2.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,641	95.9	2,641
Second	99.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,649	99.5	2,649
Middle	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,648	100.0	2,648
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,653	100.0	2,653
Richest	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,640	99.8	2,640

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

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

Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting		
Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting, Tonga MICS, 2019		
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting ^{1,A}	Number of household members
Total	83.7	13,232
Area		
Urban	94.2	3,051
Rural	80.6	10,182
Division		
Tongatapu	88.8	9,332
Vava'u	82.8	2,077
Ha'apai	44.4	941
Eua	86.8	720
Ongo Niua	21.6	163
Education of household head		
Up to primary	71.9	1,386
Lower secondary	80.3	3,757
Upper secondary +	87.7	7,802
DK/Missing	78.3	287
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	42.8	2,641
Second	80.8	2,649
Middle	95.8	2,648
Fourth	99.5	2,653
Richest	99.8	2,640
¹ MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2		
^A In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator		

7.4 FEVER AND RELATED CARE-SEEKING BEHAVIOUR AND TREATMENT

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.

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, Tonga MICS, 2019							
	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					No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}		
Total	80.7	4.5	0.3	0.0	81.6	15.2	160
Sex							
Male	78.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	79.0	16.5	98
Female	84.4	6.8	0.8	0.0	85.7	13.0	61
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							

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, Tonga MICS, 2019										
	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	29.1	0.3	5.7	0.0	71.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.3	160
Sex										
Male	30.2	0.5	7.1	0.0	73.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	98
Female	27.4	0.0	3.5	0.0	67.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.0	61

7.5 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

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

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe. 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. 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.⁸³ 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.⁸⁴

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.⁸⁵ 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.^{86,87} The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators^{88,89} have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

⁸¹Victora, 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)

⁸²UNICEF. *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>

⁸³Gossner, C. et al. "The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety." *Environ Health Perspect* 117, no. 12 (2009): 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949

⁸⁴Bhutta, 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

⁸⁵WHO. *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>

⁸⁶PAHO. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*. 2003.

⁸⁷WHO. *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>

⁸⁸WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.

⁸⁹UNICEF, 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 ⁹⁰	Notes on interpretation ⁹¹	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 ⁹²	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 ⁹³ consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to "count" as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide an appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists		na
Provide food with appropriate consistency	No standard indicator exists		na

⁹⁰It 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.

⁹¹For 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.

⁹²Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

⁹³The 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 ⁹⁰	Notes on interpretation ⁹¹	Table
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 7⁹⁴ 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.

⁹⁴Note 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.⁹⁵ Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

⁹⁵Zimmerman, 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth	
Total	91.5	38.5	84.8	421
Area				
Urban	96.4	52.0	88.7	93
Rural	90.1	34.6	83.7	329
Division				
Tongatapu	92.1	38.5	84.4	290
Vava'u	88.6	24.2	82.6	72
Ha'apai	96.9	64.7	92.2	30
Eua	85.3	45.9	85.3	25
Ongo Niua	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Months since last birth				
0-11 months	93.4	40.9	87.4	213
12-23 months	89.5	36.0	82.1	208
Mother's education				
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Lower secondary	95.9	30.5	86.5	52
Upper secondary +	91.2	39.8	84.8	365
Assistance at delivery				
Skilled attendant	91.5	39.0	85.4	414
Traditional birth attendant				
Other / No attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Place of delivery³				
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Health facility	91.4	39.3	84.7	411
Public	91.6	39.5	84.8	409
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	93.1	42.8	89.2	364
C-Section	80.9	11.0	56.9	57
Mother's functional difficulties⁴				
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Has no functional difficulty	91.3	38.7	84.4	409
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	92.7	37.5	84.4	112
Second	89.6	37.7	81.5	95
Middle	93.7	37.4	89.4	79
Fourth	94.3	41.5	90.2	76
Richest	85.3	39.1	77.7	59

¹ MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed

² MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

⁴ 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.

³ The category of "DK/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, Tonga MICS, 2019												
	Percentage of children who consumed:							Type ^a of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/infusions/Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/items only	Both
Total	9.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	20.6	1.4	0.0
Area												
Urban	6.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	15.1	2.3	0.0
Rural	10.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	22.1	1.1	0.0
Division												
Tongatapu	9.5	0.5	0.8	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	22.9	1.6	0.0
Vavau	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	17.4	0.8	0.0
Ha'apai	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0
Eua	13.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	1.7	0.0
Ongo Niua	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Months since birth												
0-11 months	8.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	22.1	1.0	0.0
12-23 months	10.1	0.4	1.2	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	19.0	1.8	0.0
Breastfeeding status												
Ever breastfed	7.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	13.7	1.4	0.0
Never breastfed	(33.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(64.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(93.8)	(1.6)	(0.0)
Mother's education												
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Lower secondary	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0
Upper secondary +	10.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	22.5	1.6	0.0
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	3.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	15.4	0.8	0.0
Second	11.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	1.3	0.0
Middle	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	20.8	0.0	0.0
Fourth	11.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	22.6	4.1	0.0
Richest	10.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	1.3	0.0

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

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

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

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	39.6	45.0	112	52.6	71	32.8	76
Sex							
Male	41.0	50.8	62	(52.1)	26	(35.4)	39
Female	37.8	37.8	50	(52.9)	45	(30.1)	37
Area							
Urban	(43.9)	(50.3)	28	(*)	9	(*)	17
Rural	38.2	43.2	85	53.8	62	34.1	59
¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months							
² MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months							
³ MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year							
⁴ MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years							
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases							
(*) 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding ¹	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	Number of children age 0-23 months
Median	13.3	751	1.7	2.1	467
Sex					
Male	12.6	395	0.7	2.6	229
Female	13.5	356	2.0	2.0	238
Area					
Urban	8.4	166	1.9	2.5	111
Rural	13.9	585	1.7	2.0	355
Division					
Tongatapu	13.4	512	1.5	1.7	318
Vava'u	11.1	125	1.7	2.0	76
Ha'apai	11.8	64	2.8	4.6	42
Eua	12.9	42	2.3	2.6	27
Ongo Niua	(16.2)	9	(*)	(*)	5
Mother's education^a					
Up to primary	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	8
Lower secondary	14.1	111	1.8	1.8	62
Upper secondary +	12.9	619	1.9	2.3	395
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	14.7	185	2.3	3.2	126
Second	15.1	167	2.5	2.8	92
Middle	10.9	145	0.5	0.5	87
Fourth	12.5	144	0.5	0.5	87
Richest	9.6	109	1.7	1.7	75
Mean	14.2	751	2.4	2.8	467
¹ MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding					
^a The category of "DK/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.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	39.6	112	41.0	354	40.6	467
Sex						
Male	41.0	62	44.4	167	43.4	229
Female	37.8	50	37.9	187	37.9	238
Area						
Urban	(43.9)	28	27.9	84	31.9	111
Rural	38.2	85	45.0	271	43.4	355
Division						
Tongatapu	38.3	77	41.7	241	40.9	318
Vava'u	(*)	17	42.8	58	41.6	76
Ha'apai	(*)	11	29.3	31	34.9	42
Eua	(*)	6	42.7	20	42.8	27
Ongo Niua	(*)	1	(*)	4	(*)	5
Mother's education^B						
Up to primary	(*)	1	(*)	7	(*)	8
Lower secondary	17.4	14	46.4	48	39.7	62
Upper secondary +	43.1	98	40.9	297	41.5	395
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(45.7)	31	46.9	94	46.6	126
Second	(*)	20	53.0	73	52.5	92
Middle	(28.7)	30	32.4	57	31.1	87
Fourth	(*)	21	38.6	66	37.0	87
Richest	(*)	10	28.6	65	31.1	75

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months² MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding^B The category of "DK/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.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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	(85.3)	35	(97.7)	26	90.6	61
Sex						
Male	(*)	19	(*)	11	(88.2)	29
Female	(*)	16	(*)	16	(92.8)	32
Area						
Urban	(*)	9	(*)	7	(*)	16
Rural	(90.3)	26	(*)	20	(94.5)	46

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

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding				All			
	Percent of children who received:		Number of children age 6-23 months	At least 2 milk feeds ³	Percent of children who received:		Number of children age 6-23 months	At least 2 milk feeds ³	Percent of children who received:		Number of children age 6-23 months	At least 2 milk feeds ³
	Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b			Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b			Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b		
Total	63.0	39.7	24.3	154	46.2	59.9	29.6	58.0	53.5	51.2	27.3	354
Sex												
Male	68.1	40.7	25.5	79	43.2	53.5	17.9	48.7	54.9	47.5	21.5	167
Female	57.7	38.6	23.0	75	48.6	65.0	38.9	65.3	52.3	54.4	32.5	187
Area												
Urban	(43.2)	(56.7)	(32.8)	28	51.0	69.3	35.7	68.7	48.4	65.1	34.7	84
Rural	67.4	35.9	22.4	126	44.4	56.3	27.3	53.8	55.1	46.8	25.0	271
Division												
Tongatapu	63.9	41.8	24.9	107	50.5	67.8	33.9	65.2	56.5	56.3	29.9	241
Vava'u	(68.4)	(34.2)	(25.4)	25	(35.5)	(46.2)	(23.8)	(55.0)	49.6	41.1	24.5	58
Ha'apai	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(27.5)	(34.9)	(7.0)	(21.1)	31.8	28.3	5.8	31
Eua	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(64.8)	(51.8)	(39.4)	(48.5)	65.1	51.8	37.3	20
Ongo Niua	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Age (in months)												
6-8	(46.9)	(59.0)	(34.7)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34.5	65.1	26.4	61
9-11	(62.9)	(43.8)	(25.6)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	51.3	51.7	24.1	58
12-17	64.7	21.6	9.3	46	43.2	57.7	27.2	53.1	52.6	41.9	19.4	106
18-23	(76.9)	(39.8)	(32.1)	36	59.5	56.4	37.1	49.5	64.3	51.8	35.7	129
Mother's education^E												
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Lower secondary	(50.2)	(23.5)	(12.1)	25	(44.6)	(43.0)	(29.9)	(34.9)	47.6	32.8	20.6	48
Upper secondary +	65.8	42.9	26.5	127	46.1	62.0	29.5	61.2	54.5	53.8	28.2	297
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	64.2	24.2	14.5	48	24.2	41.6	12.4	36.2	44.4	32.8	13.4	94
Second	(74.9)	(37.2)	(23.4)	39	(46.7)	(64.7)	(35.2)	(74.0)	61.6	50.1	28.9	73
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(51.3)	(59.4)	(38.3)	(60.9)	58.0	52.6	33.9	57
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(54.5)	(69.4)	(41.6)	(61.6)	52.5	62.8	35.4	66
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(57.8)	(67.9)	(25.3)	(63.0)	54.7	66.2	31.8	65

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.

^E The category of "DK/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.7.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	64.8	467
Sex		
Male	63.4	229
Female	66.1	238
Area		
Urban	67.8	111
Rural	63.8	355
Division		
Tongatapu	65.8	318
Vava'u	65.1	76
Ha'apai	52.5	42
Eua	69.1	27
Ongo Niua	(*)	5
Age (in months)		
0-5	50.5	112
6-11	78.8	120
12-23	64.5	235
Mother's education²		
Up to primary	(*)	8
Lower secondary	66.3	62
Upper secondary +	64.6	395
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	62.2	126
Second	56.9	90
Middle	72.6	89
Fourth	59.9	86
Richest	74.6	76

¹ MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding² The category of "DK/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 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.⁹⁶ 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.⁹⁷ The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 per cent between 2,012 and 2,025 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.⁹⁸ 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.

⁹⁶Black, 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

⁹⁷Black, 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

⁹⁸WHO. *Child Growth Standards*. Technical Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006. http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1

⁹⁹See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

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

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF. Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

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

Children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.8.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, and DQ.3.6 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 2.8 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 4.8 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 5.7 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

Table TC-8.1: Nutritional status of children

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

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height				Number of children with weight and height ^a	
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age ^a	Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with height and age ^a	Wasted		Overweight			
	Percent below -2 SD ¹	-3 SD ²			Percent below -2 SD ¹	-3 SD ⁴			Percent below -2 SD ³	-3 SD ⁶	Percent above +2 SD ¹	+3 SD ⁶		
Total	0.8	0.3	0.8	1,309	2.2	1.0	0.3	1,283	1.1	0.4	11.2	3.1	0.8	1,271
Sex														
Male	1.0	0.5	0.8	588	2.5	1.3	0.3	682	1.2	0.7	12.2	1.9	0.9	672
Female	0.5	0.1	0.8	521	1.8	0.5	0.3	601	1.0	0.0	9.9	4.3	0.8	598
Area														
Urban	1.2	0.3	0.9	276	2.1	0.0	0.4	271	1.5	1.0	15.6	4.7	0.9	288
Rural	0.7	0.3	0.8	1,033	2.2	1.2	0.3	1,012	0.9	0.2	10.0	2.6	0.8	1,002
Division														
Tongatapu	0.4	0.1	0.9	884	1.7	0.5	0.4	864	1.0	0.3	12.8	3.9	0.9	851
Vava'u	1.6	0.7	0.7	229	1.8	1.5	0.2	226	0.6	0.4	5.8	0.0	0.7	227
Ha'apai	0.8	0.0	0.7	105	4.0	1.4	0.2	104	1.3	0.0	12.6	2.9	0.8	103
Eua	3.1	1.5	0.6	75	6.7	4.2	0.2	74	2.9	1.9	8.4	2.9	0.7	74
Ongo Niua	0.0	0.0	0.5	16	2.9	1.1	0.2	16	0.0	0.0	5.5	1.2	0.5	15
Age (in months)														
0-5	0.8	0.0	1.2	103	1.5	0.7	1.1	102	2.2	0.0	12.9	0.9	0.8	103
6-11	0.0	0.0	0.9	115	0.4	0.4	1.0	106	2.3	0.0	12.0	4.2	0.5	111
12-17	0.0	0.0	1.0	105	0.4	0.4	0.5	98	0.0	0.0	13.1	1.1	0.9	98
18-23	0.8	0.8	0.6	127	4.4	1.9	0.2	122	0.0	0.0	8.0	1.7	0.7	121
24-35	1.1	0.0	0.7	275	2.6	1.9	0.1	269	2.3	1.1	8.5	1.6	0.8	266
36-47	0.3	0.0	0.7	264	1.6	1.2	0.1	263	0.6	0.6	13.7	6.7	1.0	257
48-59	1.3	0.8	0.8	320	2.4	0.1	0.2	322	0.3	0.1	11.1	2.8	0.9	315
Mother's education ^c														
Up to primary	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.7)	29	(1.5)	(1.5)	(0.0)	29	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.9)	(6.6)	(1.0)	29
Lower secondary	1.1	0.2	0.7	199	3.5	1.4	0.3	201	1.8	1.5	9.4	3.0	0.7	196
Upper secondary +	0.7	0.3	0.8	1,078	1.9	0.9	0.3	1,050	0.9	0.2	11.2	3.0	0.9	1,044
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	0.4	0.4	0.8	109	1.7	0.9	0.3	103	1.5	0.0	10.1	2.8	0.8	102
20-34	0.8	0.2	0.8	877	1.8	0.5	0.3	857	1.0	0.3	11.0	3.2	0.8	858
35-49	0.9	0.5	0.8	267	3.1	1.6	0.3	268	1.2	0.7	10.5	2.4	0.9	258
No information on biological mother	0.0	0.0	1.1	56	5.2	4.6	0.2	55	0.0	0.0	19.5	4.2	1.1	52

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

^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-3-6.

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

^d Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

^e Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7.7 SALT IODISATION

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable brain damage and impaired psychomotor development in young children.¹⁰⁰ 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.¹⁰¹ The indicator reported in MICS is the percentage of households consuming iodized salt as assessed using rapid test kits.

In Tonga 2,019 MICS, salt used for cooking in the household was tested for presence of iodine using rapid test kits for potassium iodide. 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, Tonga MICS, 2019							
	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	88.0	2498	10.1	37.0	52.9	100.0	2,445
Area							
Urban	88.0	570	10.8	34.5	54.6	100.0	562
Rural	88.0	1928	9.9	37.8	52.4	100.0	1,883
Division							
Tongatapu	88.4	1,731	9.5	39.3	51.1	100.0	1,691
Vava'u	89.2	400	8.8	29.7	61.5	100.0	391
Ha'apai	82.7	193	16.3	48.9	34.9	100.0	191
Eua	90.4	138	9.1	15.3	75.6	100.0	137
Ongo Niua	77.5	35	21.6	27.8	50.6	100.0	35
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	81.2	528	16.8	41.2	42.0	100.0	515
Second	84.9	494	12.4	38.5	49.1	100.0	479
Middle	87.9	484	9.8	36.2	53.9	100.0	471
Fourth	91.7	502	6.3	37.0	56.7	100.0	492
Richest	94.6	491	4.9	32.0	63.1	100.0	488
¹ MICS indicator TC.48 - Iodised salt consumption							

¹⁰⁰ICCIDD, 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

¹⁰¹Zimmermann M.B. "The role of iodine in human growth and development." *Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology* 22, (2011): 645-652. doi: 10.1016/j.semdb.2011.07.009

7.8 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.¹⁰² Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.¹⁰³ In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

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

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

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.¹⁰⁴ In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. This is presented in Table TC.10.3.

¹⁰²Black, 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.

¹⁰³Britto, 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.

¹⁰⁴Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557-1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 31, no. 6 (2006): 540-551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

	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 ^a	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ^a	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ^a	Mean number of activities with mothers
Total	87.9	5.1	1.2	66.0	86.2	26.5	2.0	66.7	4.1
Sex									
Male	87.4	5.1	1.2	63.9	85.8	27.1	2.0	63.4	3.9
Female	88.5	5.2	1.1	68.6	86.8	25.7	2.0	70.8	4.2
Area									
Urban	82.9	4.9	3.2	69.2	93.4	25.8	1.8	62.0	3.9
Rural	89.1	5.2	0.7	65.3	84.5	26.7	2.0	67.9	4.1
Division									
Tongatapu	86.8	5.1	1.3	67.8	88.1	27.6	2.0	66.8	4.0
Vavau	93.9	5.4	0.0	63.3	82.0	23.7	1.9	67.4	4.1
Ha'apai	87.7	5.2	1.7	60.9	78.6	17.0	1.5	66.7	4.0
Eua	82.5	4.9	2.4	58.7	87.0	34.7	2.5	69.9	4.2
Onge Niua	88.6	5.0	0.0	69.0	82.2	21.2	1.5	42.7	3.3
Age									
2	84.2	5.0	1.8	66.4	87.3	27.1	2.0	67.0	4.2
3	89.3	5.1	1.2	67.6	89.4	28.1	1.9	68.8	4.1
4	89.8	5.3	0.6	64.4	82.7	24.6	2.0	64.8	3.9
Mother's education^a									
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Lower secondary	86.8	5.0	2.1	52.0	75.0	29.4	2.0	60.3	3.7
Upper secondary +	88.0	5.2	0.9	69.8	90.0	25.8	2.0	68.3	4.1
Father's education^a									
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Secondary+	89.2	5.2	0.9	100.0	98.5	35.5	2.6	72.5	4.3
Biological father not in the household	85.8	5.1	1.8	0.0	62.5	9.9	0.8	57.3	3.6
Functional difficulties^a									
Has functional difficulty	85.9	5.0	0.6	68.9	86.5	30.8	2.1	77.5	4.4
Has no functional difficulty	88.0	5.2	1.2	65.9	86.3	26.1	2.0	65.9	4.0
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	86.2	5.0	1.4	67.3	86.2	14.8	1.6	60.9	3.9
Second	86.5	5.0	1.7	67.7	89.2	26.8	1.9	67.1	4.0
Middle	85.5	5.2	0.8	57.6	84.0	23.7	1.8	62.7	4.0
Fourth	90.3	5.2	0.8	65.9	86.3	33.8	2.2	73.8	4.3
Richest	92.3	5.5	1.1	74.0	85.0	36.1	2.5	70.3	4.2

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

^a MICS indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father

^a MICS indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

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

^a The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Father's education' and 'Functional difficulties' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Total	24.4	10.2	43.0	84.9	48.6	62.9	1,347
Sex							
Male	21.2	8.7	42.7	85.1	51.6	65.8	713
Female	27.9	11.8	43.3	84.8	45.3	59.7	634
Area							
Urban	30.2	13.9	37.9	86.1	41.8	55.0	284
Rural	22.8	9.2	44.3	84.6	50.4	65.1	1,063
Division							
Tongatapu	27.1	12.2	41.4	86.6	43.6	60.0	920
Vava'u	18.8	6.6	39.2	85.1	71.0	71.1	230
Ha'apai	15.1	4.5	48.6	82.9	40.6	71.2	105
Eua	21.0	5.8	66.9	67.5	47.7	60.6	77
Ongo Niua	25.9	5.4	33.9	86.6	75.1	70.0	16
Age							
0-1	10.3	5.7	33.1	75.2	28.0	41.6	466
2-4	31.9	12.6	48.2	90.1	59.5	74.2	881
Mother's education^A							
Up to primary	(22.0)	(22.0)	(48.4)	(80.0)	(46.6)	(68.0)	29
Lower secondary	15.1	3.9	48.8	76.3	49.0	61.8	205
Upper secondary +	26.2	11.1	41.8	86.6	48.7	63.2	1,110
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^A							
Has functional difficulty	28.6	7.1	47.9	85.4	51.2	63.4	63
Has no functional difficulty	32.0	13.0	48.3	90.4	60.2	75.1	817
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	7.8	2.8	34.6	78.8	48.5	58.0	302
Second	21.1	9.5	43.2	80.1	53.4	64.2	294
Middle	22.8	5.4	47.5	86.4	54.3	68.6	278
Fourth	26.5	11.2	46.4	87.7	42.4	61.4	264
Richest	52.3	26.9	44.3	95.2	42.5	62.5	210

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

² MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

^A The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" and "Functional difficulties" 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.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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	4.1	5.8	8.6	1,347
Sex				
Male	5.2	6.4	9.7	713
Female	2.9	5.0	7.3	634
Area				
Urban	0.6	2.9	2.9	284
Rural	5.0	6.5	10.1	1,063
Division				
Tongatapu	3.2	4.5	6.7	920
Vava'u	5.6	6.5	9.8	230
Ha'apai	8.1	14.2	20.8	105
Eua	5.8	7.4	10.6	77
Ongo Niua	2.5	9.1	11.6	16
Age				
0-1	2.4	6.4	8.1	466
2-4	5.0	5.5	8.9	881
Mother's education^A				
Up to primary	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	29
Lower secondary	6.0	10.2	15.5	205
Upper secondary +	3.9	5.1	7.6	1,110
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^A	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Has functional difficulty	1.4	6.5	7.3	63
Has no functional difficulty	5.3	5.4	9.0	817
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	3.9	11.1	14.4	302
Second	7.4	7.0	12.3	294
Middle	4.1	2.1	5.0	278
Fourth	2.3	3.2	3.7	264
Richest	2.0	4.5	6.0	210

¹ MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision

^A The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" and "Functional difficulties" 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

7.9 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.¹⁰⁵ Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well-being.¹⁰⁶

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

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

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

¹⁰⁵UNICEF et al. Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale. Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

¹⁰⁶Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips. From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.; United Nations Children's Fund, Early Moments Matter, New York: UNICEF, 2017.

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	61.8	95.4	60.0	94.1	78.6	599
Sex						
Male	62.7	95.2	59.1	93.9	78.6	317
Female	60.8	95.6	61.1	94.3	78.6	281
Area						
Urban	62.5	96.7	64.1	87.1	76.6	118
Rural	61.6	95.1	59.0	95.8	79.1	481
Division						
Tongatapu	62.8	95.5	59.3	92.9	77.9	411
Vava'u	57.0	94.8	59.9	98.5	79.3	105
Ha'apai	57.0	92.9	63.9	100.0	80.4	41
Eua	73.1	97.7	67.1	87.4	83.9	36
Ongo Niua	(43.6)	(100.0)	(42.8)	(96.4)	(67.5)	7
Age						
3	47.5	93.4	62.1	92.1	71.5	274
4	73.9	97.0	58.3	95.8	84.6	325
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	82.4	98.4	58.1	99.1	88.1	210
Not attending	50.6	93.8	61.1	91.4	73.4	389
Mother's education						
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Lower secondary	53.0	92.9	60.5	97.6	77.4	94
Upper secondary +	63.8	95.8	59.6	93.3	78.7	494
Functional difficulties^A						
Has functional difficulty	(53.6)	(87.2)	(20.0)	(94.4)	(51.1)	41
Has no functional difficulty	62.4	96.0	63.1	94.1	80.6	556
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	53.7	94.4	57.0	98.5	75.5	116
Second	58.3	94.6	57.3	95.5	79.9	127
Middle	61.7	96.1	63.9	91.7	77.8	136
Fourth	63.6	94.3	60.4	93.3	78.1	119
Richest	73.6	97.8	61.3	91.4	82.2	101

¹ MICS indicator TC.53- Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1

^A The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulties" 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



Students on a school event, at Fasi Primary School Nuku'alofa, Tongatapu

8 LEARN

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

The age for compulsory education in Tonga is between 4 and 18 years of age. Accordingly, a child is deemed to be of compulsory school age if the child has attained the age of 4 years and has not attained the age of 19 years. The Ministry of Education (MOE) ensures that all children in Tonga who are 4 to 5 years of age have access to education at an early childhood education centre. In overseeing the provision of early childhood education in Tonga, the MOE works include the following services:

- production and dissemination of culturally appropriate developmental learning resources;
- support for the development of new early childhood centres in areas where there is no provision, and expansion of the sector to improve access for vulnerable and disadvantaged children;
- development of learning and development standards for early childhood education curriculum
- development of good quality teaching and learning resources;
- development of coherent and holistic national policy and planning frameworks for the development of the sector;
- establishment of a national database to collect accurate disaggregated data from the early childhood education sector;
- other services and initiatives necessary

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

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

Specifically, the table presents the percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education. This table utilises question UB7 for attendance. The indicator captured is the adjusted net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted¹⁰⁷). The official primary school entry age in Tonga is age 6 years.

Additionally, Table LN.1.2 presents parity indices in support of SDG indicator 4.5.1, specifically on the gender, wealth and area disaggregates of SDG indicator 4.2.2. Generally, when an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The further from 1.00 that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups.

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

¹⁰⁷The ratio is termed “adjusted” since it also includes children attending primary education. All children age one year before official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) are included in the denominator.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	35.3	596
Sex		
Male	30.2	317
Female	41.1	279
Area		
Urban	24.7	118
Rural	37.9	479
Division		
Tongatapu	37.2	408
Vava'u	29.8	105
Ha'apai	49.4	41
Eua	15.3	36
Ongo Niua	(25.5)	7
Age (in months)		
36-47	20.8	271
48-59	47.4	325
Mother's education		
Up to primary	(*)	11
Lower secondary	29.4	94
Upper secondary +	37.0	491
Child's functional difficulties^A		
Has functional difficulty	(14.4)	41
Has no functional difficulty	36.9	553
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	29.4	116
Second	37.3	127
Middle	38.4	133
Fourth	34.1	119
Richest	36.8	101

¹ MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education^A The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Child's functional difficulties" 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.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance ratio ¹	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education			
Total	2.7	94.0	3.3	100.0	96.7	337
Sex						
Male	3.1	93.3	3.6	100.0	96.4	176
Female	2.3	94.7	3.0	100.0	97.0	161
Area						
Urban	2.7	95.2	2.1	100.0	97.9	65
Rural	2.7	93.7	3.6	100.0	96.4	272
Division						
Tongatapu	2.6	95.3	2.1	100.0	97.9	241
Vava'u	4.0	93.5	2.5	100.0	97.5	48
Ha'apai	1.9	92.8	5.3	100.0	94.7	26
Eua	(2.0)	(78.6)	(19.4)	100.0	(80.6)	18
Ongo Niua	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Mother's education						
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11
Lower secondary	4.1	94.5	1.4	100.0	98.6	60
Upper secondary +	2.5	93.6	3.9	100.0	96.1	265
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	3.4	91.7	4.9	100.0	95.1	83
Second	1.7	97.8	0.5	100.0	99.5	78
Middle	(3.6)	(92.0)	(4.4)	100.0	(95.6)	62
Fourth	3.5	90.5	6.0	100.0	94.0	55
Richest	1.6	97.2	1.3	100.0	98.7	59
Parity indices						
Sex						
Female/male ²	0.75	1.01	0.82	na	1.01	na
Wealth						
Poorest/Richest ³	2.16	0.94	3.84	na	0.96	na
Area						
Rural/Urban ⁴	0.98	1.02	1.69	na	0.98	na
¹ MICS indicator LN.2- Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2 ² MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - organised learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1 ³ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - organised learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1 ⁴ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - organised learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1 ^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households. na: not applicable () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

8.2 ATTENDANCE

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended any early childhood education the previous year¹⁰⁸.

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 Tonga, children enter primary school at age 6, lower secondary at age 12 and upper secondary school at age 16. There are 6 grades in primary school and 4 + 3 grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as class 1 to class 6. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as form 1 to form 4 and in upper secondary to form 5 to form 7. The school year typically runs from January to December of the same year.

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

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 6 to 11 years who are attending primary or secondary school¹⁰⁹, and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4¹¹⁰ for children age 12 to 15 years.

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

The upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, and out of school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6¹¹¹

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

Completion rate of primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of primary education, that is, the percentage of children who are 14 to 16 years old, who completed primary education in Tonga. Completion rates are also presented lower and upper secondary education.

The table also provides the “effective” transition rate¹¹², defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education – the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

¹⁰⁸The 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.

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

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

¹¹¹Ratios presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

¹¹²The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils’ progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

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

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

The table also presents additional parity indices in support of SDG Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations. Specifically, the orphanhood parity index accommodates the need for continuing presentation of data related to the previous MDG indicator 6.4. It should be noted that this indicator was measured on the age group of 10-14 years alone, whereas this replacing measure is on attendance for each of the three levels of education presented.

The further from 1 a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. When an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness		
Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Tonga MICS, 2019		
	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	48.8	375
Sex		
Male	46.2	197
Female	51.7	178
Area		
Urban	59.3	67
Rural	46.5	308
Division		
Tongatapu	52.8	270
Vava'u	37.0	57
Ha'apai	38.1	25
Eua	(40.7)	18
Ongo Niua	(*)	5
Mother's education^a		
Up to primary	(*)	16
Lower secondary	51.6	70
Upper secondary +	50.0	289
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	38.1	96
Second	48.4	83
Middle	58.1	76
Fourth	54.9	65
Richest	(48.0)	55
¹ MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness		
^a The category of "DK/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.2.2: Primary school entry		
Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Tonga MICS, 2019		
	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	78.5	361
Sex		
Male	83.9	180
Female	73.2	181
Area		
Urban	69.2	68
Rural	80.7	294
Division		
Tongatapu	79.2	243
Vava'u	76.2	60
Ha'apai	(74.6)	28
Eua	79.4	25
Ongo Niua	(*)	5
Mother's education²		
Up to primary	(*)	13
Lower secondary	78.5	57
Upper secondary +	79.3	290
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	79.1	72
Second	76.4	71
Middle	73.3	71
Fourth	80.6	90
Richest	(83.7)	57
¹ MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education		
² The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.		
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases		
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		

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

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

	Male			Female			Total		
	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year ^A	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year ^A	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year ^A
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	
Total	96.4	0.0	1,037	96.5	0.0	927	96.4	0.0	1,964
Area									
Urban	97.8	0.0	219	97.5	0.0	197	97.6	0.0	416
Rural	96.0	0.1	818	96.2	0.0	729	96.1	0.0	1,548
Division									
Tongatapu	97.1	0.0	730	96.8	0.0	634	96.9	0.0	1,364
Vavau	95.0	0.0	162	98.1	0.0	154	96.5	0.0	316
Ha'apai	95.4	0.5	81	98.8	0.0	69	97.0	0.3	150
Eua	91.3	0.0	53	86.2	0.0	57	88.7	0.0	110
Ongo Niua	100.0	0.0	11	97.9	0.0	13	98.8	0.0	23
Age at beginning of school year									
6	92.3	0.2	180	98.2	0.0	181	95.3	0.1	361
7	99.3	0.0	157	94.3	0.0	149	96.8	0.0	306
8	95.5	0.0	168	98.8	0.0	161	97.1	0.0	329
9	96.9	0.0	190	99.2	0.0	145	97.9	0.0	335
10	97.6	0.0	170	91.7	0.0	158	94.8	0.0	327
11	97.0	0.0	171	96.5	0.0	133	96.8	0.0	304
Mother's education^C									
Up to primary	91.5	0.0	26	86.6	0.0	31	88.8	0.0	57
Lower secondary	96.7	0.2	207	96.9	0.0	156	96.8	0.1	363
Upper secondary +	96.4	0.0	803	96.8	0.0	734	96.6	0.0	1,537
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	93.6	0.0	219	98.2	0.0	193	95.7	0.0	412
Second	98.7	0.2	209	94.8	0.0	188	96.9	0.1	397
Middle	96.2	0.0	223	96.9	0.0	186	96.5	0.0	409
Fourth	95.7	0.0	190	96.0	0.0	221	95.9	0.0	411
Richest	97.9	0.0	196	96.5	0.0	139	97.3	0.0	335

¹ MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)² MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age^A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary education. Children who have completed primary school are excluded.^C The category of "DK/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: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Tonga MICS, 2019												
	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children: ²		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children: ²		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children: ²		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
		Attending primary school ³	Out of school ⁴			Attending primary school ³	Out of school ⁴			Attending primary school ³	Out of school ⁴	
Total	85.3	1.9	9.4	564	93.0	0.8	6.3	509	89.3	1.3	7.8	1,173
Area												
Urban	89.2	3.7	5.5	128	96.0	0.5	3.4	143	92.8	2.0	4.4	271
Rural	84.1	1.4	10.5	437	92.0	0.9	7.1	466	88.2	1.1	8.8	903
Division												
Tongatapu	86.3	1.2	9.5	386	93.4	0.7	5.9	443	90.1	0.9	7.6	829
Vava'u	83.7	2.2	7.2	94	95.9	1.4	2.8	74	89.1	1.8	5.3	169
Ha'apai	88.7	1.3	10.0	41	90.4	0.0	9.6	40	89.5	0.6	9.8	81
Eua	73.2	10.0	13.3	32	84.6	1.7	13.7	43	79.7	5.3	13.5	75
Ongo Nua	86.8	3.5	7.3	11	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	8	92.2	2.0	4.3	19
Age at beginning of school year												
12	92.6	5.4	2.0	143	88.1	3.1	8.8	155	90.3	4.2	5.6	298
13	92.7	0.8	6.5	150	94.7	0.0	5.3	159	93.7	0.4	5.9	309
14	79.0	0.9	17.8	151	98.7	0.0	1.3	143	88.6	0.5	9.8	295
15	75.3	0.6	11.0	120	90.6	0.0	9.4	151	83.8	0.3	10.1	272
Mother's education ^{B,C}												
Up to primary	77.5	0.0	15.2	18	67.4	5.1	27.5	20	72.3	2.7	21.6	38
Lower secondary	71.0	5.7	18.6	110	90.1	0.3	9.6	128	81.3	2.8	13.8	238
Upper secondary +	89.1	1.1	6.9	430	95.4	0.7	3.9	455	92.3	0.9	5.3	884
Mother's functional difficulties ^C												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(98.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	19
Has no functional difficulty	85.8	1.9	9.1	369	93.0	0.9	6.1	396	89.5	1.4	7.6	765
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	82.1	1.4	11.5	115	86.1	1.9	12.0	113	84.1	1.7	11.8	229
Second	73.3	2.6	22.3	94	94.1	1.7	4.2	130	85.4	2.1	11.8	224
Middle	88.8	2.0	7.3	133	89.4	0.3	10.3	139	89.1	1.1	8.8	272
Fourth	86.8	0.3	5.2	108	97.9	0.0	2.1	126	92.8	0.2	3.5	234
Richest	92.9	3.3	2.8	114	97.8	0.0	2.2	102	95.2	1.8	2.5	215

¹ MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)² MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age^A The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education. Children who have completed lower secondary school are excluded.^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

(*) The category of "DK/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, Tonga MICS, 2019											
	Primary school					Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	
Total	18.5	80.7	0.6	0.2	100.0	2,024	22.6	74.8	2.2	0.4	1,142
Sex											
Male	18.2	80.8	0.7	0.4	100.0	1,076	22.9	74.0	2.6	0.4	565
Female	18.9	80.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	948	22.3	75.6	1.7	0.5	577
Area											
Urban	16.1	82.6	0.9	0.4	100.0	434	18.1	79.7	2.0	0.2	258
Rural	19.1	80.2	0.5	0.2	100.0	1,590	23.9	73.4	2.2	0.5	885
Division											
Tongatapu	18.9	80.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,404	23.4	74.3	2.0	0.3	818
Vavau	18.4	80.5	0.5	0.6	100.0	328	24.0	74.1	1.4	0.5	170
Ha'apai	17.6	82.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	161	17.5	77.4	3.8	1.2	78
Eua	14.9	81.4	3.7	0.0	100.0	108	15.2	78.8	10.8	1.3	59
Ongo Niua	17.7	80.7	0.0	1.6	100.0	25	19.9	80.1	0.0	0.0	17
Mother's education ^{A,C}											
Up to primary	24.2	74.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	58	(23.6)	(70.6)	(5.8)	(0.0)	31
Lower secondary	17.4	80.8	1.3	0.5	100.0	373	22.2	73.2	4.7	0.0	225
Upper secondary +	18.6	80.9	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,585	22.9	75.5	1.4	0.2	875
Class/Form											
1 (primary/lower secondary)	87.0	12.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	375	65.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	326
2 (primary/lower secondary)	13.7	85.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	319	14.9	84.7	0.4	0.0	263
3 (primary/lower secondary)	1.4	98.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	292	2.3	95.0	2.5	0.2	283
4 (primary)	0.0	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	346	na	na	na	na	na
5 (primary)	0.0	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	324	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	0.1	97.0	2.6	0.3	100.0	368	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's functional difficulties ^B											
Has functional difficulty	(41.8)	(56.2)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(100.0)	19	(6.7)	(90.6)	(2.6)	(0.0)	18
Has no functional difficulty	18.8	80.6	0.5	0.2	100.0	1,634	23.8	73.9	2.1	0.3	776
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	20.3	78.9	0.7	0.1	100.0	455	16.6	79.9	3.1	0.4	207
Second	20.8	78.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	410	28.4	68.6	1.9	1.0	226
Middle	16.7	82.6	0.4	0.3	100.0	416	20.1	76.5	2.9	0.6	255
Fourth	15.0	84.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	398	23.8	74.2	1.9	0.2	239
Richest	19.6	79.3	0.6	0.5	100.0	345	23.8	75.2	1.0	0.0	215

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 "DK/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.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Tonga MICS, 2019															
	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:				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,3}	
Total	55.0	3.9	0.0	41.1	431	73.6	2.7	0.0	23.6	452	64.5	3.3	0.0	32.1	883
Area															
Urban	71.6	1.9	0.0	26.5	93	65.5	3.4	0.0	31.1	99	68.5	2.7	0.0	28.8	192
Rural	50.4	4.4	0.0	45.2	338	75.9	2.6	0.0	21.5	353	63.4	3.5	0.0	33.1	690
Division															
Tongatapu	54.3	3.5	0.0	42.2	311	75.0	2.3	0.0	22.7	330	65.0	2.9	0.0	32.2	641
Vavau	58.8	4.8	0.0	36.4	68	78.5	0.0	0.0	21.5	66	68.5	2.4	0.0	29.1	134
Ha'apai	(52.7)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(40.7)	23	(59.6)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(30.5)	24	56.2	8.3	0.0	35.6	47
Eua	48.8	4.4	0.0	46.8	24	56.3	9.0	0.0	33.5	28	52.8	6.8	0.0	39.7	53
Ongo Niua	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(88.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.6)	8
Age at beginning of school year															
16	64.1	8.9	0.0	27.0	169	82.3	6.9	0.0	10.8	141	72.4	8.0	0.0	19.6	310
17	62.9	1.2	0.0	35.9	114	78.5	1.3	0.0	20.0	181	72.5	1.3	0.0	26.2	296
18	38.4	0.3	0.0	61.3	148	57.2	0.3	0.0	42.5	129	47.2	0.3	0.0	52.5	277
Mother's education^d															
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Lower secondary	(46.7)	(11.3)	(0.0)	(42.0)	50	(63.0)	(11.9)	(0.0)	(25.1)	40	54.0	11.6	0.0	34.4	90
Upper secondary +	74.4	6.6	0.0	19.0	141	90.3	4.1	0.0	5.6	122	81.8	5.4	0.0	12.8	262
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	43.3	4.2	0.0	52.4	94	62.4	4.4	0.0	32.7	77	52.0	4.3	0.0	43.5	171
Second	43.1	3.5	0.0	53.4	92	67.6	4.1	0.0	28.2	85	54.9	3.8	0.0	41.3	178
Middle	56.6	8.7	0.0	34.7	83	75.9	0.9	0.0	23.2	101	67.2	4.4	0.0	28.4	185
Fourth	60.1	1.8	0.0	38.1	80	77.5	3.4	0.0	19.1	99	69.7	2.7	0.0	27.6	178
Richest	75.1	1.2	0.0	23.7	82	82.2	1.3	0.0	16.6	89	78.8	1.2	0.0	20.0	171

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

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

³ 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.

^d 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.

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

^f Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

^g Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

¹ MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)² MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age^a The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education. Children who have completed upper secondary school are excluded.^b The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.^c The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.^d Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases^e Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Tonga MICS, 2019												
	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of children age 14-16 years ³	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁵	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of adolescents age 17-19 years ⁷	Upper secondary completion rate ⁸	Number of youth age 20-22 years ⁹
Total	106.5	304	98.2	876	96.8	300	94.3	272	91.9	735	44.1	545
Sex												
Male	99.8	171	97.8	440	95.9	156	101.1	120	90.7	362	38.9	263
Female	115.2	133	98.6	436	97.9	144	88.8	151	93.2	373	48.9	281
Area												
Urban	117.1	65	96.5	194	97.5	63	97.0	70	96.1	176	51.0	148
Rural	103.7	239	98.7	682	96.7	237	93.3	201	90.6	559	41.5	397
Division												
Tongatapu	104.7	215	98.4	617	98.4	217	100.1	187	95.1	549	48.1	401
Vavau	102.6	51	97.7	139	94.1	47	74.6	45	83.1	93	34.8	75
Ha'apai	(117.0)	18	96.5	53	(96.8)	17	(105.4)	19	86.6	47	35.6	35
Eua	(120.1)	17	98.6	55	(79.2)	13	(79.8)	16	75.2	39	24.3	28
Ongo Niua	(*)	3	97.8	12	(*)	5	(62.1)	6	(89.8)	7	(29.5)	6
Mother's education ¹⁰												
Pre-primary or none	(*)	11	(95.1)	36	(*)	5	(*)	14	na	na	na	na
Primary	88.6	59	95.9	188	98.8	66	92.3	47	na	na	na	na
Secondary+	110.1	234	99.0	643	96.4	226	98.1	205	na	na	na	na
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	161.6	47	96.9	181	92.6	55	84.7	54	86.8	148	16.3	97
Second	80.1	68	98.3	159	98.7	62	(97.8)	46	86.6	142	32.4	121
Middle	92.2	64	98.5	191	98.3	67	91.2	53	91.7	148	45.3	104
Fourth	104.3	66	98.7	186	94.4	62	93.8	66	95.3	162	58.3	106
Richest	110.9	59	98.7	158	100.0	53	(104.9)	52	99.4	134	65.5	116

¹ MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)² MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary); SDG indicator 4.1.2³ MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school⁴ MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)⁵ MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2⁶ MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2⁷ Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively⁸ 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.⁹ na: not applicable¹⁰ The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristics

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

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

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

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Total³	96.5	96.4	96.4	1.00	93.0	85.3	89.3	1.09	73.6	55.0	64.5	1.34
Area												
Urban	97.5	97.8	97.6	1.00	96.0	89.2	92.8	1.08	65.5	71.6	68.5	0.91
Rural	96.2	96.0	96.1	1.00	92.0	84.1	88.2	1.09	75.9	50.4	63.4	1.51
Division												
Tongatapu	96.8	97.1	96.9	1.00	93.4	86.3	90.1	1.08	75.0	54.3	65.0	1.38
Vava'u	98.1	95.0	96.5	1.03	95.9	83.7	89.1	1.15	78.5	58.8	68.5	1.33
Ha'apai	98.8	95.4	97.0	1.03	90.4	88.7	89.5	1.02	59.6	52.7	56.2	1.13
Eua	86.2	91.3	88.7	0.94	84.6	73.2	79.7	1.16	56.3	48.8	52.8	1.15
Ongo Niua	97.9	100.0	98.8	0.98	100.0	86.8	92.2	1.15	(82.5)	(95.0)	(88.4)	(0.87)
Mother's education^{AC}												
Up to primary	86.6	91.5	88.8	0.95	67.4	77.5	72.3	0.87	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Lower secondary	96.9	96.7	96.8	1.00	90.1	71.0	81.3	1.27	63.0	46.7	54.0	1.35
Upper secondary +	96.8	96.4	96.6	1.00	95.4	89.1	92.3	1.07	90.3	74.4	81.8	1.21
Mother's functional difficulties^B												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(100.0)	(96.5)	(98.0)	(1.04)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Has no functional difficulty	97.0	96.0	96.5	1.01	93.0	85.8	89.5	1.08	86.0	64.1	74.0	1.34
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	98.2	93.6	95.7	1.05	86.1	82.1	84.1	1.05	62.4	43.3	52.0	1.44
Second	94.8	98.7	96.9	0.96	94.1	73.3	85.4	1.28	67.6	43.1	54.9	1.57
Middle	96.9	96.2	96.5	1.01	89.4	88.8	89.1	1.01	75.9	56.6	67.2	1.34
Fourth	96.0	95.7	95.9	1.00	97.9	86.8	92.8	1.13	77.5	60.1	69.7	1.29
Richest	96.5	97.9	97.3	0.99	97.8	92.9	95.2	1.05	82.2	75.1	78.8	1.09
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest ¹	1.02	0.96	0.98	na	0.88	0.88	0.88	na	0.76	0.58	0.66	na
Area												
Rural/Urban ²	0.99	0.98	0.98	na	0.96	0.94	0.95	na	1.16	0.70	0.93	na
Orphanhood												
Orphans/non-orphans	0.63	1.04	0.95	na	1.10	na	1.19	na	0	1.56	0.43	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1² MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1³ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.^C The category of "DK/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

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

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

8.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.¹¹³ Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.¹¹⁴

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.¹¹⁵ 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.¹¹⁶

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers (Paper No. 5).¹¹⁷

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

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

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

¹¹³Gest, D. et al. "Shared Book Reading and Children's Language Comprehension Skills: The Moderating Role of Parental Discipline Practices." *Early Childhood Research Quarterly* 19, no. 2 (2004): 319-36. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007.

¹¹⁴Fluori, E. and A. Buchanan. "Early Father's and Mother's Involvement and Child's Later Educational Outcomes." *Educational Psychology* 74, no. 2 (2004): 141-53. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806.

¹¹⁵Pomerantz, M., E. Moorman and S. Litwack. "The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better." *Review of Educational Research* 77, no. 3 (2007): 373-410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567.

¹¹⁶Desforges, C. and A. Abouchar. *The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review*. Research report. Nottingham: Queen's Printer, 2003. https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf.

¹¹⁷Hattori, H., M. Cardoso and B. Ledoux. Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education. MICS Methodological Papers. New York: UNICEF, 2017. <http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcjMDAvNzIxL01JQ1NFTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2ljYWxfUGFwZX-JfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26>.

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

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

	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	97.4	2,486	96.1	86.4	83.4	76.5	91.8	95.9	2,422
Sex									
Male	97.5	1,327	97.5	86.3	83.4	76.8	91.2	96.7	1,295
Female	97.3	1,159	94.6	86.4	83.3	76.2	92.4	94.9	1,127
Area									
Urban	98.4	550	92.8	88.3	85.7	77.6	91.7	95.8	541
Rural	97.1	1,936	97.1	85.8	82.7	76.2	91.8	95.9	1,880
Division									
Tongatapu	97.9	1,732	95.3	89.0	85.9	79.0	91.9	95.7	1,696
Vava'u	98.6	403	98.3	72.2	67.6	60.7	90.9	97.0	397
Ha'apai	97.6	188	98.5	95.5	94.9	84.1	96.5	93.5	183
Eua	86.4	132	96.7	80.3	78.8	78.4	83.2	97.1	114
Ongo Niua	100.0	31	96.2	93.7	93.7	89.7	100.0	98.3	31
Age at beginning of school year									
6	95.1	332	97.8	86.4	85.6	80.6	96.3	95.7	316
7	97.0	321	99.4	85.6	81.7	73.0	87.1	98.5	311
8	99.5	372	90.8	91.8	88.5	79.6	93.1	97.5	370
9	97.8	290	97.0	90.2	84.6	80.4	93.3	97.4	283
10	95.9	318	97.0	71.7	70.5	63.7	94.6	96.6	305
11	97.7	264	97.1	88.3	86.0	75.9	96.7	95.5	258
12	99.2	280	99.1	91.0	85.0	80.4	89.4	96.6	278
13	95.9	216	97.1	91.9	90.0	81.9	82.7	91.7	207
14	(*)	94	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	94
School attendance^A									
Early childhood education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	100.0	1,610	96.2	86.0	83.2	76.6	93.1	97.1	1,610
Lower secondary	100.0	808	95.8	87.0	83.5	76.1	89.6	93.4	808
Upper secondary	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Out-of-school	(0.0)	64	na	na	na	na	na	na	0
Mother's education^D									
Up to primary	(90.5)	67	(92.2)	(86.0)	(80.8)	(70.1)	(88.6)	(86.6)	61
Lower secondary	98.2	469	99.3	82.6	81.4	76.0	89.2	99.1	460
Upper secondary +	97.5	1,935	95.4	87.3	83.9	76.7	92.4	95.3	1,886
School Management^B									
Public	100.0	1,497	95.7	84.3	82.0	73.7	92.3	96.3	1,497
Non-public	100.0	900	96.7	89.7	85.3	80.7	90.7	95.1	900
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	(97.5)	240	92.1	69.8	67.1	65.2	91.8	92.1	234
Has no functional difficulty	97.4	2,246	96.5	88.1	85.1	77.7	91.8	96.3	2,188
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	97.3	540	97.8	90.0	88.9	85.1	91.7	95.0	525
Second	97.9	531	93.2	89.4	86.8	77.7	91.0	94.2	519
Middle	96.2	527	93.0	84.6	82.9	76.8	93.1	98.8	507
Fourth	98.8	455	98.8	85.5	77.8	71.4	95.0	95.0	450
Richest	97.1	433	98.4	81.1	78.6	69.4	87.8	96.4	420

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

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

³ MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management

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

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

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

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

^D The category of "DK/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

na: not applicable

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

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

	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 attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason ^a					Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ^b	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 ^b	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	76.6	2,422	93.7	14.6	8.8	19.7	22.9	27.4	1,854	40.1	508
Sex											
Male	77.7	1,295	94.2	12.5	10.7	20.5	21.7	28.8	1,006	43.7	290
Female	75.3	1,127	93.0	17.1	6.5	18.7	24.4	25.7	849	35.4	218
Area											
Urban	80.3	541	94.8	23.6	7.5	29.6	12.9	14.6	435	(64.6)	63
Rural	75.5	1,880	93.3	11.9	9.2	16.6	26.0	31.3	1,420	36.6	444
Division											
Tongatapu	78.4	1,596	94.5	18.8	9.2	23.6	19.2	24.4	1,331	36.0	325
Vavau	73.6	397	87.0	3.7	8.0	13.4	39.7	42.1	292	56.9	123
Ha'apai	61.5	183	98.4	6.9	6.7	5.5	26.6	28.6	113	(*)	32
Eua	82.6	114	97.5	0.4	6.9	1.5	21.3	22.4	94	(*)	21
Ongo Nua	79.0	31	(90.2)	(6.6)	(11.4)	(15.0)	(15.5)	(25.5)	25	(*)	6
Age at beginning of school year											
6	81.9	316	89.6	12.5	7.2	19.7	24.6	30.0	259	(26.4)	78
7	79.0	311	93.7	20.4	7.1	23.1	19.4	23.6	246	(45.2)	58
8	73.5	370	91.9	12.4	10.4	24.6	33.2	34.3	272	(26.8)	93
9	72.5	283	95.0	13.1	18.4	21.9	24.0	39.7	205	(40.2)	81
10	80.5	305	98.1	6.9	6.7	9.0	20.9	24.6	245	(*)	60
11	82.6	258	98.4	15.1	4.5	19.4	18.7	18.7	213	(*)	40
12	60.8	278	93.0	14.1	7.3	19.4	20.4	21.7	169	(*)	37
13	80.7	207	86.8	15.2	11.7	16.4	17.0	24.0	167	(*)	40
14	(*)	94	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	78	(*)	21
School attendance											
Early childhood education											
Primary	78.1	1,510	93.3	13.1	9.6	20.8	24.8	30.2	1,257	33.8	380
Lower secondary	73.9	808	94.5	17.9	7.0	17.3	19.0	21.4	597	(58.8)	128
Upper secondary	(*)	4	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	na	0
Mother's education ^c											
Up to primary	(78.2)	61	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	48	(*)	6
Lower secondary	78.3	460	90.3	12.9	9.5	13.6	31.7	35.4	360	(31.0)	127
Upper secondary +	75.0	1,886	93.2	15.5	8.8	21.8	20.6	25.5	1,433	45.0	365
School management ^a											
Public	78.6	1,497	92.5	12.6	10.1	21.9	24.8	29.6	1,176	36.9	348
Non-public	72.6	900	95.6	17.7	6.7	15.2	20.4	24.4	653	(47.2)	159
Child's functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	83.8	234	90.5	15.1	6.4	12.7	31.4	33.1	1,658	(*)	65
Has no functional difficulty	75.8	2,188	94.1	14.6	9.1	20.5	21.9	26.7		37.3	443

Continued

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

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Tonga MICS, 2019											
Wealth index quintile	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 attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason ^a				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 ^c	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			
Poorest	74.8	525	94.4	14.0	9.2	18.6	27.7	31.2	393	25.4	123
Second	79.9	519	94.7	14.3	10.4	16.2	20.7	28.7	416	(39.1)	119
Middle	77.4	507	95.0	13.0	4.7	17.9	25.4	27.8	393	(36.4)	109
Fourth	75.2	450	87.6	19.8	9.1	25.3	29.3	30.8	338	(57.9)	104
Richest	75.0	420	96.3	12.2	10.9	21.8	9.8	16.6	315	(*)	52

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

^c The category of "DK/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

^a MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence^b School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.^c The category of "DK/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.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ^a	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ^a	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 use the language also used by teachers at school ^a	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ^a	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school and have homework
Total	45.9	2,486	78.2	2,462	98.1	2,422	79.4	2,401	93.8	2,376
Sex										
Male	43.8	1,327	75.8	1,314	98.0	1,295	82.9	1,285	93.7	1,268
Female	48.4	1,159	81.0	1,147	98.2	1,127	75.5	1,116	93.9	1,107
Area										
Urban	52.4	550	83.6	543	98.3	541	85.8	534	93.5	538
Rural	44.1	1,936	76.7	1,919	97.7	1,880	77.6	1,866	93.9	1,838
Division										
Tongatapu	45.8	1,732	79.0	1,714	98.2	1,696	81.8	1,678	94.3	1,666
Vavau	48.7	403	79.9	401	99.4	397	63.9	396	96.1	394
Ha'apai	42.2	188	61.5	184	93.7	183	92.8	182	86.3	172
Eua	47.0	132	83.9	131	98.6	114	85.9	114	91.3	112
Ongo Niua	37.6	31	89.3	31	100.0	31	47.4	31	90.8	31
Age at beginning of school year										
6	39.5	332	73.0	332	96.5	316	91.4	316	92.4	305
7	48.6	321	86.4	320	100.0	311	88.3	311	97.7	311
8	28.8	372	88.7	370	99.5	370	85.9	369	94.0	368
9	54.1	290	77.9	290	98.2	283	83.9	283	92.7	278
10	50.3	318	73.8	318	96.3	305	75.4	305	95.0	294
11	50.2	264	84.0	261	96.0	258	76.2	255	94.9	248
12	46.6	280	74.8	271	99.0	278	65.8	268	89.7	275
13	47.8	216	68.5	206	98.1	207	63.0	199	93.6	203
14	(*)	94	(*)	94	(*)	94	(*)	94	(*)	94
School attendance										
Primary	42.5	1,610	81.2	1,609	98.1	1,610	86.7	1,609	94.4	1,579
Lower secondary	52.3	808	70.9	788	98.1	808	65.0	788	92.7	792
Upper secondary +	(*)	4	(*)	4	(*)	4	(*)	4	(*)	4
Out-of-school	(55.2)	64	(93.9)	61	na	-	na	-	na	-
Mother's education										
Up to primary	(26.5)	67	(55.2)	67	(100.0)	61	(86.8)	61	(88.7)	61
Lower secondary	36.0	469	77.2	461	98.9	460	80.7	454	93.2	460
Upper secondary +	49.3	1,935	79.2	1,919	97.7	1,886	78.8	1,871	94.3	1,842

Continued

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home										
Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Tonga MICS, 2019										
	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 years attending school and have homework
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	50.5	240	72.5	239	99.4	234	78.5	234	92.9	233
Has no functional difficulty	45.5	2,246	78.9	2,223	97.9	2,188	79.5	2,167	93.9	2,143
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	35.4	540	75.3	534	97.5	525	84.2	522	91.4	512
Second	43.3	531	64.2	527	99.1	519	80.5	516	96.3	515
Middle	40.0	527	87.9	527	98.8	507	81.9	507	92.9	501
Fourth	50.5	455	83.7	446	98.0	450	83.9	440	91.2	441
Richest	64.8	433	81.7	428	96.9	420	64.3	416	97.7	407
¹ MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home ² MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home ³ MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages ⁴ MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework ^a This table utilises information collected in both the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules. Note that otherwise identical denominators may be slightly different, as the Foundational Learning Skills module includes consent of respondent to interview child and assent and availability of child to be interviewed. This invariably reduces the number of cases for data collected in this module. ^b The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases. ^c Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases ^d 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). Acquiring literacy in the early grades of primary is crucial because doing so becomes more difficult in later grades, for those who are lagging behind.¹¹⁹

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.¹²⁰

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes¹²¹ with each approach having their own strengths and limitations as well as varying levels of applicability to household surveys such as MICS. For some international assessments, it may just be too late: “Even though international testing programs like PISA and TIMSS are steadily increasing their coverage to also cover developing countries, (...) much of the divergence in test scores happens before the points in the educational trajectories of children where they are tested by international assessments”, according to longitudinal surveys like the Young Lives Study.¹²² 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 recognized that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years who correctly answered foundational reading¹²³ tasks and numeracy skills, respectively, by age, sex, location, division, wealth index quintile and other disaggregation. These MICS indicators are designed and developed for both national policy development and SDG reporting for SDG4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

¹¹⁹CONFEMEN. 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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¹²⁰Stanovich, 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.

¹²¹Duncan, G. “School Readiness and Later Achievement.” *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

¹²²LMTF. *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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Wagner, D. *Smaller, Quicker Cheaper – Improving Learning Assessments for Developing Countries*. Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning, 2011. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002136/213663e.pdf>.

¹²³Singh, 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.

¹²³In Tonga MICS, a reading passage was customised based on guidance provided by technical experts. Please refer to Appendix E (Reading & Numbers Book) for the task (in English and in Tongan Language).

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

The section of the Foundational Learning module capturing numeracy skills can be found in Appendix E (Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years), questions FL23-FL27. Specifically question FL26 is a set of instructions for the interviewer, including to administer two practise items to prepare the child for the following task of pattern recognition and completion. This task (question FL27) includes five items.

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Tonga MICS, 2019																	
	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly answered questions			Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered questions			Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered questions			Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in age 7-14 language years	
	Three literal	Two inferential	One comprehension			Three literal	Two inferential	One comprehension			Three literal	Two inferential	One comprehension				
Total ^{1,4}	89.4	70.9	61.3	61.3	1,314	93.1	73.8	64.9	64.8	1,147	91.1	72.2	63.0	62.9	1.06	76.1	2,462
Area																	
Urban	88.0	73.2	62.7	62.7	297	95.5	87.3	82.9	82.5	246	91.4	79.6	71.8	71.6	1.32	78.8	543
Rural	89.8	70.3	60.9	60.9	1,017	92.4	70.1	59.9	59.9	902	91.0	70.2	60.4	60.4	0.98	75.4	1,919
Division																	
Tongatapu	90.6	70.9	63.0	63.0	924	93.8	75.0	68.3	68.2	790	92.1	72.8	65.4	65.4	1.08	78.0	1,714
Vavau	83.9	64.1	48.2	48.2	213	91.0	64.6	45.6	45.6	189	87.2	64.3	47.0	47.0	0.95	61.8	401
Ha'apai	93.3	84.1	74.0	74.0	97	92.9	80.9	68.8	68.8	87	93.1	82.6	71.5	71.5	0.93	90.6	184
Eua	87.5	77.2	72.5	72.5	64	91.4	80.0	76.9	76.9	67	89.5	78.7	74.7	74.7	1.06	82.8	131
Ongo Niua	(76.4)	(57.3)	(19.2)	(19.2)	17	(90.6)	(53.6)	(46.7)	(46.7)	14	82.8	55.6	31.7	31.7	2.43	46.2	31
Age at beginning of school year																	
6	69.8	53.2	50.7	50.7	175	73.1	41.1	30.7	30.1	157	71.4	47.5	41.2	41.0	0.59	86.8	332
7-8 ⁵	82.9	64.0	54.3	54.3	362	90.5	78.4	67.5	67.5	329	86.5	70.8	60.6	60.6	1.24	83.8	691
7	74.3	52.8	41.7	41.7	165	90.2	68.5	62.4	62.4	155	82.0	60.4	51.8	51.8	1.50	84.6	320
8	90.2	73.4	64.9	64.9	197	90.8	87.2	72.0	72.0	174	90.5	79.9	68.2	68.2	1.11	83.1	370
9	91.4	69.6	55.0	55.0	167	99.8	79.6	73.8	73.8	123	95.0	73.9	63.0	63.0	1.34	81.5	290
10	100.0	71.8	62.2	62.2	186	100.0	75.2	68.3	68.3	131	100.0	73.2	64.7	64.7	1.10	72.7	318
11	94.8	78.4	64.8	64.8	146	(98.5)	(65.9)	(58.5)	(58.5)	115	96.4	72.9	62.0	62.0	0.90	71.3	261
12	99.3	89.1	81.1	81.1	141	97.1	81.9	65.1	65.1	130	98.3	85.6	73.4	73.4	0.80	61.7	271
13	97.9	86.9	74.2	74.2	109	(100.0)	(87.4)	(85.2)	(85.2)	96	98.9	87.1	79.3	79.3	1.15	60.4	206
14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	66	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	94
School attendance																	
Primary	87.0	66.5	56.2	56.2	918	89.1	69.5	59.9	59.8	691	87.9	67.8	57.8	57.7	1.06	83.7	1,609
Class 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	20
Class 2-3	74.5	54.4	47.6	47.6	309	77.5	55.3	46.3	45.9	243	75.8	54.8	47.0	46.9	0.96	88.1	552
Class 2	74.3	55.4	52.2	52.2	153	(69.9)	(48.3)	(38.9)	(37.9)	99	72.5	52.6	47.0	46.6	0.73	88.7	252
Class 3	74.7	53.4	43.1	43.1	156	82.8	60.1	51.4	51.4	144	78.6	56.6	47.1	47.1	1.19	87.6	300
Class 4	86.0	70.8	61.4	61.4	186	92.3	76.5	61.3	61.3	195	89.2	73.7	61.4	61.4	1.00	80.7	380
Class 5	94.5	73.2	61.0	61.0	174	99.0	90.0	82.9	82.9	127	96.4	80.3	70.2	70.2	1.36	78.8	301
Class 6	99.8	75.4	60.8	60.8	243	98.4	68.7	63.3	63.3	112	99.4	73.3	61.6	61.6	1.04	84.6	356
Lower secondary	97.4	82.6	74.0	74.0	367	99.1	80.3	72.0	72.0	421	98.3	81.3	72.9	72.9	0.97	60.7	788
Form 1	94.7	72.1	64.5	64.5	148	99.7	77.2	66.1	66.1	171	97.4	74.8	65.3	65.3	1.02	62.2	318
Form 2	98.6	90.4	(83.0)	83.0	85	98.1	75.7	66.0	66.0	123	98.3	81.7	73.0	73.0	0.80	53.5	208
Form 3	99.4	87.5	(73.2)	73.2	97	(98.7)	(84.5)	(80.9)	(80.9)	75	98.1	86.2	76.6	76.6	1.10	69.2	173
Form 4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	52	(100.0)	(94.3)	(92.8)	(92.8)	(0.99)	(55.8)	89
Upper secondary +	na	na	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	4
Out-of-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31	(81.8)	(69.6)	(68.4)	(68.4)	(1.18)	(80.8)	61
Mother's education																	
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35	(91.0)	(45.9)	(45.3)	(45.3)	(0.72)	(79.0)	67
Lower secondary	89.4	67.3	55.6	55.6	258	91.4	72.0	59.6	59.6	202	90.2	69.4	57.4	57.4	1.07	79.5	461
Upper secondary +	89.6	72.3	63.1	63.1	1,021	93.2	76.2	67.7	67.6	898	91.3	74.2	65.3	65.3	1.07	75.1	1,819

Continued

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills													
Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Tonga MICS, 2019													
	Male					Female					Total		
	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Number of children age 7-14 years
	Three literal	Two inferential	Three literal	Two inferential		Three literal	Two inferential	Three literal	Two inferential		Three literal	Two inferential	
Child's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	(89.9)	(73.8)	(51.6)	(51.6)	135	98.0	80.6	76.9	76.9	104	93.4	76.8	239
Has no functional difficulty	89.3	70.6	62.4	62.4	1,180	92.6	73.1	63.7	63.6	1,043	90.9	71.7	2,223
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	93.2	72.9	62.7	62.7	267	92.7	69.9	58.7	58.7	268	93.0	71.4	534
Second	83.3	62.1	56.6	56.6	246	96.8	70.7	61.7	61.7	282	90.5	66.7	527
Middle	89.2	75.7	56.9	56.9	330	95.7	80.6	76.5	76.5	197	91.7	77.5	527
Fourth	86.3	67.4	62.4	62.4	217	82.8	73.0	58.6	58.6	229	84.5	70.2	446
Richest	94.0	74.2	69.1	69.1	255	98.2	77.9	74.6	74.0	173	95.7	75.7	428
Parity indices													
Wealth													
Poorest/Richest ¹	0.99	0.98	0.91	0.91	na	0.94	0.90	0.79	0.79	na	0.97	0.94	na
Area													
Rural/Urban ²	1.02	0.96	0.97	0.97	na	0.97	0.80	0.72	0.73	na	1.00	0.88	na
Functional difficulties													
Difficulties/No difficulties ³	1.01	1.05	0.83	0.83	na	1.06	1.10	1.21	1.21	na	1.03	1.07	na
Orphanhood													
Orphans/non-orphans	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁸ The category of "DK/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: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Male										Female										Total	
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{a, b, c}	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{a, b, c}	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{a, b, c}	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ^{a, b, c}			
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Number of children aged 7-14 years		Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Number of children aged 7-14 years		Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Number of children aged 7-14 years					
Total^{d, e}	88.8	83.0	65.4	69.5	51.3	1,314	91.2	83.4	70.5	69.9	53.7	1,147	89.9	83.2	67.8	69.7	52.4	1.05	2,462			
Area																						
Urban	91.7	74.4	67.4	68.9	55.0	297	93.2	89.7	82.3	82.9	69.9	246	92.3	81.3	74.1	75.3	61.7	1.27	543			
Rural	88.0	85.5	64.9	69.7	50.2	1,017	90.6	81.7	67.3	66.4	49.3	902	89.2	83.7	66.0	68.1	49.8	0.98	1,919			
Division																						
Tongatapu	89.5	84.4	69.6	72.6	54.8	924	91.0	84.2	72.4	71.5	55.1	790	90.2	84.3	70.9	72.1	1.01	54.9	1714			
Vavatu	82.7	77.0	44.2	54.7	31.0	213	88.0	78.4	64.2	61.1	45.6	189	85.2	77.7	53.6	57.7	1.47	37.8	401			
Ha'apai	90.7	80.8	69.7	68.9	54.2	97	98.2	80.2	61.9	66.6	44.0	87	94.2	80.5	66.0	67.8	0.81	49.4	184			
Eua	95.2	87.6	72.6	81.1	69.1	64	91.8	92.1	78.4	80.8	72.9	67	93.5	89.9	75.6	80.9	1.06	71.1	131			
Ongo Nua	(95.3)	(73.7)	(52.8)	(49.9)	(31.8)	17	(98.1)	(85.6)	(68.8)	(68.2)	(53.1)	14	96.5	79.1	60.0	58.2	1.67	41.4	31			
Age at beginning of school year																						
6	76.4	65.6	52.8	41.7	29.4	175	68.4	51.6	18.2	37.7	8.3	157	72.6	59.0	36.4	39.8	19.4	0.28	332			
7-8 ^e	86.2	73.5	50.2	63.3	36.8	362	89.1	81.3	62.5	59.9	44.1	329	87.6	77.2	56.1	61.7	40.3	1.20	691			
7	84.1	65.2	42.7	60.0	26.4	165	86.0	72.0	51.4	51.8	30.8	155	85.0	68.5	46.9	58.0	28.5	1.17	320			
8	87.9	80.4	56.5	66.0	45.5	197	91.9	89.5	72.4	67.2	56.0	174	89.8	84.7	64.0	66.6	50.4	1.23	370			
9	85.1	87.0	64.5	65.8	55.7	167	97.2	77.7	74.9	72.5	50.0	123	90.2	83.1	68.9	68.6	53.3	0.90	290			
10	96.3	94.2	69.1	81.6	53.5	186	96.3	96.4	84.6	74.0	55.9	131	96.3	95.1	75.6	78.5	54.4	1.04	318			
11	96.3	89.6	81.9	87.6	75.2	146	(93.8)	(90.2)	(93.3)	(85.4)	(74.2)	115	95.2	89.9	86.9	86.6	74.8	0.99	261			
12	88.6	87.4	81.8	83.8	65.6	141	99.7	93.0	91.5	87.0	75.5	130	93.9	90.1	86.5	85.4	70.3	1.15	271			
13	98.7	99.1	80.2	72.0	63.2	109	(100.0)	(100.0)	(90.6)	(95.7)	(87.5)	96	99.3	99.5	85.1	83.1	74.6	1.39	206			
14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	66	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	94			
School attendance																						
Early childhood education																						
Primary	87.1	78.8	59.8	64.8	45.4	918	87.4	75.5	58.5	60.8	41.3	691	87.2	77.4	59.2	63.1	43.6	0.91	1,609			
Class 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	20		
Class 2-3	81.4	64.3	49.9	50.0	29.0	309	75.4	54.2	30.0	48.1	20.9	243	78.8	59.9	41.1	49.2	25.4	0.72	552			
Class 2	82.0	62.5	43.2	43.8	28.3	153	(71.9)	(41.2)	(24.5)	(36.7)	(16.6)	99	78.0	54.1	35.8	41.0	23.7	0.59	252			
Class 3	80.9	66.1	56.4	56.0	29.6	156	77.8	63.2	33.7	56.1	23.8	144	79.4	64.7	45.5	56.0	26.8	0.81	300			
Class 4	87.6	76.6	50.2	62.2	40.5	186	92.5	91.9	68.7	53.6	43.4	195	90.1	84.4	59.7	57.8	42.0	1.07	380			
Class 5	91.4	91.9	69.9	70.9	58.8	174	95.8	75.8	71.5	84.2	63.0	127	93.3	85.2	70.6	76.5	60.5	1.07	301			
Class 6	92.7	91.0	73.6	82.6	61.5	243	98.9	93.2	88.3	73.3	62.6	112	94.6	91.7	78.2	79.7	61.8	1.02	356			
Lower secondary	94.8	93.8	80.2	83.0	67.0	367	97.7	96.3	90.5	85.8	75.0	421	96.4	95.1	85.7	84.5	71.3	1.12	788			
Form 1	89.2	89.0	70.5	86.2	57.2	148	94.3	96.3	92.2	85.6	72.4	171	91.9	92.9	82.1	85.9	65.3	1.27	318			
Form 2	(99.0)	(94.8)	(90.4)	(85.3)	(79.6)	85	100.0	99.6	92.0	81.2	74.5	123	98.6	97.7	91.3	82.9	76.6	0.94	208			
Form 3	(97.8)	(97.8)	(78.6)	(69.4)	(58.3)	97	(100.0)	(88.5)	(91.6)	(94.6)	(80.2)	75	98.8	93.7	84.3	80.4	67.8	1.38	173			
Form 4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	52	(100.0)	(100.0)	(88.2)	(91.0)	(86.7)	(0.77)	89			
Upper secondary	na	na	na	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	4		
Out-of-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31	(76.1)	(79.4)	(61.0)	(52.1)	(37.5)	(0.93)	na	61		

Continued

	Male										Female										Total	
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5}	
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 years
Mother's education^a																						
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(0.89)	67
Lower secondary	87.4	75.2	50.6	66.8	33.7	95.0	88.4	67.9	75.6	61.3	35	202	282	282	51.2	87.9	84.6	64.8	68.9	49.5	1.82	461
Upper secondary +	89.7	84.4	69.2	69.8	55.6	1,021	90.0	82.8	72.6	68.6	53.0	898	1,043	1,043	50.8	89.8	83.7	70.8	69.3	54.4	0.95	1,919
Child's functional difficulties																						
Has functional difficulty	(93.3)	(91.3)	(54.3)	(66.5)	(48.7)	135	(97.6)	(90.9)	(90.5)	(92.6)	(82.8)	104			(82.8)	95.2	91.2	70.1	77.9	63.6	1.70	239
Has no functional difficulty	88.3	82.0	66.7	69.9	51.6	1,180	90.5	82.7	68.5	67.7	50.8	1,043			50.8	89.3	82.3	67.6	68.8	51.2	0.99	2,223
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	85.3	76.7	59.2	74.1	46.0	267	90.4	80.3	74.1	62.3	50.9	268			50.9	87.9	78.5	66.7	68.2	48.4	1.11	534
Second	89.5	87.9	68.8	63.5	47.4	246	94.8	81.8	61.3	73.6	51.2	282			51.2	92.3	84.6	64.8	68.9	49.5	1.08	527
Middle	85.9	78.1	58.6	62.1	42.8	330	98.7	87.7	70.9	81.5	61.0	197			61.0	90.7	81.7	63.2	69.3	49.6	1.42	527
Fourth	92.3	89.8	74.1	71.1	62.8	217	78.6	81.1	70.3	63.6	51.5	229			51.5	85.3	85.3	72.1	67.3	57.0	0.82	446
Richest	92.6	85.2	70.1	78.7	61.6	255	94.5	89.0	79.9	71.1	57.0	173			57.0	93.4	86.7	74.1	75.7	59.8	0.93	428
Parity indices																						
Wealth																						
Poorest/Richest ⁶	0.92	0.90	0.84	0.94	0.75	na	0.96	0.90	0.93	0.88	0.89	na			0.89	0.94	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.81	na	na
Area																						
Rural/Urban ⁸	0.96	1.15	0.96	1.01	0.91	na	0.97	0.91	0.82	0.80	0.71	na			0.71	0.97	1.03	0.89	0.91	0.81	na	na
Functional difficulties																						
Difficulties/No difficulties ⁷	1.13	0.35	1.47	0.84	0.44	na	0.72	1.16	0.77	0.63	0.00	na			0.00	0.98	0.64	1.21	0.77	0.29	na	na
Orphanhood																						
Orphans/non-orphans	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na			(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)² MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)³ MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1⁵ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1⁶ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1⁷ MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1^a The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.^b The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.^c Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases^d Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

na, not applicable



Ten year old Sania helps to clear fallen branches from where her family's home used to stand in Nakolo, Tongatapu.

9 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

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.¹²⁴ 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 numbers are also important for national planning as they provide information to institutions with responsibility for developing policies and allocating resources to support critical social services such as health, education and labour.

The recording and registration of births in Tonga is governed by the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (1988) and the Adoption Act (1994).

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. Town and District Officers who are government officials under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in addition to the child's parents, are designated by the law as informants of birth, and must present to the Vital Statistic Unit within the Civil Registration Division of the Ministry of Justice with a copy of the Certificate of Live Birth in order to register the birth. Births in the outer Divisions of 'Eua, Ha'apai, Vava'u and the Niuas can be registered in sub-registries. Birth Certificates are issued after the registration process is completed.

¹²⁴UNICEF. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. New York: UNICEF, 2013. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	Not seen	No birth certificate	Total registered ¹			
Total	43.8	45.5	8.4	97.7	1,347	(86.3)	31
Sex							
Male	42.6	46.4	8.2	97.3	713	(*)	19
Female	45.1	44.3	8.7	98.1	634	(*)	12
Area							
Urban	47.9	42.4	7.0	97.3	284	(*)	8
Rural	42.7	46.3	8.8	97.8	1,063	(*)	24
Division							
Tongatapu	39.7	50.8	7.5	97.9	920	(*)	19
Vava'u	62.2	22.5	12.6	97.4	230	(*)	6
Ha'apai	34.5	50.5	11.3	96.3	105	(*)	4
Eua	51.9	41.3	3.5	96.7	77	(*)	3
Ongo Niua	35.8	57.3	6.9	100.0	16	-	0
Age (in months)							
0-11	39.5	39.5	13.9	92.8	232	(*)	17
12-23	45.1	44.5	10.4	100.0	235	-	0
24-35	46.0	44.4	9.0	99.4	284	(*)	2
36-47	44.5	48.9	5.6	99.0	271	(*)	3
48-59	43.3	48.4	5.0	96.8	325	(*)	10
Mother's education^c							
Up to primary	(51.7)	(44.7)	(3.6)	(100.0)	29	(*)	0
Lower secondary	35.4	51.7	8.3	95.3	205	(*)	10
Upper secondary +	45.2	44.2	8.6	98.0	1,110	(*)	22
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^{a, c}							
Has functional difficulty	39.3	54.5	6.2	100.0	63		0
Has no functional difficulty	44.9	46.8	6.5	98.2	817	(*)	15
Mother's functional difficulties^b							
Has functional difficulty	(37.2)	(55.6)	(4.7)	(97.6)	20	-	0
Has no functional difficulty	45.0	43.9	8.8	97.8	1,218	(85.4)	27
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	41.7	41.8	11.7	95.2	302	(*)	14
Second	38.7	51.2	9.3	99.1	294	(*)	3
Middle	40.5	46.1	11.4	98.0	278	(*)	6
Fourth	48.5	44.9	4.4	97.9	264	(*)	6
Richest	52.2	42.6	3.6	98.5	210	(*)	3

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" and "Child functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)" 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. Studies¹²⁵ 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 Tonga MICS, 2019 mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

In Tonga, the use of violence as a form of discipline is considered part of 'normal' behaviour of families and parents. The Criminal Offences Act 1988 penalises assault and bodily harm and cruelty to children under 16. The Family Protection Act 2013 criminalises domestic violence and states that committing an act of violence against a child, or in the presence of a child, is an aggravating circumstance.

¹²⁵Straus, 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	9.9	73.3	79.4	23.2	86.6	4,176
Sex						
Male	8.5	75.2	82.5	25.2	88.7	2,194
Female	11.5	71.1	75.8	21.0	84.4	1,983
Area						
Urban	10.5	70.0	77.4	14.9	85.3	884
Rural	9.7	74.2	79.9	25.4	87.0	3,292
Division						
Tongatapu	11.6	68.7	77.2	20.8	83.9	2,877
Vava'u	5.2	84.1	84.8	22.0	94.0	693
Ha'apai	8.6	78.7	85.2	35.4	88.7	319
Eua	5.7	87.0	79.6	39.0	93.4	234
Ongo Niua	3.7	84.0	89.5	27.7	94.7	53
Age						
1-2	12.9	54.7	67.3	14.4	72.6	519
3-4	7.3	75.5	87.1	22.0	91.3	599
5-9	8.2	77.0	85.5	24.4	89.9	1,653
10-14	11.9	74.8	73.3	25.5	86.0	1,406
Mother's Education^D						
Up to primary	9.9	64.3	79.2	32.9	88.9	107
Lower secondary	6.2	79.3	84.7	32.3	91.7	731
Upper secondary +	10.8	72.2	78.2	21.0	85.4	3,322
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-14 years)^{B, D}						
Has functional difficulty	8.1	82.8	82.5	29.6	88.2	368
Has no functional difficulty	9.8	74.3	80.6	23.4	88.1	3,567
Mother's functional difficulties^C						
Has functional difficulty	(11.4)	(80.1)	(87.7)	(22.3)	(88.2)	44
Has no functional difficulty	9.8	73.4	79.4	23.1	86.4	3,459
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	7.8	80.6	85.5	32.0	90.1	937
Second	6.1	73.6	85.2	23.1	91.5	890
Middle	7.7	82.9	80.3	24.6	89.9	829
Fourth	12.4	66.6	73.4	14.8	81.7	790
Richest	17.0	59.7	69.7	19.6	78.0	732

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" and "Child functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	36.6	1,664
Sex		
Male	28.0	67
Female	36.9	1,597
Area		
Urban	39.8	337
Rural	35.7	1,327
Division		
Tongatapu	38.7	1124
Vava'u	31.0	307
Ha'apai	40.1	134
Eua	21.0	78
Ongo Niua	36.0	20
Age		
<25	26.1	114
25-34	32.6	518
35-49	40.1	761
50+	38.7	271
Education^B		
Up to primary	38.8	52
Lower secondary	39.5	309
Upper secondary +	35.9	1296
Functional difficulties^A		
Has functional difficulty	(53.6)	21
Has no functional difficulty	36.4	1,308
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	39.5	378
Second	40.5	347
Middle	37.7	316
Fourth	26.8	326
Richest	37.7	296

^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 "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

9.3 CHILD LABOUR

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the CRC states: “States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s education, or to be harmful to the child’s health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development”.

Tonga does not have a law specifying a minimum age for work or defining hazardous forms of work for children, and Tonga has not ratified the International Labour Organisation conventions 138 (Minimum Age) and 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour). Limited research has been done on child labour in Tonga, however available research suggests that children in urban settings in Tonga are engaged in housework. Engagement in more hazardous types of work has not been informed.¹²⁶

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).^{127,128,129}

Table PR.3.1 presents children’s involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
- ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
- iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Table PR.3.2 presents children’s involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour.¹³⁰

- i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 21 hours or more
- ii. age 15-17: No limit to number of hours

¹²⁶UNICEF, 2017, Pacific Regional Child Protection Situation Analysis

¹²⁷Own 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.

¹²⁸UNICEF. *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.

¹²⁹The 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.

¹³⁰Note 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.

SDG Target 8.7 aims to “take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.” The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Two measures of the indicator are presently in use, the first based on the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts (using above age-thresholds on economic activities alone) and the second based on the general production boundary (classifying as child labour if age-specific thresholds are exceeded on either or both economic activities or household chores). Table PR.3.3 presents both of these two measures. The MICS Indicator PR.3 is based on the second, i.e. using the general production boundary.

Pertaining to the overall concept of child labour, the module also collects information on hazardous working conditions. Table PR.3.4 presents the percentage of children involved in each of the hazardous activities included in the survey. Note, however, that the present definition, also used for SDG reporting, does not include involvement in hazardous working conditions, as further methodological work is needed to validate questions specifically aimed at identifying children working under such hazardous conditions.

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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	44.2	2,278	64.9	1.6	781	64.2	1.6	930
Sex								
Male	54.5	1,211	74.6	0.9	393	84.3	3.2	458
Female	32.6	1,067	55.0	2.3	387	44.7	0.0	472
Area								
Urban	23.0	489	55.3	0.9	170	48.9	1.8	199
Rural	50.0	1,789	67.5	1.8	611	68.4	1.5	731
Division								
Tongatapu	35.9	1,575	56.9	2.1	544	54.4	2.2	662
Vava'u	61.2	381	87.9	0.7	117	93.0	0.0	135
Ha'apai	68.4	169	(93.6)	(0.0)	63	(86.4)	(0.0)	56
Eua	60.6	127	(53.6)	(0.0)	44	79.5	0.0	65
Ongo Niua	63.4	27	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	11
School attendance								
Attending ^A	43.7	2,127	64.6	1.6	768	63.0	0.4	812
Not attending	52.3	151	(*)	(*)	13	72.8	9.4	119
Mother's education								
Up to primary	(42.5)	69	(*)	(*)	11	(63.3)	(0.0)	34
Lower secondary	53.4	393	66.0	0.3	162	55.6	2.9	212
Upper secondary +	42.5	1,806	63.8	2.0	603	67.0	1.2	682
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	47.1	204	(74.0)	(0.4)	101	(73.3)	(0.0)	87
Has no functional difficulty	43.9	2,070	63.5	1.8	680	63.3	1.7	843
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	51.8	547	66.1	0.3	146	82.4	4.2	148
Second	43.2	477	75.6	1.0	164	55.5	3.1	158
Middle	57.8	441	66.9	5.3	158	65.1	0.0	251
Fourth	34.1	410	60.3	0.0	159	56.5	1.0	222
Richest	30.7	403	55.0	1.3	155	65.5	0.9	152

^A Includes attendance to early childhood education

() 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more		Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	
Total	92.8	1.2	2,278	98.2	0.5	781
Sex						
Male	92.9	2.1	1,211	97.6	0.6	393
Female	92.6	0.2	1,067	98.7	0.4	387
Area						
Urban	88.1	0.3	489	94.9	0.9	170
Rural	94.1	1.4	1,789	99.1	0.4	611
Division						
Tongatapu	91.3	1.1	1,575	98.0	0.3	544
Vava'u	98.2	0.6	381	99.3	0.7	117
Ha'apai	93.7	2.2	169	(100.0)	(0.0)	63
Eua	93.7	2.8	127	(97.2)	(0.0)	44
Ongo Niua	94.3	5.0	27	(*)	(*)	13
School attendance						
Attending ^B	92.9	1.3	2,127	98.2	0.5	768
Not attending	91.5	0.5	151	(*)	(*)	13
Mother's Education^C						
Up to primary	(97.3)	(0.0)	69	(*)	(*)	11
Lower secondary	97.6	0.8	393	98.9	0.8	162
Upper secondary +	91.5	1.4	1,806	97.9	0.4	603
Child's functional difficulties^C						
Has functional difficulty	92.8	0.0	204	(99.2)	(0.0)	101
Has no functional difficulty	92.9	1.3	2,070	98.0	0.6	680
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	97.3	1.1	547	97.3	0.9	146
Second	95.4	0.6	477	99.0	1.0	164
Middle	93.6	2.8	441	98.9	0.5	158
Fourth	87.5	1.0	410	100.0	0.0	159
Richest	88.2	0.5	403	95.4	0.0	155

^A Note that the threshold of number of hours was changed during MICS6 implementation, due to a change in the SDG indicator definition: From 28 to 21 hours for both children age 5-11 and 12-14 years. In the new definition, there is no longer a maximum number of hours for chores of children age 15-17 years.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

^C The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" and "Child functional difficulties" 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	35.5	25.9	72.2	0.8	26.1	3,989
Sex						
Male	40.4	32.9	73.2	1.3	33.0	2,062
Female	30.2	18.5	71.2	0.2	18.6	1,927
Area						
Urban	29.0	13.7	69.0	0.4	13.7	858
Rural	37.2	29.3	73.1	0.9	29.4	3,131
Division						
Tongatapu	32.7	21.3	70.9	0.7	21.3	2,782
Vava'u	43.0	37.0	77.4	0.5	37.1	633
Ha'apai	44.5	40.1	76.8	1.3	40.1	288
Eua	34.3	32.6	68.4	1.5	32.6	235
Ongo Niua	45.7	34.0	72.8	5.3	36.7	51
Age						
5-11	13.6	44.2	92.8	1.2	44.4	2,278
12-14	64.9	1.6	98.2	0.5	1.8	781
15-17	64.2	1.6	na	na	1.6	930
School attendance						
Attending ^B	35.4	25.5	73.7	0.8	25.6	3,706
Not attending	35.9	31.8	53.2	0.3	31.8	283
Mother's education^E						
Up to primary	34.1	25.5	68.3	0.0	25.5	115
Lower secondary	35.5	28.2	70.9	0.6	28.5	766
Upper secondary +	35.2	25.5	72.6	0.9	25.6	3,092
Child's functional difficulties^E						
Has functional difficulty	40.2	24.7	73.9	0.0	24.7	392
Has no functional difficulty	35.0	26.0	72.0	0.9	26.2	3,594
Mother's functional difficulties^D						
Has functional difficulty	(56.3)	(25.1)	(55.9)	(0.0)	(25.1)	53
Has no functional difficulty	32.2	28.4	77.4	0.5	28.5	2,979
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	32.8	34.5	80.2	0.9	34.6	841
Second	34.8	26.6	77.2	0.5	26.6	799
Middle	36.8	31.0	66.9	1.6	31.0	849
Fourth	38.7	17.9	65.4	0.5	18.3	790
Richest	34.0	17.9	70.9	0.3	18.0	710

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

^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 characteristic of "Mother's education" and "Child functional difficulties" 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 PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children in engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or are working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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 during the previous week, Tonga MICS, 2019	
	Percentage of children engaged in:												
	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	25.9	0.8	12.7	17.1	5.7	8.9	4.5	2.0	0.6	3.1	27.5	43.7	3,989
Sex													
Male	32.9	1.3	18.7	24.9	8.6	14.1	6.6	3.5	1.0	5.0	38.1	56.1	2,062
Female	18.5	0.2	6.3	8.9	2.6	3.3	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.9	16.1	30.5	1,927
Area													
Urban	13.7	0.4	4.6	2.9	1.6	7.7	1.7	1.4	0.3	1.2	11.3	21.9	858
Rural	29.3	0.9	14.9	21.0	6.8	9.2	5.2	2.2	0.6	3.6	31.9	49.7	3,131
Division													
Tongatapu	21.3	0.7	9.1	10.1	4.8	7.0	2.8	1.4	0.4	2.9	20.4	35.1	2,782
Vava'u	37.0	0.5	24.5	39.2	10.1	19.2	13.8	4.2	1.2	4.4	51.9	67.4	633
Ha'apai	40.1	1.3	16.3	18.0	4.5	7.6	3.3	2.0	1.0	2.0	29.5	59.7	288
Eua	32.6	1.5	18.6	32.7	2.5	2.2	0.7	3.6	0.0	2.5	35.4	56.0	235
Ongo Niua	34.0	5.3	15.3	50.0	19.8	20.7	5.3	4.9	0.0	4.8	61.6	71.4	51
Age													
5-11	44.2	1.2	6.6	11.7	5.4	5.6	3.9	0.6	0.2	2.5	20.5	48.5	2,278
12-14	1.6	0.5	18.1	23.5	5.5	11.8	5.4	1.6	0.8	3.7	35.3	35.7	781
15-17	1.6	na	23.3	25.1	6.6	14.6	5.1	5.9	1.2	3.8	38.1	38.9	930
School attendance													
Attending ^A	25.5	0.8	12.3	16.6	5.5	8.5	4.4	1.8	0.5	2.9	27.2	43.1	3,706
Not attending	31.8	0.3	17.7	24.3	8.2	14.1	4.8	5.8	0.8	5.6	30.9	51.7	283
Mother's education^E													
Up to primary	25.5	0.0	18.3	20.7	6.7	6.7	3.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	31.5	49.3	115
Lower secondary	28.2	0.6	17.5	23.5	7.2	12.5	7.4	3.3	1.1	5.7	36.1	49.4	766
Upper secondary +	25.5	0.9	11.4	15.5	5.3	8.1	3.8	1.7	0.5	2.5	25.3	42.3	3,092

Continued

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions													Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above age specific thresholds, by type of work, and percentage of children in engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or are working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Tonga MICS, 2019
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	
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 or vibration	Exposed to loud noise	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work	Chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^a	Number of children age 5-17 years	
Child's functional difficulties^b													
Has functional difficulty	24.7	0.0	20.2	32.6	10.2	12.5	11.1	4.1	0.8	10.3	37.9	46.2	392
Has no functional difficulty	26.0	0.9	11.9	15.5	5.2	8.5	3.7	1.8	0.5	2.3	26.4	43.4	3,594
Mother's functional difficulties^c													
Has functional difficulty	(25.1)	(0.0)	(25.2)	(27.3)	(19.8)	(19.9)	(6.2)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(49.5)	(52.8)	53
Has no functional difficulty	28.4	0.5	12.1	15.6	5.2	7.7	4.1	1.5	0.3	3.1	25.4	43.3	2,979
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	34.5	0.9	12.2	20.4	7.9	12.5	7.7	2.7	0.9	4.8	29.9	51.1	841
Second	26.6	0.5	9.6	20.4	5.1	8.8	2.2	2.0	0.6	2.6	30.3	45.8	799
Middle	31.0	1.6	19.8	24.2	6.6	7.5	7.0	2.8	0.3	4.0	35.4	53.8	849
Fourth	17.9	0.5	13.3	13.0	5.9	7.9	2.7	1.8	0.2	2.4	25.1	36.8	790
Richest	17.9	0.3	7.9	5.8	2.5	7.5	2.2	0.7	0.7	1.2	14.6	28.3	710

^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 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 "Child functional difficulties" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

() not applicable

9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage¹³¹ 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.¹³²

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.^{133,134} In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls and boys aged 15-19 who are currently married, and the percentage of women and men in a polygynous union.

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.

¹³¹All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

¹³²Bajracharya, 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.

¹³³Godha 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.

¹³⁴Nour, 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 and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Tonga MICS, 2019 ^a															
Women age 15-49 years					Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years			Women age 15-49 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	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union			
Total	0.4	2,903	0.5	6.6	2,239	0.4	10.1	460	3.4	664	6.6	1,572			
Area															
Urban	0.4	667	0.4	5.6	538	0.0	6.3	116	2.9	148	8.4	327			
Rural	0.4	2,216	0.5	6.9	1,701	0.6	11.4	343	3.6	516	6.2	1,245			
Division															
Tongatapu	0.4	2,114	0.5	6.4	1,626	0.0	10.1	354	2.9	489	7.0	1,097			
Vavau	0.5	418	0.7	5.9	329	1.5	4.3	48	4.8	89	4.2	257			
Ha'apai	0.5	187	0.6	8.7	148	2.7	12.5	33	1.1	39	4.8	113			
Eua	1.1	152	0.3	9.5	112	1.6	21.5	21	8.7	40	12.8	87			
Ongo Niua	0.0	31	0.0	5.7	24	(*)	(*)	4	(8.0)	7	1.1	17			
Age															
15-19	0.2	664	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.4	664	(1.8)	23			
15-17	0.4	388	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.7	388	(*)	10			
18-19	0.0	276	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.4	276	(*)	12			
20-24	0.4	460	0.4	10.1	460	0.4	10.1	460	na	na	7.1	130			
25-29	0.0	412	0.0	5.0	412	na	na	na	na	na	4.8	288			
30-34	1.3	376	1.3	5.3	376	na	na	na	na	na	8.1	304			
35-39	0.2	365	0.2	8.8	365	na	na	na	na	na	5.8	292			
40-44	0.3	339	0.3	4.5	339	na	na	na	na	na	8.8	292			
45-49	0.8	287	0.8	4.9	287	na	na	na	na	na	5.4	242			
Education															
Up to primary	(2.2)	36	(2.7)	(15.7)	29	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	7	(*)	23			
Lower secondary	0.9	468	0.9	16.0	313	(2.6)	(36.0)	41	6.7	155	10.9	259			
Upper secondary +	0.3	2,400	0.4	4.9	1,897	0.2	7.6	416	2.4	503	5.6	1,290			

Continued

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

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

	Women age 15-49 years			Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years			Women age 15-49 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	Percentage polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union		
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^a														
Has functional difficulty	0.0	42	(0.0)	(3.8)	34	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	7	(18.7)	31		
Has no functional difficulty	0.4	2,464	0.5	6.7	2,196	0.4	10.0	454	4.6	268	6.4	1,531		
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	1.3	559	1.6	10.4	441	1.4	13.6	87	7.4	118	8.8	346		
Second	0.7	588	0.7	9.2	454	0.0	18.8	104	3.6	135	7.5	348		
Middle	0.0	592	0.0	6.1	448	0.0	10.1	95	2.9	144	8.6	317		
Fourth	0.0	584	0.0	3.6	437	0.0	4.9	80	3.4	147	4.7	300		
Richest	0.1	579	0.2	3.8	459	0.8	1.5	93	0.0	120	2.3	261		

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny^a The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases^b Part of Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

() 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 and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Tonga MICS, 2019														
	Men age 15-49 years			Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years			Men age 15-49 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	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	
Total	0.3	1,232	0.4	2.5	951	0.0	2.8	218	1.8	281	3.6	618		
Area														
Urban	0.0	276	0.0	1.2	222	0.0	2.0	60	1.5	54	5.1	126		
Rural	0.4	956	0.5	2.8	730	0.0	3.1	158	1.8	227	3.2	492		
Division														
Tongatapu	0.2	874	0.3	1.9	682	0.0	2.0	163	1.6	192	4.3	422		
Vava'u	0.4	198	0.5	4.8	149	(0.0)	(9.5)	29	3.1	49	2.4	111		
Ha'apai	0.0	82	0.0	1.9	63	(0.0)	(0.0)	12	(2.1)	19	1.1	44		
Eua	0.5	64	0.7	3.1	46	(0.0)	(0.0)	11	(0.0)	17	(2.3)	33		
Ongo Niua	1.9	15	(2.6)	(4.4)	11	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	4	(*)	8		
Age														
15-19	0.0	281	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.8	281	(*)	5		
15-17	0.0	177	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.4	177	(*)	1		
18-19	0.0	103	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.1	103	(*)	4		
20-24	0.0	218	0.0	2.8	218	0.0	2.8	218	na	na	(5.5)	42		
25-29	0.0	156	0.0	2.6	156	na	na	na	na	na	3.3	76		
30-34	0.0	171	0.0	0.4	171	na	na	na	na	na	2.8	135		
35-39	0.9	123	0.9	2.2	123	na	na	na	na	na	6.7	104		
40-44	0.2	148	0.2	3.5	148	na	na	na	na	na	3.9	129		
45-49	1.6	135	1.6	3.4	135	na	na	na	na	na	1.2	126		
Education ^a														
Up to primary	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	1	(*)	7		
Lower secondary	0.1	320	0.1	3.3	218	(0.0)	(10.7)	30	1.6	102	2.1	164		
Upper secondary +	0.4	898	0.5	2.2	720	0.0	1.6	185	1.9	178	4.2	447		
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	28	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	3	(*)	11		
Has no functional difficulty	0.3	1,026	0.4	2.5	926	0.0	2.9	209	4.3	100	3.6	606		

Continued

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Tonga MICS, 2019											
Men age 15-49 years			Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 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	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴
0.5	271		0.7	5.0	200	0.0	7.1	48	4.3	71	2.0
0.0	241		0.0	0.4	177	0.0	0.0	26	3.0	64	5.4
0.0	240		0.0	0.3	190	0.0	0.0	35	0.0	49	1.6
0.0	242		0.0	3.5	198	0.0	4.7	59	0.0	45	4.0
0.9	238		1.1	2.8	186	0.0	0.0	50	0.0	52	4.8
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest											132
Second											142
Middle											120
Fourth											124
Richest											100
¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15) ² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18) ³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union ⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny											
^a The 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 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, Tonga MICS, 2019												
	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	0.4	687	5.6	538	0.4	2,216	6.9	1,701	0.4	2,903	6.6	2,239
Age												
15-19	0.0	148	na	na	0.3	516	na	na	0.2	664	na	na
15-17	0.0	93	na	na	0.5	295	na	na	0.4	388	na	na
18-19	0.0	55	na	na	0.0	221	na	na	0.0	276	na	na
20-24	0.0	116	6.3	116	0.6	343	11.4	343	0.4	460	10.1	460
25-29	0.0	113	4.3	113	0.0	299	5.3	299	0.0	412	5.0	412
30-34	0.0	81	4.2	81	1.7	295	5.6	295	1.3	376	5.3	376
35-39	0.9	86	4.0	86	0.0	279	10.3	279	0.2	365	8.8	365
40-44	1.3	65	6.6	65	0.0	274	4.0	274	0.3	339	4.5	339
45-49	1.0	77	9.1	77	0.7	210	3.4	210	0.8	287	4.9	287
a: not applicable												

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, Tonga MICS, 2019												
	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	0.0	276	1.2	222	0.4	956	2.8	730	0.3	1,232	2.5	951
Age												
15-19	0.0	54	na	na	0.0	227	na	na	0.0	281	na	na
15-17	(0.0)	39	na	na	0.0	139	na	na	0.0	177	na	na
18-19	(*)	15	na	na	0.0	88	na	na	0.0	103	na	na
20-24	0.0	60	(2.0)	60	0.0	158	3.1	158	0.0	218	2.8	218
25-29	0.0	38	(0.0)	38	0.0	118	3.4	118	0.0	156	2.6	156
30-34	(0.0)	36	(0.0)	36	0.0	136	0.5	136	0.0	171	0.4	171
35-39	(0.0)	37	(2.3)	37	1.3	86	2.1	86	0.9	123	2.2	123
40-44	(0.0)	31	(0.0)	31	0.3	117	4.5	117	0.2	148	3.5	148
45-49	(0.0)	21	(3.4)	21	1.8	114	3.4	114	1.6	135	3.4	135

a: not applicable

na: not applicable

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

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

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age differencePercent distribution of women currently married/in union age 20-24 years by age difference with their husband or partner, Tonga MICS, 2019^A

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Husband/Partner's age unknown		
Total	18.8	52.7	19.7	8.5	0.3	100.0	130
Area							
Urban	(19.1)	(54.9)	(20.0)	(6.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Rural	18.7	52.0	19.6	9.3	0.3	100.0	100

² MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)^APart of Table 4.3 (Percentage of currently married/in-union women age 15-19) is removed, because the figures are based on unweighted cases less than 25.

() 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 the lives of victims and the wider community in which they live. Those who are victims of crimes can suffer physically and psychologically and experience loss of assets and income. Crime can also carry significant economic costs to the community through the provision of preventative measures as well as corrective services.¹³⁵

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 P.R6.4W and P.R6.4M indicate if the last robbery or assault experienced by women and men was reported to the police.

¹³⁵United 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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, last 1 year ¹ , Multiple times in the last 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	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year		
Total	3.4	1.2	0.4	1.9	0.7	0.2	4.7	1.7	0.5	2,903	
Area											
Urban	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.8	0.2	2.2	1.3	0.7	687	
Rural	4.0	1.3	0.4	2.0	0.6	0.1	5.5	1.9	0.5	2,216	
Division											
Tongatapu	3.3	1.2	0.3	1.7	0.6	0.1	4.4	1.7	0.4	2,114	
Vava'u	5.3	1.4	0.6	2.7	0.6	0.1	7.9	1.8	0.6	418	
Ha'apai	2.3	1.5	0.7	1.7	1.0	0.5	3.5	2.2	1.5	187	
Eua	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.8	1.2	0.9	152	
Ongo Niua	0.6	0.6	0.0	4.1	0.7	0.0	4.7	1.2	0.0	31	
Age											
15-19	2.9	1.6	0.4	2.0	0.8	0.3	3.9	2.2	0.5	664	
15-17	4.1	2.6	0.6	2.8	1.3	0.6	5.2	3.5	0.8	388	
18-19	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.1	276	
20-24	3.5	0.8	0.2	1.8	0.9	0.0	5.0	1.6	0.4	460	
25-29	5.5	1.7	0.8	2.7	1.2	0.0	7.4	2.8	0.9	412	
30-34	3.5	1.6	0.9	3.0	0.4	0.3	5.7	1.8	1.0	376	
35-39	4.2	0.9	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.3	5.6	1.5	0.4	365	
40-44	1.2	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	2.4	0.5	0.1	339	
45-49	2.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.1	0.2	287	
Education											
Up to primary	(3.7)	(3.7)	(1.6)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(3.7)	36	
Lower secondary	5.2	2.9	0.7	2.9	1.7	0.6	6.6	4.1	1.1	468	
Upper secondary +	3.0	0.8	0.3	1.7	0.5	0.1	4.3	1.2	0.4	2,400	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^C											
Has functional difficulty	14.5	6.6	6.6	9.9	2.0	0.0	16.4	8.5	6.6	42	
Has no functional difficulty	3.1	0.9	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.1	4.3	1.2	0.4	2,464	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	2.4	1.8	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.4	3.6	2.3	1.0	559	
Second	4.8	0.7	0.2	3.1	1.3	0.2	7.2	1.8	0.2	588	
Middle	5.1	1.3	0.2	3.2	0.7	0.3	6.9	1.7	0.5	592	
Fourth	2.9	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	3.4	1.8	0.6	584	
Richest	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.0	2.3	1.1	0.3	579	

¹ MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

^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 "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

Table PR.6.1M: Victims of robbery and assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	Robbery ^A			Assault ^B						Number of men
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year ^C	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
Total	1.2	1.0	0.3	4.6	2.6	1.1	5.4	3.3	1.2	1,232
Area										
Urban	1.4	0.7	0.3	4.1	2.2	0.6	5.1	2.8	0.8	276
Rural	1.2	1.1	0.4	4.7	2.8	1.2	5.5	3.4	1.3	956
Division										
Tongatapu	1.4	1.2	0.4	4.6	2.6	1.3	5.6	3.4	1.4	874
Vava'u	0.7	0.4	0.0	3.9	2.3	0.4	4.3	2.3	0.4	198
Ha'apai	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	82
Eua	2.0	1.5	0.9	8.9	4.4	1.7	10.4	5.9	2.6	64
Ongo Niua	1.9	0.0	0.0	7.4	5.4	0.0	7.4	5.4	0.0	15
Age										
15-19	2.3	2.2	1.2	5.8	3.4	2.0	7.0	4.6	2.2	281
15-17	2.1	1.9	0.3	5.6	3.3	1.5	7.5	5.2	1.8	177
18-19	2.8	2.8	2.8	6.2	3.5	2.8	6.2	3.5	2.8	103
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	5.6	2.2	8.7	5.6	2.2	218
25-29	0.9	0.9	0.5	4.6	2.1	0.9	5.0	2.6	1.4	156
30-34	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.4	2.3	0.6	0.4	171
35-39	1.1	0.3	0.0	4.6	2.4	0.0	4.9	2.7	0.0	123
40-44	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	1.8	1.3	0.0	148
45-49	2.1	2.1	0.0	3.3	1.8	0.6	5.4	3.8	0.6	135
Education^C										
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Lower secondary	2.5	2.0	0.1	5.2	1.9	0.4	7.4	3.8	0.5	320
Upper secondary +	0.8	0.6	0.4	4.3	2.9	1.3	4.7	3.2	1.5	898
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(8.9)	(3.0)	(3.0)	28
Has no functional difficulty	1.1	0.8	0.4	4.3	2.5	1.0	4.9	3.0	1.0	1,026
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.0	2.2	0.1	4.1	2.3	0.1	271
Second	2.4	2.4	1.2	8.1	4.0	2.7	9.3	5.1	2.7	241
Middle	0.6	0.2	0.2	2.8	2.5	1.2	3.0	2.7	1.4	240
Fourth	1.3	0.6	0.3	4.7	2.5	1.0	5.7	2.8	1.3	242
Richest	1.8	1.7	0.0	3.4	2.1	0.4	5.0	3.7	0.4	238

¹ MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault^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

() 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, Tonga MICS, 2019						
Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police		Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year	
Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery	Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault	
(32.6)	(10.2)	(42.8)	35	(*)	(*)	54
Total						
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. ^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" 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.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, Tonga MICS, 2019						
Percentage of men for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police		Percentage of men for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year	
Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery	Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault	
(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(7.0)	(0.9)	44
Total						
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 safety¹¹

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.

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, Tonga MICS, 2019																
	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:						Number of women			
	Very safe			Very unsafe			Percentage of women who feel safe alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹			Percentage of women who feel very unsafe alone in their neighborhood or being home alone						
	Safe	Unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Safe	Unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Total	dark		Total		
Total	55.5	29.1	7.0	1.0	7.4	100.0	84.4	54.6	24.3	10.5	1.6	8.9	100.0	78.8	2.1	2,903
Area																
Urban	53.4	24.4	5.4	0.7	16.2	100.0	77.7	56.0	21.8	4.6	1.1	16.6	100.0	77.7	1.3	687
Rural	56.2	30.5	7.5	1.1	4.7	100.0	86.5	54.2	25.1	12.3	1.8	6.6	100.0	79.1	2.3	2,216
Division																
Tongatapu	56.2	26.7	7.3	1.2	8.5	100.0	82.7	54.9	22.9	10.3	1.8	10.2	100.0	77.6	2.4	2,114
Vavau	41.7	43.2	6.8	0.5	7.8	100.0	84.8	43.8	33.3	12.4	1.7	8.8	100.0	77.1	1.7	418
Ha'apai	66.2	25.2	8.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	91.4	62.4	22.4	13.5	0.5	1.2	100.0	84.8	0.5	187
Eua	72.5	25.1	1.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	97.7	73.0	22.0	4.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	95.0	0.0	152
Ongo Niua	49.9	39.4	5.9	2.2	2.6	100.0	89.3	45.0	25.4	8.2	5.0	16.4	100.0	70.4	6.2	31
Age																
15-19	53.0	28.2	8.6	1.5	8.7	100.0	81.2	46.0	21.9	12.7	2.8	16.6	100.0	67.9	3.3	664
15-17	49.5	29.4	9.4	1.6	10.2	100.0	78.9	44.0	22.7	13.9	2.4	17.1	100.0	66.6	3.1	388
18-19	57.9	26.5	7.5	1.3	6.7	100.0	84.4	48.9	20.7	11.1	3.5	15.9	100.0	69.6	3.5	276
20-24	57.3	29.2	6.5	0.9	6.1	100.0	85.9	52.9	23.1	10.1	2.7	11.1	100.0	75.5	3.1	460
25-29	48.1	31.1	8.5	1.5	10.9	100.0	78.6	52.3	26.1	14.3	0.3	7.0	100.0	77.9	1.6	412
30-34	57.9	30.2	5.3	0.5	6.1	100.0	88.1	60.5	24.7	8.7	1.7	4.3	100.0	85.3	1.7	376
35-39	59.9	25.8	6.8	0.4	7.1	100.0	85.7	60.6	23.1	9.4	0.7	6.2	100.0	83.7	0.7	365
40-44	57.2	32.2	6.3	0.8	3.5	100.0	89.5	59.3	29.0	7.7	0.2	3.8	100.0	88.3	0.8	339
45-49	58.6	26.9	5.2	0.9	8.3	100.0	85.6	59.9	24.9	7.5	1.5	6.3	100.0	84.7	2.2	287
Education																
Up to primary	(67.3)	(28.5)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(2.4)	100.0	(95.8)	(66.8)	(27.1)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(2.1)	100.0	(93.9)	(0.0)	36
Lower secondary	53.2	32.8	6.1	0.8	7.1	100.0	86.0	52.3	27.7	10.5	0.8	8.7	100.0	80.0	1.4	468
Upper secondary +	55.8	28.4	7.2	1.0	7.6	100.0	83.9	54.9	23.6	10.6	1.8	9.1	100.0	78.4	2.3	2,400
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^a																
Has functional difficulty	52.8	35.7	4.0	0.5	6.9	100.0	88.5	57.2	20.0	16.3	0.0	6.5	100.0	77.2	0.5	42
Has no functional difficulty	56.6	28.8	6.7	0.9	7.0	100.0	85.4	56.4	24.7	9.8	1.5	7.7	100.0	81.0	1.9	2,464
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	53.3	33.6	7.1	0.7	5.3	100.0	86.7	50.7	27.6	12.5	1.4	7.8	100.0	78.3	1.8	559
Second	52.4	33.3	6.2	1.3	6.7	100.0	85.3	52.1	26.3	11.4	3.9	6.2	100.0	78.1	4.2	588
Middle	58.8	27.1	7.7	0.7	5.7	100.0	85.9	56.1	24.0	9.0	1.2	9.7	100.0	80.1	1.7	592
Fourth	55.1	27.1	8.5	1.0	8.3	100.0	81.8	53.6	21.0	14.3	0.8	10.3	100.0	74.2	1.4	584
Richest	58.0	24.4	5.4	1.1	11.1	100.0	82.4	60.6	22.8	5.4	0.7	10.6	100.0	83.3	1.3	579

^a The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

^b Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

^a MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

^a The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:					Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:					Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of men		
	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:									
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark					
Total	86.3	12.0	1.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.3	88.4	9.6	1.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	98.1	0.5	1,232
Area																
Urban	88.0	9.0	2.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	97.0	89.7	8.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	0.3	276
Rural	85.7	12.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	88.1	9.9	1.3	0.5	0.3	100.0	97.9	0.5	956
Division																
Tongatapu	88.6	9.4	1.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.0	90.0	7.6	1.5	0.6	0.3	100.0	97.7	0.6	874
Vavau	78.2	20.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	77.5	21.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	0.0	198
Ha'apai	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	82
Eua	65.5	33.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	90.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	64
Ongo Niua	73.4	26.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	76.7	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	15
Age																
15-19	85.8	11.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	87.8	8.6	1.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	96.4	1.8	281
15-17	86.5	12.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	87.7	9.1	0.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	96.8	2.8	177
18-19	84.7	10.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.6	87.8	7.8	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.6	0.0	103
20-24	86.8	12.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	90.0	9.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.0	218
25-29	84.3	15.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	91.0	8.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	0.0	156
30-34	84.8	12.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	86.5	12.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	0.0	171
35-39	80.3	16.1	2.3	0.6	0.7	100.0	96.5	81.5	14.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	0.6	123
40-44	93.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	90.7	6.0	1.5	0.0	1.8	100.0	96.7	0.0	148
45-49	87.5	11.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	90.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	135
Education^a																
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	13
Lower secondary	86.5	12.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.5	86.9	11.0	1.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	97.9	0.0	320
Upper secondary +	86.4	11.8	1.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.2	89.2	8.9	1.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.1	0.6	898
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	(78.3)	(12.6)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	100.0	(90.9)	(81.4)	(18.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	28
Has no functional difficulty	86.4	12.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.4	88.8	9.5	1.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.2	0.1	1,026
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	86.5	12.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.8	91.8	7.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	0.0	271
Second	85.8	11.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.9	86.7	8.5	3.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	95.2	1.2	241
Middle	85.8	13.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	88.1	10.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	0.0	240
Fourth	83.9	13.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	85.8	13.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	0.0	242
Richest	89.3	9.6	0.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.9	89.4	9.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	98.4	1.2	238

^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

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

9.7 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Tonga MICS, 2019 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.

Tables PR.8.2W and PR8.2.M present data for women and men attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relationships with husband/partner.

The normalisation of violence as a form of punishment and discipline within many families and communities has been highlighted as a key factor contributing to violence against children. In Tonga, for example, the National Study on Domestic Violence noted that “the phenomenon of violence against women and against children, is widespread and deeply ingrained in Tongan society.”¹³⁶

¹³⁶Pacific Women, 2009, National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Tonga

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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	21.8	31.4	6.2	8.3	4.5	38.1	2,903
Area							
Urban	12.0	18.8	2.3	2.7	2.5	21.6	687
Rural	24.9	35.3	7.5	10.0	5.1	43.2	2,216
Division							
Tongatapu	17.8	27.8	6.0	7.9	4.2	33.7	2,114
Vava'u	29.8	33.7	7.2	6.9	3.1	44.2	418
Ha'apai	39.1	51.9	7.4	17.7	8.7	60.7	187
Eua	29.8	44.5	4.3	4.9	6.7	48.9	152
Ongo Niua	47.1	57.9	11.9	12.1	7.3	67.6	31
Age							
15-19	15.4	26.8	5.0	5.6	3.4	30.7	664
15-17	12.6	24.7	3.2	4.5	3.3	28.5	388
18-19	19.4	29.6	7.5	7.2	3.5	33.8	276
20-24	21.7	27.8	7.5	10.8	5.8	36.8	460
25-29	23.0	34.9	5.4	8.4	3.5	40.5	412
30-34	24.5	31.1	6.4	9.9	3.8	38.3	376
35-39	23.6	35.2	5.3	5.7	6.9	43.8	365
40-44	25.3	37.4	8.9	10.0	4.9	44.6	339
45-49	25.1	31.2	6.4	9.3	3.9	38.5	287
Education							
Up to primary	(23.3)	(20.4)	(9.9)	(13.8)	(5.2)	(34.2)	36
Lower secondary	26.5	36.4	10.0	9.5	8.6	42.8	468
Upper secondary +	20.9	30.6	5.5	8.0	3.7	37.2	2,400
Marital/Union status^A							
Currently married/in union	26.0	34.9	5.6	7.9	4.2	42.6	1,572
Formerly married/in union	19.0	39.1	16.9	14.4	7.3	44.6	175
Never married/in union	16.9	25.5	5.4	7.5	4.5	31.1	1,135
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A							
Has functional difficulty	26.2	25.1	14.1	8.9	16.1	37.5	42
Has no functional difficulty	23.3	32.7	6.6	8.9	4.5	39.8	2,464
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	32.0	39.9	7.3	12.2	5.8	48.8	559
Second	23.6	32.8	5.7	8.1	5.8	39.9	588
Middle	22.1	34.9	9.3	8.7	4.3	42.1	592
Fourth	19.4	29.1	4.3	6.4	3.5	35.2	584
Richest	12.4	20.5	4.7	6.1	3.2	24.8	579

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital/Union status" and "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

Table PR.8.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	8.2	12.8	6.6	4.5	3.0	18.2	1,232
Area							
Urban	9.0	8.6	8.1	5.4	3.1	13.4	276
Rural	7.9	14.0	6.2	4.3	2.9	19.6	956
Division							
Tongatapu	8.3	12.9	5.7	5.4	3.5	18.0	874
Vava'u	6.9	15.0	10.6	1.8	0.7	21.6	198
Ha'apai	6.8	6.5	5.3	1.0	2.1	12.0	82
Eua	8.8	7.1	4.2	1.6	1.1	13.4	64
Ongo Niua	24.0	37.5	23.3	18.2	16.4	40.8	15
Age							
15-19	9.8	15.7	8.8	3.7	2.7	22.0	281
15-17	11.4	19.6	12.1	3.8	3.1	26.7	177
18-19	7.2	9.0	3.3	3.4	2.0	13.8	103
20-24	8.8	15.7	8.9	7.0	8.0	20.5	218
25-29	9.9	15.5	6.1	5.9	3.0	22.1	156
30-34	6.0	9.5	2.4	3.6	1.6	15.0	171
35-39	10.7	12.3	8.3	3.5	2.1	18.3	123
40-44	4.2	9.2	3.5	1.4	0.4	11.7	148
45-49	6.4	7.5	6.3	6.0	0.8	13.6	135
Education^A							
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Lower secondary	11.7	15.6	7.0	5.5	3.1	21.2	320
Upper secondary +	6.9	11.9	6.6	4.2	2.9	17.3	898
Marital/Union status^A							
Currently married/in union	7.8	12.2	5.6	4.1	1.8	17.8	618
Formerly married/in union	(11.3)	(9.2)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(11.3)	33
Never married/in union	8.2	12.7	7.8	4.4	3.6	18.3	564
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(5.9)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(5.9)	28
Has no functional difficulty	7.7	11.8	5.7	4.7	3.0	17.1	1,026
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	11.0	18.3	8.3	3.6	2.4	26.1	271
Second	9.5	13.7	8.9	7.4	5.0	22.2	241
Middle	9.0	13.5	5.0	4.3	2.9	17.1	240
Fourth	4.9	5.8	6.4	2.5	0.5	10.4	242
Richest	6.0	12.0	4.3	4.8	4.2	14.4	238

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" and "Marital/Union 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 PR.8.2W: Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband (women)

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Woman is justified in:		Number of women
	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	
Total	78.4	72.9	2,903
Area			
Urban	81.2	76.0	687
Rural	77.5	71.9	2,216
Division			
Tongatapu	76.4	71.7	2,114
Vava'u	84.2	76.4	418
Ha'apai	92.4	87.9	187
Eua	70.8	60.2	152
Ongo Niua	85.8	76.0	31
Age			
15-24	66.3	60.1	1,124
15-19	58.4	51.9	664
15-17	50.0	46.2	388
18-19	70.2	59.8	276
20-24	77.8	71.9	460
25-29	88.3	81.5	412
30-39	85.0	79.5	742
40-49	85.5	82.4	626
Education			
Up to primary	(79.1)	(72.5)	36
Lower secondary	69.7	63.0	468
Upper secondary +	80.0	74.8	2,400
Marital/Union status^A			
Currently married/in union	86.6	80.9	1,572
Formerly married/in union	84.1	81.2	175
Never married/in union	67.1	61.5	1,135
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A			
Has functional difficulty	96.9	84.6	42
Has no functional difficulty	82.7	77.0	2,464
Religion of household head			
Free Wesleyan Church	77.5	73.2	953
Latter Day Saints	79.2	74.8	557
Roman Catholic	76.4	72.2	461
Free Church of Tonga	82.4	73.1	343
Other religion	78.3	71.0	588
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	80.6	72.7	559
Second	76.2	69.2	588
Middle	77.8	75.0	592
Fourth	82.1	76.0	584
Richest	75.2	71.6	579

^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital/Union status" and "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

Table PR.8.2M: Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband (men)

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Woman is justified in:		Number of men
	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	
Total	89.5	89.1	1,232
Area			
Urban	95.1	94.3	276
Rural	87.9	87.6	956
Division			
Tongatapu	88.7	88.4	874
Vava'u	91.4	90.9	198
Ha'apai	93.8	93.2	82
Eua	89.9	88.8	64
Ongo Niua	89.0	85.7	15
Age			
15-24	83.9	82.8	499
15-19	81.7	80.0	281
15-17	79.7	75.9	177
18-19	84.9	87.1	103
20-24	86.9	86.5	218
25-29	88.8	91.3	156
30-39	92.6	93.3	294
40-49	96.5	94.6	284
Education[^]			
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	13
Lower secondary	88.6	85.6	320
Upper secondary +	90.1	90.7	898
Marital/Union status[^]			
Currently married/in union	95.2	93.9	618
Formerly married/in union	80.3	92.2	33
Never married/in union	83.9	83.8	564
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	(79.2)	(82.2)	28
Has no functional difficulty	91.5	91.6	1,026
Religion of household head			
Free Wesleyan Church	91.9	91.6	435
Latter Day Saints	89.5	87.5	231
Roman Catholic	79.9	85.7	164
Free Church of Tonga	95.3	92.1	142
Other religion	88.5	86.9	260
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	85.7	90.4	271
Second	92.7	90.7	241
Middle	95.1	92.9	240
Fourth	86.7	85.0	242
Richest	88.0	86.3	238

[^] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" and "Marital/Union 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



Left to right: Elisa (12), Gregory (6), Amone (4) and Mateaki (9) stand with their mother Meljame, holding baby Malia (1), outside the family home in Patangata, Tongatapu.

10 LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

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 right.¹³⁷ 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.¹³⁸

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.¹³⁹

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), rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water.¹⁴⁰

Table WS.1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.3 presents the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS.1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

Table WS.1.6 presents the proportion of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of *Escherichia coli* (E. coli) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 E. coli per 100 mL), to moderate (1-10 E. coli per 100 mL), high (11-100 E. coli per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 E. coli per 100 mL).

Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of household members with E. coli detected in their household drinking water. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling and storage.

¹³⁷The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

¹³⁸WHO, 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>.

¹³⁹"Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. <https://washdata.org/>.

¹⁴⁰Packaged 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.1.8 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, Tonga MICS, 2019											
	Main source of drinking water										
	Improved sources						Unimproved sources				
	Piped water			Own cement or other tank			Neighbour cement or other tank		Community cement or other tank		Number of household members
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/stand-pipe	Protected well	Own cement or other tank			Bottled water ^a	Other	
Total	3.5	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	48.4	17.6	7.0	19.8	0.8	13,232
Area											
Urban	5.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.3	15.1	5.8	34.6	0.7	3,051
Rural	3.0	2.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	51.7	18.4	7.4	15.4	0.8	10,182
Division											
Tongatapu	4.2	2.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	38.6	19.0	7.1	26.8	0.9	9,332
Vave'u	2.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.6	12.8	8.5	4.4	0.4	2,077
Ha'apai	0.8	2.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	81.2	10.1	3.0	1.7	0.3	941
Eua	3.1	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	60.6	24.6	8.1	1.1	0.0	720
Ongo Niua	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.8	10.2	1.3	0.7	2.7	163
Education of household head											
Up to primary	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.2	21.7	6.0	12.0	0.0	1,386
Lower secondary	3.2	3.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	52.5	20.3	8.3	10.6	0.5	3,757
Upper secondary +	4.3	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	44.7	16.0	6.2	25.8	1.0	7,802
DK/Missing	0.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.7	8.4	18.7	15.0	1.0	287
Religion of household head											
Free Wesleyan Church	2.8	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.0	50.7	19.2	7.5	16.5	0.4	4,574
Latter Day Saints	6.3	4.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	38.0	13.4	7.2	28.7	1.7	2,470
Roman Catholic	4.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	45.7	18.2	9.2	20.1	0.3	1,978
Free Church of Tonga	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	61.1	14.7	5.9	14.6	0.5	1,576
Other	3.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.7	20.3	5.2	20.0	1.1	2,635
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	1.3	6.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	56.2	23.1	8.5	3.8	0.8	2,641
Second	1.0	4.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	45.9	27.2	9.2	9.1	2.5	2,649
Middle	4.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.0	51.9	19.0	6.2	15.8	0.6	2,648
Fourth	3.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.7	14.5	7.6	27.2	0.0	2,653
Richest	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.4	4.4	3.7	43.1	0.0	2,640

^a Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

¹ MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing			
Total	98.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.0	13,232
Area											
Urban	98.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	3,051
Rural	98.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.0	10,182
Division											
Tongatapu	98.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.9	9,332
Vava'u	98.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	99.6	2,077
Ha'apai	97.1	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	941
Eua	98.8	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	720
Ongo Niua	95.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	97.3	163
Education of household head											
Up to primary	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,386
Lower secondary	98.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.2	3,757
Upper secondary +	98.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.8	7,802
DK/Missing	97.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	287
Religion of household head											
Free Wesleyan Church	99.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.4	4,574
Latter Day Saints	96.5	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.1	2,470
Roman Catholic	98.9	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	1,978
Free Church of Tonga	98.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.5	1,576
Other	98.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.6	2,635
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	96.3	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	2,641
Second	96.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.5	100.0	97.4	2,649
Middle	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.4	2,648
Fourth	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2,653
Richest	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	2,640

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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/ members do not collect		
Total	1.6	13,232	17.0	57.7	6.4	4.5	14.3	100.0	215
Area									
Urban	1.1	3,051	(9.9)	(73.0)	(17.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Rural	1.8	10,182	18.3	55.0	4.5	5.3	16.9	100.0	183
Division									
Tongatapu	1.5	9,332	19.6	59.9	3.9	0.0	16.6	100.0	143
Vava'u	1.5	2,077	(6.5)	(83.9)	(0.0)	(9.7)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Ha'apai	2.8	941	(21.7)	(20.1)	(20.9)	(14.0)	(23.3)	100.0	27
Eua	1.1	720	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Ongo Niua	4.5	163	(0.0)	(45.4)	(0.0)	(41.4)	(13.2)	100.0	7
Education of household head^a									
Up to primary	0.5	1,386	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Lower secondary	1.2	3,757	50.5	27.2	0.0	14.2	8.2	100.0	47
Upper secondary +	2.0	7,802	7.3	68.5	9.0	0.0	15.3	100.0	154
Source of drinking water									
Improved	0.9	13,130	17.9	48.7	7.2	5.7	20.5	100.0	116
Unimproved	97.2	102	16.0	68.3	5.6	3.0	7.1	100.0	99
Religion of household head									
Free Wesleyan Church	0.9	4,574	16.7	45.8	6.9	7.7	22.8	100.0	39
Latter Day Saints	3.4	2,470	32.8	47.4	0.0	3.5	16.4	100.0	84
Roman Catholic	1.1	1,978	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Free Church of Tonga	1.3	1,576	(0.0)	(68.7)	(26.7)	(0.0)	(4.6)	100.0	21
Other	1.8	2,635	(3.3)	(82.1)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(6.9)	100.0	48
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	3.6	2,641	21.2	39.1	7.8	10.1	21.8	100.0	96
Second	3.2	2,649	16.8	75.6	7.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	84
Middle	0.6	2,648	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Fourth	0.2	2,653	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Richest	0.5	2,640	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13

^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 average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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		
Total	68.5	5.6	5.3	20.6	100.0	184
Area						
Urban	(86.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.5)	100.0	32
Rural	64.6	6.8	6.4	22.2	100.0	152
Division						
Tongatapu	67.8	3.2	5.1	23.9	100.0	119
Vava'u	(70.2)	(10.3)	(0.0)	(19.5)	100.0	30
Ha'apai	(81.8)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(0.0)	100.0	20
Eua	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Ongo Niua	(91.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.7)	100.0	6
Education^a						
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Lower secondary	78.5	2.7	17.8	1.0	100.0	55
Upper secondary +	64.4	2.7	0.0	32.9	100.0	114
Age						
0-9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
0-14	(76.1)	(8.1)	(15.8)	(0.0)	100.0	24
15-19	NC	NC	NC	NC	100.0	0
20-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
25-49	62.8	4.7	0.0	32.5	100.0	99
50+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	41
Sex						
Male	66.4	3.7	10.6	19.4	100.0	92
Female	70.6	7.5	0.0	21.9	100.0	92
Source of drinking water						
Improved	66.4	3.7	10.6	19.4	100.0	92
Unimproved	70.6	7.5	0.0	21.9	100.0	92
Religion of household head						
Free Wesleyan Church	53.9	18.9	0.0	27.3	100.0	30
Latter Day Saints	71.3	0.0	8.5	20.2	100.0	70
Roman Catholic	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Free Church of Tonga	(70.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.5)	100.0	20
Other	(71.9)	(10.2)	(8.3)	(9.7)	100.0	45
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	71.5	4.5	13.0	11.0	100.0	75
Second	74.3	3.7	0.0	22.0	100.0	84
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9

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

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

^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.

NC: Not calculated, no cases to base a percent.

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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities				Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other		
Total	91.1	13,232	72.8	5.5	12.5	9.2	100.0	1,173
Area								
Urban	94.3	3,051	78.2	10.6	7.5	3.7	100.0	172
Rural	90.2	10,182	71.9	4.6	13.4	10.1	100.0	1,001
Division								
Tongatapu	93.3	9,332	69.8	9.5	12.7	8.1	100.0	630
Vava'u	85.5	2,077	77.8	0.7	7.9	13.6	100.0	300
Ha'apai	86.4	941	79.1	0.0	18.0	2.9	100.0	128
Eua	90.2	720	63.4	4.4	15.2	17.0	100.0	71
Ongo Niua	72.4	163	78.5	0.0	20.5	0.9	100.0	45
Education of household head^A								
Up to primary	89.1	1,386	58.6	1.9	21.0	18.5	100.0	151
Lower secondary	89.6	3,757	79.8	0.5	12.0	7.7	100.0	391
Upper secondary +	92.1	7,802	71.1	9.7	11.1	8.1	100.0	614
Source of drinking water								
Improved	91.2	13,130	73.6	5.6	12.7	8.1	100.0	1,154
Unimproved	80.9	102	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Religion of household head								
Free Wesleyan Church	91.7	4,574	77.7	10.3	6.6	5.5	100.0	378
Latter Day Saints	90.2	2,470	63.3	0.0	20.1	16.6	100.0	241
Roman Catholic	92.8	1,978	89.7	5.7	4.5	0.0	100.0	142
Free Church of Tonga	89.7	1,576	64.0	6.9	17.1	12.0	100.0	162
Other	90.5	2,635	70.7	2.6	15.7	11.0	100.0	250
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	82.7	2641	70.8	3.6	17.2	8.4	100.0	457
Second	88.3	2649	62.4	7.2	13.5	16.8	100.0	311
Middle	91.5	2648	87.0	0.0	7.1	5.9	100.0	225
Fourth	94.2	2653	74.3	16.8	6.3	2.5	100.0	154
Area	99.0	2640	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	27

¹ MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water

^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.1.6: Quality of source drinking waterPercentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking water, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	29.9	25.3	28.3	16.5	100.0	70.1	2,892
Area							
Urban	50.6	18.4	13.9	17.1	100.0	49.4	709
Rural	23.1	27.6	33.0	16.3	100.0	76.9	2,183
Division							
Tongatapu	33.0	23.1	26.8	17.0	100.0	67.0	2,046
Vava'u	25.4	25.6	33.8	15.2	100.0	74.6	460
Ha'apai	10.3	44.0	37.7	8.0	100.0	89.7	208
Eua	30.6	24.5	21.2	23.7	100.0	69.4	146
Ongo Niua	15.5	44.2	17.5	22.9	100.0	84.5	33
Education of household head²							
Up to primary	18.6	33.6	22.2	25.6	100.0	81.4	289
Lower secondary	24.6	32.8	21.6	21.1	100.0	75.4	843
Upper secondary +	35.0	19.2	32.7	13.1	100.0	65.0	1,692
Main source of drinking water³							
Improved sources	30.0	25.5	28.2	16.3	100.0	70.0	2,877
Piped water	48.1	19.1	26.1	6.6	100.0	51.9	261
Own cement or other tank	25.2	27.1	30.9	16.8	100.0	74.8	1,413
Neighbor cement or other tank	17.6	26.8	33.0	22.5	100.0	82.4	570
Community cement or other tank	27.3	28.9	18.7	25.1	100.0	72.7	222
Bottled water	53.3	20.1	18.9	7.7	100.0	46.7	411
Unimproved sources	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Religion of household head							
Free Wesleyan Church	26.2	27.7	31.8	14.3	100.0	73.8	980
Latter Day Saints	42.4	17.2	26.7	13.7	100.0	57.6	581
Roman Catholic	33.8	17.8	18.1	30.3	100.0	66.2	464
Free Church of Tonga	22.8	39.2	29.3	8.7	100.0	77.2	386
Other	24.0	26.5	32.1	17.3	100.0	76.0	481
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	20.5	33.2	25.4	21.0	100.0	79.5	606
Second	22.2	28.4	33.8	15.6	100.0	77.8	533
Middle	28.9	24.9	33.8	12.4	100.0	71.1	615
Fourth	29.3	26.6	28.8	15.3	100.0	70.7	479
Richest	46.0	15.1	21.0	17.9	100.0	54.0	660

¹ MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contamination of source water² As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested³ 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 fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking waterPercentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	21.9	23.5	31.4	23.2	100.0	78.1	3,170
Area							
Urban	33.4	25.4	23.3	17.9	100.0	66.6	795
Rural	18.1	22.9	34.1	24.9	100.0	81.9	2,375
Division							
Tongatapu	25.9	24.1	27.2	22.7	100.0	74.1	2,220
Vava'u	10.2	20.1	41.0	28.6	100.0	89.8	508
Ha'apai	8.4	28.3	51.0	12.2	100.0	91.6	237
Eua	25.3	17.5	32.2	25.1	100.0	74.7	168
Ongo Niua	15.1	31.2	18.6	35.1	100.0	84.9	37
Education of household head²							
Up to primary	14.8	21.0	35.6	28.6	100.0	85.2	310
Lower secondary	14.3	31.3	28.3	26.2	100.0	85.7	924
Upper secondary +	27.7	20.4	31.2	20.7	100.0	72.3	1,860
Main source of drinking water³							
Improved sources	22.1	23.6	31.3	23.1	100.0	77.9	3,152
Piped water	34.1	30.2	20.3	15.5	100.0	65.9	278
Own Cement or other tank	14.4	23.6	35.7	26.4	100.0	85.6	1,442
Neighbour Cement or other tank	11.7	27.2	39.1	22.0	100.0	88.3	577
Community Cement or other tank	20.1	26.0	14.3	39.6	100.0	79.9	241
Bottled/Sachet water	45.2	16.3	25.3	13.3	100.0	54.8	613
Unimproved sources	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19
Religion of household head							
Free Wesleyan Church	21.3	21.6	35.8	21.4	100.0	78.7	1,086
Latter Day Saints	25.9	20.6	29.3	24.2	100.0	74.1	652
Roman Catholic	18.8	31.7	15.6	34.0	100.0	81.2	516
Free Church of Tonga	25.8	23.6	39.4	11.3	100.0	74.2	397
Other	18.6	23.1	34.4	24.0	100.0	81.4	519
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	11.5	30.4	32.1	25.9	100.0	88.5	656
Second	18.9	12.7	38.3	30.2	100.0	81.1	571
Middle	16.9	24.1	34.4	24.6	100.0	83.1	653
Fourth	26.5	25.2	28.9	19.4	100.0	73.5	520
Richest	34.3	24.0	24.7	16.9	100.0	65.7	769

¹ MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contamination of household drinking water² As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested³ 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 fewer than 25 unweighted cases

	Main source of drinking water ¹					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
	Improved sources		Unimproved sources							
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises				
Total	30.0	89.4	98.5	12.0	88.0	0.0	26.0	2,892		
Area										
Urban	50.9	90.5	100.0	22.2	77.8	0.0	46.5	709		
Rural	23.2	89.1	98.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	19.4	2,183		
Division										
Tongatapu	33.2	92.3	99.2	12.0	88.0	0.0	29.1	2,046		
Vava'u	25.4	79.0	97.0	na	na	na	20.5	460		
Ha'apai	10.3	81.4	94.6	na	na	na	7.6	208		
Eua	30.6	97.7	98.8	na	na	na	29.0	146		
Ongo Niua	15.5	73.3	96.8	na	na	na	12.7	33		
Education of household head²										
Up to primary	18.6	87.8	99.0	na	na	na	17.4	289		
Lower secondary	24.6	86.3	98.7	na	na	na	19.2	843		
Upper secondary +	35.2	90.8	98.5	12.0	88.0	0.0	31.3	1,692		
Main source of drinking water³										
Improved sources	30.0	89.4	98.5	na	na	na	26.2	2,877		
Piped water	48.1	83.9	100.0	na	na	na	37.9	261		
Own Cement or other tank	25.2	91.5	99.4	na	na	na	23.2	1,413		
Neighbour Cement or other tank	17.6	82.0	98.0	na	na	na	12.3	570		
Community Cement or other tank	27.3	88.8	91.0	na	na	na	18.1	222		
Bottled or sachet water	53.3	96.5	99.1	na	na	na	52.4	411		
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15		
Religion of household head										
Free Wesleyan Church	26.4	89.1	99.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	22.3	980		
Latter Day Saints	42.4	88.7	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	581		
Roman Catholic	34.2	87.7	98.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	26.6	464		
Free Church of Tonga	22.8	87.9	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	386		
Other	23.7	93.6	98.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	22.9	481		
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	20.2	73.9	96.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	606		
Second	22.5	88.3	97.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	16.7	533		
Middle	29.2	91.3	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	26.7	615		
Fourth	29.3	99.3	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.3	479		
Richest	46.0	95.6	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.8	660		

¹ MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

² As collected in the Household Questionnaire, may be different than the household drinking water tested

³ na: not applicable

⁴ 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 fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/Missing		
Total	75.8	21.2	1.2	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.1	23.0	13,232
Area											
Urban	74.0	21.9	0.7	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	25.2	3,051
Rural	76.3	20.9	1.4	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.2	22.4	10,182
Division											
Tongatapu	74.3	22.2	1.6	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.2	24.7	9,332
Vava'u	78.7	19.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.0	19.7	2,077
Ha'apai	74.8	22.7	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	22.8	941
Eua	88.6	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	11.4	720
Ongo Niua	72.3	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.9	2.0	0.0	26.1	163
Education of household head											
Up to primary	79.5	18.2	0.9	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	20.4	1,386
Lower secondary	79.6	18.0	1.3	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.0	19.4	3,757
Upper secondary +	73.4	23.3	1.3	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.2	25.0	7,802
DK/Missing	70.6	19.8	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	29.4	287
Source of drinking water											
Improved	75.7	21.2	1.3	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.1	23.1	13,130
Unimproved	84.1	15.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	102
Religion of household head											
Free Wesleyan Church	73.8	24.2	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	25.0	4,574
Latter Day Saints	78.5	16.8	0.6	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.0	19.7	2,470
Roman Catholic	74.9	21.6	1.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	24.9	1,978
Free Church of Tonga	75.2	22.2	2.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	24.6	1,576
Other	77.5	19.0	2.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.6	20.5	2,635
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	80.1	18.2	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	19.0	2,641
Second	75.6	22.9	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	23.1	2,649
Middle	76.6	20.9	1.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	22.7	2,648
Fourth	73.9	21.5	1.4	0.2	2.9	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.0	24.5	2,653
Richest	72.5	22.2	2.3	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	26.0	2,640

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.¹⁴¹ 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.^{142,143}

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.

¹⁴¹Cairncross, 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.

¹⁴²Ram, P. *Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update*. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

¹⁴³Handwashing 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.

	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				Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ^a	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/sand/leaves available ^b	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed		
Total	86.5	9.6	1.7	2.2	100.0	13,232	97.2	81.1	1.2	12,717	77.8	12,940
Area												
Urban	90.9	3.8	3.5	1.9	100.0	3,051	98.0	89.9	2.4	2,888	85.4	2,994
Rural	85.2	11.4	1.1	2.3	100.0	10,182	96.9	78.5	0.8	9,829	75.6	9,946
Division												
Tongatapu	88.2	7.0	1.8	2.9	100.0	9,332	97.9	83.4	1.6	8,888	80.1	9,059
Vavau	89.4	9.1	0.9	0.6	100.0	2,077	97.8	87.8	0.2	2,046	85.7	2,066
Ha'apai	64.9	33.1	1.9	0.1	100.0	941	91.9	60.4	0.0	922	56.6	939
Eua	86.5	12.0	1.2	0.3	100.0	720	94.8	61.5	0.0	709	56.5	717
Ongo Nua	73.1	20.8	3.8	2.2	100.0	163	90.1	71.6	0.0	153	67.1	159
Education of household head												
Up to primary	83.8	11.9	3.5	0.8	100.0	1,386	98.6	73.8	1.6	1,326	71.1	1,375
Lower secondary	84.8	11.8	1.5	2.0	100.0	3,757	96.4	74.9	1.1	3,628	71.7	3,683
Upper secondary +	87.6	8.3	1.5	2.7	100.0	7,802	97.3	85.0	1.2	7,481	81.7	7,595
DK/Missing	90.2	8.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	287	97.0	89.7	0.0	282	86.6	287
Religion of household head												
Free Wesleyan Church	87.0	9.4	1.2	2.4	100.0	4,574	95.8	81.6	1.1	4,408	77.6	4,465
Latter Day Saints	87.3	8.4	1.5	2.8	100.0	2,470	98.2	80.2	0.4	2,362	78.2	2,400
Roman Catholic	84.5	11.4	2.2	1.9	100.0	1,978	98.3	82.6	2.5	1,897	79.8	1,940
Free Church of Tonga	90.8	8.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	1,576	97.9	79.3	0.6	1,559	77.0	1,574
Other	83.7	10.8	2.6	2.8	100.0	2,635	97.2	80.7	1.5	2,492	76.9	2,561
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	71.2	24.3	3.1	1.4	100.0	2,641	93.5	55.2	0.0	2,522	50.6	2,603
Second	81.6	12.4	2.7	3.3	100.0	2,649	96.8	75.9	0.0	2,489	71.3	2,561
Middle	90.5	7.2	0.7	1.6	100.0	2,648	96.1	85.9	1.3	2,588	82.1	2,606
Fourth	93.3	3.9	0.7	2.1	100.0	2,653	99.7	89.2	1.7	2,580	88.3	2,598
Richest	95.8	0.4	1.3	2.6	100.0	2,640	99.6	98.6	2.8	2,538	96.9	2,572

^a MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap. SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

^b Ash, mud, sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicator.

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, 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.¹⁴⁵

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Table WS.3.2 presents the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

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

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation

¹⁴⁴Cairncross, 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.

¹⁴⁵WHO. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases*. A Global Strategy 2015-2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B-63318F?sequence=1.

¹⁴⁶WHO, 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>.

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.¹⁴⁶ Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

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, Tonga MICS, 2019													
	Type of sanitation facility used by household												
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility						
	Flush/Pour flush to:						Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)						
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Bucket	Other	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members
Total	3.2	86.4	2.3	0.4	4.8	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	97.7	13,232
Area													
Urban	2.7	94.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.5	3,051
Rural	3.3	83.9	2.8	0.4	6.0	0.8	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.6	100.0	97.2	10,182
Division													
Tongatapu	4.4	89.4	2.6	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	100.0	98.5	9,332
Vava'u	0.0	85.8	1.2	0.4	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	98.9	2,077
Harapai	0.4	61.9	0.6	1.7	21.2	4.0	1.3	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.9	941
Eua	0.5	85.9	4.1	0.4	3.3	0.5	0.3	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.7	720
Ongo Niua	0.0	68.5	1.0	0.5	26.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.4	183
Education of household head													
Up to primary	2.6	82.8	0.5	1.2	6.7	1.4	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	95.2	1,386
Lower secondary	2.9	84.7	4.1	0.4	4.8	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.4	100.0	97.3	3,757
Upper secondary +	3.6	88.1	1.8	0.2	4.3	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	98.6	7,802
Location of sanitation facility													
In dwelling	4.3	94.3	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	7,992
In plot/yard	1.6	74.9	4.1	0.9	12.4	1.7	0.4	3.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	95.7	4,752
Elsewhere	0.0	71.5	7.6	0.0	5.2	0.2	0.0	7.9	0.0	7.6	100.0	84.5	483
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	(*)	6
Religion of household head													
Free Wesleyan Church	2.7	89.8	1.0	0.2	3.8	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.8	100.0	97.5	4,574
Latter Day Saints	6.6	82.3	2.9	0.6	5.2	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	98.9	2,470
Roman Catholic	2.8	87.9	4.5	0.1	2.7	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	97.9	1,978
Free Church of Tonga	3.7	83.0	2.0	0.5	6.9	1.7	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	1,576
Other	0.9	85.4	2.5	0.7	6.5	0.9	0.2	2.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	96.9	2,635
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	0.6	58.3	5.9	0.9	22.5	3.2	0.9	5.7	0.8	1.2	100.0	91.3	2,641
Second	3.6	86.5	4.6	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.0	100.0	97.4	2,649
Middle	3.4	95.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2,648
Fourth	2.8	97.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2,653
Richest	5.5	94.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2,640

¹ MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.6.1

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities			Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Shared by			Public facility	DK/ Missing	Shared by		Public facility			
	Not shared ¹	5	More than 5			5	households or less				
		households or less	households								
Total	91.8	5.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,232
Area											
Urban	95.6	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,051
Rural	90.6	5.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,182
Division											
Tongatapu	92.7	4.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,332
Vava'u	92.4	5.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,077
Ha'apai	80.7	8.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	941
Eua	92.6	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	720
Ongo Niua	90.5	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	163
Education of household head											
Up to primary	85.6	7.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,386
Lower secondary	89.5	7.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,757
Upper secondary +	94.1	3.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,802
DK/Missing	87.2	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	287
Location of sanitation facility											
In dwelling	96.9	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	7,992
In plot/yard	85.4	9.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	3.9	0.4	0.0	na	100.0	4,752
Elsewhere	70.3	8.7	0.6	4.8	0.0	7.6	7.6	0.3	na	100.0	483
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	100.0	6
Religion of household head											
Free Wesleyan Church	92.2	4.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,574
Latter Day Saints	94.2	4.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,470
Roman Catholic	94.2	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,978
Free Church of Tonga	89.8	7.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,576
Other religion	88.1	7.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,635
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	80.1	9.7	0.2	1.2	0.1	7.0	1.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,641
Second	87.1	8.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,649
Middle	93.6	5.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,648
Fourth	98.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,653
Richest	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,640

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

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks										Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities									
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Removed by a service provider to DK	Removed by a service provider to DK	Removed by a service provider to DK	Removed by a service provider to DK	Removed by a service provider to DK	Removed by a service provider to DK	Removed by a service provider to DK	Removed by a service provider to DK	Removed by a service provider to DK	Removed by a service provider to DK	Removed by a service provider to DK	Removed by a service provider to DK	Removed by a service provider to DK	Removed by a service provider to DK	Removed by a service provider to DK	Removed by a service provider to DK	Removed by a service provider to DK	Removed by a service provider to DK
	3.2	27.8	5.5	0.2	0.2	3.9	47.6	3.0	0.0	0.4	3.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.1	100.0	63.8	0.9	35.4
Total																				12,512
Area																				
Urban	1.8	46.9	5.3	0.1	0.3	5.0	32.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	100.0	46.0	0.4	53.6
Rural	3.7	21.8	5.3	0.2	0.2	3.6	52.1	2.5	0.0	0.5	4.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.1	100.0	69.3	1.0	29.8
Division																				
Tongatapu	4.5	32.8	6.8	0.0	0.1	5.4	42.0	3.3	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.2	100.0	56.5	0.1	43.3
Vavau	0.0	20.4	3.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	59.7	2.7	0.0	0.1	5.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	76.4	3.1	20.5
Ha'apai	0.8	13.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	51.7	1.1	0.3	0.0	24.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.1	100.0	93.8	0.1	16.0
Eua	0.0	4.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	81.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	100.0	94.8	0.2	5.0
Ongo Niua	0.3	19.8	3.5	0.0	11.7	0.0	33.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	20.2	5.7	0.0	0.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	62.2	17.4	20.4
Education of household head																				
Up to primary	4.7	24.1	6.5	0.3	0.4	2.1	46.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	67.7	1.3	30.8
Lower secondary	3.9	25.8	4.8	0.4	0.2	2.5	49.5	2.5	0.1	0.8	5.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.1	100.0	65.9	1.0	33.1
Upper secondary +	2.8	29.9	5.7	0.0	0.2	5.0	46.1	3.0	0.0	0.3	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.2	100.0	61.3	0.6	38.1
DK/Missing	0.0	10.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	70.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	100.0	64.5	2.6	12.9
Type of sanitation facility																				
Flush to septic tank	3.5	30.4	6.0	0.2	0.2	4.3	52.1	3.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	61.4	0.4	38.2
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.3	4.7	42.5	5.6	0.0	0.1	45.4	1.6	100.0	89.4	5.6	5.0
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	16.5	30.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	50.2	1.4	100.0	82.3	1.1	16.5
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	58.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	40.5	0.0	100.0	98.8	0.0	1.2
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.4	0.0	48.9	8.7	0.0	0.0	40.1	1.8	100.0	90.8	8.7	0.4
Composting toilet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	27.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	70.0	1.1	100.0	98.8	1.2	0.0
Religion of household head																				
Free Wesleyan Church	3.8	26.2	7.5	0.2	0.1	5.3	48.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	64.2	0.5	35.3
Latter Day Saints	2.3	21.5	5.3	0.4	0.1	3.0	52.6	4.0	0.1	0.0	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.2	100.0	72.5	0.6	26.9
Roman Catholic	2.7	34.2	4.6	0.1	1.0	1.3	46.6	1.8	0.0	1.2	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	59.2	1.3	39.5
Free Church of Tonga	4.5	28.6	4.4	0.0	0.1	1.1	48.6	1.0	0.0	1.9	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.8	100.0	63.6	0.2	36.1
Other	2.8	30.9	3.6	0.1	0.1	6.1	41.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	5.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	58.6	1.7	39.7
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	3.3	11.5	2.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	43.5	2.0	0.1	0.0	16.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.7	100.0	81.5	3.1	15.4
Second	3.5	20.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	59.1	3.8	0.0	2.0	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	71.6	0.4	28.0
Middle	1.1	33.3	3.7	0.0	0.1	6.7	49.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58.7	0.2	41.1
Fourth	2.9	29.2	11.8	0.2	0.0	4.7	48.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	63.0	0.2	36.8
Richest	5.5	43.2	6.0	0.3	0.2	5.8	36.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	45.0	0.5	54.5

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

na: not applicable

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

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)			Connected to sewer	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	60.3	0.8	33.4	3.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,232
Area									
Urban	44.5	0.4	51.8	2.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,051
Rural	65.0	0.9	27.9	3.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,182
Division									
Tongatapu	53.2	0.1	40.8	4.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,332
Vava'u	75.5	3.1	20.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,077
Ha'apai	75.0	0.1	14.4	0.4	10.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	941
Eua	89.3	0.2	4.7	0.5	4.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	720
Ongo Niua	59.9	16.7	19.7	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	163
Education of household head									
Up to primary	62.8	1.2	28.7	2.6	4.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,386
Lower secondary	62.2	1.0	31.2	2.9	2.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,757
Upper secondary +	58.2	0.6	36.2	3.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,802
DK/Missing	79.8	2.5	12.1	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	287
Religion of household head									
Free Wesleyan Church	60.9	0.5	33.4	2.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,574
Latter Day Saints	66.9	0.6	24.8	6.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,470
Roman Catholic	56.5	1.3	37.6	2.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,978
Free Church of Tonga	59.9	0.2	34.0	3.7	2.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,576
Other	56.2	1.6	38.1	0.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,635
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	74.0	2.8	14.0	0.6	8.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,641
Second	67.1	0.3	26.3	3.6	2.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,649
Middle	56.7	0.2	39.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,648
Fourth	61.2	0.2	35.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,653
Richest	42.5	0.5	51.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,640

¹ MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

Table W9.3.5: 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Place of disposal of child's faeces								Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ^a	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing			
Total	4.6	0.7	1.0	82.7	7.9	0.4	1.3	1.3	100.0	5.3	748
Area											
Urban	2.9	0.0	2.9	85.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	2.9	166
Rural	5.1	0.9	0.4	81.8	8.3	0.6	1.7	1.2	100.0	6.0	582
Division											
Tongatapu	3.7	1.0	1.4	85.4	5.1	0.0	1.6	1.8	100.0	4.6	509
Vava'u	7.3	0.0	0.0	86.1	5.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	7.3	125
Ha'apai	7.0	0.0	0.0	59.6	29.4	3.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	7.0	64
Eua	5.4	0.9	0.0	84.9	7.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	6.2	42
Ongo Niua	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(40.9)	(50.0)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.0)	9
Mother's education^b											
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	18
Lower secondary	4.8	2.1	1.4	73.6	11.5	1.2	0.5	4.8	100.0	6.9	111
Upper secondary +	4.5	0.5	0.9	84.6	7.2	0.2	1.5	0.7	100.0	4.9	616
Type of sanitation facility											
Improved	4.7	0.7	1.0	82.7	7.9	0.5	1.4	1.3	100.0	5.3	727
Unimproved	(3.7)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(84.0)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.5)	20
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0
Religion of household head											
Free Wesleyan Church	5.6	0.0	1.1	87.4	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	5.6	225
Latter Day Saints	6.8	1.2	2.3	75.6	9.5	0.8	3.8	0.0	100.0	8.0	168
Roman Catholic	3.2	0.0	0.7	86.0	5.4	0.6	2.6	1.5	100.0	3.2	114
Free Church of Tonga	1.5	0.0	0.0	83.8	8.3	0.9	0.0	5.5	100.0	1.5	87
Other	3.6	2.1	0.0	80.6	11.6	0.4	0.4	1.3	100.0	5.7	154
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	7.4	1.3	1.3	69.6	18.7	1.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	8.7	185
Second	2.5	1.7	1.9	86.5	2.4	0.4	1.8	2.7	100.0	4.2	167
Middle	6.2	0.0	1.1	78.5	12.2	0.0	0.3	1.6	100.0	6.2	142
Fourth	3.9	0.0	0.0	93.2	1.2	0.0	0.5	1.2	100.0	3.9	144
Richest	2.1	0.0	0.0	90.8	1.4	0.0	4.9	0.8	100.0	2.1	109

^a In many countries, disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is common. The risks vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed; therefore, for the purposes of international comparability, solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

^b The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to 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.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders																
Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Tonga MICS, 2019																
	Drinking water				Sanitation				Percentage of household population using:							
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Total	Open defecation	Total facility ^a	Limited facility	No facility	Handwashing ^a		Number of household members	
													No permission to see / other	Total		
Total	99.0	0.2	0.8	100.0	91.8	6.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	76.1	20.0	1.7	2.2	100.0	70.8	13,232
Area																
Urban	99.2	0.1	0.7	100.0	95.6	3.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	83.8	10.9	3.5	1.9	100.0	80.1	3,051
Rural	99.0	0.2	0.8	100.0	90.6	6.6	2.7	0.0	100.0	73.8	22.7	1.1	2.3	100.0	68.1	10,182
Division																
Tongatapu	98.9	0.2	0.9	100.0	92.7	5.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	77.8	17.5	1.8	2.9	100.0	72.8	9,332
Vavau	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	92.4	6.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	85.2	13.3	0.9	0.6	100.0	79.0	2,077
Ha'apai	99.3	0.4	0.3	100.0	80.7	9.2	10.1	0.0	100.0	56.5	41.5	1.9	0.1	100.0	47.6	941
Eua	99.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	92.6	2.1	4.9	0.4	100.0	56.3	42.2	1.2	0.3	100.0	54.2	720
Ongo Niua	97.3	0.0	2.7	100.0	90.5	5.9	3.6	0.0	100.0	65.6	28.3	3.8	2.2	100.0	61.6	163
Education of household head																
Up to primary	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.6	9.6	4.7	0.1	100.0	70.6	25.1	3.5	0.8	100.0	60.5	1,386
Lower secondary	99.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	89.5	7.7	2.7	0.1	100.0	70.3	26.3	1.5	2.0	100.0	64.3	3,757
Upper secondary +	98.8	0.2	1.0	100.0	94.1	4.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	79.5	16.4	1.5	2.7	100.0	75.6	7,802
DK/Missing	99.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	87.2	7.2	5.6	0.0	100.0	86.6	11.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	76.8	287
Religion of household head																
Free Wesleyan Church	99.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	92.2	5.2	2.5	0.0	100.0	75.7	20.7	1.2	2.4	100.0	71.6	4,574
Latter Day Saints	98.1	0.2	1.7	100.0	94.2	4.8	0.9	0.1	100.0	76.0	19.6	1.5	2.8	100.0	71.1	2,470
Roman Catholic	99.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	94.2	3.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	78.2	17.7	2.2	1.9	100.0	74.5	1,978
Free Church of Tonga	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	89.8	8.0	2.2	0.1	100.0	76.9	22.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	69.0	1,576
Other	98.6	0.3	1.1	100.0	88.1	8.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	74.8	19.8	2.6	2.8	100.0	67.4	2,635
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	98.6	0.7	0.8	100.0	80.1	11.2	8.6	0.1	100.0	49.8	45.6	3.1	1.4	100.0	41.1	2,641
Second	97.4	0.2	2.5	100.0	87.1	10.2	2.5	0.1	100.0	69.0	25.0	2.7	3.3	100.0	58.8	2,649
Middle	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	93.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.8	16.9	0.7	1.6	100.0	75.4	2,648
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.5	10.7	0.7	2.1	100.0	85.3	2,653
Richest	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.1	4.1	1.3	2.6	100.0	91.2	2,650
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.																
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 WS.2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7																

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG indicator 1.4.1² MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1^a For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.^a 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.¹⁴⁷

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.

¹⁴⁷Sommer, 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 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, Tonga MICS, 2019										
Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation										
Appropriate materials ^a										
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/missing	Other/No materials	DK/missing	Total	Percentage of women using appropriate materials for 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 ^b	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	0.9	92.9	0.3	5.8	0.0	100.0	94.2	94.1	89.3	2,678
Area										
Urban	1.2	89.5	0.2	9.1	0.0	100.0	90.9	94.4	85.4	840
Rural	0.8	94.0	0.4	4.8	0.0	100.0	95.2	93.9	90.5	2,038
Division										
Tongatapu	0.8	92.3	0.4	6.5	0.0	100.0	93.5	93.0	87.9	1,954
Vavau	1.6	92.5	0.2	5.6	0.0	100.0	94.4	97.8	92.4	378
Ha'apai	0.3	98.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	95.8	95.2	176
Eua	0.5	98.3	0.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	97.7	96.8	140
Ongo Niua	3.3	78.4	0.0	18.3	0.0	100.0	81.7	88.9	72.2	29
Age										
15-19	0.9	94.6	0.5	4.1	0.0	100.0	95.9	92.0	88.8	635
15-17	0.5	95.0	0.3	4.3	0.0	100.0	95.7	91.4	87.2	371
18-19	1.5	94.0	0.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	96.2	92.7	91.1	264
20-24	0.1	94.1	0.2	5.5	0.0	100.0	94.5	95.6	90.7	435
25-29	0.9	93.1	0.5	5.5	0.0	100.0	94.5	93.5	89.5	388
30-39	1.2	91.3	0.4	7.1	0.0	100.0	92.9	93.3	87.6	688
40-49	1.2	92.0	0.1	6.7	0.0	100.0	93.3	96.6	90.7	533
Education										
Up to primary	(0.0)	(96.4)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.4)	(96.8)	(94.5)	33
Lower secondary	0.8	92.5	0.9	5.7	0.0	100.0	94.3	93.5	88.3	420
Upper secondary +	0.9	92.9	0.2	5.9	0.0	100.0	94.1	94.1	89.4	2,224
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) ^b										
Has functional difficulty	(0.6)	(97.7)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(98.4)	(99.2)	(97.6)	35
Has no functional difficulty	1.0	92.6	0.4	6.0	0.0	100.0	94.0	94.5	89.6	2,265
Religion of household head										
Free Wesleyan Church	0.8	93.5	0.3	5.3	0.0	100.0	94.7	94.8	90.2	883
Latter Day Saints	0.8	92.5	0.8	6.0	0.0	100.0	94.0	94.7	88.8	518
Roman Catholic	1.3	94.3	0.1	4.3	0.0	100.0	95.7	91.9	88.1	430
Free Church of Tonga	1.5	94.7	0.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	96.2	96.2	92.4	306
Other	0.6	90.3	0.4	8.7	0.0	100.0	91.3	92.7	87.4	540
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.3	93.7	0.5	4.4	0.0	100.0	95.6	94.6	90.8	503
Second	0.2	95.3	0.4	4.2	0.0	100.0	95.8	94.5	90.9	539
Middle	0.2	90.4	0.6	8.9	0.0	100.0	91.1	93.0	86.0	556
Fourth	1.5	94.6	0.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	94.7	91.8	546
Richest	1.5	90.8	0.2	7.5	0.0	100.0	92.5	93.5	87.2	533

^a Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

^b The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Disability status (age 18-49 years)" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

^a Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth^b The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Disability status (age 18-49 years)" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation		
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Tonga MICS, 2019		
	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	15.6	2,678
Area		
Urban	13.2	640
Rural	16.3	2,038
Division		
Tongatapu	14.6	1,954
Vava'u	25.1	378
Ha'apai	14.9	176
Eua	3.2	140
Ongo Niua	24.0	29
Age		
15-19	16.3	635
20-24	17.1	435
25-29	17.3	388
30-39	11.3	688
40-49	17.8	533
Education		
Up to primary	(2.1)	33
Lower secondary	20.8	420
Upper secondary +	14.8	2,224
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A		
Has functional difficulty	(31.4)	35
Has no functional difficulty	15.7	2,265
Religion of household head		
Free Wesleyan Church	14.0	883
Latter Day Saints	18.9	518
Roman Catholic	14.8	430
Free Church of Tonga	18.3	306
Other	14.1	540
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	19.2	503
Second	14.4	539
Middle	16.3	556
Fourth	14.2	546
Richest	14.0	533
MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation		
^A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Disability status (age 18-49 years)" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases		
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases		

11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities¹⁴⁸ outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

Tonga MICS, 2019 included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1 and EQ.1.2 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children age 2-17 who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

Table EQ.1.4 is a summary table presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

¹⁴⁸"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, Tonga MICS, 2019										
	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	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	2.1	1.1	0.0	4.1	7.1	881
Sex										
Male	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.8	1.2	0.0	4.7	8.6	484
Female	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.0	3.2	5.3	397
Area										
Urban	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.0	2.8	5.5	173
Rural	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.3	1.2	0.0	4.4	7.5	708
Division										
Tongatapu	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	2.3	1.4	0.0	4.3	7.8	601
Vava'u	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	4.0	154
Ha'apai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	5.2	8.0	63
Eua	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	6.9	51
Ongo Niua	1.8	2.5	1.8	0.0	7.9	3.9	0.0	10.0	19.4	11
Age										
2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.3	2.3	0.0	1.5	7.5	282
3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.7	7.7	274
4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	4.0	6.2	325
Early childhood education attendance^b										
Attending	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.8	210
Not attending	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	6.8	9.1	389
Mother's education										
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Lower secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.0	0.0	6.4	10.4	143
Upper secondary +	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.9	0.9	0.0	3.6	6.5	716
Religion of household head										
Free Wesleyan Church	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	2.8	5.8	296
Latter Day Saints	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	4.4	6.9	191
Roman Catholic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	4.1	7.6	128
Free Church of Tonga	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	4.0	2.7	0.0	6.3	10.1	119
Other religion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.9	2.0	0.0	4.2	7.3	147
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.5	0.0	6.7	9.5	176
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.5	0.0	2.7	6.4	202
Middle	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.0	1.2	4.8	191
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.9	1.4	0.0	6.4	10.2	177
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	4.3	135

^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

^b Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

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

	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentration	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
Total	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.1	4.3	4.0	9.8	3,989
Sex															
Male	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.1	4.3	4.4	10.8	2,062
Female	0.3	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	4.4	3.5	8.8	1,927
Area															
Urban	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.5	1.5	4.4	858
Rural	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.1	4.9	4.7	11.3	3,131
Division															
Tongatapu	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.7	3.3	8.0	2,782
Vavau	1.3	0.4	3.1	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.3	2.6	3.9	0.3	4.3	7.3	16.9	633
Ha'apai	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.9	4.3	9.3	288
Eua	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	10.2	3.2	12.8	235
Ongo Niua	0.0	1.3	5.1	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.3	3.4	0.5	1.7	1.2	11.5	51
Age															
5-9	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	3.2	3.2	7.8	1,653
10-14	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	6.3	6.0	12.6	1,406
15-17	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.7	0.3	3.5	2.4	9.3	930
School attendance															
Attending ^a	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.1	3.9	4.1	9.5	3,706
Not attending	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	10.4	2.8	14.0	283
Mother's education ^b															
Up to primary	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	2.7	8.1	115
Lower secondary	1.4	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	5.6	5.7	13.0	766
Upper secondary +	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.1	3.9	3.6	9.1	3,092
Mother's functional difficulties ^c															
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(4.6)	(6.7)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(4.1)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(25.0)	53
Has no functional difficulty	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.1	3.8	3.7	8.8	2,879
Religion of household head															
Free Wesleyan Church	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.8	2.3	6.8	1,345
Latter Day Saints	0.6	0.3	2.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.2	7.0	5.7	14.2	857
Roman Catholic	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	2.7	8.5	11.0	540
Free Church of Tonga	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.7	0.5	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	5.4	1.6	11.8	486
Other religion	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.5	3.3	8.0	762
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.1	1.3	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.3	0.0	6.9	4.4	14.7	841
Second	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	3.1	5.1	10.2	799
Middle	0.0	1.4	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.8	4.7	10.0	849
Fourth	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.6	2.1	6.0	790
Richest	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.4	7.6	710

¹ 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.

^a Includes attendance to early childhood 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 "DK/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.

	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties when using equipment or receiving assistance for walking	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
Total	1.0	1.7	1.5	4,870	(*)	50	(18.9)	84	(1.2)	74
Sex										
Male	1.1	2.1	1.9	2,546	(*)	29	(*)	54	(*)	48
Female	0.9	1.3	1.1	2,323	(*)	21	(*)	30	(*)	26
Area										
Urban	1.1	0.8	2.2	1,031	(*)	11	(*)	8	(*)	23
Rural	1.0	2.0	1.3	3,839	(*)	39	(17.2)	76	(1.7)	51
Division										
Tongatapu	1.2	1.8	1.6	3,383	(*)	41	(*)	81	(*)	55
Vavau	0.2	2.2	1.6	787	(*)	2	(*)	17	(*)	13
Haapai	1.5	1.2	0.3	351	(*)	5	(*)	4	(*)	1
Eua	0.4	0.2	1.5	286	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	4
Ongo Niua	2.2	2.7	0.3	62	(*)	1	(*)	2	(*)	0
Age										
2-4	0.7	1.7	2.4	881	(*)	7	(*)	15	(*)	21
5-9	1.7	2.3	1.2	1,653	(*)	28	(*)	37	(*)	19
10-14	0.4	1.5	1.4	1,406	(*)	6	(*)	21	(*)	20
15-17	1.0	1.2	1.4	930	(*)	10	(*)	11	(*)	13
Mother's education^a										
Up to primary	1.6	0.0	0.0	136	(*)	2	(*)	-	(*)	-
Lower secondary	0.2	1.3	0.3	910	(*)	2	(*)	12	(*)	2
Upper secondary +	1.2	1.9	1.9	3,808	(4.3)	46	(14.8)	73	(1.2)	71
Mother's functional difficulties^a										
Has functional difficulty	1.2	0.0	1.2	86	(*)	1	(*)	-	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	1.1	1.6	1.6	3,772	(*)	43	(*)	60	(0.0)	61
Religion of household head										
Free Wesleyan Church	1.4	2.4	2.0	1,640	(*)	23	(*)	39	(*)	33
Latter Day Saints	1.5	2.1	0.4	1,048	(*)	16	(*)	22	(*)	4
Roman Catholic	0.6	1.5	2.0	668	(*)	4	(*)	10	(*)	14
Free Church of Tonga	0.6	0.8	1.1	604	(*)	3	(*)	5	(*)	7
Other religion	0.4	0.9	1.8	909	(*)	4	(*)	8	(*)	16
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.7	2.4	0.3	1,017	(*)	17	(*)	24	(*)	3
Second	1.1	1.4	2.5	1,000	(*)	11	(*)	14	(*)	25
Middle	0.9	2.3	2.0	1,040	(*)	9	(*)	23	(*)	21
Fourth	0.9	1.3	1.2	967	(*)	9	(*)	13	(*)	12
Richest	0.5	1.1	1.5	845	(*)	4	(*)	9	(*)	13

^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 "DK/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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain ¹	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	7.1	881	9.8	3,989	9.3	4,870
Sex						
Male	8.6	484	10.8	2,062	10.4	2,546
Female	5.3	397	8.8	1,927	8.2	2,323
Area						
Urban	5.5	173	4.4	858	4.6	1,031
Rural	7.5	708	11.3	3,131	10.6	3,839
Division						
Tongatapu	7.8	601	8.0	2,782	8.0	3,383
Vava'u	4.0	154	16.9	633	14.3	787
Ha'apai	6.0	63	9.3	288	8.7	351
Eua	6.9	51	12.8	235	11.7	286
Ongo Niua	19.4	11	11.5	51	12.9	62
Mother's education^{A,C}						
Up to primary	(*)	21	8.1	115	7.6	136
Lower secondary	10.4	143	13.0	766	12.6	910
Upper secondary +	6.5	716	9.1	3,092	8.6	3,808
Mother's functional difficulties^B						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	13	(25.0)	53	22.0	66
Has no functional difficulty	7.5	793	8.8	2,979	8.5	3,772
Religion of household head						
Free Wesleyan Church	5.8	296	6.8	1,345	6.6	1,640
Latter Day Saints	6.9	191	14.2	857	12.9	1,048
Roman Catholic	7.6	128	11.0	540	10.4	668
Free Church of Tonga	10.1	119	11.8	486	11.5	604
Other religion	7.3	147	8.0	762	7.9	909
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	9.5	176	14.7	841	13.8	1,017
Second	6.4	202	10.2	799	9.5	1,000
Middle	4.8	191	10.0	849	9.0	1,040
Fourth	10.2	177	6.0	790	6.8	967
Richest	4.3	135	7.6	710	7.1	845

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 "DK/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

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.¹⁴⁹

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as ‘free economic help’ and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Tonga include aged-care services for elderly, disability welfare, early children intervention services, retirement and pension scheme and any other external assistance programme such as assistance for school fees, material support for education, food and housing support to cyclone affected areas, or any other types of ad-hoc support, excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbours.

Health insurance is one protection scheme and tables EQ.2.1W and EQ.2.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborates the existence of health insurance for children under age five and 5-17 separately.

Table EQ.2.4 presents the percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.5, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or school related other support available for any household member age 5-24. 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.¹⁵⁰ Table EQ.2.6 presents the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits.

Finally, Table EQ.2.7 presents the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, while Table EQ.2.8 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year.

¹⁴⁹UNICEF. *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=W1siZiZlsljWMTgVMDcvMTkvMjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRUZW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3Rp-bmdfU1BfTW9kdWxlcX0RIY2VtYmVYXzlwMTZfRklOUUwUERGIl1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f>

¹⁵⁰UNAIDS, 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.

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, Tonga MICS, 2019							
	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by						
	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	Number of women covered by health insurance
Total	82.3	2,903	4.4	98.6	2.0	0.2	2,389
Area							
Urban	92.4	687	3.7	98.8	3.3	0.1	635
Rural	79.2	2,216	4.7	98.5	1.5	0.3	1,755
Division							
Tongatapu	83.6	2,114	4.3	98.5	2.6	0.3	1,768
Vava'u	96.7	418	3.4	100.0	0.2	0.0	405
Ha'apai	94.6	187	4.6	98.7	0.8	0.2	177
Eua	6.2	152	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Ongo Niua	97.9	31	4.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	30
Age							
15-19	79.2	664	0.7	99.6	0.7	0.0	526
20-24	81.9	460	4.1	99.4	1.6	0.2	376
25-29	84.7	412	4.9	98.1	0.6	0.6	349
30-34	84.7	376	4.7	98.8	2.4	0.0	319
35-39	85.0	365	5.3	97.4	3.5	0.0	310
40-44	80.6	339	7.8	97.6	1.4	0.8	273
45-49	82.2	287	7.0	98.0	5.6	0.2	236
Education							
Up to primary	(86.7)	36	(8.3)	(91.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	31
Lower secondary	75.7	468	0.1	99.9	0.2	0.0	354
Upper secondary +	83.5	2,400	5.1	98.4	2.3	0.3	2,004
Marital status^A							
Ever married/in union	82.3	1,747	5.0	98.2	2.4	0.2	1,439
Never married/in union	82.2	1,135	3.5	99.1	1.3	0.3	933
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A							
Has functional difficulty	87.4	42	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	36
Has no functional difficulty	83.1	2,464	5.1	98.3	2.3	0.3	2,047
Religion of household head							
Free Wesleyan Church	82.8	953	4.8	98.9	2.3	0.0	789
Latter Day Saints	81.5	557	5.0	97.0	1.6	0.1	454
Roman Catholic	83.9	461	4.8	99.0	2.0	0.0	387
Free Church of Tonga	80.8	343	4.2	97.6	1.9	1.6	277
Other religion	81.9	588	2.9	99.8	2.0	0.1	482
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	80.4	559	1.2	99.7	0.4	0.1	450
Second	79.4	588	2.1	99.3	0.8	0.0	467
Middle	82.0	592	4.0	99.0	1.1	0.1	485
Fourth	82.4	584	3.0	97.4	3.2	0.9	482
Richest	87.2	579	11.1	97.6	4.3	0.0	505
¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage							
^A The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" and "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" 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, Tonga MICS, 2019							
	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
			Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	78.2	1,232	16.6	86.7	1.0	1.1	964
Area							
Urban	78.4	276	7.4	97.1	0.8	0.0	216
Rural	78.2	956	19.3	83.7	1.1	1.4	748
Division							
Tongatapu	74.7	874	10.6	93.2	1.1	1.6	653
Vava'u	80.5	198	51.7	52.8	1.6	0.0	159
Ha'apai	89.1	82	0.5	99.5	0.0	0.0	73
Eua	100.0	64	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	64
Ongo Niua	100.0	15	55.5	44.5	1.4	0.0	15
Age							
15-19	81.1	281	7.0	92.1	0.9	0.0	227
20-24	73.8	218	11.6	88.9	0.0	0.0	161
25-29	76.2	156	11.4	91.3	0.0	0.0	119
30-34	78.3	171	17.6	84.7	2.7	4.0	134
35-39	81.4	123	29.8	84.3	3.2	2.7	100
40-44	73.0	148	20.0	87.2	0.2	2.5	108
45-49	84.5	135	32.5	72.1	0.6	0.0	114
Education[^]							
Up to primary	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Lower secondary	77.3	320	16.2	84.4	0.0	1.1	247
Upper secondary +	78.7	898	16.8	87.6	1.4	1.1	706
Marital status[^]							
Ever married/in union	79.1	651	22.6	81.8	1.5	2.1	515
Never married/in union	76.6	564	10.2	92.0	0.5	0.0	432
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Has no functional difficulty	77.6	1,026	18.4	85.6	1.2	1.3	797
Religion of household head							
Free Wesleyan Church	78.3	435	16.1	90.7	0.0	0.0	340
Latter Day Saints	69.5	231	27.9	74.2	4.6	5.0	161
Roman Catholic	74.5	164	8.6	92.7	0.0	0.0	122
Free Church of Tonga	81.4	142	19.1	81.6	1.3	2.3	116
Other religion	86.5	260	12.5	89.0	0.4	0.0	225
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	79.3	271	19.7	83.1	1.0	0.0	215
Second	80.1	241	12.7	90.5	0.0	0.0	193
Middle	78.2	240	18.0	86.6	0.0	1.4	187
Fourth	73.6	242	17.1	85.8	2.3	1.5	178
Richest	79.6	238	15.4	87.9	1.8	2.8	190
¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage							
[^] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic 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 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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
			Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	80.0	3,989	2.5	98.5	1.1	0.1	3,192
Area							
Urban	91.6	858	1.0	99.8	0.7	0.0	786
Rural	76.8	3,131	3.0	98.1	1.2	0.1	2,406
Division							
Tongatapu	80.8	2,782	2.3	98.6	1.3	0.1	2,247
Vava'u	86.1	633	2.5	98.4	0.0	0.0	545
Ha'apai	92.8	288	2.3	99.2	0.8	0.0	267
Eua	35.2	235	6.8	97.7	4.4	0.0	83
Ongo Niua	98.8	51	7.2	95.6	0.0	0.0	50
Age							
5-11	83.4	2,278	3.1	98.4	0.2	0.1	1,900
12-14	72.7	781	2.3	99.3	2.5	0.0	568
15-17	77.8	930	1.3	98.2	2.2	0.0	724
School attendance							
Attending ^A	80.8	3,706	2.5	98.5	1.1	0.1	2,993
Not attending	70.4	283	2.7	98.6	0.9	0.0	199
Mother's education^{B,C}							
Up to primary	83.6	115	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	96
Lower secondary	73.1	766	1.3	99.0	0.1	0.0	560
Upper secondary +	81.6	3,092	2.9	98.4	1.3	0.1	2,524
No information ^B							
Child's functional difficulties^C							
Has functional difficulty	73.7	392	1.8	97.5	0.7	0.9	289
Has no functional difficulty	80.7	3,594	2.6	98.6	1.1	0.0	2,900
Religion of household head							
Free Wesleyan Church	79.9	1,345	2.7	97.2	1.1	0.0	1,074
Latter Day Saints	75.6	857	5.4	98.3	0.6	0.4	648
Roman Catholic	79.7	540	1.9	99.4	1.3	0.0	430
Free Church of Tonga	81.5	486	1.9	99.6	0.0	0.0	396
Other religion	84.6	762	0.3	99.7	1.9	0.0	644
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	82.0	841	1.6	99.3	0.4	0.0	690
Second	77.4	799	1.6	98.9	0.4	0.0	618
Middle	76.9	849	2.6	96.2	3.6	0.0	652
Fourth	78.1	790	0.7	99.3	0.0	0.0	617
Richest	86.6	710	6.3	99.0	0.9	0.4	615

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 "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" and "Child's functional difficulties" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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
			Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	84.7	1,347	2.3	97.9	0.7	0.9	1,141
Area							
Urban	92.8	284	0.0	100.0	1.6	0.0	264
Rural	82.5	1,063	3.0	97.2	0.5	1.2	877
Division							
Tongatapu	86.8	920	2.6	97.5	1.0	1.3	798
Vava'u	90.4	230	1.6	98.4	0.0	0.0	208
Ha'apai	91.9	105	1.1	99.4	0.0	0.0	96
Eua	30.3	77	1.9	98.1	0.0	0.0	23
Ongo Niua	98.9	16	1.1	98.9	0.0	0.0	16
Age							
0-11 months	80.4	232	2.5	97.0	0.6	1.4	186
12-23 months	85.8	235	2.3	98.0	0.4	0.0	201
24-35 months	88.1	284	1.0	98.7	0.2	1.1	250
36-47 months	81.2	271	2.9	97.1	0.5	1.2	220
48-59 months	86.9	325	2.9	98.1	1.7	0.9	282
Mother's education^B							
Up to primary	(85.4)	29	(15.3)	(100.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	25
Lower secondary	82.0	205	0.6	99.7	0.0	0.0	168
Upper secondary +	85.4	1,110	2.2	97.5	0.8	1.1	948
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^{A,B}							
Has functional difficulty	73.4	63	(0.0)	(100.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	46
Has no functional difficulty	86.4	817	2.4	97.9	0.8	1.1	706
Religion of household head							
Free Wesleyan Church	83.1	421	1.1	98.9	0.2	0.0	350
Latter Day Saints	81.9	304	6.3	94.2	1.5	4.3	249
Roman Catholic	93.1	203	0.3	99.7	0.0	0.0	189
Free Church of Tonga	80.3	170	0.6	99.4	0.0	0.0	136
Other religion	86.8	249	2.3	98.0	1.8	0.0	216
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	83.9	302	3.3	96.9	1.1	0.0	253
Second	77.2	294	2.4	97.6	0.0	0.0	227
Middle	90.6	278	1.5	100.0	1.1	0.0	252
Fourth	85.9	264	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	226
Richest	86.7	210	4.7	93.9	1.5	5.9	182

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

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

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support			
Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support, Tonga MICS, 2019			
	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of economic assistance programmes	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/external economic support	Number of households
Total	84.8	31.4	2,498
Sex of household head			
Male	84.8	29.8	1,938
Female	85.1	36.8	560
Area			
Urban	84.8	29.4	570
Rural	84.9	32.0	1,928
Division			
Tongatapu	86.1	29.8	1,731
Vava'u	77.7	35.6	400
Ha'apai	91.9	32.5	193
Eua	78.4	35.3	138
Ongo Niua	90.8	39.4	35
Age of household head			
15-19	(*)	(*)	2
20-24	(61.8)	(0.9)	36
25-49	79.6	18.5	1,063
50+	89.6	42.1	1,396
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	84.1	42.7	165
With no orphans	84.9	30.6	2,333
Religion of household head			
Free Wesleyan Church	88.3	34.0	882
Latter Day Saints	83.5	24.4	454
Roman Catholic	87.4	31.2	354
Free Church of Tonga	83.7	33.6	288
Other religion	79.1	32.1	520
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	83.7	31.6	528
Second	80.6	29.0	494
Middle	81.4	30.2	484
Fourth	87.4	33.5	502
Richest	91.2	32.7	491
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases			
(*) 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:							Number of household members
	Aged-care services for elderly	Disability welfare	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	16.9	4.3	2.4	3.5	17.7	35.9	64.1	13,232
Sex of household head								
Male	15.0	4.1	2.4	3.7	17.3	34.6	65.4	10,473
Female	24.1	4.8	2.5	2.8	19.2	40.9	59.1	2,759
Area								
Urban	16.6	4.7	3.0	3.4	9.4	30.8	69.2	3,051
Rural	17.0	4.2	2.2	3.5	20.2	37.4	62.6	10,182
Division								
Tongatapu	15.8	3.9	3.0	3.8	16.4	33.7	66.3	9,332
Vava'u	23.2	6.4	1.6	3.1	18.6	43.6	56.4	2,077
Ha'apai	17.6	3.1	0.5	1.6	29.4	44.4	55.6	941
Eua	11.1	4.8	0.1	2.8	13.2	26.8	73.2	720
Ongo Niua	19.6	5.0	0.0	7.2	34.9	51.1	48.9	163
Education household head								
Up to primary	45.9	6.5	4.9	1.5	12.6	57.6	42.4	1,386
Lower secondary	18.3	4.4	2.4	3.3	19.5	37.6	62.4	3,757
Upper secondary +	10.9	3.9	2.0	4.0	17.3	30.8	69.2	7,802
DK/Missing	21.8	2.9	0.4	1.7	30.6	45.4	54.6	287
Religion of household head								
Free Wesleyan Church	17.6	4.8	3.1	4.5	18.2	38.3	61.7	4,574
Latter Day Saints	10.3	3.0	1.6	2.4	18.6	30.3	69.7	2,470
Roman Catholic	17.9	5.5	0.7	2.7	18.5	36.4	63.6	1,978
Free Church of Tonga	21.1	4.0	5.1	2.5	20.5	40.6	59.4	1,576
Other religion	18.6	3.8	1.5	4.1	13.8	33.7	66.3	2,635
Wealth quintile								
Poorest	16.1	3.6	0.0	3.2	15.8	35.2	64.8	2,641
Second	13.8	5.6	0.6	2.8	22.3	35.1	64.9	2,649
Middle	15.4	3.5	2.8	6.4	22.1	39.1	60.9	2,648
Fourth	20.3	3.8	3.4	2.5	15.3	34.0	66.0	2,653
Richest	18.9	4.8	5.2	2.5	13.1	36.0	64.0	2,640

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, Tonga MICS, 2019									
	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	Aged-care services for elderly	Disability welfare	Early children intervention services (0-4 years)	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	14.6	4.3	0.0	0.3	3.5	15.3	32.1	67.9	1,020
Sex of household head									
Male	11.7	3.5	0.0	0.3	3.8	15.6	30.6	69.4	788
Female	24.3	7.1	0.0	0.2	2.5	14.0	37.0	63.0	232
Area									
Urban	10.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	5.0	7.7	23.9	76.1	113
Rural	15.1	4.0	0.0	0.3	3.3	16.2	33.1	66.9	906
Division									
Tongatapu	13.4	4.7	0.0	0.4	3.8	11.8	28.7	71.3	565
Vava'u	16.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	17.6	36.1	63.9	196
Ha'apai	17.7	3.5	0.0	0.3	2.7	23.0	39.7	60.3	157
Eua	7.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	12.0	22.5	77.5	66
Ongo Niua	22.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	6.4	28.7	48.0	52.0	35
Age of household head									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
20-24	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(98.1)	27
25-29	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.5)	(8.8)	(91.2)	38
30-34	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	13.0	22.6	77.4	75
35-39	1.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	12.4	19.3	80.7	91
40-44	1.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	21.7	26.4	73.6	110
45-49	6.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	4.5	28.5	35.8	64.2	131
50-59	2.7	3.7	0.0	1.0	3.8	15.9	22.8	77.2	230
60-69	6.6	3.1	0.0	0.3	3.3	11.1	20.8	79.2	177
70+	86.9	12.6	0.0	0.0	4.1	9.8	89.8	10.2	137
Education of household head^A									
Up to primary	43.0	5.3	0.0	0.4	3.6	9.7	51.6	48.4	148
Lower secondary	15.2	4.7	0.0	0.0	4.4	18.2	36.4	63.6	360
Upper secondary +	5.9	3.7	0.0	0.4	2.9	15.0	23.4	76.6	497
Religion of household head									
Free Wesleyan Church	15.0	5.6	0.0	0.7	4.2	17.2	35.2	64.8	329
Latter Day Saints	8.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	5.2	18.7	31.4	68.6	193
Roman Catholic	11.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	15.8	27.6	72.4	125
Free Church of Tonga	16.1	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	14.8	31.9	68.1	148
Other religion	20.0	3.8	0.0	0.2	2.9	9.4	30.6	69.4	224
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	16.0	3.6	0.0	0.1	4.2	13.8	33.5	66.5	528
Second	13.0	5.0	0.0	0.4	2.8	16.7	30.3	69.7	494
¹ MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households									
^A The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education 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 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Tonga MICS, 2019									
	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								Number of children under age 18
	Aged-Care Services For Elderly	Disability Welfare	Early Children Intervention Services (0-4 Years Old)	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	14.0	3.6	0.0	2.0	3.8	21.7	36.2	63.8	5,443
Sex of household head									
Male	12.8	3.5	0.0	2.1	4.2	21.5	35.8	64.2	4,360
Female	18.9	3.6	0.0	1.3	1.9	22.4	37.8	62.2	1,083
Area									
Urban	14.3	4.3	0.0	1.8	4.5	12.2	31.4	68.6	1,173
Rural	13.9	3.3	0.0	2.0	3.6	24.3	37.5	62.5	4,270
Division									
Tongatapu	13.6	3.1	0.0	2.4	4.4	20.5	34.6	65.4	3,781
Vava'u	18.0	5.8	0.0	1.6	2.4	21.9	41.2	58.8	875
Ha'apai	13.4	2.7	0.0	0.5	0.9	33.9	45.2	54.8	400
Eua	8.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	15.1	26.2	73.8	319
Ongo Niua	13.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	6.7	42.4	53.3	46.7	68
Age of household head									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
20-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
25-29	4.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	7.6	12.6	87.4	126
30-34	3.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	5.0	8.9	19.4	80.6	382
35-39	5.0	2.1	0.0	0.3	3.2	19.4	27.0	73.0	767
40-44	4.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.4	23.5	30.6	69.4	739
45-49	10.2	2.9	0.0	1.2	6.7	32.4	42.6	57.4	831
50-59	5.7	2.7	0.0	0.7	4.4	25.1	32.4	67.6	1,247
60-69	10.7	4.6	0.0	1.6	1.4	13.2	24.3	75.7	721
70+	72.3	6.4	0.0	12.0	2.3	22.1	83.5	16.5	612
Education of household head ^a									
Up to primary	41.6	4.8	0.0	4.4	1.3	17.5	56.2	43.8	494
Lower secondary	15.4	3.7	0.0	2.5	2.9	23.8	38.1	61.9	1,545
Upper secondary +	9.1	3.3	0.0	1.4	4.6	20.9	32.0	68.0	3,294
DK/Missing	17.8	2.9	0.0	0.6	1.0	34.2	44.2	55.8	111
Religion of household head									
Free Wesleyan Church	14.8	4.6	0.0	2.3	5.6	23.2	39.8	60.2	1,797
Latter Day Saints	8.4	2.9	0.0	1.5	2.1	20.7	30.5	69.5	1,173
Roman Catholic	14.5	3.9	0.0	0.3	2.8	23.1	37.3	62.7	768
Free Church of Tonga	18.6	2.9	0.0	5.5	2.3	24.4	40.5	59.5	675
Other religion	15.6	2.6	0.0	0.9	4.2	17.4	32.7	67.3	1,030
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	11.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	20.0	35.0	65.0	1,155
Second	10.8	4.2	0.0	0.4	3.2	26.6	34.9	65.1	1,121
Middle	13.9	3.6	0.0	3.2	7.3	27.5	42.3	57.7	1,147
Fourth	18.1	2.8	0.0	3.1	3.1	17.3	33.1	66.9	1,075
Richest	16.2	4.3	0.0	3.5	1.8	15.9	35.3	64.7	945
¹ MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers									
^a The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.									
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the 2019 school year, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	9.9	3.3	12.0	88.0	4,153
Sex of household head					
Male	8.7	3.4	10.7	89.3	2,052
Female	11.2	3.2	13.4	86.6	2,101
Area					
Urban	5.6	1.0	5.8	94.2	934
Rural	11.2	4.0	13.8	86.2	3,219
Division					
Tongatapu	9.1	1.6	9.9	90.1	2,959
Vava'u	12.4	3.5	14.3	85.7	642
Ha'apai	11.9	16.0	27.1	72.9	284
Eua	7.0	3.3	8.4	91.6	215
Ongo Niua	30.7	28.5	37.1	62.9	54
Age					
5-9	0.9	2.7	3.3	96.7	1,418
10-14	12.1	3.6	14.3	85.7	1,476
15-19	19.4	3.8	20.9	79.1	1,069
20-24	7.7	2.8	9.6	90.4	190
School management^A					
Public	4.6	4.0	7.4	92.6	2,298
Non-public	16.9	2.5	18.2	81.8	1,819
Education of household head^A					
Up to primary	6.5	2.6	8.4	91.6	358
Lower secondary	10.9	3.8	13.6	86.4	1,126
Upper secondary +	9.7	3.1	11.6	88.4	2,590
Religion of household head					
Free Wesleyan Church	11.0	3.6	13.3	86.7	1,461
Latter Day Saints	9.8	3.6	12.6	87.4	818
Roman Catholic	12.2	2.5	13.3	86.7	597
Free Church of Tonga	10.3	3.2	12.0	88.0	496
Other religion	6.1	3.3	8.1	91.9	781
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	9.7	5.6	13.5	86.5	798
Second	12.8	2.8	14.7	85.3	796
Middle	11.1	3.2	12.8	87.2	882
Fourth	9.0	2.4	10.3	89.7	867
Highest	7.1	2.7	9.0	91.0	809

¹ MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support

^A The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "School management" and "Education household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

11.3 DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Discrimination can impede individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal manner. These questions are designed to measure the experiences of discrimination and harassment of respondents in the 12 months before the survey. The questions include specific grounds of discrimination and harassment which can increase the respondents' recall of events. The current questions are based on a recommended set of questions available at the start of MICS6. The questions may change given that methodological development is currently underway to move the indicator from a Tier III SDG indicator classification to Tier II. Tables EQ.3.1W and EQ.3.1M show the percentage of women and men who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)										
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Tonga MICS, 2019										
	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	10.1	11.0	6.2	8.1	12.8	3.6	2.4	24.3	75.7	2,903
Area										
Urban	6.4	5.1	5.3	4.2	6.5	0.9	3.0	19.0	81.0	687
Rural	11.2	12.9	6.4	9.3	14.7	4.4	2.2	25.9	74.1	2,216
Division										
Tongatapu	6.2	6.7	4.8	4.6	8.2	2.5	2.2	19.2	80.8	2,114
Vava'u	32.8	34.5	13.4	25.8	35.8	9.0	4.4	52.0	48.0	418
Ha'apai	9.2	15.1	9.4	12.9	21.2	5.2	0.7	33.7	66.3	187
Eua	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.4	2.6	97.4	152
Ongo Niua	18.8	23.6	10.4	19.3	22.5	9.5	7.7	49.5	50.5	31
Age										
15-19	8.8	13.4	9.9	8.3	12.9	3.4	2.6	27.2	72.8	664
15-17	7.3	11.7	10.1	9.2	11.3	3.7	1.4	25.2	74.8	388
18-19	10.9	15.7	9.7	7.0	15.3	2.9	4.3	29.9	70.1	276
20-24	10.2	14.3	9.8	7.5	14.2	3.4	2.8	28.8	71.2	460
25-29	12.2	12.0	5.3	10.3	13.9	4.5	1.9	25.5	74.5	412
30-34	10.7	10.4	2.7	8.1	9.6	2.1	1.3	20.3	79.7	376
35-39	10.7	9.8	4.4	9.0	11.9	5.1	3.4	22.7	77.3	365
40-44	7.6	5.8	3.1	6.5	11.6	2.3	1.7	17.9	82.1	339
45-49	11.1	7.7	3.2	6.2	15.2	4.3	2.6	23.5	76.5	287
Education										
Up to primary	(26.1)	(18.7)	(15.9)	(12.9)	(26.9)	(15.9)	(1.6)	(47.0)	(53.0)	36
Lower secondary	12.7	12.7	8.1	11.0	13.0	5.3	1.9	25.4	74.6	468
Upper secondary +	9.3	10.6	5.6	7.5	12.5	3.0	2.5	23.8	76.2	2,400
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)¹										
Has functional difficulty	18.2	32.7	16.9	11.7	15.2	9.8	6.6	42.1	57.9	42
Has no functional difficulty	10.4	10.6	5.4	7.9	13.0	3.4	2.4	24.0	76.0	2,464
Religion of household head										
Free Wesleyan Church	7.9	10.6	5.5	8.8	8.5	2.5	1.7	19.2	80.8	953
Latter Day Saints	8.7	10.7	4.7	8.4	19.8	2.4	1.4	27.7	72.3	557
Roman Catholic	11.5	8.7	6.6	7.2	12.4	7.1	3.6	25.7	74.3	461
Free Church of Tonga	9.6	9.8	6.3	5.4	8.3	2.1	3.4	22.0	78.0	343
Other religion	14.1	14.6	8.2	9.0	16.1	4.3	2.8	29.6	70.4	588
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	10.9	14.3	8.4	10.3	14.8	5.1	2.4	27.4	72.6	559
Second	11.8	12.8	6.2	10.5	16.6	4.3	2.9	26.5	73.5	588
Middle	12.4	10.7	6.4	8.3	13.9	3.5	1.9	27.8	72.2	592
Fourth	8.5	11.2	6.2	7.4	10.8	2.6	2.4	23.3	76.7	584
Richest	6.8	6.3	3.8	4.1	7.9	2.3	2.3	16.5	83.5	579

¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

^a The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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 immigrati on origin	Gender	Sexual orienta tion	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Total	6.3	2.5	4.3	2.8	7.7	1.7	1.7	18.4	81.6	1,232
Area										
Urban	6.8	1.5	2.9	5.6	7.6	1.4	3.1	15.9	84.1	276
Rural	6.2	2.8	4.7	2.0	7.7	1.8	1.4	19.2	80.8	956
Division										
Tongatapu	5.6	2.6	4.6	2.9	7.4	1.5	2.0	17.8	82.2	874
Vava'u	9.7	2.1	4.2	2.9	10.3	3.0	1.1	25.7	74.3	198
Ha'apai	5.1	3.0	1.5	1.0	5.9	1.5	2.0	11.0	89.0	82
Eua	3.4	1.0	2.1	0.0	5.8	1.1	0.0	11.3	88.7	64
Ongo Niua	20.8	5.4	8.6	14.0	5.3	2.1	1.9	28.8	71.2	15
Age										
15-19	4.1	3.5	8.2	0.8	6.7	0.9	2.2	19.6	80.4	281
15-17	4.0	4.2	9.1	0.6	5.3	1.1	0.4	20.1	79.9	177
18-19	4.1	2.2	6.7	1.1	9.1	0.7	5.3	18.8	81.2	103
20-24	6.6	5.1	5.6	5.7	9.4	0.8	2.3	19.1	80.9	218
25-29	6.0	3.9	6.1	5.6	8.3	3.1	2.0	19.2	80.8	156
30-34	6.3	0.0	0.5	0.9	6.6	2.9	1.0	15.3	84.7	171
35-39	9.3	2.3	2.6	2.1	5.2	1.9	2.3	18.0	82.0	123
40-44	5.5	0.3	1.9	0.9	5.5	1.5	0.8	15.0	85.0	148
45-49	8.8	0.6	0.8	4.1	12.3	2.1	1.2	22.1	77.9	135
Education^A										
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Lower secondary	6.9	0.8	3.5	2.5	5.5	1.9	0.9	15.6	84.4	320
Upper secondary +	5.8	3.1	4.5	3.0	8.6	1.6	2.1	19.0	81.0	898
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(18.5)	(3.0)	6.0	(13.1)	(13.1)	(9.1)	(10.1)	(33.1)	(66.9)	28
Has no functional difficulty	6.3	2.2	3.4	2.9	8.0	1.7	1.8	17.7	82.3	1,026
Religion of household head										
Free Wesleyan Church	3.5	2.5	5.7	3.0	5.6	1.2	1.2	15.9	84.1	435
Latter Day Saints	3.6	2.1	2.0	1.2	16.0	2.3	1.7	20.7	79.3	231
Roman Catholic	3.7	0.9	7.0	1.2	3.8	2.2	0.2	15.1	84.9	164
Free Church of Tonga	12.4	4.6	2.9	4.1	5.9	0.8	2.1	22.0	78.0	142
Other religion	11.7	2.9	3.0	4.1	7.3	2.4	3.6	20.7	79.3	260
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	7.8	2.0	4.0	1.4	7.5	2.4	2.4	19.1	80.9	271
Second	6.4	2.9	7.2	3.0	9.0	1.3	3.4	20.2	79.8	241
Middle	9.7	4.6	5.0	4.4	10.0	2.7	0.0	22.5	77.5	240
Fourth	3.3	1.3	2.2	2.8	7.5	2.0	1.2	16.9	83.1	242
Richest	4.1	1.8	3.1	2.5	4.4	0.3	1.6	13.2	86.8	238

¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1^A The category of "DK/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 fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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

11.4 SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status.¹⁵¹

Tonga, 2019 MICS 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.

¹⁵¹OECD. *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.

	Ladder step reported:						Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ²						Ladder step reported:						Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ²						Number of women age 15-49 years
	Ladder step reported:						Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ²						Ladder step reported:						Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ²						
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score ³	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score ³	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score ³	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total		
Total	1.4	12.1	86.0	0.5	100.0	8.6	93.5	1,124	1.2	10.2	88.3	0.3	100.0	8.6	93.1	8.6	0.3	100.0	8.6	93.1	8.6	0.3	100.0	2,903	
Area																									
Urban	0.5	11.4	87.8	0.3	100.0	8.8	92.7	264	0.9	9.3	89.7	0.1	100.0	8.7	92.9	8.7	0.1	100.0	8.7	92.9	8.7	0.1	100.0	887	
Rural	1.7	12.3	85.5	0.6	100.0	8.5	93.8	859	1.3	10.5	87.9	0.3	100.0	8.6	93.1	8.6	0.3	100.0	8.6	93.1	8.6	0.3	100.0	2,216	
Division																									
Tongatapu	1.2	11.5	86.6	0.7	100.0	8.6	93.0	842	1.2	9.7	88.7	0.4	100.0	8.7	92.5	8.7	0.4	100.0	8.7	92.5	8.7	0.4	100.0	2,114	
Vavau	3.1	15.1	81.9	0.0	100.0	8.3	94.3	138	1.6	12.4	86.0	0.0	100.0	8.5	93.3	8.5	0.0	100.0	8.5	93.3	8.5	0.0	100.0	418	
Ha'apai	0.0	12.7	87.3	0.0	100.0	8.3	98.3	71	0.8	10.4	88.9	0.0	100.0	8.4	99.1	8.4	0.0	100.0	8.4	99.1	8.4	0.0	100.0	187	
Eua	1.7	10.3	86.1	0.0	100.0	8.3	92.2	61	0.7	9.5	89.8	0.0	100.0	8.4	92.1	8.4	0.0	100.0	8.4	92.1	8.4	0.0	100.0	152	
Onge Niua	5.9	24.8	69.2	0.0	100.0	7.7	92.1	11	2.1	17.0	80.9	0.0	100.0	8.4	93.8	8.4	0.0	100.0	8.4	93.8	8.4	0.0	100.0	31	
Age																									
15-19	1.4	10.4	88.2	0.0	100.0	8.6	94.0	664	1.4	10.4	88.2	0.0	100.0	8.6	94.0	8.6	0.0	100.0	8.6	94.0	8.6	0.0	100.0	864	
15-17	1.0	10.6	88.4	0.0	100.0	8.7	94.4	388	1.0	10.6	88.4	0.0	100.0	8.7	94.4	8.7	0.0	100.0	8.7	94.4	8.7	0.0	100.0	388	
18-19	2.0	10.3	87.8	0.0	100.0	8.5	93.4	276	2.0	10.3	87.8	0.0	100.0	8.5	93.4	8.5	0.0	100.0	8.5	93.4	8.5	0.0	100.0	276	
20-24	1.5	14.4	82.9	1.2	100.0	8.4	92.8	460	1.5	14.4	82.9	1.2	100.0	8.4	92.8	8.4	1.2	100.0	8.4	92.8	8.4	1.2	100.0	460	
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.5	11.3	86.5	0.7	100.0	8.4	93.0	8.4	0.7	100.0	8.4	93.0	8.4	0.7	100.0	412	
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.2	8.6	91.2	0.0	100.0	8.8	94.1	8.8	0.0	100.0	8.8	94.1	8.8	0.0	100.0	376	
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.7	10.3	89.0	0.0	100.0	8.7	92.6	8.7	0.0	100.0	8.7	92.6	8.7	0.0	100.0	365	
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.7	8.0	90.4	0.0	100.0	8.7	91.2	8.7	0.0	100.0	8.7	91.2	8.7	0.0	100.0	339	
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.3	6.1	92.7	0.0	100.0	8.9	92.8	8.9	0.0	100.0	8.9	92.8	8.9	0.0	100.0	287	
Education																									
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(0.0)	(10.9)	(87.0)	(2.1)	100.0	(8.8)	(95.2)	(8.8)	(2.1)	100.0	(8.8)	(95.2)	(8.8)	(2.1)	100.0	36	
Lower secondary	0.2	10.8	89.0	0.0	100.0	8.8	90.5	196	0.4	12.1	87.5	0.0	100.0	8.7	90.4	8.7	0.0	100.0	8.7	90.4	8.7	0.0	100.0	468	
Upper secondary +	1.7	12.3	85.4	0.5	100.0	8.5	94.2	919	1.4	9.9	88.5	0.3	100.0	8.6	93.5	8.6	0.3	100.0	8.6	93.5	8.6	0.3	100.0	2,400	
Marital Status⁴																									
Ever married/in union	2.9	17.5	78.6	1.0	100.0	8.2	86.8	202	1.4	10.3	88.2	0.1	100.0	8.6	91.7	8.6	0.1	100.0	8.6	91.7	8.6	0.1	100.0	1,747	
Never married/in union	1.1	11.0	87.8	0.1	100.0	8.6	95.3	911	1.0	10.2	88.7	0.1	100.0	8.7	95.5	8.7	0.1	100.0	8.7	95.5	8.7	0.1	100.0	1,135	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)⁵																									
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	0.0	34.1	65.9	0.0	100.0	7.6	86.3	7.6	0.0	100.0	7.6	86.3	7.6	0.0	100.0	42	
Has no functional difficulty	1.7	12.4	85.5	0.4	100.0	8.5	93.5	722	1.3	9.8	88.9	0.1	100.0	8.6	93.2	8.6	0.1	100.0	8.6	93.2	8.6	0.1	100.0	2,464	
Religion of household head																									
Free Wesleyan Church	1.7	11.1	86.6	0.6	100.0	8.6	92.3	315	1.2	9.1	89.5	0.2	100.0	8.7	93.4	8.7	0.2	100.0	8.7	93.4	8.7	0.2	100.0	953	
Latter Day Saints	1.0	12.9	86.1	0.0	100.0	8.5	94.1	225	2.0	12.1	85.9	0.0	100.0	8.5	93.4	8.5	0.0	100.0	8.5	93.4	8.5	0.0	100.0	557	
Roman Catholic	1.3	11.5	87.2	0.0	100.0	8.6	93.8	211	1.0	10.5	88.5	0.0	100.0	8.5	90.9	8.5	0.0	100.0	8.5	90.9	8.5	0.0	100.0	461	
Free Church of Tonga	1.8	19.7	78.5	0.0	100.0	8.5	94.1	125	0.6	11.4	87.9	0.0	100.0	8.9	92.8	8.9	0.0	100.0	8.9	92.8	8.9	0.0	100.0	343	
Other religion	1.4	9.3	87.8	1.4	100.0	8.6	94.0	248	1.0	9.4	88.5	1.1	100.0	8.6	94.0	8.6	1.1	100.0	8.6	94.0	8.6	1.1	100.0	588	
Wealth Index quintile																									
Poorest	1.9	16.2	81.5	0.4	100.0	8.3	92.0	205	1.4	12.1	86.4	0.1	100.0	8.5	92.4	8.5	0.1	100.0	8.5	92.4	8.5	0.1	100.0	559	
Second	0.0	18.7	80.2	1.2	100.0	8.6	92.5	239	1.4	15.2	83.0	0.5	100.0	8.5	92.2	8.5	0.5	100.0	8.5	92.2	8.5	0.5	100.0	588	
Middle	3.0	9.1	87.1	0.8	100.0	8.5	93.6	239	1.5	9.0	89.2	0.3	100.0	8.6	92.2	8.6	0.3	100.0	8.6	92.2	8.6	0.3	100.0	592	
Fourth	1.5	11.2	87.3	0.0	100.0	8.5	93.5	228	1.5	8.8	89.3	0.5	100.0	8.6	93.5	8.6	0.5	100.0	8.6	93.5	8.6	0.5	100.0	584	
Richest	0.8	5.0	94.2	0.0	100.0	8.8	96.0	213	0.3	6.1	93.7	0.0	100.0	8.9	95.1	8.9	0.0	100.0	8.9	95.1	8.9	0.0	100.0	579	

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 15-24

⁴ MICS Indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among women age 15-49

⁵ Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)⁵ has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

^a The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" and "Functional difficulties" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

^b Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

^c Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

⁵ Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

⁶ The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" and "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" 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

	Ladder step reported:				Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of men age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:				Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of men age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Total				0-3	4-6	7-10	Total			
Total	1.2	18.4	80.4	100.0	8.3	97.5	499	0.8	14.9	84.3	100.0	8.3	96.4	1,232
Area														
Urban	2.4	20.4	77.2	100.0	8.1	95.1	113	1.5	18.2	80.2	100.0	8.2	93.3	276
Rural	0.8	17.8	81.4	100.0	8.3	98.2	385	0.6	13.9	85.5	100.0	8.4	97.3	956
Division														
Tongatapu	0.8	20.3	79.0	100.0	8.3	97.8	355	0.7	16.2	83.1	100.0	8.3	96.1	874
Vava'u	3.7	15.1	81.3	100.0	8.1	93.8	78	1.9	12.0	86.1	100.0	8.5	94.9	198
Ha'apai	1.3	0.0	98.7	100.0	8.7	100.0	30	0.5	1.5	98.1	100.0	8.0	100.0	82
Eua	0.0	26.1	73.9	100.0	8.0	100.0	29	0.0	24.9	75.1	100.0	8.0	99.5	64
Ongo Niua	(0.0)	(5.3)	(94.7)	(100.0)	(8.7)	(100.0)	6	0.0	3.5	96.5	100.0	8.8	98.7	15
Age														
16-19	0.9	18.8	80.2	100.0	8.2	98.8	281	0.9	18.8	80.2	100.0	8.2	98.8	281
15-17	1.2	16.7	82.1	100.0	8.4	98.5	177	1.2	16.7	82.1	100.0	8.4	98.5	177
18-19	0.4	22.5	77.1	100.0	8.0	99.4	103	0.4	22.5	77.1	100.0	8.0	98.4	103
20-24	1.8	17.8	80.7	100.0	8.3	95.8	218	1.6	17.8	80.7	100.0	8.3	95.8	218
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	17.9	82.1	100.0	8.3	95.8	156
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.5	13.0	86.5	100.0	8.4	95.7	171
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.6	12.1	87.3	100.0	8.5	91.9	123
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.8	6.6	91.6	100.0	8.6	95.5	148
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	12.4	87.6	100.0	8.3	98.8	135
Education*														
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Lower secondary	0.8	17.6	81.6	100.0	8.3	97.8	132	0.8	14.9	84.3	100.0	8.4	95.0	320
Upper secondary +	1.4	18.3	79.3	100.0	8.2	97.5	363	0.8	15.0	84.1	100.0	8.3	97.2	898
Marital Status*														
Ever married/in union	2.0	12.1	85.9	100.0	8.7	95.4	54	0.7	11.9	87.4	100.0	8.4	95.9	651
Never married/in union	1.1	19.9	79.0	100.0	8.1	97.7	428	1.0	18.7	80.3	100.0	8.2	96.9	564
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(2.8)	(24.9)	(72.2)	100.0	(8.0)	(97.2)	28
Has no functional difficulty	1.2	19.0	79.8	100.0	8.2	96.8	310	0.7	14.3	85.0	100.0	8.3	96.0	1,026
Religion of household head														
Free Wesleyan Church	1.4	18.8	79.8	100.0	8.0	96.7	178	0.9	15.5	83.6	100.0	8.2	96.3	435
Latter Day Saints	0.9	19.9	79.2	100.0	8.4	97.1	94	1.2	12.3	86.5	100.0	8.5	97.0	231
Roman Catholic	1.5	22.9	75.5	100.0	7.9	97.2	65	0.6	23.8	75.5	100.0	8.0	95.6	164
Free Church of Tonga	0.0	15.4	84.6	100.0	8.6	98.6	57	0.0	10.3	89.7	100.0	8.8	99.4	142
Other religion	1.6	15.2	83.2	100.0	8.5	98.7	105	1.0	13.0	86.1	100.0	8.4	94.8	260
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.6	11.4	86.0	100.0	8.7	99.4	119	0.3	11.3	88.4	100.0	8.7	98.1	271
Second	0.4	26.6	73.0	100.0	7.9	96.2	90	0.2	15.8	84.0	100.0	8.2	96.2	241
Middle	2.7	17.9	79.4	100.0	8.0	98.4	85	1.0	18.3	80.7	100.0	8.1	96.7	240
Fourth	1.0	11.4	87.6	100.0	8.6	96.3	103	1.8	11.3	86.8	100.0	8.6	96.4	242
Richest	1.5	26.7	71.8	100.0	7.9	96.9	102	1.0	18.0	81.0	100.0	8.1	94.2	238

* The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic 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

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

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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	80.1	90.7	76.4	1,124	80.9	91.2	77.9	2,903
Area								
Urban	85.4	94.7	83.0	264	85.9	93.4	82.7	687
Rural	78.5	89.5	74.3	859	79.4	90.5	76.4	2,216
Division								
Tongatapu	81.2	91.4	77.8	842	82.3	92.1	79.9	2,114
Vava'u	76.3	89.0	71.0	138	77.3	90.2	72.4	418
Ha'apai	80.1	88.3	75.1	71	82.2	86.9	76.3	187
Eua	75.0	88.4	70.3	61	71.4	86.6	68.3	152
Ongo Niua	78.0	88.6	74.4	11	76.5	90.0	73.9	31
Age								
15-19	80.2	89.5	75.7	664	80.2	89.5	75.7	664
15-17	77.3	89.7	74.1	388	77.3	89.7	74.1	388
18-19	84.4	89.3	78.0	276	84.4	89.3	78.0	276
20-24	80.0	92.5	77.2	460	80.0	92.5	77.2	460
25-29	na	na	na	na	79.3	91.9	76.7	412
30-34	na	na	na	na	85.3	94.5	83.7	376
35-39	na	na	na	na	80.6	91.8	77.3	365
40-44	na	na	na	na	80.7	90.4	79.3	339
45-49	na	na	na	na	81.2	88.2	77.4	287
Education								
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(72.5)	(82.9)	(66.3)	36
Lower secondary	74.4	88.2	71.4	196	77.6	88.9	74.2	468
Upper secondary +	81.6	91.5	77.7	919	81.7	91.8	78.8	2,400
Marital Status^A								
Ever married/in union	82.0	91.5	79.5	202	81.3	91.4	78.9	1,747
Never married/in union	79.8	90.7	75.7	911	80.5	91.2	76.5	1,135
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^A								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	75.1	74.4	64.9	42
Has no functional difficulty	81.8	92.0	78.1	722	81.8	91.9	78.9	2,464
Religion of household head								
Free Wesleyan Church	79.7	88.9	76.0	315	81.2	90.6	78.3	953
Latter Day Saints	78.1	94.2	76.7	225	81.7	94.5	80.6	557
Roman Catholic	81.3	86.7	74.0	211	80.2	89.2	75.2	461
Free Church of Tonga	89.0	92.0	81.7	125	85.1	90.3	79.0	343
Other religion	77.0	92.7	75.9	248	77.9	91.1	76.2	588
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	79.2	89.2	75.7	205	78.7	88.4	75.5	559
Second	81.2	90.1	74.7	239	80.6	91.0	75.9	588
Middle	81.7	92.7	77.2	239	83.1	92.3	79.8	592
Fourth	76.7	88.7	75.3	228	78.1	91.4	76.4	584
Richest	81.8	92.8	79.0	213	84.0	92.8	81.9	579

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 "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" and "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" 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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	72.8	87.8	68.7	499	73.0	88.0	69.4	1,232
Area								
Urban	70.9	87.4	65.9	113	74.0	89.8	70.4	276
Rural	73.4	87.9	69.5	385	72.7	87.4	69.1	956
Division								
Tongatapu	75.4	86.7	71.1	355	74.5	87.2	70.8	874
Vava'u	58.8	88.7	53.8	78	63.0	89.5	58.9	198
Ha'apai	95.8	95.9	93.0	30	91.6	93.2	89.5	82
Eua	55.7	87.1	54.4	29	61.4	87.5	58.0	64
Ongo Niua	(64.7)	(100.0)	(64.7)	6	62.9	89.5	61.3	15
Age								
15-19	71.2	86.3	65.4	281	71.2	86.3	65.4	281
15-17	73.5	87.6	66.7	177	73.5	87.6	66.7	177
18-19	67.3	84.2	63.1	103	67.3	84.2	63.1	103
20-24	74.8	89.6	72.9	218	74.8	89.6	72.9	218
25-29	na	na	na	na	75.5	85.7	72.7	156
30-34	na	na	na	na	68.7	86.7	64.2	171
35-39	na	na	na	na	76.6	88.2	71.8	123
40-44	na	na	na	na	79.9	95.3	79.0	148
45-49	na	na	na	na	65.1	84.6	62.1	135
Education^A								
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Lower secondary	70.2	82.2	61.5	132	72.1	84.6	66.7	320
Upper secondary +	73.7	89.9	71.4	363	73.6	89.4	70.7	898
Marital Status^A								
Ever married/in union	76.7	95.6	74.5	54	73.8	89.1	70.3	651
Never married/in union	71.2	86.3	66.7	428	71.2	86.3	67.3	564
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(73.7)	(92.3)	(68.5)	28
Has no functional difficulty	72.8	87.9	70.3	310	72.8	87.9	69.9	1,026
Religion of household head								
Free Wesleyan Church	76.9	86.0	71.5	178	72.6	88.2	68.2	435
Latter Day Saints	67.7	88.9	64.6	94	80.1	90.3	76.7	231
Roman Catholic	72.6	93.4	68.1	65	64.6	84.8	61.6	164
Free Church of Tonga	61.3	88.3	58.7	57	69.9	87.8	65.5	142
Other religion	76.6	86.0	73.2	105	74.2	87.5	71.8	260
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	74.6	89.6	70.7	119	76.9	88.6	72.2	271
Second	78.1	89.2	71.8	90	73.3	84.9	69.6	241
Middle	64.8	80.9	59.8	85	67.2	85.6	65.1	240
Fourth	67.4	88.1	65.4	103	72.8	90.0	69.4	242
Richest	78.1	89.8	74.1	102	74.1	90.6	70.2	238

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^A The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic 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



Twelve-year-old Elisa is helping the family tidy their home after Cyclone Gita in Patangata, Tongatapu.

12 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence (DV) is one of the most pervasive and yet hidden human rights violation which affects one's health, economy, education and human development. The term 'domestic' includes violence perpetrated by an intimate partner and by other family members, wherever this violence takes place and in whatever form.¹⁵² While the immediate impact is individual, the pervasive nature of DV means that it has devastating effects in families, communities and across the world. Addressing violence against women is, therefore, a public health, human rights, economic and public policy priority.

The global dimensions of this type of violence are alarming, despite the existence of international conventions that seek to protect women's rights, such as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women.¹⁵³ Global estimates by WHO indicate that one in three women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non- partner sexual violence in their lifetime.¹⁵⁴

The SDGs of which, target 5.2 is "Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation" recognises the importance of the impact of *gender based* violence on gender equality and the public policy imperative the indicator speaks to. Indeed, *gender- based* violence is a manifestation of and serves to perpetuate gender inequality. It inhibits women's ability to enjoy rights and freedoms. That is, violence against women is a challenge to women's participation in development and peace.¹⁵⁵ Further, it is a critical public health issue, particularly affecting the health, including sexual and reproductive health and mental health of women. Countries cannot reach their full potential if women are not provided with equal opportunity to participate in society and the cost of violence will continue to hamper national development efforts as violence against women continues to undermine human and economic development.

Legislation on violence against women and girls, policies and measures

The enactment of the Family Protection Act 2013 (FPA 2013) was a milestone for Tonga as one of Government's commitment to providing greater protection of women and girls from domestic violence. The FPA 2013 provides protection for all members of the family and introduces protection orders, clarifies the duties of the police and promotes the health, safety and wellbeing of victims of domestic violence and related matters. In 2017, Government activated the Family Protection Trust Fund available for CSOs and NGOs working on the implementation of the FPA 2013. Other forms of violence are recognized under Tonga's Criminal Offences Act 1926. The National Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality Tonga (WEGET) Policy 2019-2025 priority outcome 2, "*Families and Communities prosper from gender equality*", continues to recognize domestic violence as a rampant problem in Tonga's society. The WEGET has an accompanying Strategic Plan of Action 2019-2025 that provides key outputs and actions that could potentially eliminate or reduce this issue. The establishment of the Family Protection Legal Aid Center in 2018 under the Ministry of Justice & Prisons, the renovated office for the DV Unit with a safe space for children at the Police Station and the 24/7 counselling helpline through the main service providers for victims of violence, have been some of the key achievements implemented in Tonga to support victims and survivors of family violence. The Women's Affairs and Gender Equality Division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is the national women's machinery that plays the leading role of coordinating, monitoring and providing advisory services in respect of the WEGET. The Division also has a Family Protection Coordinator that coordinates work around the FPA 2013 with relevant stakeholders with support from various development partners including DFAT, SPC, FFOV, UN Women, UNDP and UNFPA.

¹⁵²UNICEF Office of Research- Innocenti, 2000. Domestic Violence against women and girls, Innocenti Digest No. 6. <https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/213-domestic-violence-against-women-and-girls.html>.

¹⁵³<http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women>.

¹⁵⁴WHO, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine South Africa Medical Research Council, 2013. Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non -partner sexual violence <https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/violence/9789241564625/en/>

¹⁵⁵New York, 22 Nov 2017. United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/fr/home/news-centre/news/2017/elimination-de-la-violence-a-l-egard-des-femmes.html>.

12.1 METHODOLOGY

Tonga MICS 2019 collected data on DV by including a series of questions that were developed by the Demographic and Health Surveys.¹⁵⁶ The objective of the DV module is to measure the prevalence of physical, sexual and emotional violence against women and girls who are, or ever were, married or even who are, or ever have been, living with a man in an intimate relationship. This module also measures the prevalence of physical or sexual violence by perpetrators who are not spouses or cohabiting partners among women, regardless if they have or have not ever been married, since they were 15 years of age.

Only one woman among all women age 15-49 years from each household was randomly selected for the survey. As a result of the sensitive nature of the questions, it was very important to ensure that all responses were kept confidential and the process complied with ethical guidelines. A protection protocol/support plan was adopted to ensure confidentiality and safety, reduce any possible distress caused to the participants, and ensure that interviewers are trained to refer women who request assistance to available service providers including health, police, legal, social and community services.¹⁵⁷

Selected women who are, or ever were, married or even who are, or ever have been, living with a man in an intimate relationship were asked questions on emotional, physical and sexual violence from the domestic violence module. Participating women received questions on physical or sexual violence since the age of 15 years, by perpetrators who they were not married to or living together with a man in an intimate relationship.

In the Tonga MICS, physical violence refers to any act or conduct which can cause bodily pain, harm or danger to life and impair the health of a person. The specific acts that were asked about included pushing, throwing an object at the woman, smacking or slapping, twisting of the arm, pulling of the hair, punching with a fist or an object, kicking, dragging on the floor, strangling, burning, attacking with a knife, a firearm or any other weapon.

Sexual violence refers to any conduct of a sexual nature that abuses, humiliates, degrades or otherwise violate the dignity of a person. The acts that were asked in the questions included sexual violence through threats, intimidation or by any forceful method, including physical, which a woman did not consent to.

Emotional violence refers to a pattern of degrading and humiliating conducts towards a person in a manner to intimidate or harass under threats, verbal abuse, or constant humiliation. The questions asked on emotional violence included whether the woman was humiliated either verbally or physically in front of other people; threatened to hurt or do harm to the woman or to someone close to her or even insulting or belittling her.

All survey team members, including other key survey personnel, both male and female field staff, received an overview of the objectives of the module and why special measures must be adopted.

Only female interviewers and team leaders comprised of both males and females, received in-depth training for three days on security measures covering the following:

¹⁵⁶See: <https://www.dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-dhsqm-dhs-questionnaires-and-manuals.cfm>

¹⁵⁷A protection protocol/support plan for the survey was developed in line with the ethical and safety recommendations that were developed for the WHO Multi-country Study methodology on "Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women". [add the link here to the document with the (approximate) title 'putting women first. Ethical and safety recommendations for researching violence against women']

- a) Obtaining consent specifically for the domestic violence module;
- b) Knowing different techniques to use in order to ask questions in a sensible way (keeping in mind the potential negative impact of the questions on the interviewee);
- c) Strategies to ensure privacy and confidentiality (conducting the interview in a private space/location and sensibly manage interruptions);
- d) How to refer any interviewee who is at risk to support services; and
- e) How to emotionally prepare oneself for this work (training included discussion to ensure data collectors' own perceptions and attitudes towards domestic violence do not influence the results).

A referral checklist was used at the end of each domestic violence interview to ensure appropriate support was provided to the interviewee. These measures were put in place to ensure women's safety and the ethical implementation of the domestic violence module, and at maximizing the disclosure of actual violence.

12.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS TO THE DV MODULE

Table DV1.0 presents the characteristics of respondents to the DV module. A total of 1,773 women were interviewed for DV module, of which 1,211 are, or ever were, married or who are, or ever have been, living with a man in an intimate relationship.

Table DV.1.0: Background characteristics of respondents for the Domestic Violence module						
Percent distribution of women who completed the domestic violence module according to selected background characteristics, Tonga MICS, 2019						
	Women			Ever-married women		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Total	100.0	2,872	1,773	100.0	1,692	1,211
Area						
Urban	23.5	674	457	20.9	354	289
Rural	76.5	2,198	1,316	79.1	1,338	922
Division						
Tongatapu	72.6	2,085	830	70.7	1,196	546
Vava'u	14.4	414	323	15.1	256	234
Ha'apai	6.5	187	265	7.2	123	190
Eua	5.4	155	247	5.9	100	173
Ongo Niua	1.1	31	108	1.0	17	68
Age						
15-19	25.4	731	316	2.3	38	17
15-17	15.7	451	198	1.5	25	5
18-19	9.7	280	118	0.8	13	12
20-24	14.5	416	240	11.3	192	106
25-29	13.9	399	265	17.0	287	212
30-34	13.9	400	291	20.2	342	263
35-39	12.3	354	280	17.2	292	253
40-44	10.8	309	193	17.1	289	180
45-49	9.2	264	188	14.9	252	180
Education						
Up to primary	1.1	33	26	1.1	19	17
Lower secondary	17.5	503	282	17.0	288	189
Upper secondary +	81.4	2,337	1,465	81.8	1,385	1,005
Marital status						
Currently married/in union	52.2	1,499	1,117	88.6	1,499	1,117
Widowed	0.8	22	15	1.3	22	15
Divorced	1.7	48	22	2.9	48	22
Separated	3.7	107	46	6.3	107	46
Never married/in union	40.7	1,170	557	na	na	na
Missing	0.9	25	16	0.9	15	11
Religion						
Free Wesleyan Church	33.9	973	603	35.6	602	415
Latter Day Saints	19.0	546	314	19.2	324	223
Roman Catholic	15.9	457	273	13.2	224	163
Free Church of Tonga	12.0	344	219	11.9	202	156
Other religion	19.2	552	364	20.0	339	254
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	19.5	561	502	22.7	385	369
Second	20.5	588	317	22.4	378	240
Middle	20.0	575	319	19.5	329	208
Fourth	19.4	559	333	18.4	311	221
Highest	20.5	589	302	17.0	288	173
na: not applicable						

12.3 EXPERIENCES OF PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Table DV.1.1 presents the percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since the age of 15 and experience of physical violence in the 12-month period before the survey by any perpetrator, and by a non-partner is presented in Table DV.1.1a. Table DV1.2 shows the perpetrators of the physical violence according to the women's marital status while physical violence by a non-partner is presented in Table DV.1.2a.

Table DV.1.3 and Table DV.1.3a presents the women's experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator and by a non-partner. The tables show the proportion of women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence at any point, since the age of 15 and those who experienced that type of violence in the last 12 months. Similarly, Table DV1.4 shows only the responses of the survivors of sexual violence by the perpetrators of the acts according to the marital status of the women respondent.

Table DV.1.5 shows the percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages at which they first experienced such violence. This is according to current age and marital status.

Table DV.1.6 and DV1.6a exposes experiences of different forms of violence according to actual age, represented by age groups, of women. The different forms of violence include both physical and sexual from any perpetrator and non-partner respectively.

Table DV.1.7 shows women age 15-49 years who have ever been pregnant and experienced physical violence during pregnancy.

Table DV.1.1: Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey by any perpetrator, by background characteristics, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ^{A,1}	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes ^{B,2}	
Total	35.9	1.0	9.0	10.2	2,872
Area					
Urban	27.4	1.3	4.8	6.6	674
Rural	38.5	1.0	10.4	11.3	2,198
Division					
Tongatapu	34.0	0.9	7.7	8.8	2,085
Vava'u	47.9	1.3	16.1	17.2	414
Ha'apai	44.9	0.8	12.1	13.6	187
Eua	15.7	1.4	3.5	4.9	155
Ongo Niua	50.3	4.1	15.6	18.9	31
Age					
15-19	28.1	1.7	15.2	17.1	731
15-17	25.3	2.3	16.9	19.6	451
18-19	32.7	0.8	12.4	13.2	280
20-24	39.6	0.0	9.6	10.1	416
25-29	38.4	1.3	9.3	10.5	399
30-34	39.8	0.7	4.6	5.3	400
35-39	37.8	1.0	9.4	10.6	354
40-44	41.2	1.8	4.7	6.5	309
45-49	33.2	0.0	2.1	2.1	264
Religion					
Free Wesleyan Church	34.1	0.9	6.4	7.4	973
Latter Day Saints	36.2	1.3	9.6	11.2	546
Roman Catholic	31.1	1.3	6.8	8.1	457
Free Church of Tonga	36.6	0.0	9.2	9.4	344
Other religion	42.3	1.4	14.9	16.5	552
Marital status^C					
Currently married/in union	40.9	0.9	6.4	7.6	1,499
Widowed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Divorced	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	48
Separated	(47.4)	(4.8)	(2.5)	(6.7)	107
Never married/in union	27.3	0.9	13.5	14.3	1,170
Number of living children					
0	31.5	1.1	12.4	13.6	1,381
1-2	36.3	0.8	3.2	4.4	595
3-4	43.7	1.2	10.0	11.1	491
5+	41.0	1.1	4.9	6.2	405
Education					
Up to primary	(20.9)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(4.7)	33
Lower secondary	34.4	1.5	10.3	11.9	503
Upper secondary +	36.5	0.9	8.9	9.9	2,337
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	43.0	1.5	9.5	11.2	561
Second	40.4	1.0	10.4	11.8	588
Middle	36.6	1.2	8.4	9.9	575
Fourth	29.8	0.7	6.1	6.7	559
Highest	29.9	0.8	10.6	11.4	589

¹Tonga MICS indicator DV.S1a - Physical violence by intimate partner (since age 15)

²Tonga MICS indicator DV.S1b - Physical violence by intimate partner (in the past 12 months)

^A Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and reported physical violence only by their husband/partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

^B Includes women who report physical violence in the past 12 months but for whom frequency is not known.

^C The category of "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 DV 1.1a: Experience of physical violence by non-partner

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey by non-partner, by background characteristics, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ^{A,1}	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes ^{B,2}	
Total	15.2	0.1	6.0	6.1	2,872
Area					
Urban	11.3	0.3	3.5	3.8	674
Rural	16.4	0.1	6.8	6.8	2,198
Division					
Tongatapu	13.2	0.1	4.9	5.0	2,085
Vava'u	28.3	0.0	12.2	12.2	414
Ha'apai	14.2	0.0	6.5	6.5	187
Eua	5.4	0.7	2.3	2.9	155
Ongo Niua	33.3	1.4	11.8	13.2	31
Age					
15-19	13.9	0.5	8.5	9.0	731
15-17	12.3	0.8	8.3	9.1	451
18-19	16.4	0.0	8.7	8.7	280
20-24	18.5	0.0	5.9	5.9	416
25-29	13.9	0.0	6.3	6.3	399
30-34	14.8	0.0	3.4	3.4	400
35-39	17.4	0.0	8.8	8.8	354
40-44	16.3	0.0	4.0	4.0	309
45-49	12.2	0.0	1.4	1.4	264
Religion					
Free Wesleyan Church	17.8	0.3	5.6	5.9	973
Latter Day Saints	12.9	0.0	6.4	6.4	546
Roman Catholic	13.0	0.1	5.0	5.1	457
Free Church of Tonga	14.5	0.0	4.2	4.2	344
Other religion	15.4	0.0	8.3	8.3	552
Education					
Up to primary	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	33
Lower secondary	15.3	0.4	6.7	7.1	503
Upper secondary +	15.4	0.1	6.0	6.0	2,337
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	18.6	0.1	7.6	7.7	561
Second	15.4	0.1	6.1	6.1	588
Middle	19.0	0.0	4.8	4.8	575
Fourth	10.2	0.1	4.2	4.3	559
Highest	12.9	0.4	7.4	7.8	589

¹Tonga MICS indicator DV.S2a - Physical violence by non-partner (since age 15)²Tonga MICS indicator DV.S2b - Physical violence by non-partner (in the past 12 months)^A Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who experienced violence before age 15 and reported physical violence only by non-partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.^B Includes women who report physical violence in the past 12 months but for whom frequency is not known.

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

Table DV.1.2: Persons committing physical violence by any perpetrator			
Percentage of women [^] age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, who report specific persons who committed the violence by the respondent's current marital status, Tonga MICS, 2019			
Person	Marital status		Total
	Ever-married	Never married	
Current husband/partner ¹	58.3	na	45.8
Mother/step-mother	10.0	20.6	12.3
Father/step-father	3.2	3.7	3.3
Sister/brother	3.2	2.6	3.1
Daughter/son	0.7	0.5	0.7
Other relative	38.9	73.2	46.3
Former husband/partner ²	7.2	0.0	5.7
Current boyfriend	0.1	0.0	0.1
Former boyfriend	0.6	0.0	0.5
Father-in-law	3.3	2.3	3.1
Other in-law	3.1	17.1	6.1
Teacher	0.7	0.0	0.6
Police/soldier	0.1	0.9	0.3
Other	2.7	1.5	2.4
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	711	319	1,031
¹ Tonga MICS indicator DV.S3a - Persons committing physical violence – Current husband/partner			
² Tonga MICS indicator DV.S3b - Persons committing physical violence – Former husband/partner			
[^] Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.			
na: not applicable			

Table DV.1.3: Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who have experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence:		Number of women
	Ever ^{A,1}	Past 12 months ²	
Total	4.8	2.1	2,872
Area			
Urban	2.9	1.2	674
Rural	5.4	2.3	2,198
Division			
Tongatapu	4.6	1.9	2,085
Vava'u	5.8	2.3	414
Ha'apai	8.0	4.4	187
Eua	1.3	0.8	155
Ongo Niua	8.9	4.8	31
Age			
15-19	2.8	1.2	731
15-17	2.2	0.9	451
18-19	3.9	1.5	280
20-24	4.9	4.6	416
25-29	10.6	4.3	399
30-34	6.3	0.9	400
35-39	4.6	2.8	354
40-44	1.9	0.2	309
45-49	2.9	0.3	264
Religion			
Free Wesleyan Church	3.2	1.5	973
Latter Day Saints	5.7	2.6	546
Roman Catholic	3.3	0.5	457
Free Church of Tonga	4.4	2.8	344
Other religion	8.5	3.6	552
Marital status^a			
Currently married/in union	6.0	2.0	1,499
Widowed	(*)	(*)	22
Divorced	(*)	(*)	48
Separated	(20.1)	(19.5)	107
Never married/in union	1.8	0.7	1,170
Number of living children			
0	3.0	1.3	1,381
1-2	8.5	4.9	595
3-4	6.0	2.0	491
5+	4.2	0.9	405
Education			
Up to primary	(11.7)	(4.0)	33
Lower secondary	5.8	1.5	503
Upper secondary +	4.5	2.2	2,337
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	9.0	4.2	561
Second	6.5	4.2	588
Middle	4.5	0.4	575
Fourth	3.0	0.6	559
Highest	1.3	0.9	589

¹Tonga MICS indicator DV.S4a - Sexual violence by any perpetrator (ever in their lifetime)²Tonga MICS indicator DV.S4b - Sexual violence by any perpetrator (in the past 12 months)^A Includes violence in the past 12 months^a The category of "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 DV.1.3a: Experience of sexual violence by non-partner			
Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who have experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Tonga MICS, 2019			
	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence:		Number of women
	Ever ^{A1}	Past 12 months ²	
Total	3.2	0.7	2,872
Area			
Urban	1.6	0.3	674
Rural	3.6	0.8	2,198
Division			
Tongatapu	2.9	0.5	2,085
Vava'u	4.4	1.4	414
Ha'apai	4.8	1.5	187
Eua	1.0	0.5	155
Ongo Niua	5.5	1.3	31
Age			
15-19	2.4	0.7	731
15-17	2.2	0.9	451
18-19	2.6	0.4	280
20-24	3.3	3.0	416
25-29	5.4	0.5	399
30-34	5.2	0.1	400
35-39	3.0	0.1	354
40-44	0.7	0.0	309
45-49	1.8	0.0	264
Religion			
Free Wesleyan Church	1.8	0.0	973
Latter Day Saints	3.4	1.1	546
Roman Catholic	2.3	0.1	457
Free Church of Tonga	4.3	2.6	344
Other religion	5.3	0.9	552
Marital status⁹			
Currently married/in union	4.0	0.2	1,499
Widowed	(*)	(*)	22
Divorced	(*)	(*)	48
Separated	(8.3)	(8.3)	107
Never married/not in union	1.8	0.7	1,170
Education			
Up to primary	(11.7)	(4.0)	33
Lower secondary	4.6	0.8	503
Upper secondary +	2.7	0.6	2,337
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	5.1	1.0	561
Second	4.4	2.0	588
Middle	3.8	0.2	575
Fourth	1.5	0.0	559
Richest	1.0	0.4	589
¹ Tonga MICS indicator DV.s5a - Sexual violence by non-partner (ever in their lifetime); SDG 5.2.2			
² Tonga MICS indicator DV.s5b - Sexual violence by non-partner (in the past 12 months); SDG 5.2.2			
^A Includes violence in the past 12 months			
⁹ The category of "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 DV.1.4: Persons committing sexual violence

Percentage of ever-married and all women^A age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, Tonga MICS, 2019

Person	Ever-married women	All women
Number of women who have experienced sexual violence	118	139
Current husband/partner ¹	5.9	4.6
Former husband/partner ²	11.1	8.6
Current/former boyfriend	17.4	18.3
Father/step-father	8.8	8.6
Brother/step-brother	6.0	4.6
Other relative	2.1	1.6
In-law	1.2	0.9
Own friend/acquaintance	5.2	4.1
Employer/someone at work	18.9	18.7
Police/soldier	1.7	8.7
Stranger	1.3	1.2
Other	22.4	21.6

¹Tonga MICS indicator DV.S6a - Persons committing sexual violence (current husband/partner)

²Tonga MICS indicator DV.S6b - Persons committing sexual violence (former husband/partner)

^AEver-married women can report up to three perpetrators: a current husband, former husband, or one other person who is not a current or former husband. Never married women can report only the one person who was the first to commit the violence.

na: not applicable

Table DV.1.5: Age at first experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator							
Percentage of women age 15-49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages by current age and current marital status, Tonga MICS, 2019							
	Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age ¹ :					Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women
	10	12	15	18	22		
Total	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	93.9	2,872
Current age							
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	95.6	731
15-17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	97.6	451
18-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	92.4	280
20-24	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.8	416
25-29	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	89.0	399
30-34	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	91.3	400
35-39	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	94.6	354
40-44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.3	309
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	96.1	264
Marital status^A							
Never married	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	91.6	1,692
Ever married	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.4	1,170
¹ Tonga MICS indicator DV.S7 - First experience of sexual violence by age							
^A The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.							

Table DV.1.6: Experience of different forms of violence by any perpetrator					
Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by current age, Tonga MICS, 2019					
	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
Total	32.2	1.1	3.7	37.0	2,872
Age					
15-19	25.9	0.6	2.2	28.7	731
15-17	24.1	1.0	1.2	26.3	451
18-19	28.8	0.0	3.9	32.7	280
20-24	34.7	0.0	4.9	39.6	416
25-29	30.2	2.3	8.3	40.7	399
30-34	35.7	2.2	4.1	42.0	400
35-39	35.2	2.0	2.6	39.7	354
40-44	39.3	0.0	1.9	41.2	309
45-49	31.5	1.2	1.7	34.4	264

Table DV.1.6a: Experience of different forms of violence by non-partner

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by current age, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
Total	14.1	2.0	1.2	17.2	2,872
Age					
15-19	13.1	1.6	0.7	15.5	731
15-17	11.3	1.2	1.0	13.5	451
18-19	16.1	2.3	0.3	18.7	280
20-24	15.6	0.3	3.0	18.9	416
25-29	13.6	5.0	0.3	18.9	399
30-34	12.0	2.3	2.9	17.1	400
35-39	16.8	2.4	0.6	19.9	354
40-44	16.1	0.5	0.2	16.8	309
45-49	12.1	1.7	0.1	13.9	264

Table DV.1.7: Experience of violence during pregnancy by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Tonga MICS, 2019		
	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy ¹	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Total	4.5	1,092
Area		
Urban	4.9	212
Rural	4.4	880
Division		
Tongatapu	4.3	752
Vava'u	4.5	184
Ha'apai	5.2	82
Eua	5.0	60
Ongo Niua	6.4	13
Age		
15-19	(*)	15
15-17	(*)	6
18-19	(*)	8
20-24	3.4	90
25-29	8.0	176
30-34	5.4	239
35-39	2.5	223
40-44	6.3	193
45-49	1.0	157
Religion		
Free Wesleyan Church	2.5	387
Latter Day Saints	7.0	221
Roman Catholic	5.7	131
Free Church of Tonga	6.4	152
Other religion	3.5	200
Marital status^A		
Currently married/in union	4.9	973
Widowed	(*)	12
Divorced	(*)	20
Separated	(3.0)	38
Never married/in union	(0.0)	34
Number of living children		
0	(*)	21
1-2	4.3	422
3-4	3.4	379
5+	6.5	271
Education		
Up to primary	(*)	17
Lower secondary	8.5	169
Upper secondary +	3.6	906
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	7.2	261
Second	6.2	230
Middle	3.0	210
Fourth	4.1	221
Highest	0.5	170
¹ Tonga MICS indicator DV.S8 - Experience of violence during pregnancy		
^A The category of "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		

12.4 SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

For the purpose of the Tonga MICS 2019, spousal violence is limited to emotional, physical and sexual violence perpetrated by a current or former husband or cohabiting partner against a woman who has ever been married or lived with a man in an intimate relationship. Thus, violence at the hands of the former husband, ex-partner or a deceased husband is also included. While a woman may be victim of only one form of violence, many forms can exist simultaneously. In majority of the cases, spousal violence is perpetrated by the men against the women, even when the women can also be violent against men which is also measured in this survey.

Table DV1.8 shows the percentage of ever-married women age 15-49, whose husbands/partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviors. This is according to background characteristics.

Table DV1.9 shows various detailed forms of spousal violence experienced by ever-married women age 15-49. This spousal violence is broken down by acts involving physical, sexual and emotional committed by the current or former husband in the last 12 months and at any point in her lifetime.

Table DV2.0 presents a combination of emotional, physical and/or sexual spousal violence inclusively or exclusively according to socio-economic demographics.

Table DV2.1 report lifetime experience of spousal violence. This is according to characteristics of the husband and women empowerment indicators such as literacy level and age difference between the husband and the wife, as well as the fear of the husband or partner.

Table DV2.2 presents the percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced emotional, physical and sexual violence by either the husband or partner, in the past 12 months according to background characteristics.

Table DV2.3 presents the first act of spousal violence by duration of marriage among women age 15- 49 who are currently married and have not been in any other marriage.

Table DV2.4 shows results for all women age 15-49 who have been married and experienced violence committed by the current or most recent husband/partner by types of injuries and type of violence experienced.

Table DV2.5 refers to violence committed by a woman age 15-49 against her husband or intimate partner at any point or in the last 12 months before the survey, even though the spouse or intimate partner of that woman did not beat her and was not physically aggressive towards her. The data in Table DV2.5 is segregated according to the characteristics of the woman, while Table DV2.6 shows violence, according to characteristics of the husband or partner.

Table DV.1.8: Marital control exercised by husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husbands/partners ^a have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviors, by background characteristics, Tonga MICS, 2019									
	Percentage of women whose husband/partner:								
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men ¹	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful ²	Does not permit her to meet her female friends ³	Tries to limit her contact with her family ⁴	Insists on knowing where she is at all times ⁵	Does not allow her to join any social functions ⁶	Displays more than three controlling behaviour	Displays any controlling behaviour	Number of ever-married women
Total	40.3	23.8	19.2	6.1	52.5	24.5	20.1	59.5	1,692
Area									
Urban	32.6	18.6	12.4	3.3	34.4	17.8	15.9	39.4	354
Rural	42.3	25.2	21.0	6.8	57.3	26.3	21.3	64.8	1,338
Island Divisions									
Tongatapu	40.4	23.1	17.8	5.4	48.9	23.8	19.2	55.7	1,196
Vava'u	45.6	27.4	24.6	5.6	65.3	28.1	23.1	75.5	256
Ha'apai	36.9	26.6	22.6	10.1	70.3	24.1	23.8	75.7	123
Eua	28.5	17.1	15.9	9.5	38.6	24.7	16.9	41.1	100
Ongo Niua	45.6	40.7	31.8	17.1	66.3	24.3	32.2	74.8	17
Age									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
20-24	54.0	35.5	31.4	5.2	56.9	42.3	34.5	63.5	192
25-29	46.3	28.1	24.8	8.2	56.9	35.6	28.0	65.0	287
30-34	40.9	27.8	22.9	9.4	51.7	21.7	21.3	61.2	342
35-39	38.3	23.0	14.0	5.1	55.6	17.9	15.2	62.6	292
40-44	31.8	20.4	13.9	4.8	47.5	18.9	14.1	53.5	289
45-49	28.1	11.1	9.0	2.0	42.7	13.2	9.2	47.5	252
Religion									
Free Wesleyan Church	41.2	24.3	17.1	6.2	54.0	24.2	20.1	61.2	602
Latter Day Saints	39.9	27.1	22.6	5.9	52.3	22.1	21.9	60.7	324
Roman Catholic	34.9	20.4	17.1	6.0	40.3	28.1	17.7	51.6	224
Free Church of Tonga	37.4	21.4	21.6	5.9	56.0	25.6	20.5	58.1	202
Other religion	44.3	23.4	19.7	6.2	56.0	24.6	20.0	61.3	339
Marital status									
Currently married/in union	38.2	22.4	16.4	5.2	51.3	23.0	17.2	58.7	1,499
Widowed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Divorced	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	48
Separated	(62.6)	(38.5)	(46.6)	(14.8)	(62.7)	(41.2)	(47.0)	(63.9)	107
Number of living children									
0	46.2	22.4	27.2	9.4	58.9	37.4	28.8	67.4	261
1-2	41.9	25.1	18.4	5.4	50.0	24.8	20.4	58.2	544
3-4	39.4	24.8	19.0	5.6	50.5	21.6	20.4	57.1	488
5+	35.3	21.8	15.4	5.4	54.1	19.3	13.8	59.0	400
Education									
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Lower secondary	45.2	25.2	21.5	6.7	59.7	30.3	23.6	65.4	288
Upper secondary +	39.2	23.6	18.8	6.0	51.0	23.3	19.4	58.3	1,385

Continued

Table DV.1.8: Marital control exercised by husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husbands/partners ^a have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviors, by background characteristics, Tonga MICS, 2019										
	Percentage of women whose husband/partner:									
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men ¹	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful ²	Does not permit her to meet her female friends ³	Tries to limit her contact with her family ⁴	Insists on knowing where she is at all times ⁵	Does not allow her to join any social functions ⁶	Displays more than three controlling behaviour	Displays any controlling behaviour	Number of ever-married women	
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	43.9	33.5	27.4	10.6	59.2	32.5	29.6	66.8	385	
Second	50.2	28.2	24.1	7.0	64.0	30.9	24.5	73.6	378	
Middle	41.5	23.9	19.8	5.8	58.2	25.3	19.3	61.4	329	
Fourth	34.5	17.3	12.0	4.1	37.9	16.4	13.6	47.4	311	
Highest	27.1	12.0	9.1	1.4	37.5	13.5	9.8	42.0	288	
Woman afraid of husband/partner										
Most of the time afraid	(89.8)	(85.8)	(82.8)	(78.5)	(96.7)	(75.6)	(82.8)	(97.3)	37	
Sometimes afraid	68.8	55.9	44.8	21.3	78.4	46.2	52.1	85.8	159	
Never afraid	36.0	18.9	14.9	2.7	48.7	21.0	15.2	55.8	1,495	
¹ Tonga MICS indicator DV.S9a - Violent behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (jealousy)										
² Tonga MICS indicator DV.S9b - Violent behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (accusations of unfaithfulness)										
³ Tonga MICS indicator DV.S9c - Violent behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (restricts seeing female friends)										
⁴ Tonga MICS indicator DV.S9d - Violent behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (restricts contacts to family)										
⁵ Tonga MICS indicator DV.S9e - Violent behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (knowing where she goes)										
⁶ Tonga MICS indicator DV.S9f - Violent behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (not allowing social functions)										
^a Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.										
^() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases										
^(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

¹Tonga MICS indicator DV.S9a - Violent behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (jealousy)²Tonga MICS indicator DV.S9b - Violent behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (accusations of unfaithfulness)³Tonga MICS indicator DV.S9c - Violent behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (restricts seeing female friends)⁴Tonga MICS indicator DV.S9d - Violent behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (restricts contacts to family)⁵Tonga MICS indicator DV.S9e - Violent behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (knowing where she goes)⁶Tonga MICS indicator DV.S9f - Violent behaviour demonstrated by intimate partner (not allowing social functions)^a Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

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

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

Table DV.2.0: Spousal violencePercentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner^a, by background characteristics, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Total	17.8	19.1	3.3	2.8	2.2	19.7	26.4	1,692
Area								
Urban	16.1	14.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	14.4	18.2	354
Rural	18.3	20.3	3.5	2.8	2.0	21.0	28.5	1,338
Division								
Tongatapu	18.0	17.7	3.2	2.5	1.9	18.4	26.1	1,196
Vava'u	21.1	25.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	25.2	31.0	256
Ha'apai	11.5	22.2	5.2	4.5	1.9	23.0	25.1	123
Eua	14.2	15.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	15.6	18.8	100
Ongo Niua	22.3	21.9	6.2	6.2	5.0	21.9	29.4	17
Age								
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
20-24	23.4	26.9	4.0	4.0	0.4	26.9	34.1	192
25-29	22.2	23.1	8.1	6.1	5.6	25.1	29.3	287
30-34	21.2	16.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	16.8	28.5	342
35-39	19.4	16.1	3.3	2.0	1.8	17.4	27.1	292
40-44	13.3	19.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	19.3	23.6	289
45-49	8.3	16.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	16.0	18.6	252
Religion								
Free Wesleyan Church	13.0	14.4	3.0	2.4	2.1	15.1	20.9	602
Latter Day Saints	23.9	26.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	26.4	33.2	324
Roman Catholic	23.5	16.5	1.9	1.9	1.5	16.5	29.6	224
Free Church of Tonga	16.7	18.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	18.1	24.1	202
Other religion	17.5	22.7	5.6	3.9	1.8	24.4	28.8	339
Marital status^b								
Currently married/in union	16.8	17.8	2.4	1.8	1.6	18.4	25.4	1,499
Widowed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Divorced	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	48
Separated	(21.1)	(24.4)	(12.1)	(12.1)	(5.8)	(24.4)	(28.9)	107
Number of living children								
0	20.2	19.2	5.8	3.6	3.6	21.3	27.9	261
1-2	16.6	20.4	3.9	3.9	2.4	20.4	25.9	544
3-4	16.9	15.8	2.6	1.9	1.5	16.6	22.8	488
5+	19.0	21.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	21.2	30.3	400
Education								
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Lower secondary	19.2	24.0	2.6	1.6	0.9	25.0	31.8	288
Upper secondary +	17.5	17.9	3.4	2.9	2.4	18.4	25.2	1,385
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	26.5	26.0	5.9	5.2	2.6	26.8	38.2	385
Second	20.6	25.6	3.7	3.0	3.0	26.3	31.6	378
Middle	16.6	14.3	2.0	1.2	1.2	15.2	23.6	329
Fourth	11.5	14.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	14.9	19.1	311
Highest	10.7	11.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	11.7	14.6	288

^a Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.^b The category of "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 DV.2.1: Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators								
Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner ^a , by the husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Tonga MICS, 2019								
	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Total	17.8	19.1	3.3	2.8	2.2	19.7	26.4	1,692
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink alcohol	13.0	10.1	2.3	2.3	1.3	10.1	18.5	731
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	11.4	19.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	19.4	24.9	190
Is sometimes drunk	18.7	22.0	3.5	2.4	2.0	23.0	28.6	654
Is often drunk	54.0	59.1	13.4	10.9	10.8	61.5	65.8	116
Spousal age difference^b								
Wife older	20.9	17.1	3.7	3.0	3.0	17.8	27.4	394
Wife is same age	18.7	18.4	2.5	2.5	1.9	18.4	28.1	136
Wife 1-4 years younger	13.6	18.8	2.7	1.6	1.3	19.8	25.2	518
Wife 5-9 years younger	10.5	14.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	14.0	16.5	268
Wife 10 or more years younger	25.3	21.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	22.3	33.5	181
Husband/partner's age unknown	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Number of marital control behaviors displayed by husband/partner^c								
0	2.5	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	6.8	685
1-2	16.4	16.0	1.0	0.4	0.3	16.6	25.1	515
3-4	26.7	32.1	3.6	2.7	2.7	33.0	41.6	324
5-6	67.2	61.1	22.9	21.2	15.5	62.8	81.0	168
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified^d								
0	17.0	17.5	3.4	2.7	1.9	18.2	23.3	933
1-2	18.7	21.6	3.2	2.7	2.5	22.0	30.5	608
3-4	20.7	20.6	4.0	4.0	3.0	20.6	30.4	140
5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Woman's father beat mother								
Yes	19.0	21.8	4.6	4.0	3.8	22.4	30.8	447
No	17.2	18.0	2.8	2.3	1.6	18.6	24.6	1,239
Woman afraid of husband/partner								
Most of the time afraid	(95.1)	(92.8)	(47.6)	(47.6)	(47.0)	(92.8)	(100.0)	37
Sometimes afraid	54.4	57.2	7.7	7.7	6.9	57.2	73.4	159
Never afraid	12.0	13.2	1.8	1.1	0.6	13.9	19.6	1,495

^a Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

^b Includes only currently married women.

^c According to the wife's report. See Table DV.1.8 for list of behaviors.

^d According to the wife's report. See Table PR.8.1W for list of reasons.

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

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

Table DV.2.2: Violence by any husband/partner in the last 12 monthsPercentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner^A in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Total	14.9	12.5	2.5	2.1	1.5	12.9	20.3	1,692
Area								
Urban	11.1	7.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	7.3	12.1	354
Rural	15.9	13.8	2.7	2.2	1.5	14.3	22.5	1,338
Island Divisions								
Tongatapu	14.8	11.6	2.4	1.9	1.4	12.0	20.3	1,196
Vava'u	18.3	12.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	12.7	21.3	256
Ha'apai	10.0	18.5	4.8	4.0	1.5	19.2	20.7	123
Eua	13.2	14.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	14.9	17.8	100
Ongo Niua	16.9	16.1	6.2	6.2	5.0	16.1	20.6	17
Age								
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
20-24	19.6	22.0	4.0	4.0	0.4	22.0	28.7	192
25-29	17.6	16.4	6.0	5.0	4.6	17.4	22.5	287
30-34	20.7	10.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	10.5	25.4	342
35-39	17.8	11.6	3.3	2.0	1.8	12.9	22.7	292
40-44	10.0	8.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.4	13.3	289
45-49	3.2	8.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	8.7	10.2	252
Education								
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Lower secondary	14.4	14.4	1.5	1.5	0.7	14.4	22.3	288
Upper secondary +	15.0	11.7	2.7	2.2	1.7	12.2	19.7	1,385
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	24.2	19.7	5.4	4.7	2.1	20.4	33.5	385
Second	17.3	18.0	3.5	2.8	2.8	18.8	25.1	378
Middle	15.6	9.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.8	19.2	329
Fourth	9.0	7.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	7.1	11.3	311
Highest	4.9	4.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	4.7	7.4	288

^A Any husband/partner includes all current, most recent and former husbands/partners

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

Table DV.2.3: Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, the percentage who first experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband/partner by specific exact years since marriage by marital duration Tonga MICS, 2019

Years since marriage	2 years	5 years	10 years	Percentage who have not experienced sexual or physical violence	Number of currently married women who have been married only once
Total	7.9	6.1	2.7	80.4	1,402
<2	16.9	0.0	0.0	82.9	139
2-4	9.2	13.4	0.0	77.2	149
5-9	8.9	7.3	2.3	80.1	362
10+	5.5	5.3	3.8	80.7	751

na: not applicable

Table DV.2.4: Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, the percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, by the type of violence Tonga MICS, 2019

Type of violence experienced	Cuts, puncture, bites scratch, abrasions, bruises or aches	Eye injuries, broken eardrum, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, fractures, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence
Physical violence^A					
Ever ^B	44.7	16.1	12.3	47.0	323
Past 12 months	50.2	17.3	12.8	51.7	207
Sexual violence					
Ever ^B	(66.7)	(23.6)	(25.3)	(66.7)	56
Past 2 months	(56.2)	(14.1)	(16.3)	(56.2)	43
Physical or sexual violence^A					
Ever ^B	44.3	15.6	11.9	46.5	333
Past 12 months	48.7	16.7	12.4	50.1	213

^A Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

^B Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy.

^C Includes in the past 12 months

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

Table DV.2.5: Violence by women against their husband			
Percentage of ever-married women who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months by women's own experience of spousal violence and background characteristics, Tonga MICS, 2019			
	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/partner ¹		Number of ever-married women
	Ever ^a	Past 12 months	
Total	8.8	4.8	1,692
Women experienced spousal physical violence			
Ever	20.2	13.0	323
In the past 12 months	21.3	14.1	207
Never	6.2	2.9	1,365
Area			
Urban	3.8	2.9	354
Rural	10.1	5.4	1,338
Division			
Tongatapu	8.5	3.9	1,196
Vava'u	9.4	6.6	256
Ha'apai	11.0	7.8	123
Eua	8.2	8.2	100
Ongo Niua	12.3	4.4	17
Age			
15-19	(*)	(*)	38
20-24	10.9	4.7	192
25-29	8.2	6.8	287
30-34	8.9	7.2	342
35-39	8.9	4.2	292
40-44	10.7	4.1	289
45-49	2.0	0.4	252
Religion			
Free Wesleyan Church	9.2	5.8	602
Latter Day Saints	6.9	4.0	324
Roman Catholic	7.6	2.4	224
Free Church of Tonga	8.7	3.7	202
Other religion	10.9	6.3	339
Marital status^c			
Currently married/in union	8.3	5.0	1,499
Widowed	(*)	(*)	22
Divorced	(*)	(*)	48
Separated	(19.6)	(7.1)	107
Number of living children			
0	11.9	4.7	261
1-2	9.6	6.2	544
3-4	8.1	4.7	488
5+	6.7	3.3	400
Education			
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	19
Lower secondary	8.1	5.2	288
Upper secondary +	9.0	4.8	1,385
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	7.8	4.3	385
Second	9.0	4.3	378
Middle	10.0	5.7	329
Fourth	10.8	6.3	311
Highest	6.4	3.8	288
¹ Tonga MICS indicator DV.S11a - Violence by women against their spouse (ever in their lifetime)			
² Tonga MICS indicator DV.S11b - Violence by women against their spouse (in the past 12 months)			
^a Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.			
^b Includes in the past 12 months			
^c The category of "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 DV.2.6: Violence by women against their husband by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months by their husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Tonga MICCS, 2019

	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/partner		Number of ever-married women
	Ever ^a	Past 12 months	
Total	8.8	4.8	1,692
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink alcohol	5.5	2.3	731
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	12.3	7.4	190
Is sometimes drunk	10.9	6.2	654
Is often drunk	12.3	9.1	116
Spousal age difference^c			
Wife older	6.0	4.8	394
Wife is same age	7.7	4.7	136
Wife 1-4 years younger	8.1	3.6	518
Wife 5-9 years younger	8.7	4.9	268
Wife 10 or more years younger	14.0	9.5	181
Number of marital control behaviors displayed by husband/partner^d			
0	3.4	1.2	685
1-2	9.5	6.4	515
3-4	14.7	6.3	324
5	17.8	12.1	168
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified^e			
0	7.2	3.5	933
1-2	10.9	7.7	608
3-4	10.9	1.8	140
5	(*)	(*)	10
Father beat mother			
Yes	13.1	6.3	447
No	7.3	4.4	1,239
Woman afraid of husband/partner			
Most of the time afraid	(27.3)	(19.6)	37
Sometimes afraid	9.3	8.7	159
Never afraid	8.3	4.1	1,495

^a Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

^b Includes in the past 12 months

^c Includes only currently married women.

^d According to the wife's report. See Table DV.1.8 for list of behaviors.

^e According to the wife's report. See Table PR.8.1W for list of reasons.

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

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

Table DV 2.7: Forms of spousal violence, broken down by specific acts

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, committed by their current or most recent husbands/partners, Tonga MICS, 2019

Type of violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the past 12 months	Frequency in the past 12 months	
			Often	Sometimes
Spousal violence committed by current or most recent husband/partner ^a				
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	19.1	12.2	1.1	11.5
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	10.0	6.9	1.0	5.9
Slapped her	14.7	9.4	0.9	8.6
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	6.6	4.5	0.8	3.7
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	8.8	5.9	0.8	5.0
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	5.1	3.8	0.8	3.1
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.5
Threatened or attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	1.9	1.1	0.3	0.8
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	3.3	2.5	0.6	2.1
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	2.5	1.7	0.5	1.2
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.9
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.5
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	17.8	14.9	2.3	13.8
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	9.2	7.5	1.3	6.2
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	5.8	4.2	0.8	3.4
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	13.4	11.0	1.7	9.3
Any form of physical or sexual violence	19.7	12.6	1.2	12.1
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	26.4	20.1	2.7	19.7
Spousal violence committed by any husband/partner				
Physical violence	20.7	12.5	na	na
Sexual violence	3.6	2.5	na	na
Emotional violence	18.6	14.9	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	21.2	12.9	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence ¹	28.1	20.3	na	na
Number of ever-married women	1,692	1,692	1,692	1,692
¹ Tonga MICS indicator DV.S10 - All forms of domestic violence: SDG 5.2.1				
^a Includes current husband/partner for currently married women and most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.				
na: not applicable				

12.5 HELP SEEKING TO STOP VIOLENCE

Table DV.3.1 present help-seeking behaviour of women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by any perpetrators. Table DV.3.1 shows the sources from which they sought help according to the type of violence that was reported.

Table DV.3.1: Help seeking to stop violence						
Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behavior by type of violence and background characteristics, Tonga MICS, 2019						
	Sought help to stop violence ¹	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Total	18.2	6.2	59.2	16.4	100.0	1,064
Type of violence experienced						
Physical only	11.9	6.2	63.5	18.4	100.0	925
Sexual only	47.9	2.7	40.8	8.6	100.0	33
Both physical and sexual	64.2	7.3	27.6	.8	100.0	106
Area						
Urban	19.3	3.6	70.0	7.1	100.0	186
Rural	18.0	6.7	56.9	18.3	100.0	878
Island Divisions						
Tongatapu	15.8	5.4	60.1	18.6	100.0	736
Vava'u	24.9	8.9	57.1	9.0	100.0	202
Ha'apai	20.9	7.1	59.0	13.1	100.0	85
Eua	(25.1)	(4.3)	(68.0)	(2.6)	100.0	25
Ongo Niua	19.1	4.9	31.0	45.0	100.0	16
Age						
15-19	14.9	5.5	39.4	40.2	100.0	210
15-17	18.2	6.2	36.1	39.5	100.0	118
18-19	(10.6)	(4.7)	(43.6)	(41.1)	100.0	92
20-24	13.2	5.0	60.3	21.5	100.0	165
25-29	26.4	1.3	57.7	14.6	100.0	163
30-34	18.6	13.5	63.4	4.6	100.0	168
35-39	21.4	6.6	61.2	10.8	100.0	141
40-44	14.4	7.6	71.8	6.2	100.0	127
45-49	20.5	2.3	77.2	0.0	100.0	91
Religion						
Free Wesleyan Church	15.9	3.3	71.1	9.8	100.0	335
Latter Day Saints	23.8	6.6	55.1	14.5	100.0	207
Roman Catholic	14.3	7.7	54.3	23.6	100.0	143
Free Church of Tonga	19.0	2.5	55.1	23.4	100.0	129
Other religion	18.7	10.8	51.5	19.0	100.0	250
Marital status^A						
Currently married/in union	22.1	7.7	65.6	4.6	100.0	643
Widowed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Divorced	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	39
Separated	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	51
Never married/in union	10.0	4.3	41.0	44.7	100.0	323
Number of living children						
0	12.0	4.5	50.2	33.3	100.0	444
1-2	28.2	3.1	63.2	5.5	100.0	231
3-4	18.0	14.3	63.3	4.4	100.0	219
5+	21.3	4.3	71.9	2.5	100.0	170
Education						
Up to primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Lower secondary	24.0	6.9	55.7	13.5	100.0	187
Upper secondary +	16.6	5.9	60.4	17.1	100.0	870
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	29.1	8.1	55.4	7.4	100.0	246
Second	20.9	4.9	58.8	15.3	100.0	247
Middle	13.4	6.3	62.0	18.3	100.0	219
Fourth	12.5	4.5	55.6	27.4	100.0	173
Highest	11.1	6.8	65.0	17.1	100.0	179
¹ Tonga MICS indicator DV.S12 - Help seeking to stop violence						
^A The category of "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 DV.3.2: Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help according to the type of violence that women reported, Tonga MICS, 2019

Source ^A	Type of violence experienced			
	Physical only	Sexual only	Physical and sexual	Physical or sexual violence
Own family	62.2	(*)	59.3	62.4
Husband/partner's family	4.8	(*)	5.1	6.0
Current/former/husband/partner	0.0	(*)	3.0	2.5
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	(*)	0.0	0.0
Friend	7.6	(*)	6.9	6.7
Neighbor	5.2	(*)	6.7	6.3
Religious leader	0.6	(*)	0.0	0.3
Doctor/medical personnel	23.5	(*)	30.4	27.2
Police	7.4	(*)	6.4	6.4
Lawyer	4.5	(*)	4.1	4.0
Social service organization	9.2	(*)	16.0	10.6
Other	0.8	(*)	5.9	2.4
Number of women who have sought help	110	16	68	194
^A Women can report more than one source from which they sought help				
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases				

APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESIGN

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 Tonga MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the five divisions of the country: Tongatapu, Vavaú, Haápai, 'Eua and Ongo Niua. Urban and rural areas in each of the five divisions were defined as the sampling strata. In designing the sample for the Tonga MICS, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the Demographic and Health Survey conducted in 2012, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2016 Tonga Census of Population and Housing. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census enumeration. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage.

A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the Tonga MICS partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Tonga from the 2016 Census sampling frame was first examined by division, urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame						
Distribution of EAs and households, by division, urban and rural strata, Census 2016						
	Number of EAs			Number of Households (2016 Census)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	566	108	458	18,005	4,089	13,916
Division						
Tongatapu	368	108	260	12,953	4,089	8,864
Vavaú	104	-	104	2,715	-	2,715
Haápai	49	-	49	1,179	-	1,179
'Eua	29	-	29	885	-	885
Ongo Niua	16	-	16	273	-	273

The overall sample size for the Tonga MICS was calculated as 2,750 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was use of any contraceptive method for women aged 15-49 years. Since the survey results are tabulated at the divisional level, it was necessary to determine the minimum sample size for each division. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(def)]}{[(RME \times r)^2(pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where:

n =	the required sample size, expressed as number of households
4 =	a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
r =	the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
$deff$ =	the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5
RME =	the relative margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more than 0.12 (12 percent) for national-level estimates
pb =	the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r , is based
$AveSize$ =	the average household size (mean number of persons per household)
RR =	the predicted response rate

For the calculation, r (the prevalence of women who use any contraceptive) was assumed to be 20 percent based on the national estimate from the 2012 DHS. The value of $deff$ (design effect) was taken as 1.8 based on the estimate from the 2012 DHS, pb (percentage of women age 15-49 years in the total population) was taken as 13 percent, $AveSize$ (mean household size) was taken as 5.4 households, and the response rate was assumed to be 99 percent, based on experience from the 2012 DHS. Although an RME of 12% is needed for the national-level estimates, for the divisional-level estimates it was sufficient to use an RME of 15% (that is, a margin of error of 0.15 r). Therefore, the total sample size at the national level was 2,780 households, with sample sizes in the divisions varying between 200 to 720 household.

The number of households selected per cluster for the Tonga MICS 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. Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 139 sample clusters would need to be selected in each division.

Table SD.2 shows the allocation of the clusters and households to the sampling strata. The allocation was roughly equal over the divisions except for a somewhat larger sample in Tongatapu urban. The sample sizes were then corrected for very small population in some of the divisions with the use of the finite population correction factor (fpc). The total number of households does not add up to the planned sample size of 2,780 households because some of the selected clusters had less than 20 households.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation

Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, Tonga MICS

	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	139	36	103	2,751	719	2,031
Division						
Tongatapu	63	36	27	1,256	719	537
Vavaú	27	-	27	539	-	539
Haápai	21	-	21	413	-	413
'Eua	18	-	18	360	-	360
Ongo Niua	10	-	10	183	-	183

A.2 SELECTION OF ENUMERATION AREAS (CLUSTERS)

Census enumeration areas were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportional to size (pps) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2016 Census frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of sample EAs (specified in Table SD.2) from each of the five divisions, separately for the urban and rural strata.

A.3 LISTING ACTIVITIES

Given that there had been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2016 Census, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were trained to visit all the selected enumeration areas and list all households in each enumeration area.

The Mapping and Household Listing training and pilot for Tonga MICS 2019 took place from 5 – 7 June 2019. Tonga Statistics Department (TSD) recruited 42 persons (37 women and 5 men) to serve as listers/mappers and supervisors during the household listing operation. Of these 22 were recruited from main island TongaTapu, 8 came from Vava'u Island, 6 came from Ha'apai Island and 6 from Eua Island. Three TDS staff facilitated the training and were being supported by the UNICEF Monitoring and Evaluation (MICS) Specialist

The fieldwork for Mapping and Household listing operation began on 10 June 2019 and lasted for 2 weeks. It was carried out by 15 teams: each team consisted of one mapper and one lister. In addition, Tonga SD placed one Household Listing supervisor for every two teams to be responsible for the overall support and supervision of the household listing activities during the fieldwork. The household listing operation involved three main activities: locating each selected cluster/enumeration area (EA), preparing the sketch map of each cluster (and base map if needed), and listing all structures, units and households found in each cluster. This list then served as a sampling frame for the final selection of households to be included in the 2019 Tonga MICS sample. During the listing, a total 4 enumeration areas (EAs) with very few households (less than 17 households) were combined with one of the neighbouring EA, not previously selected in sample. Four EAs from Ongo Niua division could not be reached during listing fieldwork. In these cases, old household lists from 2016 Census were used.

A.4 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to Mhi (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the Tonga Statistics Department Office, 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.¹⁵⁸

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in half of the sample of households. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the proportion of households to be selected for administering the individual questionnaire for men, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.¹ All men age 15 to 49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

The Tonga MICS also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 5 of the 20 selected households was selected in each sample cluster using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing, for both water in the household and at the source. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the number of households to be selected for the water quality testing, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.¹

A standard quality control measure was implemented through blank testing (a test of uncontaminated water) to assess whether teams were correctly performing the water testing procedure. One blank test was assigned to each cluster, but for practical purposes relating to data capture, this was assigned to the first household number selected for water quality testing.

A.5 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The Tonga MICS sample is not self-weighting. Different sampling fractions were used in each division. 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:

¹⁵⁸ Available here: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 31, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2016 Census frame for the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the 2016 Census frame for stratum h

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

$$p_{3hi} = \frac{20}{M_{hi}}$$

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 2016 Census frame 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:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h , defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Tonga MICS are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men in the list of household members in all the 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% subsample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit subsampling weighting factor of 2 in addition to the adjustment for the non-response to the individual questionnaire for men.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The household weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 5 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:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{20}{5} = \frac{4}{f_{hi}}$$

where:

W_{wqhi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}}$$

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 Tonga MICCS 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 0.177866 and 4.930188 in the 139 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.



Children in Maamaloa Vaololoa Kindergarten, Vaha'akolo Road, Vaololoa, Tongatapu in 2018

APPENDIX B LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

Enumerators

Vaeatangitau Ákauóla
Hina Vaimoua Leka
Ákesa Vaiioleti
Lavinia Sekope
Penina Finau
Feíloaki Mafi
Ofa Pilivi
Fonopulu Latu
Feáomoengalu Taunga
Deborah Manu
Álipate Hiliau
Mele Fifita

Lute Fanua
Palenitina Katoa
Matafolau Faáoa
Haieti Pohiva
Nancy Savelio
Salome Kaho
Kasanita Faiva
Samuela Koloi
Tevita Lilo
Meleána Ika
Sosaia Tuímoala
Pelatouna Tupou

Sione Ótukolo
Susana Ika
Emele Teékiu
Tapukitea Fakaííéiki
Áisake Paongo
Motei Lelenoa
Maamaloa Kavakava
Selina Talanoa
Palavi Tahaafe
Vasa Luáu
Soana Fakaíloatuú
Kalala Fakaútoki

Supervisors

Ilima Pongi
Elena Pahulu
Akesa Áhokava
Paea Maile
Lesieli Taione
Carter Pasikala
Velangi Paletuá
Mapui Sanft

Measurers

Nafetalai Tausinga
Susana Nehoa
Katalaite Fuka
Samisoni Tuákalau
Íoane Fifita
Lonitaise Vuna
Sione Ófa
Mahlon Feáo

Tonga MICS Management Team

Sione Lolohea	Head of Census and Survey Division, Tonga Statistics Department, Tonga
Telekaki Latava	Survey Manager & Coordinator, Principle Statistician, Tonga Statistics Department, Tonga
Vaimoana Soakimi	Survey Data Processing Supervisor & ITC Manager, Tonga Statistics Department, Tonga
Ófa Takai	Tonga Statistics Department, Tonga
Lusia Kaitapu	Survey Field Coordinator, Tonga Statistics Department, Tonga
Fakaánaua Mafiléó	Survey Logistic officer, Tonga Statistics Department, Tonga
Luísa Uasike	Survey Logistic officer, Tonga Statistics Department, Tonga
Ófeina He	Survey Data Processing, Tonga Statistics Department, Tonga
James Kaphuka	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, UNICEF Pacific Multi- Country Office, Fiji
Filip Mitrovic	UNICEF MICS Consultant
Stanley Gwavuya	Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF Pacific Multi- Country Office, Fiji

Main Trainers/Lecturers

Telekaki Latava	Survey Manager & Coordinator, Principle Statistician, Tonga Statistics Department, Tonga
Vaimoana Soakimi	Survey Data Processing Supervisor & ITC Manager, Tonga Statistics Department, Tonga
Lusia Kaitapu	Survey Field Coordinator, Tonga Statistics Department, Tonga
James Kaphuka	M&E specialist (MICS), UNICEF Pacific Multi- Country Office, Fiji

Guest Trainers/Lecturers

Ofa Guttenbeil	WCCC, Tonga
Fuiva Kavaliku	Tonga National Center for Women and Children
Ane Tavo	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Kim Robertson	Gender Statistics Adviser, Pacific Community
Aina Kavaliku	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Timote Fakasiíéiki	Ministry of Health
Sela Ákolo	Ministry of Health
Gabriella 'Ilolahia	Maá Fafine mo e Famili
Joseph Takai	Ministry of Health
Soana Kaitapu	Education/ECD/ECE, Ministry of Education
Seini Vi	Maternal and New-born Health Experts, Ministry of Health
Limisesi Kaivelata	Maternal and New-born Health Experts, Ministry of Health
Tonga Taufu	Maternal and New-born Health Experts, Ministry of Health

Tina Vunipola	Ministry of Health
Sioape Kupu	Ministry of Health
Lavinia Palei	Domestic Violence, Ministry of Internal Affairs
Stanley Gwavuya	Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF Pacific Multi- Country Office
Frances Vulivuli	Health and Nutrition Specialist, UNICEF Pacific Multi- Country Office
Milika Nabulivula	Project Officer WASH, UNICEF Pacific Multi- Country Office
Salman J. Awan	MICS Data Processing Expert, MICS Consultant

Regional MICS Team

Jayachandran Vasudevan	Statistics and Monitoring Specialist & Regional MICS Coordinator, UNICEF EAPRO
Angela Msosa	Household Survey Expert, MICS consultant
Hans Peterson	Sampling Expert, MICS consultant

Global MICS Team

Attila Hancioglu	Global MICS Coordinator, UNICEF Headquarters
Turgay Unalan	Statistics and Monitoring Specialist (Household Surveys), UNICEF Headquarters
Yadigar Coskun	Statistics and Monitoring Specialist (Data Processing), UNICEF Headquarters
Salman J. Awan	MICS Data Processing Expert, MICS Consultant



Children in Maamaloa Vaololoa Kindergarten, Vaha'akolo Road, Vaololoa, Tongatapu in 2018

APPENDIX C ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the Tonga MICS 2019 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error (se)*: Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation (se/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 24 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter 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 divisions (Tables SE.4 to SE.8).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For several indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities
- Population covered by social transfers

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Tonga MICS, 2019										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.984	0.003	0.003	1.627	1,275	13,232	2,498	0.977	0.990
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.844	0.006	0.007	0.807	0.898	2,903	2,903	0.832	0.856
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.883	0.012	0.014	1.794	1,340	1,232	1,232	0.858	0.907
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.782	0.015	0.020	4.065	2,016	2,903	2,903	0.752	0.813
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.866	0.012	0.014	1.545	1,243	1,232	1,232	0.842	0.890
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.396	0.013	0.034	2.175	1,475	2,903	2,903	0.369	0.422
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.254	0.024	0.096	3.844	1,961	1,232	1,232	0.205	0.302
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.161	0.008	0.048	1.306	1,143	2,903	2,903	0.146	0.177
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.529	0.022	0.042	2.407	1,551	1,232	1,232	0.485	0.573
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	5	1.461	0.286	na	na	na	na	2.194	8.038
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	10	2.688	0.261	na	na	na	na	4.922	15.674
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	11	2.797	0.249	na	na	na	na	5.627	16.815
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.2	0.109	0.034	na	na	na	na	3.011	3.448
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	30.290	4.850	0.160	na	na	na	na	20.590	39.991
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.293	0.016	0.054	1.923	1,387	1,572	1,578	0.261	0.325
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.493	0.020	0.040	1.272	1,128	804	808	0.454	0.533
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.885	0.017	0.019	1.251	1,119	421	440	0.850	0.919
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.983	0.007	0.007	1.306	1,143	421	440	0.969	0.997
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.935	0.018	0.019	1.283	1,133	235	246	0.900	0.971
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.880	0.031	0.035	2.185	1,478	235	246	0.818	0.941
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.837	0.013	0.015	3.068	1,752	13,232	2,498	0.812	0.863
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.909	0.009	0.010	0.024	0.153	28	23	0.890	0.928
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.396	0.027	0.067	0.352	0.593	112	120	0.343	0.449
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.022	0.005	0.235	1.596	1,263	1,283	1,295	0.012	0.032
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.011	0.003	0.262	0.948	0.974	1,271	1,287	0.005	0.016
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.112	0.011	0.097	1.528	1,236	1,271	1,287	0.090	0.133
Early child development index	TC.53	0.785	0.019	0.024	1.264	1,124	596	579	0.746	0.823
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.967	0.009	0.009	0.850	0.922	313	310	0.948	0.985
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.982	0.004	0.004	0.876	1,055	875	893	0.974	0.990
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.919	0.011	0.012	1.113	1,055	784	749	0.898	0.941
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.441	0.029	0.065	1.860	1,364	592	598	0.383	0.498

Continued

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Tonga MICS, 2019										
	MICS Indicator	Value (t)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.977	0.005	0.005	1.315	1.147	1,347	1,347	0.967	0.986
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.866	0.013	0.015	3.235	1.799	4,176	2,337	0.841	0.892
Child labour	PR.3	0.261	0.018	0.067	2.587	1.608	3,989	1,628	0.226	0.296
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.004	0.002	0.432	0.369	0.607	460	462	0.001	0.008
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.101	0.019	0.191	1.886	1.373	460	462	0.062	0.140
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.844	0.009	0.011	1.822	1.350	2,903	2,903	0.826	0.862
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.983	0.005	0.005	1.706	1.306	1,232	1,232	0.973	0.993
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.990	0.003	0.003	2.196	1.482	13,232	2,498	0.984	0.996
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.260	0.039	0.152	4.378	2.092	2,892	542	0.181	0.339
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.778	0.015	0.019	3.239	1.800	12,940	2,458	0.748	0.808
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.977	0.005	0.005	3.097	1.760	13,232	2,498	0.967	0.988
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.918	0.009	0.010	2.597	1.612	13,232	2,498	0.900	0.935
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.334	0.018	0.054	3.639	1.908	13,232	2,498	0.298	0.370
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.093	0.009	0.102	2.641	1.625	4,870	2,489	0.074	0.112
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.359	0.015	0.041	2.391	1.546	13,232	2,498	0.329	0.388
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.243	0.020	0.080	6.008	2.451	2,903	2,903	0.204	0.282
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.184	0.020	0.110	3.349	1.830	1,232	1,232	0.144	0.225
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.086	0.001	0.007	1.293	1.137	1,118	1,124	0.084	0.087
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.083	0.001	0.016	2.499	1.581	499	501	0.080	0.085

na: not applicable

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Tonga MICS, 2019									
MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.993	0.003	0.003	0.716	0.846	3,051	644	0.987 0.998
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.871	0.016	0.018	1.831	1.353	687	831	0.840 0.903
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.906	0.018	0.020	1.178	1.085	276	318	0.870 0.941
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.827	0.023	0.027	2.877	1.696	687	831	0.777 0.867
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.897	0.015	0.017	0.759	0.871	276	318	0.867 0.926
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.416	0.027	0.065	2.484	1.576	687	831	0.362 0.470
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.300	0.032	0.108	1.573	1.254	276	318	0.236 0.365
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.185	0.021	0.113	2.381	1.543	687	831	0.143 0.226
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.615	0.038	0.062	1.949	1.396	276	318	0.538 0.691
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	1	1.492	1.003	na	na	na	na	-1.497 4.470
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	3	2.041	0.703	na	na	na	na	-1.178 6.985
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	4	2.414	2.414	na	na	na	na	-0.602 9.053
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.9	0.189	0.064	na	na	na	na	2.565 3.322
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	24.675	5.981	0.242	na	na	na	na	12.713 36.636
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.266	0.026	0.099	1.400	1.183	327	396	0.213 0.318
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.449	0.039	0.086	1.265	1.125	172	210	0.372 0.526
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.831	0.037	0.044	1.053	1.026	93	111	0.757 0.904
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	93	111	1.000 1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development									
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.877	0.032	0.037	0.559	0.748	53	59	0.813 0.942
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.853	0.034	0.040	0.538	0.734	53	59	0.785 0.921
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.942	0.012	0.013	1.774	1.332	3,051	644	0.917 0.966
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	2	3	1.000 1.000
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.439	0.046	0.104	0.279	0.528	28	34	0.348 0.530
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.021	0.012	0.564	2.166	1.472	271	317	0.000 0.045
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.015	0.006	0.364	0.648	0.805	268	314	0.004 0.027
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.156	0.025	0.164	1.541	1.242	268	314	0.105 0.206
Early child development index	TC.53	0.766	0.046	0.060	1.608	1.268	118	136	0.673 0.858
Learn									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.979	0.013	0.014	0.695	0.834	59	72	0.952 1.000
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.965	0.010	0.011	0.723	0.850	203	236	0.944 0.986
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.961	0.012	0.013	0.887	0.942	175	221	0.936 0.986
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.510	0.040	0.079	1.191	1.091	162	198	0.429 0.591

Continued

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Tonga MICS, 2019									
MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Protected from violence and exploitation									
Birth registration	0.973	0.008	0.008	0.771	0.878	284	333	0.957	0.988
Violent discipline	0.853	0.023	0.027	2.403	1.550	884	554	0.806	0.900
Child labour	0.137	0.025	0.185	2.182	1.477	858	400	0.086	0.188
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	116	152	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	0.056	0.010	0.180	1.246	1.116	538	648	0.036	0.077
Safety (women)	0.777	0.021	0.027	2.180	1.476	687	831	0.734	0.820
Safety (men)	0.970	0.010	0.011	1.187	1.090	276	318	0.949	0.991
Live in a safe and clean environment									
Use of basic drinking water services	0.992	0.006	0.006	2.921	1.709	3,051	644	0.980	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.465	0.104	0.224	5.134	2.266	709	119	0.257	0.673
Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.854	0.018	0.021	1.617	1.272	2,994	632	0.818	0.889
Use of improved sanitation facilities	0.995	0.002	0.002	0.691	0.831	3,051	644	0.990	0.999
Use of basic sanitation services	0.956	0.011	0.012	1.973	1.405	3,051	644	0.934	0.979
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.518	0.031	0.060	2.479	1.574	3,051	644	0.456	0.580
Equitable chance in life									
Children with functional difficulty	0.046	0.009	0.203	1.196	1.094	1031	603	0.027	0.065
Population covered by social transfers	0.308	0.020	0.064	1.173	1.083	3051	644	0.268	0.347
Discrimination (women)	0.190	0.020	0.106	2.208	1.486	687	831	0.150	0.231
Discrimination (men)	0.159	0.031	0.194	2.263	1.504	276	318	0.097	0.221
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	0.086	0.001	0.015	2.097	1.448	264	334	0.083	0.088
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	0.081	0.002	0.023	1.083	1.041	113	128	0.078	0.085
a: not applicable									

na: not applicable

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

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, Tonga MICS, 2019										
	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	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.981	0.004	0.004	1.694	1.302	10,182	1,854	0.973	0.989
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.836	0.006	0.007	0.562	0.750	2,216	2,072	0.823	0.848
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.876	0.015	0.017	1.883	1.372	956	914	0.846	0.906
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.770	0.019	0.025	4.187	2.046	2,216	2,072	0.732	0.808
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.857	0.015	0.018	1.691	1.300	956	914	0.827	0.887
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.389	0.015	0.040	2.078	1.441	2,216	2,072	0.358	0.420
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.240	0.030	0.125	4.524	2.127	956	914	0.180	0.300
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.154	0.008	0.052	1.023	1.011	2,216	2,072	0.138	0.170
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.504	0.027	0.053	2.578	1.606	956	914	0.451	0.558
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	6	1.796	0.296	na	na	na	na	2.482	9.668
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	12	3.316	0.271	na	na	na	na	5.612	18.875
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	13	3.443	0.264	na	na	na	na	6.176	19.950
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.3	0.132	0.040	na	na	na	na	3.058	3.587
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	31.971	6.042	0.189	na	na	na	na	19.887	44.055
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.300	0.019	0.063	2.001	1.415	1,245	1,182	0.262	0.338
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.505	0.023	0.045	1.250	1.118	631	598	0.460	0.551
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.900	0.019	0.021	1.361	1.167	329	329	0.861	0.938
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.978	0.009	0.009	1.245	1.116	329	329	0.960	0.996
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.952	0.021	0.022	1.778	1.334	182	187	0.910	0.994
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.887	0.038	0.043	2.743	1.656	182	187	0.811	0.964
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.806	0.016	0.020	3.044	1.745	10,182	1,854	0.774	0.838
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.901	0.011	0.012	0.026	0.161	26	20	0.879	0.923
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.382	0.032	0.085	0.378	0.615	85	86	0.317	0.447
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.022	0.006	0.258	1.462	1.209	1,012	978	0.011	0.033
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.009	0.003	0.344	1.080	1.039	1,002	973	0.003	0.016
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.100	0.012	0.119	1.537	1.240	1,002	973	0.076	0.124
Early child development index	TC.53	0.790	0.021	0.027	1.192	1.092	479	443	0.747	0.832
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.964	0.011	0.011	0.837	0.915	254	238	0.942	0.986
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.987	0.005	0.005	1.081	1.040	672	657	0.978	0.996
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.906	0.013	0.015	1.030	1.015	609	528	0.879	0.933
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.415	0.037	0.090	2.095	1.447	430	400	0.340	0.489

Continued

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, Tonga MICS, 2019										
MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.978	0.006	0.006	1.454	1,206	1063	1014	0.967	0.989
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.870	0.015	0.017	3.444	1,856	3292	1783	0.840	0.900
Child labour	PR.3	0.294	0.021	0.072	2.618	1,618	3131	1228	0.252	0.336
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.006	0.002	0.433	0.333	0.577	343	310	0.001	0.011
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.069	0.010	0.142	2.406	1,551	1701	1590	0.050	0.089
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.865	0.010	0.011	1.686	1,299	2216	2072	0.846	0.885
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.987	0.005	0.005	1.970	1,404	956	914	0.976	0.997
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.990	0.003	0.003	2.025	1,423	10,182	1,854	0.983	0.996
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.194	0.029	0.149	2.238	1,496	2,183	423	0.136	0.251
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.756	0.019	0.025	3.567	1,889	9,946	1,826	0.718	0.794
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.972	0.007	0.007	3.111	1,764	10,182	1,854	0.959	0.986
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.906	0.011	0.012	2.571	1,603	10,182	1,854	0.884	0.928
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.279	0.021	0.074	3.883	1,970	10,182	1,854	0.238	0.320
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.233	0.026	0.110	0.585	0.765	3839	1886	0.181	0.284
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.374	0.018	0.049	2.645	1,626	10182	1854	0.338	0.411
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.192	0.024	0.127	3.507	1,873	956	914	0.143	0.240
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.259	0.025	0.095	6.528	2,555	2,216	2,072	0.210	0.309
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.085	0.001	0.008	1.103	1,050	854	790	0.084	0.087
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.083	0.002	0.020	2.950	1,718	385	373	0.080	0.086
a: not applicable										

na: not applicable

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Tongatapu

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Tonga MICS, 2019									
MICS Indicator	Value (t)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/t)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity									
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.1	0.984	0.004	0.004	1.379	1,174	9,332	1,138	0.975
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.851	0.007	0.009	0.629	0.793	2,114	1,461	0.837
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.892	0.017	0.019	1.622	1.274	874	570	0.858
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12b	0.795	0.021	0.026	3.768	1.941	2,114	1,461	0.753
ICT skills (women)	SR.13a	0.889	0.015	0.017	1.356	1.164	874	570	0.859
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.428	0.018	0.042	1.946	1.395	2,114	1,461	0.392
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.284	0.033	0.115	2.998	1.731	874	570	0.219
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14b	0.163	0.010	0.062	1.108	1.053	2,114	1,461	0.184
	SR.14c	0.508	0.030	0.059	2.025	1.423	874	570	0.448
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	3	1.806	0.520	na	na	na	na	-0.140
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	8	3.520	0.424	na	na	na	na	1.267
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	9	3.530	0.406	na	na	na	na	1.641
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.1	0.143	0.046	na	na	na	na	2.824
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	31.869	6.249	0.196	na	na	na	na	19.371
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.297	0.022	0.073	1.686	1.299	1,097	739	0.254
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.524	0.027	0.051	1.118	1.057	563	385	0.470
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.884	0.023	0.026	1.011	1.005	290	200	0.838
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.992	0.008	0.008	1.542	1.242	290	200	0.975
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development									
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.925	0.026	0.028	0.945	0.972	154	101	0.874
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.845	0.046	0.055	1.641	1.281	154	101	0.752
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.888	0.016	0.018	2.773	1.665	9,332	1,138	0.857
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	11	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.383	0.038	0.098	0.322	0.568	77	55	0.308
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.017	0.007	0.425	1.714	1.309	864	567	0.002
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.010	0.004	0.378	0.819	0.905	851	560	0.002
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.128	0.015	0.117	1.127	1.062	851	560	0.098
Early child development index	TC.53	0.778	0.026	0.034	1.043	1.021	408	258	0.725
Learn									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.979	0.011	0.012	0.982	0.991	215	140	0.956
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.984	0.005	0.005	0.665	0.816	622	413	0.974
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.951	0.012	0.013	1.164	1.079	576	391	0.927
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.481	0.036	0.075	1.539	1.241	438	314	0.409

Continued

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Tongatapu

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Tonga MICS, 2019										
MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.979	0.006	0.006	1.049	1,024	920	602	0.968	0.991
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.839	0.018	0.022	2.539	1.593	4176	2,337	0.803	0.876
Child labour	PR.3	0.213	0.024	0.110	2.434	1.560	2782	736	0.166	0.261
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	354	256	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.064	0.011	0.165	2.113	1.454	1626	1,128	0.043	0.085
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.827	0.012	0.014	1.395	1.181	2114	1,461	0.804	0.850
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.980	0.007	0.007	1.249	1.118	874	570	0.966	0.993
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.989	0.004	0.004	1.656	1.287	9,332	1,138	0.981	0.997
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.291	0.053	0.183	2.901	1.703	2,046	211	0.184	0.398
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.801	0.021	0.026	3.059	1.749	9,059	1,110	0.759	0.843
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.985	0.005	0.005	1.908	1.381	9,332	1,138	0.976	0.995
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.927	0.011	0.012	2.092	1.446	9,332	1,138	0.904	0.949
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.408	0.025	0.061	2.885	1.698	9,332	1,138	0.358	0.457
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.080	0.011	0.140	1.895	1.377	4870	2,489	0.057	0.102
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.337	0.020	0.059	2.014	1.419	9332	1,138	0.298	0.377
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.192	0.026	0.136	6.405	2.531	2,114	1,461	0.140	0.244
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.178	0.027	0.153	2.885	1.698	874	570	0.124	0.233
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.086	0.001	0.009	1.084	1.041	837	586	0.085	0.088
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.083	0.002	0.022	2.108	1.452	355	231	0.079	0.086

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Vava'u

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Tonga MICS, 2019										
MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound r-2se	Upper bound r+2se	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	0.993	0.004	0.004	1.217	1.103	2,077	480	0.984	1.000	
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.806	0.018	0.023	1.099	1.048	418	511	0.769	0.842	
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.864	0.017	0.020	0.588	0.767	198	234	0.830	0.898	
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	0.804	0.025	0.031	1.955	1.398	418	511	0.755	0.853	
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	0.811	0.027	0.033	1.112	1.054	198	234	0.757	0.865	
ICT skills (women)	0.356	0.020	0.056	0.899	0.948	418	511	0.316	0.396	
ICT skills (men)	0.198	0.031	0.159	1.447	1.203	198	234	0.135	0.261	
Use of tobacco (women)	0.149	0.014	0.097	0.832	0.912	418	511	0.120	0.177	
Use of tobacco (men)	0.582	0.039	0.067	1.445	1.202	198	234	0.504	0.660	
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7	4.006	0.552	na	na	na	na	-0.761	15.263	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15	6.453	0.434	na	na	na	na	1.952	27.765	
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18	7.688	0.430	na	na	na	na	2.484	33.235	
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	3.7	0.186	0.0502	na	na	na	na	3.3402	4.0858	
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	18.589	7.000	0.3766	na	na	na	na	4.5890	32.5888	
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.358	0.023	0.063	0.674	0.821	257	306	0.313	0.403	
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.480	0.031	0.065	0.676	0.822	141	172	0.417	0.543	
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	0.867	0.035	0.041	0.967	0.983	72	91	0.796	0.937	
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.948	0.025	0.026	1.115	1.056	72	91	0.898	0.997	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	0.949	0.033	0.034	1.107	1.052	41	51	0.884	1.000	
Measles immunization coverage	0.966	0.021	0.021	0.641	0.801	41	51	0.925	1.000	
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.828	0.038	0.046	4.841	2.200	2,077	480	0.752	0.904	
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	4	5	(*)	(*)	
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	23	(*)	(*)	
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.018	0.008	0.467	1.086	1.042	226	272	0.001	0.035	
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.006	0.004	0.657	0.737	0.858	227	273	0.000	0.014	
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.058	0.011	0.195	0.633	0.796	227	273	0.035	0.080	
Early child development index	0.793	0.027	0.034	0.557	0.747	105	127	0.739	0.847	
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.975	0.017	0.017	0.647	0.805	59	72	0.941	1.000	
Completion rate (Primary)	0.977	0.011	0.011	0.967	0.983	124	152	0.955	1.000	

Continued

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Vava'u										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Tonga MICS, 2019										
MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Coefficient of variation			Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
		Standard error (se)	variation (se/r)						Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.831	0.021	0.025	0.297	0.545	114	125	0.790	0.872
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.348	0.065	0.187	1.646	1.283	76	90	0.217	0.478
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.974	0.012	0.013	1.613	1.270	230	277	0.950	0.998
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.940	0.012	0.013	1.296	1.138	4,176	2,337	0.915	0.965
Child labour	PR.3	0.371	0.024	0.066	0.809	0.899	633	317	0.322	0.419
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.015	0.014	0.931	0.798	0.893	48	62	0.000	0.043
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.059	0.008	0.134	0.454	0.674	329	402	0.043	0.075
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.848	0.023	0.027	2.050	1.432	418	511	0.803	0.894
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.987	0.007	0.007	0.941	0.970	198	234	0.973	1.000
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.996	0.003	0.003	0.935	0.967	2,077	480	0.990	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.205	0.049	0.241	1.682	1.297	460	113	0.106	0.304
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.857	0.014	0.016	0.719	0.848	2,066	475	0.830	0.884
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.989	0.005	0.005	1.059	1.029	2,077	480	0.979	0.999
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.924	0.013	0.014	1.122	1.059	2,077	480	0.899	0.950
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.202	0.023	0.113	1.549	1.245	2,077	480	0.157	0.248
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.143	0.030	0.212	3.759	1.939	4,870	2,489	0.083	0.204
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.436	0.025	0.057	1.182	1.087	2,077	480	0.386	0.485
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.520	0.020	0.039	0.830	0.911	418	511	0.480	0.560
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.257	0.031	0.120	1.155	1.074	198	234	0.195	0.318
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.083	0.002	0.022	1.258	1.122	138	171	0.080	0.087
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.081	0.002	0.023	0.699	0.836	78	91	0.077	0.085

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Ha'apai

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, Tonga MICS, 2019										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>t</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/h</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.965	0.007	0.007	0.514	0.717	941	382	0.952	0.979
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.851	0.015	0.018	0.696	0.834	187	393	0.822	0.881
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.893	0.019	0.022	0.744	0.863	82	191	0.854	0.931
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.858	0.019	0.023	1.197	1.094	187	393	0.819	0.896
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.779	0.037	0.047	1.501	1.225	82	191	0.705	0.853
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.248	0.019	0.076	0.740	0.860	187	393	0.211	0.286
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.080	0.029	0.364	2.182	1.477	82	191	0.022	0.138
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.103	0.015	0.144	0.925	0.962	187	393	0.073	0.132
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.551	0.035	0.063	0.915	0.956	82	191	0.482	0.620
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	(14)	(5.317)	(0.368)	na	na	na	na	(3.811)	(25.077)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	(16)	(6.238)	(0.378)	na	na	na	na	(4.021)	(28.974)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	(19)	(6.500)	(0.346)	na	na	na	na	(5.798)	(31.798)
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.1	0.277	0.089	na	na	na	na	2.546	3.656
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	28.808	11.336	0.393	na	na	na	na	6.137	51.480
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.200	0.022	0.112	0.730	0.854	113	233	0.155	0.245
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.378	0.032	0.084	0.447	0.668	49	105	0.315	0.442
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.861	0.042	0.049	0.961	0.980	30	65	0.776	0.946
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.968	0.018	0.018	0.646	0.804	30	65	0.932	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	(0.963)	(0.021)	(0.022)	(0.581)	(0.762)	24	48	(0.921)	(1.000)
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	(0.940)	(0.025)	(0.026)	(0.519)	(0.720)	24	48	(0.891)	(0.990)
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.444	0.025	0.057	0.990	0.995	941	382	0.393	0.494
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	1	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	22	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.040	0.011	0.283	0.666	0.816	104	198	0.018	0.063
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.013	0.004	0.283	0.199	0.447	103	197	0.005	0.020
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.126	0.024	0.187	0.989	0.994	103	197	0.078	0.173
Early child development index	TC.53	0.804	0.049	0.061	1.097	1.047	41	74	0.707	0.901
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	(0.947)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.283)	(0.532)	17	33	(0.913)	(0.980)
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.965	0.023	0.024	1.704	1.305	63	132	0.918	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.866	0.036	0.042	1.131	1.064	47	99	0.793	0.938
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.356	0.040	0.112	0.510	0.714	41	90	0.277	0.436

Continued

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Ha'apal										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Tonga MICS, 2019										
MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	0.963	0.010	0.010	0.538	0.734	105	200	0.943	0.982	
Violent discipline	0.887	0.021	0.024	1.572	1.254	4,176	2337	0.845	0.930	
Child labour	0.401	0.060	0.150	3.579	1.892	288	239	0.280	0.521	
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	0.027	0.015	0.556	0.627	0.792	33	73	0.000	0.058	
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	0.087	0.017	0.200	1.171	1.082	148	311	0.052	0.121	
Safety (women)	0.914	0.009	0.010	0.447	0.669	187	393	0.896	0.933	
Safety (men)	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	82	191	1.000	1.000	
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	0.993	0.004	0.004	0.866	0.931	941	382	0.985	1.000	
Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.076	0.034	0.451	1.635	1.279	208	99	0.007	0.144	
Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.566	0.022	0.038	0.730	0.854	939	381	0.522	0.609	
Use of improved sanitation facilities	0.899	0.049	0.055	10.088	3.176	941	382	0.801	0.997	
Use of basic sanitation services	0.807	0.044	0.054	4.658	2.158	941	382	0.720	0.894	
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.144	0.017	0.116	0.863	0.929	941	382	0.110	0.177	
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	0.087	0.012	0.140	0.664	0.815	4,870	2489	0.063	0.112	
Population covered by social transfers	0.444	0.028	0.062	1.187	1.090	941	382	0.389	0.500	
Discrimination (women)	0.337	0.030	0.089	1.597	1.264	187	393	0.277	0.398	
Discrimination (men)	0.110	0.029	0.264	1.638	1.280	82	191	0.052	0.168	
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	0.083	0.001	0.012	0.656	0.810	71	155	0.081	0.085	
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	0.087	0.002	0.019	1.428	1.195	30	74	0.083	0.090	
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases										
na: not applicable										

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

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

na: not applicable

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Eua

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Tonga MICS, 2019									
MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity	0.992	0.004	0.004	0.702	0.838	720	335	0.984	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.846	0.008	0.010	0.212	0.460	152	392	0.829	0.863
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.811	0.015	0.019	0.255	0.505	64	172	0.781	0.842
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	0.480	0.018	0.038	0.513	0.716	152	392	0.444	0.516
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	0.856	0.027	0.032	1.017	1.009	64	172	0.801	0.910
ICT skills (women)	0.228	0.009	0.039	0.179	0.424	152	392	0.210	0.246
ICT skills (men)	0.223	0.025	0.110	0.595	0.772	64	172	0.173	0.272
Use of tobacco (women)	0.218	0.016	0.074	0.593	0.770	152	392	0.186	0.250
Use of tobacco (men)	0.620	0.029	0.047	0.621	0.788	64	172	0.562	0.679
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	(7)	(3.753)	(0.545)	na	na	na	na	-(0.624)	(14.386)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	(14)	(4.953)	(0.348)	na	na	na	na	(4.326)	(24.137)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	(14)	(4.953)	(0.348)	na	na	na	na	(4.326)	(24.137)
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	3.8	0.278	0.074	na	na	na	na	3.216	4.328
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	(42.263)	(11.060)	(0.262)	na	na	na	na	(20.144)	(64.382)
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.161	0.024	0.148	0.922	0.960	87	220	0.113	0.209
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.348	0.038	0.110	0.621	0.788	39	97	0.271	0.425
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	0.953	0.022	0.023	0.666	0.816	25	64	0.909	0.997
Skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	0.000			25	64	1.000	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development									
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	(0.946)	(0.019)	(0.020)	(0.238)	(0.487)	13	35	(0.908)	(0.984)
Measles immunization coverage	(0.888)	(0.044)	(0.049)	(0.660)	(0.812)	13	35	(0.800)	(0.976)
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.868	0.016	0.019	0.790	0.889	720	335	0.835	0.901
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	0	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	14	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.067	0.014	0.211	0.588	0.767	74	185	0.039	0.095
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.029	0.012	0.430	1.012	1.006	74	185	0.004	0.054
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.084	0.019	0.232	0.905	0.951	74	185	0.045	0.123
Early child development index	0.839	0.027	0.033	0.485	0.696	36	88	0.784	0.894
Learn									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	(0.806)	(0.055)	(0.068)	(0.780)	(0.883)	18	48	(0.697)	(0.915)
Completion rate (Primary)	0.986	0.008	0.008	0.614	0.784	52	133	0.970	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	0.752	0.051	0.068	1.298	1.139	39	95	0.649	0.854
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	0.243	0.047	0.192	0.817	0.904	33	78	0.150	0.336

Continued

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Eua										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Tonga MICS, 2019										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	PR.1 Birth registration	0.967	0.014	0.014	1.148	1.072	77	194	0.939	0.994
	PR.2 Violent discipline	0.934	0.013	0.014	0.909	0.953	4,176	2337	0.908	0.960
	PR.3 Child labour	0.326	0.027	0.084	0.789	0.888	235	234	0.272	0.381
	PR.4a Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	0.016	0.002	0.120	0.012	0.112	21	53	0.012	0.020
	PR.4b Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	0.095	0.017	0.182	0.987	0.993	112	285	0.060	0.129
	PR.14 Safety (women)	0.977	0.007	0.007	0.778	0.882	152	392	0.963	0.990
	PR.14 Safety (men)	0.989	0.006	0.006	0.484	0.696	64	172	0.977	1.000
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	WS.2 Use of basic drinking water services	0.995	0.004	0.004	0.887	0.942	720	335	0.988	1.000
	WS.6 Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.290	0.058	0.200	1.205	1.098	146	75	0.174	0.405
	WS.7 Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.565	0.019	0.034	0.496	0.704	717	333	0.527	0.603
	WS.8 Use of improved sanitation facilities	0.947	0.011	0.012	0.873	0.935	720	335	0.925	0.970
	WS.9 Use of basic sanitation services	0.926	0.015	0.016	1.096	1.047	720	335	0.896	0.956
	WS.11 Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.047	0.011	0.228	0.866	0.931	720	335	0.026	0.069
Equitable chance in life										
	EQ.1 Children with functional difficulty	0.117	0.017	0.141	0.955	0.977	4,870	2489	0.084	0.150
	EQ.3 Population covered by social transfers	0.268	0.026	0.095	1.116	1.056	720	335	0.217	0.319
	EQ.7 Discrimination (women)	0.026	0.010	0.362	1.387	1.178	152	392	0.007	0.045
	EQ.7 Discrimination (men)	0.113	0.023	0.201	0.874	0.935	64	172	0.067	0.158
	EQ.9a Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	0.083	0.002	0.019	1.218	1.104	61	160	0.079	0.086
	EQ.9a Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	0.080	0.001	0.017	0.444	0.667	29	79	0.077	0.082
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases										
a: not applicable										

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

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

na: not applicable

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Ongo Niua

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Tonga MICS, 2019									
MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.931	0.010	0.011	0.243	0.493	163	0.911	0.950
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.804	0.015	0.019	0.209	0.457	31	0.774	0.834
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.855	0.043	0.051	0.966	0.983	15	0.768	0.941
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.701	0.026	0.036	0.450	0.671	31	0.650	0.752
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.744	0.072	0.096	1.716	1.310	15	0.600	0.887
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.400	0.032	0.080	0.620	0.787	31	0.336	0.464
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.285	0.028	0.098	0.245	0.495	15	0.229	0.340
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.254	0.021	0.082	0.332	0.576	31	0.212	0.295
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.571	0.047	0.082	0.578	0.760	15	0.477	0.665
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	(*)	(*)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	(*)	(*)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	(*)	(*)
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.7 (14.389)	0.469 (9.633)	0.128 (0.669)	na	na	na	2.722 (0.000)	4.598 (33.656)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	0.311	0.020	0.066	0.153	0.391	17	0.270	0.351
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	(0.127)	(0.019)	(0.153)	(0.163)	(0.404)	10	0.088	(0.166)
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	4	(*)	(*)
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	4	(*)	(*)
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	4	(*)	(*)
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development									
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	2	(*)	(*)
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	2	(*)	(*)
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.216	0.021	0.097	0.420	0.648	163	0.174	0.258
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	1	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.029	0.010	0.344	0.256	0.506	16	0.009	0.049
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	15	0.000	0.000
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.055	0.012	0.224	0.207	0.455	15	0.030	0.079
Early child development index	TC.53	(0.675)	(0.050)	(0.074)	(0.353)	(0.594)	7	(0.575)	(0.775)
Learn									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.978	0.013	0.013	0.405	0.636	14	0.952	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	(0.898)	(0.041)	(0.046)	(0.549)	(0.741)	8	(0.816)	(0.980)
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	(0.295)	(0.030)	(0.101)	(0.107)	(0.327)	6	(0.236)	(0.355)

Continued

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Ongo Niua

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Tonga MICS, 2019									
MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Protected from violence and exploitation									
Birth registration	PR.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	16	74	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.947	0.006	0.006	0.100	0.316	4,176	2337	0.934
Child labour	PR.3	0.367	0.040	0.108	0.680	0.825	51	102	0.288
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	18	(*)
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.057	0.016	0.283	0.537	0.733	24	112	0.089
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.893	0.016	0.018	0.381	0.618	31	146	0.861
Safety (men)	PR.14	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	15	65	1.000
Live in a safe and clean environment									
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.973	0.011	0.012	0.806	0.898	163	163	0.950
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	(0.127)	(0.022)	(0.170)	(0.181)	(0.426)	33	44	(0.084)
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.671	0.037	0.055	0.962	0.981	159	159	0.598
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.964	0.007	0.007	0.213	0.462	163	163	0.950
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.905	0.017	0.019	0.573	0.757	163	163	0.870
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.204	0.017	0.084	0.284	0.533	157	159	0.170
Equitable chance in life									
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.129	0.020	0.157	0.551	0.742	4,870	2489	0.088
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.511	0.020	0.039	0.256	0.506	163	163	0.471
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.495	0.012	0.025	0.086	0.292	31	146	0.470
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.288	0.030	0.103	0.272	0.522	15	65	0.229
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.077	0.003	0.032	0.563	0.750	11	52	0.072
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	(0.087)	(0.001)	(0.014)	(0.216)	(0.465)	6	26	(0.085)
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases									
a: not applicable									

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

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

na: not applicable



Children in Maamaloa Vaololoa Kindergarten, Vaha'akolo Road, Vaololoa, Tongatapu in 2018

APPENDIX D DATA QUALITY

D.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population^A, by sex, Tonga MICS, 2019

Single year age distribution of resident population, by sex, Fong-Miao, 2010					Single year age distribution of resident population, by sex, Fong-Miao, 2010				

Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Household population of women age 10-54 years		Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number		Number	Percent	
Age					
10-14	754		na	na	na
15-19	746		683	22.9	91.6
20-24	522		473	15.8	90.5
25-29	451		423	14.2	93.7
30-34	404		387	13.0	95.8
35-39	410		375	12.6	91.6
40-44	393		349	11.7	88.9
45-49	330		294	9.9	89.1
50-54	335		na	na	na
Total (15-49)	3,255		2,984	100.0	91.7
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.01		na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.01		na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households			
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
Age					
10-14	801	368	na	na	na
15-19	700	317	279	22.8	88.2
20-24	471	248	215	17.6	86.8
25-29	407	184	154	12.6	83.6
30-34	369	196	170	13.9	86.4
35-39	325	149	122	10.0	81.8
40-44	322	177	148	12.1	83.3
45-49	351	162	135	11.0	83.5
50-54	363	186	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	2,944	1,434	1,223	100.0	85.3
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.14	1.16	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.03	1.15	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	237	226	17.0	95.3
1	242	228	17.1	93.9
2	281	278	21.0	99.0
3	280	275	20.7	98.2
4	324	320	24.1	98.8
5	311	na	na	na
6	329	na	na	na
7	336	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	1,365	1,327	100.0	97.2
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	1.16	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	0.96	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-17 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview ^A	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
Age					
3	282	na	na	na	na
4	295	na	na	na	na
5	314	7.4	122	7.5	98.3
6	300	8.3	136	8.3	98.6
7	316	9.1	146	8.9	96.2
8	311	9.3	152	9.3	98.3
9	347	7.5	123	7.5	98.2
10	284	6.2	103	6.3	99.6
11	330	8.4	137	8.4	97.6
12	276	5.9	95	5.8	96.9
13	304	6.8	110	6.7	97.1
14	289	6.2	104	6.4	100.0
15	287	7.9	129	7.9	97.9
16	291	8.1	133	8.1	97.7
17	283	9.0	145	8.9	97.3
18	273	na	na	na	na
19	252	na	na	na	na
20	181	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	3,932	100.0	1,634	100.0	97.9
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	0.94	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	0.95	0.91	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.99	0.46	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	0.96	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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	97.7	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	13,232
Area							
Urban	96.4	2.2	0.0	1.3	0.1	100.0	3,051
Rural	98.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	10,182
Division							
Tongatapu	97.6	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	9,332
Vava'u	98.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	2,077
Ha'apai	97.3	1.1	0.0	1.6	0.1	100.0	941
Eua	97.6	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.1	100.0	720
Ongo Niua	97.8	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	163
Age							
0-4	99.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	1,365
5-14	98.0	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	3,208
15-24	98.0	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	2,439
25-49	98.3	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	3,761
50-64	95.5	2.3	0.0	2.1	0.1	100.0	1,525
65-84	96.5	1.7	0.0	1.4	0.5	100.0	831
85+	77.1	3.5	0.0	19.1	0.4	100.0	104
DK/Missing	na	na		na		100.0	

na: not applicable

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,903
Area							
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	687
Rural	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,216
Division							
Tongatapu	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,114
Vava'u	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	418
Ha'apai	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	187
Eua	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	152
Ongo Niua	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	31
Age							
15-19	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	664
20-24	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	460
25-29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	412
30-34	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	376
35-39	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	365
40-44	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	339
45-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	287

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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	1,232
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	276
Rural	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	956
Division							
Tongatapu	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	874
Vava'u	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	198
Ha'apai	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	82
Eua	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64
Ongo Niua	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15
Age							
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	281
20-24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	218
25-29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	156
30-34	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	171
35-39	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	123
40-44	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	148
45-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	135

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), Tonga MICS, 2019

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth											Number of most recent live births
	Date of first live birth					Date of last live birth						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of first live births	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/DK/Other	Total		
	birth	only	only				birth	only				
Total	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,563	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,273	
Area												
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	338	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	265	
Rural	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,225	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,008	
Division												
Tongatapu	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,111	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	895	
Vava'u	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	247	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	205	
Ha'apai	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	104	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87	
Eua	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	72	
Ono Niua	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15	

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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	Other/Missing		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,347
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	284
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,063
Division							
Tongatapu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	920
Vava'u	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	230
Ha'apai	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	105
Eua	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	77
Ongo Niua	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16
Age							
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	229
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	237
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	282
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	274
4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	325

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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	98.8	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,628
Area							
Urban	98.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	337
Rural	98.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,291
Division							
Tongatapu	99.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,116
Vava'u	98.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	272
Ha'apai	98.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	100.0	124
Eua	98.1	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	95
Ongo Niua	97.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	22
Age							
5-9	98.9	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	676
10-14	98.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	547
15-17	98.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	405

Table DQ.3.1: Completeness of salt iodisation testing

Percent distribution of households by completion of test for salt iodisation, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	50.7	1.1	36.2	9.9	1.8	100.0	2,498
Area							
Urban	53.5	0.3	34.1	10.7	1.0	100.0	570
Rural	49.8	1.3	36.9	9.6	2.1	100.0	1,928
Division							
Tongatapu	49.6	0.4	38.4	9.3	1.9	100.0	1,731
Vava'u	56.0	4.1	29.1	8.6	2.2	100.0	400
Ha'apai	33.7	0.7	48.3	16.0	1.2	100.0	193
Eua	74.6	0.6	15.2	9.1	0.3	100.0	138
Ongo Niua	45.3	4.7	27.5	21.3	1.2	100.0	35
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	39.6	1.4	40.3	16.4	2.4	100.0	528
Second	46.4	2.0	37.0	12.1	2.0	100.0	492
Middle	51.9	0.4	35.8	9.5	2.2	100.0	483
Fourth	55.7	0.9	34.5	6.3	2.0	100.0	507
Richest	60.6	0.7	33.4	4.7	0.5	100.0	488

^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 percentage of positive blank tests, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percentage of households:			Percentage of households with complete water quality test for:		Number of households selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire	Percentage of positive blank tests	Number of blank tests completed	Number of households selected for blank test ^A
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	Total number of households in sample	Household drinking water	Source of drinking water				
Total	25.2	24.6		24.5	20.8	2,498	0.3	121	128
Area									
Urban	26.0	25.0		25.0	20.5	570	0.0	24	29
Rural	24.9	24.5		24.4	20.8	1,928	0.3	97	99

^A One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was designed to be performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to one of the households selected for water quality testing.

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of women
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	9.9	1,768
Only month missing	4.8	1,768
Both month and year missing	3.8	1,768
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.9	1,768
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	3.1	1,889
Time since last intercourse missing	4.3	1,889
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	15.0	276
Time since last intercourse missing	15.6	276

^A Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.3M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of men
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	17.4	668
Only month missing	12.6	668
Both month and year missing	4.7	668
Age at first marriage/union missing	2.6	668
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	3.4	827
Time since last intercourse missing	5.3	827
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	13.5	167
Time since last intercourse missing	16.6	167

^A Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	97.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	2.8	1,347
Age (in months)								
<6	91.9	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	8.1	112
6-11	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.8	120
12-23	98.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	1.2	235
24-35	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.4	284
36-47	97.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	2.9	271
48-59	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.3	325

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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	95.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	4.8	1,347
Age (in months)								
<6	90.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	9.2	112
6-11	88.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	7.4	100.0	11.2	120
12-23	93.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	6.3	235
24-35	94.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	5.3	284
36-47	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.0	271
48-59	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.8	325

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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Reason for exclusion from analysis					Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
	Valid weight and length/height	Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	94.3	0.6	1.4	2.1	1.6	100.0	5.7	1,347
Age (in months)								
<6	91.3	0.0	0.0	7.5	1.2	100.0	8.7	112
6-11	92.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.3	100.0	7.1	120
12-23	93.5	0.0	4.3	0.7	1.5	100.0	6.5	235
24-35	93.5	0.9	1.9	2.5	1.2	100.0	6.5	284
36-47	94.6	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.5	100.0	5.4	271
48-59	97.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	1.7	100.0	3.0	325

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,312	100.0	1,319	100.0
Digit				
0	126	9.6	135	10.2
1	127	9.7	132	10.0
2	126	9.6	130	9.9
3	148	11.3	142	10.8
4	107	8.2	103	7.8
5	146	11.1	211	16.0
6	140	10.6	149	11.3
7	141	10.8	103	7.8
8	114	8.7	103	7.8
9	137	10.5	111	8.4

Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practice, Tonga MICS, 2019

2019	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 practice	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
	Completed foundational learning skills (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				
		Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other	Total						
Total	98.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	986	0.2	0.2	954	15.2	418
Area												
Urban	98.7	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	195	0.8	0.5	192	11.6	91
Rural	98.8	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	771	0.0	0.1	762	16.2	327
Division												
Tongatapu	98.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	100.0	656	0.2	0.1	647	14.2	286
Vava'u	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	164	0.0	0.4	164	21.0	68
Ha'apai	96.2	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.5	100.0	79	0.0	0.0	78	7.1	34
Eua	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54	0.0	0.0	53	22.7	25
Ongo Niua	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13	0.0	0.0	13	7.2	3
Age												
7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	145	0.0	0.4	145	25.3	145
8	99.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	151	0.0	0.0	150	11.7	150
9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	123	0.0	0.8	123	7.6	123
10	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	103	0.0	na	103	na	na
11	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	136	0.6	0.0	136	na	na
12	94.6	2.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	95	0.8	0.0	90	na	na
13	98.9	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	110	0.0	0.0	108	na	na
14	96.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	104	0.0	0.0	99	na	na
na: not applicable												

na: not applicable

D.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.2: Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	85.9	9.8	1.9	1.9	0.5	100.0	2,498
Area							
Urban	89.6	4.0	3.9	2.3	0.3	100.0	570
Rural	84.8	11.5	1.3	1.8	0.5	100.0	1,928
Division							
Tongatapu	88.2	6.7	2.1	2.5	0.5	100.0	1,731
Vava'u	87.5	10.4	1.2	0.5	0.4	100.0	400
Ha'apai	64.8	32.8	2.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	193
Eua	85.6	12.7	1.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	138
Ongo Niua	75.0	20.5	2.1	1.9	0.6	100.0	35
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	70.1	25.8	2.9	0.8	0.4	100.0	528
Second	79.8	13.0	2.8	3.8	0.6	100.0	492
Middle	92.1	4.9	0.9	1.9	0.1	100.0	483
Fourth	93.0	3.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	100.0	507
Richest	95.8	0.4	1.9	2.0	0.0	100.0	488

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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	43.8	45.5	10.5	0.3	100.0	49.1	1,347
Area							
Urban	47.9	42.4	9.7	0.0	100.0	53.1	284
Rural	42.7	46.3	10.7	0.4	100.0	48.0	1,063
Division							
Tongatapu	39.7	50.8	9.3	0.3	100.0	43.9	920
Vava'u	62.2	22.5	15.2	0.0	100.0	73.4	230
Ha'apai	34.5	50.5	15.0	0.0	100.0	40.6	105
Eua	51.9	41.3	5.4	1.4	100.0	55.7	77
Ongo Niua	35.8	57.3	6.9	0.0	100.0	38.5	16
Age (in months)							
0-5	34.3	37.5	28.2	0.0	100.0	47.8	112
6-11	44.3	41.3	14.3	0.0	100.0	51.8	120
12-23	45.1	44.5	10.1	0.3	100.0	50.3	235
24-35	46.0	44.4	8.6	1.0	100.0	50.9	284
36-47	44.5	48.9	6.7	0.0	100.0	47.7	271
48-59	43.3	48.4	8.1	0.1	100.0	47.2	325

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, Tonga MICS, 2019

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records		DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Total	15.5	7.3	54.7	20.8	1.5	100.0	72.4	751
Area								
Urban	17.9	3.1	54.3	24.2	0.4	100.0	69.1	166
Rural	14.9	8.5	54.9	19.9	1.8	100.0	73.4	585
Division								
Tongatapu	16.3	6.4	54.1	21.2	1.9	100.0	71.9	512
Vava'u	10.0	8.8	61.0	19.1	1.1	100.0	76.1	125
Ha'apai	25.1	6.5	52.0	16.3	0.0	100.0	76.1	64
Eua	10.6	17.2	52.4	19.8	0.0	100.0	72.6	42
Ongo Niua	5.5	0.0	32.6	61.9	0.0	100.0	34.5	9
Age (in months)								
0-5	5.3	5.1	78.5	11.1	0.0	100.0	87.7	112
6-11	8.0	4.7	72.5	14.3	0.6	100.0	83.5	120
12-23	12.8	5.5	61.3	20.4	0.0	100.0	75.1	235
24-35	25.1	10.8	32.4	27.8	3.7	100.0	53.8	284

D.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age																						
Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Tonga MICS, 2019																						
Currently attending																						
Age at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Early Childhood Education	Primary school						DK/Missing	Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school				Tertiary/University	Total	Number of household members age 3-24 years		
			Class							Form				Form								
			1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6	7						
3	57.4	42.6	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	300
4	36.7	44.9	17.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	313
5	3.3	2.7	81.1	12.4	0.3	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	0.0	0.0	100.0	337
6	4.6	0.1	12.5	66.0	16.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	361
7	3.2	0.0	0.7	10.6	64.8	20.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	306
8	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	9.0	69.7	16.8	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	329
9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	14.7	66.3	15.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	335
10	5.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	12.7	63.3	0.0	16.3	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	327
11	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	31.6	0.0	50.9	11.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	304
12	5.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.0	34.1	39.9	15.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	298
13	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.7	28.3	45.5	15.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	309
14	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.6	23.6	45.3	12.2	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	295
15	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.0	24.2	45.2	7.4	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	272
16	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.3	5.3	30.2	30.4	2.9	8.3	0.7	100.0	310	0.0	100.0
17	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	13.0	24.0	17.5	12.4	5.7	100.0	296	0.0	100.0
18	52.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.7	12.3	11.2	14.5	6.5	100.0	277	0.0	100.0
19	62.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.9	8.9	11.1	14.6	100.0	210	0.0	100.0
20	81.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	2.1	6.2	8.8	100.0	247	0.0	100.0
21	75.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.0	18.8	100.0	169	0.0	100.0
22	86.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	1.3	3.4	7.1	100.0	175	0.0	100.0
23	90.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	4.0	3.9	100.0	200	0.0	100.0
24 ^A	86.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	3.1	100.0	54	0.0	100.0

Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 5-24 at the time of interview

^A Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 5-24 at the time of interview

D.6 BIRTH HISTORY

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women age 15-49 years, by age of women, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	2,846	2,605	1.09	2,795	2,570	1.09	51	34	1.49	2,903
Age										
15-19	18	11	1.55	17	11	1.49	1	0		664
20-24	105	81	1.29	104	78	1.33	1	3	0.24	460
25-29	311	283	1.10	305	281	1.09	6	2	2.58	412
30-34	460	409	1.12	458	405	1.13	2	5	0.34	376
35-39	577	586	0.99	569	578	0.98	8	8	1.08	365
40-44	712	641	1.11	692	631	1.10	21	10	1.97	339
45-49	663	592	1.12	650	586	1.11	13	6	2.20	287

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio by periods preceding the survey, according to living, deceased, and total children (imputed), as reported in the birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	5,365	85	5,450	99.6	97.8	99.5	108.7	148.7	109.3	na	na	na
Years preceding survey												
0	213	0	213	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.2	0.0	107.8	na	na	na
1	210	8	218	99.8	92.8	99.5	97.1	147.7	98.6	87.8	261.8	90.0
2	265	6	271	99.7	100.0	99.7	139.5	115.7	138.9	112.0	136.4	112.4
3	263	0	264	99.8	100.0	99.8	94.5	0.0	94.2	95.5	10.4	94.2
4	287	3	290	100.0	100.0	100.0	118.1	218.1	118.8	107.5	99.2	107.4
5	270	6	276	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.6	247.3	97.4	94.2	373.2	95.6
6	287	0	287	99.3	na	99.3	99.3	na	99.3	106.2	0.0	104.9
7	270	1	271	100.0	100.0	100.0	109.1	na	109.9	94.0	283.2	94.3
8	288	1	288	99.0	100.0	99.0	105.3	na	105.8	105.6	29.0	104.9
9	275	4	279	100.0	100.0	100.0	121.5	47.6	119.9	18.1	14.7	18.1
10+	2,739	55	2,795	99.4	97.6	99.3	109.2	152.5	109.9	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0-4	1,237	18	1,255	99.9	96.7	99.8	111.1	130.0	111.4	na	na	na
5-9	1,389	12	1,400	99.6	100.0	99.7	105.8	162.8	106.1	na	na	na
10-14	1,188	22	1,210	99.5	96.5	99.4	110.9	118.1	111.0	na	na	na
15-19	920	17	937	99.7	100.0	99.7	102.5	83.5	102.1	na	na	na
20+	632	17	648	98.7	96.7	98.6	116.3	523.0	120.0	na	na	na

na: not applicable

^A Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

^B $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

^C $(2 \times B_t/(B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, among live-born children to women age 15–49 years, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (imputed), Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	3	2	1	1	7
1	1	1	3	2	7
2	0	0	0	2	2
3	4	0	2	0	6
4	0	0	0	1	1
6	0	1	0	0	1
7	1	0	0	0	1
21	1	0	0	0	1
30	0	0	3	0	3
Total 0–30 days	9	4	9	7	29
Percent early neonatal ^A	83.2	100.0	69.2	100.0	84.8

^A Deaths during the first 7 days (0–6), divided by deaths during the first month (0–30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month among live-born children to women age 15–49 years, for the 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (imputed), Tonga MICS, 2019

	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	9	4	9	7	29
2	3	0	1	2	6
3	0	0	3	1	4
4	1	1	3	0	4
5	1	0	0	0	1
6	0	3	0	0	3
8	0	0	0	1	1
9	0	0	0	2	2
11	3	3	0	0	5
12	0	0	0	0	0
Reported as 1 year	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–11 months	16	10	15	11	54
Percent neonatal ^B	57.1	34.1	58.6	58.5	53.3

^A Includes deaths under one month reported in days

^B Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year



Sioné Jr Taliauli (3), on 'Eua Island

APPENDIX E TONGA MICS 2019 QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaires of the Tonga MICS 2019 are presented in Appendix E:

- Household questionnaire
- Water Quality Testing Questionnaire
- Questionnaire for Individual Women
- Questionnaire for Individual Men
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five
- Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility
- Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17



HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Tonga Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019



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: ____ / ____ / 2 0 1 ____		HH7. ISLAND DIVISION: TONGATAPU 1 VAVA'U 2 HA'APAI 3 'EUA 4 ONGO NIUA 5		
HH6. AREA:	URBAN 1 RURAL 2			
HH8. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?	YES 1 NO 2			
HH9. Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing?	YES 1 NO 2	HH10. Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES 1 NO 2	

Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.

HH11. Record the time.
HOURS : MINUTES
:

HH12. Hello, my name is (*your name*). We are from **TONGA STATISTICS DEPARTMENT OFFICE**. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 40 minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?

YES 1 1 ⇨ LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
NO / NOT ASKED 2 2 ⇨ HH46

HH46. Result of Household Questionnaire interview: Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01
	NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 02
	ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME 03
	REFUSED 04
	DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 05
	DWELLING DESTROYED 06
	DWELLING NOT FOUND 07
OTHER (specify) 96	

HH47. Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview: NAME _____
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
WOMEN AGE 15-49
If household is selected for Questionnaire for Men: MEN AGE 15-49
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5
CHILDREN AGE 5-17

To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed	
TOTAL NUMBER	
HH48	_____
HH49	_____
HH50	_____
HH51	_____
HH52	_____

To be filled after <u>all</u> the questionnaires are completed	
COMPLETED NUMBER	
HH53	_____
HH54	_____
HH55	_____
HH56	ZERO 0 ONE 1

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 head of household?	HL4 Is (name) male or female?	HL5 What is (name)'s date of birth?	HL6 How old is (name)? Record in complete years.	HL7 Record line number if man, age 15-49, and age 50 and over.	HL8 Record line number if woman, age 15-49, and age 50 and over.	HL9 Record line number if man, age 15-49, and age 50 and over.	HL10 Record line number if woman, age 15-49, and age 50 and over.	HL11 Age 0-17?	HL12 Is (name)'s natural mother alive?	HL13 Does (name)'s natural mother live in this household?	HL14 Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.	HL15 Where does (name)'s natural mother live?	HL16 Is (name)'s natural father alive?	HL17 Does (name)'s natural father live in this household?	HL18 Record the line number of father and go to HL20.	HL19 Where does (name)'s natural father live?	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'.	
01		0 1	1 2			01	01	01	01	1 YES	1 YES	1 YES		1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THIS SAME ISLAND 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER ISLAND 4 INSTITUTION 5 IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	1 YES		1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THIS SAME ISLAND 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER ISLAND 4 INSTITUTION 5 IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK		
02		1 2	1 2			02	02	02	02	2 NO	2 NO	2 NO		2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THIS SAME ISLAND 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER ISLAND 4 INSTITUTION 5 IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	2 NO	2 YES		2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THIS SAME ISLAND 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER ISLAND 4 INSTITUTION 5 IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK		
03		1 2	1 2			03	03	03	03	Next Line	8 DK	8 DK		8 DK	8 DK	8 DK		8 DK		
04		1 2	1 2			04	04	04	04	1 YES	1 YES	1 YES		1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THIS SAME ISLAND 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER ISLAND 4 INSTITUTION 5 IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	1 YES	1 YES		1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THIS SAME ISLAND 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER ISLAND 4 INSTITUTION 5 IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK		
05		1 2	1 2			05	05	05	05	2 NO	2 NO	2 NO		2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THIS SAME ISLAND 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER ISLAND 4 INSTITUTION 5 IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	2 NO	2 YES		2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THIS SAME ISLAND 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER ISLAND 4 INSTITUTION 5 IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK		
06		1 2	1 2			06	06	06	06	Next Line	8 DK	8 DK		8 DK	8 DK	8 DK		8 DK		
07		1 2	1 2			07	07	07	07	1 YES	1 YES	1 YES		1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THIS SAME ISLAND 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER ISLAND 4 INSTITUTION 5 IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	1 YES	1 YES		1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THIS SAME ISLAND 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER ISLAND 4 INSTITUTION 5 IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK		
08		1 2	1 2			08	08	08	08	2 NO	2 NO	2 NO		2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THIS SAME ISLAND 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER ISLAND 4 INSTITUTION 5 IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	2 NO	2 YES		2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THIS SAME ISLAND 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER ISLAND 4 INSTITUTION 5 IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK		
09		1 2	1 2			09	09	09	09	Next Line	8 DK	8 DK		8 DK	8 DK	8 DK		8 DK		
10		1 2	1 2			10	10	10	10	1 YES	1 YES	1 YES		1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THIS SAME ISLAND 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER ISLAND 4 INSTITUTION 5 IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	1 YES	1 YES		1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THIS SAME ISLAND 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER ISLAND 4 INSTITUTION 5 IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK		

* 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
 14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN)
 15 CHILD OF SPOUSE/STEPCHILD
 96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)
 98 DK

EDUCATION 1										ED	
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module.	ED3. Age 3 or above? 1 YES 2 NO <i>Next Line</i>	ED4. Has (name) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO <i>Next Line</i>	ED5. What is the highest level and class, form or year of school (name) has ever attended? LEVEL: 0 ECE <i>ED7</i> 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SECONDARY 3 UPPER SECONDARY 4 TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL 5 TERTIARY / UNIVERSITY 8 DK	ED6. Did (name) ever complete that (class/form/year)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED7. Age 3-24? 1 YES 2 NO <i>Next Line</i>	ED8. Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE? 1 YES 2 NO <i>Next Line</i>				
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	YES	NO	Y	N	DK	YES	NO
01			1	2	1	2				1	2
02			1	2	1	2				1	2
03			1	2	1	2				1	2
04			1	2	1	2				1	2
05			1	2	1	2				1	2
06			1	2	1	2				1	2
07			1	2	1	2				1	2
08			1	2	1	2				1	2
09			1	2	1	2				1	2
10			1	2	1	2				1	2

EDUCATION 2											ED
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age.	ED9. At any time during the 2019 school year did (name) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme?	ED10. During 2019 school year, which level and class, form or year is (name) attending?	ED11. Is (he/she) attending a public school?	ED12. In the 2019 school year, has (name) received any school tuition support?	ED13. Who provided the tuition support?	ED14. For the 2019 school year, has (name) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies?	ED15. At any time during the 2018 school year did (name) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme?	ED16. During 2018 school year, which level and grade or year did (name) attend?		
			LEVEL: 0 BCE 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SEC. 3 UPPER SEC. 4 TECHNICAL/ VOCATIONAL 5 TERTIARY/ UNIVERSITY 8 DK	CLASS/FORM/ YEAR: 98 DK	If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school. 1 GOVT./PUBLIC 2 RELIGIOUS/FAITH ORG./CHURCH 3 PRIVATE 6 OTHER 8 DK	If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours. 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours. 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	1 YES 2 NO 8 DK Next Line Next Line	LEVEL: 0 BCE 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SEC. 3 UPPER SEC. 4 TECHNICAL/ VOCATIONAL 5 TERTIARY/ UNIVERSITY 8 DK CLASS/FORM/ YEAR: 98 DK		
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	CLASS/YEAR	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	LEVEL	CLASS/YEAR
01			1 2	0123458		1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B D E F X Z	1 2 8	0123458	
02			1 2	0123458		1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B D E F X Z	1 2 8	0123458	
03			1 2	0123458		1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B D E F X Z	1 2 8	0123458	
04			1 2	0123458		1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B D E F X Z	1 2 8	0123458	
05			1 2	0123458		1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B D E F X Z	1 2 8	0123458	
06			1 2	0123458		1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B D E F X Z	1 2 8	0123458	
07			1 2	0123458		1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B D E F X Z	1 2 8	0123458	
08			1 2	0123458		1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B D E F X Z	1 2 8	0123458	
09			1 2	0123458		1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B D E F X Z	1 2 8	0123458	
10			1 2	0123458		1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B D E F X Z	1 2 8	0123458	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. What is the religion of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)?	FREE WESLEYAN CHURCH (FWC)..... 01 LATTER DAY SAINTS (LDS) 02 ROMAN CATHOLIC (RC) 03 FREE CHURCH OF TONGA (FCOT) 04 CHURCH OF TONGA (COT) 05 ASSEMBLY OF GOD (AOG) 06 SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST (SDA) 07 TOKAIKOLO/MAAMAFO'OU 08 CONSTITUTIONAL CHURCH OF TONGA (CCOT) 09 BAHAI FAITH 10 ISLAM 11 HINDUISM 12 JEHOVAH WITNESS 13 OTHER RELIGION (<i>specify</i>) 96 NO RELIGION 97	
HC1B. What is the mother tongue/native language of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)?	TONGAN 1 ENGLISH 2 CHINESE 3 HINDI 4 FIJIAN 5 OTHER LANGUAGE (<i>specify</i>) 6	
HC2. To what ethnic group does (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>) belong?	TONGAN 01 PART TONGAN 02 EUROPEAN 03 FIJIAN 04 FIJI-INDIAN 05 CHINESE 06 OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER 07 OTHER ASIAN 08 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS ____	

HC4. Main material of the dwelling floor. <i>Record observation.</i> <i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.</i>	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH / SAND 11 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS.....21 PALM / BAMBOO22 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD31 CERAMIC TILES.....33 CEMENT/CONCRETE/BRICKS34 CARPET35 OTHER (specify) 96	
HC5. Main material of the roof. <i>Record observation.</i>	NO ROOF 11 NATURAL ROOFING THATCH / PALM LEAF 12 RUDIMENTARY ROOFING WOOD PLANKS.....23 CARDBOARD.....24 FINISHED ROOFING METAL / TIN31 WOOD32 CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE.....33 CERAMIC TILES.....34 CEMENT35 ROOFING SHINGLES.....36 OTHER (specify) 96	
HC6. Main material of the exterior walls. <i>Record observation.</i>	NO WALLS 11 NATURAL WALLS CANE / PALM / TRUNKS 12 RUDIMENTARY WALLS PLYWOOD24 CARDBOARD.....25 REUSED WOOD.....26 METAL/TIN27 FINISHED WALLS CEMENT31 STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT32 BRICKS33 CEMENT BLOCKS34 WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES36 OTHER (specify) 96	

HC7. Does your household have: 'Oku ma'u he 'api ni ha: [A] A fixed telephone line? [B] A radio? [C] A sofa [D] A Bed [E] A Table [F] A Chair [G] A Cupboard or cabinet [H] A Water storage tank	YES NO FIXED TELEPHONE LINE..... 1 2 RADIO 1 2 SOFA 1 2 BED..... 1 2 TABLE..... 1 2 CHAIR 1 2 CUPBOARD/CABINET 1 2 WATER TANK 1 2	
HC8. Does your household have electricity?	YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID 1 YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM)..... 2 NO 3	3⇒HC10
HC9. Does your household have: [A] A television? [B] A refrigerator? [C] A freezer [D] A washing machine? [E] A DVD player? [F] A microwave? [G] An electric sewing machine? [H] An air conditioner? [I] A water heater?	YES NO TELEVISION 1 2 REFRIGERATOR 1 2 FREEZER 1 2 WASHING MACHINE 1 2 DVD PLAYER 1 2 MICROWAVE 1 2 ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINE 1 2 AIR CONDITIONER 1 2 WATER HEATER..... 1 2	

HC10. Does any member of your household own:	YES	NO	
[A] A wristwatch?	WRISTWATCH 1	2	
[B] A bicycle?	BICYCLE 1	2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER 1	2	
[D] 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 generator?	GENERATOR 1	2	
[H] A solar panel?	SOLAR PANEL 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 OCCUPY FREE 3 OTHER (specify) 6		
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES 1 NO 2		2⇒HC17
HC16. How many 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

HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have? [A] Milk cows or bulls? [B] Other cattle? [C] Horses/donkeys? [D] Goats? [E] Sheep? [F] Chickens? [G] Pigs? [H] Ducks <i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i>	MILK COWS OR BULLS ____ ____ OTHER CATTLE ____ ____ HORSES ____ ____ GOATS ____ ____ SHEEP ____ ____ CHICKENS ____ ____ PIGS ____ ____ DUCKS ____ ____	
HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES 1 NO 2	

SOCIAL TRANSFERS					ST
ST1. I would like to ask you about various external 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] AGED-CARE SERVICES FOR ELDERLY POLOKALAMA TOKANGA'I KAU TOULEKELEKA	[B] DISABILITY WELFARE POLOKALAMA TOKONI KI HE KAU FAINGATA'IA	[C] EARLY CHILDREN INTERVENTION SERVICES (0-4 YEARS OLD) POLOKALAMA TOKONIA FANAU IIKI (0-4 YEARS OLD)	[D] ANY RETIREMENT PENSION MA'U'ANGA VAHENGAL MALOLO	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME HA FA'AHINGA TOKONI MAKEHE PE MEI TU'A
ST2. Are you aware of (name of programme)?	YES 1 NO 2 Δ [B]	YES 1 NO 2 Δ [C]	YES 1 NO 2 Δ [D]	YES 1 NO 2 Δ [X]	YES 1 (specify) 1 NO 2 Δ End
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (name of programme)?	YES 1 Δ ST4 NO 2 Δ [B] DK 8 Δ [B]	YES 1 Δ ST4 NO 2 Δ [C] DK 8 Δ [C]	YES 1 Δ ST4 NO 2 Δ [D] DK 8 Δ [D]	YES 1 Δ ST4 NO 2 Δ [X] DK 8 Δ [X]	YES 1 Δ ST4 NO 2 Δ End DK 8 Δ End
ST4. When was the last time your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (name of programme)? If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months. If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months. If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.	MONTHS AGO ... 1 Δ [B] YEARS AGO 2 Δ [B] DK 998 Δ [B]	MONTHS AGO ... 1 Δ [C] YEARS AGO 2 Δ [C] DK 998 Δ [C]	MONTHS AGO ... 1 Δ [D] YEARS AGO 2 Δ [D] DK 998 Δ [D]	MONTHS AGO ... 1 Δ [X] YEARS AGO 2 Δ [X] DK 998 Δ [X]	MONTHS AGO ... 1 Δ End YEARS AGO 2 Δ End DK 998 Δ End

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. In your household, what type of cookstove is <u>mainly</u> used for <u>cooking</u> ?	ELECTRIC STOVE..... 01	01 ⇨ EU5
	SOLAR COOKER 02	02 ⇨ EU5
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE 03	03 ⇨ EU5
	BIOGAS STOVE 05	05 ⇨ EU5
	LIQUID FUEL STOVE 06	06 ⇨ EU4
	MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE..... 07	
	TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE..... 08	
	THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE..... 09	09 ⇨ EU4
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	96 ⇨ EU4
EU2. Does it have a chimney?	NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 97	97 ⇨ EU9
	YES 1	
	NO 2	
EU3. Does it have a fan?	DK 8	
	YES 1	
	NO 2	
EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove? <i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.</i>	DK 8	
	ALCOHOL / ETHANOL..... 01	
	GASOLINE / DIESEL 02	
	KEROSENE / PARAFFIN 03	
	COAL / LIGNITE 04	
	CHARCOAL..... 05	
	WOOD 06	
	GARBAGE / PLASTIC 10	
EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? <i>If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.</i> <i>If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.</i>	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
	IN MAIN HOUSE NO SEPARATE ROOM..... 1	
	IN A SEPARATE ROOM 2	
	IN A SEPARATE BUILDING 3	
	OUTDOORS OPEN AIR 4	
	ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH..... 5	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	

EU9. At night, what does your household <u>mainly</u> use to <u>light</u> the household?	ELECTRICITY	01
	SOLAR LANTERN	02
	RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN	03
	BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN	04
	BIOGAS LAMP	05
	GASOLINE LAMP	06
	KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP	07
	CHARCOAL	08
	WOOD	09
	ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE	11
	OIL LAMP	12
	CANDLE	13
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)	96
	NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD	97

FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCES		FIES
FIE1. During the last 12 months, was there a time when you worried/there were concerns/ that you or any adult in the household would not have enough food to eat because of lack of enough money or other resources?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
FIE2. During the last 12 months, was there any time when you or any other adult in your household were unable to eat /healthy and nutritious/good/ food because of a lack of money or other resources?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
FIE3. During the last 12 months, were there periods when you or any other adult in your household had to eat only a few kinds of foods, because of a lack of money or other resources?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
FIE4. During the last 12 months, was there any time when, because of lack of money or other means to get food, you or any other adult in your household had to skip a meal?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
FIE5. During the last 12 months, was there any time when, because of lack of money or other resources to get food, you or any other adult in your household ate less than you thought you should?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
FIE6. During the last 12 months, did it ever happen that your household ran out of food because of a lack of money or other resources?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
FIE7. During the last 12 months, was there any time when, because of lack of money or other resources to get food, you or any other adult in your household were hungry but did not eat?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
FIE8. During the last 12 months, was there any time when, because of lack of money or other resources to get food, you or any other adult in your household went without eating for a whole day?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS1. What is the <u>main</u> source of drinking water used by members of your household? <i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).</i>	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL..... 32 RAINWATER OWN CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 52 NEIGHOR'S CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 53 COMMUNITY CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 54 TANKER TRUCK..... 61 PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER 91 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	11 ⇨ WS7 12 ⇨ WS7 13 ⇨ WS3 14 ⇨ WS3 31 ⇨ WS3 32 ⇨ WS3 61 ⇨ WS4 96 ⇨ WS3
	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL..... 32 RAINWATER OWN CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 52 NEIGHOR'S CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 53 COMMUNITY CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 54 TANKER TRUCK..... 61 PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER 91 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	11 ⇨ WS7 12 ⇨ WS7 61 ⇨ WS4 96 ⇨ WS3
	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL..... 32 RAINWATER OWN CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 52 NEIGHOR'S CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 53 COMMUNITY CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 54 TANKER TRUCK..... 61 PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER 91 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	11 ⇨ WS7 12 ⇨ WS7 61 ⇨ WS4 96 ⇨ WS3
	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL..... 32 RAINWATER OWN CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 52 NEIGHOR'S CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 53 COMMUNITY CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 54 TANKER TRUCK..... 61 PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER 91 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	11 ⇨ WS7 12 ⇨ WS7 61 ⇨ WS4 96 ⇨ WS3
	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL..... 32 RAINWATER OWN CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 52 NEIGHOR'S CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 53 COMMUNITY CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 54 TANKER TRUCK..... 61 PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER 91 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	11 ⇨ WS7 12 ⇨ WS7 61 ⇨ WS4 96 ⇨ WS3
	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL..... 32 RAINWATER OWN CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 52 NEIGHOR'S CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 53 COMMUNITY CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 54 TANKER TRUCK..... 61 PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER 91 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	11 ⇨ WS7 12 ⇨ WS7 61 ⇨ WS4 96 ⇨ WS3
	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL..... 32 RAINWATER OWN CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 52 NEIGHOR'S CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 53 COMMUNITY CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 54 TANKER TRUCK..... 61 PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER 91 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	11 ⇨ WS7 12 ⇨ WS7 61 ⇨ WS4 96 ⇨ WS3
	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL..... 32 RAINWATER OWN CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 52 NEIGHOR'S CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 53 COMMUNITY CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 54 TANKER TRUCK..... 61 PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER 91 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	11 ⇨ WS7 12 ⇨ WS7 61 ⇨ WS4 96 ⇨ WS3
	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL..... 32 RAINWATER OWN CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 52 NEIGHOR'S CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 53 COMMUNITY CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 54 TANKER TRUCK..... 61 PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER 91 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	11 ⇨ WS7 12 ⇨ WS7 61 ⇨ WS4 96 ⇨ WS3
	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL..... 32 RAINWATER OWN CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 52 NEIGHOR'S CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 53 COMMUNITY CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 54 TANKER TRUCK..... 61 PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER 91 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	11 ⇨ WS7 12 ⇨ WS7 61 ⇨ WS4 96 ⇨ WS3
	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL..... 32 RAINWATER OWN CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 52 NEIGHOR'S CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 53 COMMUNITY CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 54 TANKER TRUCK..... 61 PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER 91 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	11 ⇨ WS7 12 ⇨ WS7 61 ⇨ WS4 96 ⇨ WS3
	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL..... 32 RAINWATER OWN CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 52 NEIGHOR'S CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 53 COMMUNITY CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 54 TANKER TRUCK..... 61 PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER 91 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	11 ⇨ WS7 12 ⇨ WS7 61 ⇨ WS4 96 ⇨ WS3
WS3. Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING..... 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE..... 3	1 ⇨ WS7 2 ⇨ WS7

WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT 000 NUMBER OF MINUTES DK 998	000 ⇒ WS7
WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? <i>Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.</i>	NAME LINE NUMBER	
WS6. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), how many times has this person collected water?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK 98	
WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE 1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ WS9 8 ⇒ WS9
WS8. What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?	WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE ... 1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE 2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 8	
WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ WS11 8 ⇒ WS11

WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all methods mentioned.</i>	BOIL A ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE.....B STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH.....C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.)..... D SOLAR DISINFECTIONE LET IT STAND AND SETTLEF OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DKZ	
WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? <i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:</i> Where does it flush to? <i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i>	FLUSH / POUR FLUSH FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE..... 13 FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN..... 14 FLUSH TO DK WHERE..... 18 PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT 23 COMPOSTING TOILET..... 31 BUCKET..... 41 HANGING TOILET / HANGING LATRINE..... 51 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD 95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	11 ⇒ WS14 14 ⇒ WS14 18 ⇒ WS14 41 ⇒ WS14 51 ⇒ WS14 95 ⇒ End 96 ⇒ WS14
WS12. Has your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) ever been emptied?	YES, EMPTIED..... 1 NO, NEVER EMPTIED 4 DK..... 8	 4 ⇒ WS14 8 ⇒ WS14
WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to? <i>Probe:</i> Was it removed by a service provider?	REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER TO A TREATMENT PLANT 1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT..... 2 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE 3 EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 4 TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE 5 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 8	
WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING..... 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE..... 3	

WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒End
WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?	SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC)..... 1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC 2	2⇒End
WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10)..... <u>0</u> — TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 10 DK..... 98	

HANDWASHING		HW
HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household <u>most often</u> wash their hands? <i>Record result and observation.</i>	OBSERVED FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING 1 IN YARD / PLOT 2 MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE/TINI VAI)..... 3 NOT OBSERVED NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT 4 NO PERMISSION TO SEE 5 OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>) 6	4 ⇒ HW5 5 ⇒ HW4 6 ⇒ HW5
HW2. Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing. <i>Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.</i>	WATER IS AVAILABLE 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
HW3. Is soap or detergent present at the place for handwashing?	YES, PRESENT 1 NO, NOT PRESENT 2	1 ⇒ HW7 2 ⇒ HW5
HW4. Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands?	FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING 1 IN YARD / PLOT 2 MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE/TINI VAI)..... 3 NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT 4 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	
HW5. Do you have any soap or detergent or ash/sand/leaves in your house for washing hands?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
HW6. Can you please show it to me?	YES, SHOWN 1 NO, NOT SHOWN 2	2 ⇒ End
HW7. Record your observation. <i>Record all that apply.</i>	BAR OR LIQUID SOAP A DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE).....B ASH / SAND/LEAVES.....C	

SALT IODISATION		SA
SA1. We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodised. May I have a sample of the salt used <u>to cook meals</u> in your household? <i>Apply 2 drops of test solution, observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i>	SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION).....1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM)...2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)3 SALT NOT TESTED NO SALT IN THE HOUSE4 OTHER REASON (specify)_____ 6	2 ⇨ HH13 3 ⇨ HH13 4 ⇨ HH13 6 ⇨ HH13
SA2. I would like to perform one more test. May I have another sample of the same salt? <i>Apply 5 drops of recheck solution. Then apply 2 drops of test solution on the same spot. Observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i>	SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION).....1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM)...2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)3 SALT NOT TESTED OTHER REASON (specify)_____ 6	

HH13. Record the time.	HOUR AND MINUTES..... : ..			
HH14. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH 1 TONGAN..... 2			
HH15. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH 1 TONGA..... 2 CHINESE..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6			
HH16. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH 1 TONGAN..... 2 CHINESE..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6			
HH17. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3			
HH18. Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:	NO CHILDREN..... 0 1 CHILD 1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER) _	0 ⇒ HH29 1 ⇒ HH27		
HH19. List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.				
HH20. Rank number	HH21. Line number from HL1	HH22. Name from HL2	HH23. Sex from HL4	HH24. Age from HL6
RANK	LINE	NAME	M F	AGE
1	_____		1 2	_____
2	_____		1 2	_____
3	_____		1 2	_____
4	_____		1 2	_____
5	_____		1 2	_____
6	_____		1 2	_____
7	_____		1 2	_____
8	_____		1 2	_____

○

HH25. Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.

RANK NUMBER _

LINE NUMBER _

HH27. (When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household):

Record the rank number as '1' and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

NAME

AGE _

HH28. Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.

HH29. Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?

YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49 1
NO 2

2 ⇒ HH34

HH30. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.

HH30A

CHECK HL8 IN THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: ARE THERE ANY WOMEN AGE 15-49?

1 YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49 ... 1

1 ⇒ HH30I

2 OR MORE WOMEN (NUMBER)..... _

HH31. Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 1 NO 2	2⇒HH34
HH32. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17 2	2⇒HH34
HH33. As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews. For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. May we interview (<i>name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17</i>) later? ☐ 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH34. ☐ 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34. ☐ 'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.		
HH34. CHECK HH8 IN THE HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: IS THE HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN?	YES, HH8=1 1 NO, HH8=2 2	2⇒HH40
HH35. Check HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any men age 15-49?	YES, AT LEAST ONE MAN AGE 15-49 1 NO 2	2⇒HH40
HH36. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN for each man age 15-49 years.		
HH37. Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 1 NO 2	2⇒HH40
HH38. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 2	2⇒HH40
HH39. As part of the survey we are also interviewing men age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A male interviewer conducts these interviews. For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. May we interview (<i>name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17</i>) later? ☐ 'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH40. ☐ 'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40. ☐ 'No' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.		
HH40. Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?	YES, AT LEAST ONE 1 NO 2	2⇒HH42

HH41. Issue a separate <i>QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE</i> for each child age 0-4 years.		
HH42. CHECK HH9 IN THE HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: IS THE HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, HH9=1 1 NO, HH9=2 2	2⇒HH45
HH43. Issue a separate <i>WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE</i> for this household		
HH44. As part of the survey we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test? <i>If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.</i>	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	2⇒Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE
HH45. Now return to the <i>HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL</i> and, • Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview), • Record the name and the line number (from the <i>LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</i>) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47, • Fill the questions HH48 – HH52, • Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then • Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household. <i>If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.</i>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL		WQ
WQ1. Cluster number: _____	WQ2. Household number: _____	
WQ3. Measurer's name and number: NAME _____	WQ4. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	
WQ5. Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 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. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN 02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 OTHER (specify) 96
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WATER QUALITY TESTING		
WQ10. Record the time:	HOURS:	
	MINUTES:	
WQ11. Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ WQ31 and record '03'
WQ12. Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.	DIRECT FROM SOURCE..... 1 COVERED CONTAINER 2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER 3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE 8	
WQ13. Label sample H-XXX-YY , where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).		
WQ14. Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ WQ17 8 ⇒ WQ17
WQ15. What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all items mentioned.</i>	BOILED IT A ADDED BLEACH/CHLORINE B STRAINED IT THROUGH A CLOTH C USED A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK Z	
WQ17. What source was this water collected from?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32 RAINWATER OWN CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 52 NEIGHBOUR'S CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 53 COMMUNITY CEMENT OR OTHER TANK 54 TANKER TRUCK 61 PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER 91 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
WQ18. Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well?	YES, SHOWN 1 NO	

<i>If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?</i>	WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL 2 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR 3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE 4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED 5 OTHER REASON (specify) 6	2 ⇒ WQ20 3 ⇒ WQ20 4 ⇒ WQ20 5 ⇒ WQ20 6 ⇒ WQ20
WQ19. Record whether source water sample collected. <i>Label sample S-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</i>	SOURCE WATER COLLECTED 1 SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (specify) 2	
WQ20. Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ WQ22
WQ21. Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor. <i>Label B-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</i> <i>Record whether the sample is available.</i>	BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE 1 BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (specify) 2	
WQ22. Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation.		
WQ23. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES :	

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: _____ / _____ / 2 0 1 _____	

Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.		WM7. Record the time: HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____	
WM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨ WM9B 2 ⇨ WM9A	
WM9A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from Tonga Statistics Department Office. 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 50 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	WM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 50 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?		
Yes 1 No / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨ WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ WM17		

WM17. Result of woman's interview.	COMPLETED 01
Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	NOT AT HOME 02
	REFUSED 03
	PARTLY COMPLETED 04
	INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) 05
	NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT
	AGE 15-17 06
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to Household Questionnaire?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH471 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47.....2	2 ⇒ WB3
WB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=2, 3, 4 OR 5.....1 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK.....2	1 ⇒ WB15 2 ⇒ WB14
WB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH DK MONTH98 YEAR DK YEAR9998	
WB4. How old are you? Probe: How old were you at your last birthday? If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS).....	
WB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ WB14
WB6. What is the highest level and class/form or year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION000 PRIMARY1 LOWER SECONDARY2 UPPER SECONDARY3 TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL4 TERTIARY/UNIVERSITY5	000 ⇒ WB14
WB7. Did you complete that (class/form/year)?	YES1 NO2	
WB8. Check WB4: Age of respondent:	AGE 15-241 AGE 25-492	2 ⇒ WB13
WB9. At any time during the 2019 school year did you attend school?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ WB11
WB10. During 2019 school year, which level and class/form or year are you attending?	PRIMARY1 LOWER SECONDARY2 UPPER SECONDARY3 TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL4 TERTIARY/UNIVERSITY5	
WB11. At any time during the 2018 school year did you attend school?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ WB13

WB12. During 2018 school year, which level and class/form or year did you <u>attend</u> ?	PRIMARY1 LOWER SECONDARY2 UPPER SECONDARY3 TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL4 TERTIARY/UNIVERSITY5	
WB13. Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:	WB6=2, 3, 4 OR 51 WB6=12	1 ⇒ WB15
WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. <i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i> <i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:</i> Can you read part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language)4	
WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city, town or village of residence)? <i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i>	YEARS ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH95	95 ⇒ WB18
WB16. Just before you moved here, where did you live? <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)	CITY1 URBAN AREA2 RURAL AREA3 UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF CITY/TOWN/RURAL5 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8	
WB17. Before you moved here, in which Island Division did you live in?	TONGATAPU1 VAVA'U2 HA'APAI3 'EUA4 ONGO NIUA5 OUTSIDE OF TONGA (specify)6	
WB18. Are you covered by any health insurance/social security?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ End
WB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYERB SOCIAL SECURITYC OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCED OTHER (specify)X	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MT
MT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK.....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
MT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK.....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
MT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK.....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
MT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ MT9
MT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happened almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK.....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	0 ⇒ MT9

MT6. During the last 3 months, did you:	YES NO	
[A] Copy or move a file or folder?	COPY/MOVE FILE 1 2	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT 1 2	
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT 1 2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA 1 2	
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?	CONNECT DEVICE 1 2	
[F] Find, download, install and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE 1 2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION 1 2	
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE 1 2	
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	PROGRAMMING 1 2	
MT7. Check MT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MT6[C]=1 1 NO, MT6[C]=2 2	1 ⇒ MT10
MT8. Check MT6 [F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MT6[F]=1 1 NO, MT6[F]=2 2	1 ⇒ MT10
MT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MT11
MT10. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES 1 NO 2	
MT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>Probe if necessary: I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone.</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>	NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? <i>This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM8
CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM5
CM3. How many sons live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS AT HOME _ _	
CM4. How many daughters live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME _ _	
CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM8
CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS ELSEWHERE _ _	
CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE _ _	
CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? <i>If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM11
CM9. How many boys have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	BOYS DEAD _ _	
CM10. How many girls have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	GIRLS DEAD _ _	
CM11. Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.	SUM _ _	
CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (<i>total number in CM11</i>) births during your life. Is this correct?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ CM14
CM13. Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM14. Check CM11: How many live births?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE 1	0 ⇒ End

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY														BH		
BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had. Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines.																
BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins?	BH3. Is (name of birth) a boy or a girl?	BH4. In what month and year was (name of birth) born? Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?	BH5. Is (name of birth) still alive?	BH6. How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) last birthday? Record age in completed years.	BH7. Is (name of birth) living with you?	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL1) Record '00' if child is not listed.	BH9. How old was (name of birth) when (he/she) died? If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years	BH10. Were there any other live births between (name of previous birth) and (name of birth), including any children who died after birth?	Y	N	Unit	Number	Y	N
01		1 2	1 2	— — — —	1 2 BH9	— — — —	1 2	— — — — ⇒ Next Birth	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	— — — —						
02		1 2	1 2	— — — —	1 2 BH9	— — — —	1 2	— — — — ⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	— — — —	1 2	2 2	1 2	Add Birth	Next Birth	
03		1 2	1 2	— — — —	1 2 BH9	— — — —	1 2	— — — — ⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	— — — —	1 2	2 2	1 2	Add Birth	Next Birth	
04		1 2	1 2	— — — —	1 2 BH9	— — — —	1 2	— — — — ⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	— — — —	1 2	2 2	1 2	Add Birth	Next Birth	
05		1 2	1 2	— — — —	1 2 BH9	— — — —	1 2	— — — — ⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	— — — —	1 2	2 2	1 2	Add Birth	Next Birth	
06		1 2	1 2	— — — —	1 2 BH9	— — — —	1 2	— — — — ⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	— — — —	1 2	2 2	1 2	Add Birth	Next Birth	

[illegible]

BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins?	BH3. Is (name of birth) a boy or a girl?	BH4. In what month and year was (name of birth) born? Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?	BH5. Is (name of birth) still alive?	BH6. How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) last birthday? Record age in completed years.	BH7. Is (name of birth) living with you?	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL1) Record '00' if child is not listed.	BH9. How old was (name of birth) when (he/she) died? If '1 year' probe: How many months old was (name of birth)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years	BH10. Were there any other live births between (name of previous birth) and (name of birth), including any children who died after birth?		
		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	— —	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth		
11		1 2	1 2	— — — —	1 2	— —	1 2	— —	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth		
12		1 2	1 2	— — — —	1 2	— —	1 2	— —	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth		
13		1 2	1 2	— — — —	1 2	— —	1 2	— —	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth		
14		1 2	1 2	— — — —	1 2	— —	1 2	— —	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth		
BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (name of last birth listed)?											YES1 NO2	1⇒Record birth(s) in Birth History

CM15. Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:	NUMBERS ARE THE SAME 1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT 2	1 ⇒ CM17
CM16. Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM17. Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in (year of interview minus 2)? If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is (year of interview minus 2), consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 1	0 ⇒ End
CM18. Copy name of the last child listed in BH1. <i>If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.</i>	NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD _____	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
DB1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ End
DB2. When you got pregnant with (<i>name</i>), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End
DB3. Check CM11: Number of births:	ONLY 1 BIRTH 1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2	1 ⇒ DB4A 2 ⇒ DB4B
DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children?	LATER 1 NO MORE / NONE 2	
DB4B. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?		

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN																					
MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ End																					
MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (name)?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MN7																					
MN3. Whom did you see? <i>Probe: Anyone else?</i> <i>Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.</i>	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR A NURSE / MIDWIFE B HEALTH OFFICER C COMMUNITY NURSE D OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER G OTHER (specify) X																						
MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 9.</i>	WEEKS 1 ____ MONTHS 2 0 ____ DK 998																						
MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? <i>Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES ____ DK 98																						
MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once:	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Was your blood pressure measured?</td> <td>BLOOD PRESSURE 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Did you give a urine sample?</td> <td>URINE SAMPLE 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Did you give a blood sample?</td> <td>BLOOD SAMPLE 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] DENTAL EXAMINATION</td> <td>DENTAL EXAMINATION 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] GESTATIONAL DIABETES MELLITUS (GDM)</td> <td>GESTATIONAL DIABETES MELLITUS (GDM) 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] WEIGHT</td> <td>WEIGHT 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	[A] Was your blood pressure measured?	BLOOD PRESSURE 1	2	[B] Did you give a urine sample?	URINE SAMPLE 1	2	[C] Did you give a blood sample?	BLOOD SAMPLE 1	2	[D] DENTAL EXAMINATION	DENTAL EXAMINATION 1	2	[E] GESTATIONAL DIABETES MELLITUS (GDM)	GESTATIONAL DIABETES MELLITUS (GDM) 1	2	[F] WEIGHT	WEIGHT 1	2	
	YES	NO																					
[A] Was your blood pressure measured?	BLOOD PRESSURE 1	2																					
[B] Did you give a urine sample?	URINE SAMPLE 1	2																					
[C] Did you give a blood sample?	BLOOD SAMPLE 1	2																					
[D] DENTAL EXAMINATION	DENTAL EXAMINATION 1	2																					
[E] GESTATIONAL DIABETES MELLITUS (GDM)	GESTATIONAL DIABETES MELLITUS (GDM) 1	2																					
[F] WEIGHT	WEIGHT 1	2																					

MN7. Do you have a card or other document with your own immunisations listed? <i>If yes, ask: May I see it please?</i> <i>If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.</i>	YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN).. 1 YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN) 2 NO 3 DK 8	
MN8. When you were pregnant with (<i>name</i>), did you receive any injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MN11 8 ⇒ MN11
MN9. How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8	8 ⇒ MN11
MN10. Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?	ONLY 1 INJECTION 1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS 2	2 ⇒ MN19
MN11. At any time before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby? <i>Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MN19 8 ⇒ MN19
MN12. Before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i> <i>Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8	
MN13. Check MN12: How many tetanus injections before last pregnancy were reported?	ONLY 1 INJECTION 1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS OR DK 2	1 ⇒ MN14A 2 ⇒ MN14B
MN14A. How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection MN14B. How many years ago did you receive the last of those tetanus injections? <i>The reference is to the last injection received prior to this pregnancy, as recorded in MN12.</i> <i>If less than 1 year, record '00'.</i>	YEARS AGO DK 98	

MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of <i>(name)</i>? <i>Probe: Anyone else?</i> <i>Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.</i>	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR A NURSE / MIDWIFE B HEALTH OFFICER C COMMUNITY NURSE D OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER G RELATIVE / FRIEND H OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X NO ONE Y	
MN20. Where did you give birth to <i>(name)</i>? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (<i>Name of place</i>)	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL 21 HEALTH CENTRE 22 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE CLINIC 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) 36 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE 76 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	11 ⇒ MN23 12 ⇒ MN23 96 ⇒ MN23
MN21. Was <i>(name)</i> delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MN23
MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? <i>Probe if necessary: Was it before or after your labour pains started?</i>	BEFORE LABOUR PAINS 1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS 2	

MN23. Immediately after the birth, was <i>(name)</i> put directly on the bare skin of your chest? <i>If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.</i>  Photo Credit: Joyce Galloway	YES 1 NO 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	2 ⇒ MN25 8 ⇒ MN25
MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN25. Was <i>(name)</i> dried or wiped soon after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN26. How long after the birth was <i>(name)</i> bathed for the first time? <i>If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'.</i> <i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i> <i>If "1 day" or "next day", probe: About how many hours after the delivery?</i> <i>If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.</i> <i>If 24 hours or more, record days.</i>	IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR 000 HOURS 1 ____ DAYS 2 ____ NEVER BATHED 997 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
MN27. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	1 ⇒ MN30
MN28. What was used to cut the cord?	NEW BLADE 1 BLADE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES 2 SCISSORS 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 8	
MN29. Was the instrument used to cut the cord boiled or sterilised prior to use?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	

MN30. After the cord was cut and until it fell off, was anything applied to the cord?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	2⇒MN32 8⇒MN32
MN31. What was applied to the cord? <i>Probe: Anything else?</i>	CHLORHEXIDINE A OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET) B COCONUT OIL F PONI G TRADITIONAL LEAVES..... H OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z	
MN32. When (<i>name</i>) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2 AVERAGE 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE..... 4 VERY SMALL 5 DK 8	
MN33. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2⇒MN35 8⇒MN35
MN34. How much did (<i>name</i>) weigh? <i>If a card is available, record weight from card.</i>	FROM CARD 1 (KG) ____ . ____ FROM RECALL..... 2 (KG) ____ . ____ DK 99998	
MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (<i>name</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	
MN36. Did you ever breastfeed (<i>name</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒MN39B
MN37. How long after birth did you first put (<i>name</i>) to the breast? <i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.</i> <i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i> <i>Otherwise, record days.</i>	IMMEDIATELY 000 HOURS 1 ____ DAYS..... 2 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 998	
MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (<i>name</i>) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES 1 NO 2	1⇒MN39A 2⇒End

MN39A. What was (<i>name</i>) given to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.</i> MN39B. In the first three days after delivery, what was (<i>name</i>) given to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.</i>	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK)..... A PLAIN WATER..... B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER..... C SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION E FRUIT JUICE F INFANT FORMULA G TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS.... H HONEY.....I PRESCRIBED MEDICINE..... J OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK _____ Y	
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POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
PN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ End
PN2. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇒ PN7
PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of <i>(name)</i> . You have said that you gave birth in <i>(name or type of facility in MN20)</i> . How long did you stay there after the delivery? <i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i>	HOURS 1 ____ DAYS 2 ____ WEEKS 3 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on <i>(name)</i> 's health after delivery – for example, someone examining <i>(name)</i> , checking the cord, or seeing if <i>(name)</i> is ok. Before you left the <i>(name or type of facility in MN20)</i> , did anyone check on <i>(name)</i> 's health?	YES 1 NO 2	
PN5. And what about checks on <u>your</u> health – I mean, someone assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you? Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left <i>(name or type of facility in MN20)</i> ?	YES 1 NO 2	
PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left <i>(name or type of facility in MN20)</i> . Did anyone check on <i>(name)</i> 's health after you left <i>(name or type of facility in MN20)</i> ?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ PN12 2 ⇒ PN17
PN7. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2	2 ⇒ PN11

PN8. You have already said that <i>(person or persons in MN19)</i> assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on <i>(name)</i>'s health after delivery, for example examining <i>(name)</i>, checking the cord, or seeing if <i>(name)</i> is ok. After the delivery was over and before <i>(person or persons in MN19)</i> left you, did <i>(person or persons in MN19)</i> check on <i>(name)</i>'s health?	YES 1 NO 2	
PN9. And did <i>(person or persons in MN19)</i> check on your health before leaving, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES 1 NO 2	
PN10. After the <i>(person or persons in MN19)</i> left you, did anyone check on the health of <i>(name)</i>?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ PN12 2 ⇒ PN19
PN11. I would like to talk to you about checks on <i>(name)</i>'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining <i>(name)</i>, checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok. After <i>(name)</i> was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ PN20
PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇒ PN13A 2 ⇒ PN13B
PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen? PN13B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? <i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i>	HOURS 1 ____ DAYS 2 ____ WEEKS 3 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN14. Who checked on <i>(name)</i>'s health at that time?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR A NURSE / MIDWIFE B HEALTH OFFICER C COMMUNITY NURSE D OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER G RELATIVE / FRIEND H OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	

PN15. Where did this check take place? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (Name of place)	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 OTHER HOME..... 12 PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL 21 HEALTH CENTRE 22 OTHER PUBLIC (specify) 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE CLINIC 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) 36 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE 76 OTHER (specify) 96	
PN16. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2⇒PN18
PN17. After you left (name or type of facility in MN20), did anyone check on your health?	YES 1 NO 2	1⇒PN21 2⇒PN25
PN18. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2	2⇒PN20
PN19. After the delivery was over and (person or persons in MN19) left, did anyone check on your health?	YES 1 NO 2	1⇒PN21 2⇒PN25
PN20. After the birth of (name), did anyone check on your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒PN25
PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1⇒PN22A 2⇒PN22B
PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen? PN22B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? <i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i>	HOURS 1 _____ DAYS..... 2 _____ WEEKS..... 3 _____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 998	

PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR A NURSE / MIDWIFE B HEALTH OFFICER C COMMUNITY NURSE D OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER G RELATIVE / FRIEND H OTHER (specify) X																									
PN24. Where did this check take place? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (Name of place)	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL 21 HEALTH CENTRE 22 OTHER PUBLIC (specify) 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE CLINIC 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) 36 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE 76 OTHER (specify) 96																									
PN25. During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility: [A] Examine (name)'s cord? [B] Take the temperature of (name)? [C] Counsel you on breast feeding? [D] Take your Pulse? [E] Take (name)'s Breathing?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EXAMINE THE CORD</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TAKE TEMPERATURE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BREAST FEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PULSE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BREATHING.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	EXAMINE THE CORD	1	2	8	TAKE TEMPERATURE.....	1	2	8	BREAST FEEDING	1	2	8	PULSE.....	1	2	8	BREATHING.....	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																							
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BREAST FEEDING	1	2	8																							
PULSE.....	1	2	8																							
BREATHING.....	1	2	8																							
PN26. Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?	YES, MN36=1 1 NO, MN36=2 2	2⇒PN28																								
PN27. Observe (name)'s breastfeeding?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8																	
	YES	NO	DK																							
OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8																							
PN28. Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?	YES, MN33=1 1 NO, MN33=2 2 DK, MN33=8 3	1⇒PN29A 2⇒PN29B 3⇒PN29C																								

PN29A. You mentioned that <i>(name)</i> was weighed at birth. After that, was <i>(name)</i> weighed again by a health care provider within two days? PN29B. You mentioned that <i>(name)</i> was not weighed at birth. Was <i>(name)</i> weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth? PN29C. You mentioned that you do not know if <i>(name)</i> was weighed at birth. Was <i>(name)</i> weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?	YES 1 NO 2	
PN30. During the first two days after <i>(name)</i>'s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require you to take your sick child to a health facility for care?	YES 1 NO 2	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning. Are you pregnant now?	YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT 1 NO 2 DK OR NOT SURE 8	1 ⇒ CP3
CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ CP4
CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ CP5 2 ⇒ CP6
CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? Do not prompt. If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.	FEMALE STERILIZATIONA MALE STERILIZATIONB IUD.....C INJECTABLESD IMPLANTSE PILL.....F MALE CONDOMG FEMALE CONDOMH DIAPHRAGMI FOAM / JELLYJ PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHML WITHDRAWALM OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X	
CP5. Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	1 ⇒ CP8 2 ⇒ CP8 3 ⇒ CP8 4 ⇒ CP8

CP6. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?	NOT MARRIED A FERTILITY RELATED REASONS NOT HAVING SEX C MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY D CAN'T GET PREGNANT E UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC H OPPOSITION TO USE RESPONDENT OPPOSED I HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED J OTHERS OPPOSED K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION L LACK OF KNOWLEDGE KNOWS NO METHOD M KNOWS NO SOURCE N METHOD RELATED REASONS SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS O LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR P COSTS TOO MUCH Q PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE R NO METHOD AVAILABLE S INCONVENIENT TO USE T INTERFER'S WITH BODY NORMAL PROCESS U OTHER (SPECIFY) X	A ⇒ CP8 C ⇒ CP8 D ⇒ CP8 E ⇒ CP8
CP7. Would you say that NOT using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION 3 OTHER (specify) 6	
CP8. Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about ways to delay or avoid pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	
CP9. Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself?	YOU 1 YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 YOU AND YOUR (HUSBAND/PARTNER) JOINT DECISION 3 OTHER (specify) 6	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	2⇒UN6
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	1⇒UN5
UN3. Check CM11: Any births?	NO BIRTHS 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS 1	0⇒UN4A 1⇒UN4B
UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?	LATER 1 NONE / NO MORE 2	
UN4B. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?		
UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE / NONE 2 UNDECIDED / DK 8	1⇒UN8 2⇒UN14 8⇒UN14
UN6. Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'?	YES, CP4=A 1 NO, CP4≠A 2	1⇒UN14
UN7. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE / NONE 2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED / DK 8	2⇒UN10 3⇒UN12 8⇒UN10
UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	MONTHS 1 ____ YEARS 2 ____ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 994 AFTER MARRIAGE 995 OTHER 996 DK 998	994⇒UN12
UN9. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	1⇒UN14
UN10. Check CP2: Currently using a method?	YES, CP2=1 1 NO, CP2=2 2	1⇒UN14
UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	1⇒UN14 8⇒UN14

UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX A MENOPAUSAL B NEVER MENSTRUATED C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC F BREASTFEEDING G TOO OLD H FATALISTIC I OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK Z	
UN13. Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?	MENTIONED, UN12=C 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2	1 ⇒ End
UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent. If '1 year', probe: How many months ago?	DAYS AGO 1 ____ WEEKS AGO 2 ____ MONTHS AGO 3 ____ YEARS AGO 4 ____ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH 994 NEVER MENSTRUATED 995	 993 ⇒ End 994 ⇒ End 995 ⇒ End
UN15. Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR 1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2	2 ⇒ End
UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY 8	
UN17. During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ End 8 ⇒ End
UN19. Were the materials reusable?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE				DV
DV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:		YES	NO	DK
[A] If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING.....	1	2	8
[B] If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN.....	1	2	8
[C] If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM	1	2	8
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX	1	2	8
[E] She burns the food?	BURNS FOOD	1	2	8

VICTIMISATION		VT
VT1. Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you <u>personally</u> were the victim. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. In the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force? <i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.</i> <i>If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure: It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ VT9B 8 ⇒ VT9B
VT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	2 ⇒ VT5B 8 ⇒ VT5B
VT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? <i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i>	ONE TIME 1 TWO TIMES 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
VT4. Check VT3: One or more times?	ONE TIME, VT3=1 1 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, VT3=2, 3 OR 8 2	1 ⇒ VT5A 2 ⇒ VT5B
VT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you? VT5B. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	
VT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	2 ⇒ VT8 8 ⇒ VT8
VT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? <i>Record all that apply.</i>	YES, A KNIFE A YES, A GUN B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	

VT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? <i>If 'Yes', probe:</i> Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2 NO, NOT REPORTED 3 DK / NOT SURE 8	1 ⇒ VT9A 2 ⇒ VT9A 3 ⇒ VT9A 8 ⇒ VT9A
VT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), been physically attacked? VT9B. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), have you been physically attacked? <i>If 'No', probe:</i> An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace. <i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under VT1.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	 2 ⇒ VT20 8 ⇒ VT20
VT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	2 ⇒ VT12B 8 ⇒ VT12B
VT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? <i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:</i> Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONE TIME 1 TWO TIMES 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇒ VT12A 2 ⇒ VT12B 3 ⇒ VT12B 8 ⇒ VT12B
VT12A. Where did this happen? VT12B. Where did this happen the last time?	AT HOME 11 IN ANOTHER HOME 12 IN THE STREET 21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT 22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR 23 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26 AT SCHOOL 31 AT WORKPLACE 32 OTHER PLACE (<i>specify</i>) 96	
VT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence? <i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:</i> Was it one, two, or at least three people?	ONE PERSON 1 TWO PEOPLE 2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇒ VT14A 2 ⇒ VT14B 3 ⇒ VT14B 8 ⇒ VT14B

VT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person?	YES 1 NO 2	
VT14B. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?	DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	
VT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	2⇒VT19 8⇒VT19
VT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? <i>Record all that apply.</i>	YES, A KNIFE A YES, A GUN B YES, SOMETHING ELSE..... X	
VT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? <i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i>	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2 NO, NOT REPORTED 3 DK / NOT SURE 8	
VT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE 1 SAFE..... 2 UNSAFE 3 VERY UNSAFE 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK..... 7	
VT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE 1 SAFE..... 2 UNSAFE 3 VERY UNSAFE 4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK..... 7	
VT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?		
	YES NO DK	
[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?	ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION 1 2 8	
[B] Sex?	SEX 1 2 8	
[C] Sexual orientation?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION 1 2 8	
[D] Age?	AGE 1 2 8	
[E] Religion or belief?	RELIGION / BELIEF 1 2 8	
[F] Disability?	DISABILITY 1 2 8	
[X] For any other reason?	OTHER REASON 1 2 8	

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	
MA3. Besides yourself, does your (husband/partner) have any other wives or partners or does he live with other women as if married?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MA7
MA4. How many other wives or partners does he have?	NUMBER DK 98	⇒ MA7 98 ⇒ MA7
MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER . 2 NO 3	3 ⇒ End
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	
MA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇒ MA8A 2 ⇒ MA8B
MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH DK MONTH 98 YEAR DK YEAR 9998	
MA9. Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MA8A/B=9998 1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998 2	2 ⇒ End
MA10. Check MA7: In union only once?	YES, MA7=1 1 NO, MA7=2 2	1 ⇒ MA11A 2 ⇒ MA11B
MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner)? MA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS AGE IN YEARS	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		AF
AF1. Check WB4: Age of respondent?	AGE 15-17 YEARS1 AGE 18-49 YEARS2	1 ⇒ End
AF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? <i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i>	YES1 NO2	
AF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES1 NO2	
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=11 NO, AF2=22	1 ⇒ AF6A 2 ⇒ AF6B
AF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? AF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL4	
AF7. Check AF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?	YES, AF3=11 NO, AF3=22	1 ⇒ AF8A 2 ⇒ AF8B
AF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? AF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL4	
AF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL4	
AF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL4	
AF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL4	
AF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		SB
SB1. Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE..... 00 AGE IN YEARS..... ____ FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND / PARTNER..... 95	00 ⇨ End
SB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? <i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i>	DAYS AGO..... 1 ____ WEEKS AGO..... 2 ____ MONTHS AGO..... 3 ____ YEARS AGO 4 ____	4 ⇨ End
SB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
SB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i> <i>If 'Boyfriend', then ask: Were you living together as if married?</i> <i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i>	HUSBAND..... 1 COHABITING PARTNER..... 2 BOYFRIEND 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER..... 5 OTHER (specify) 6	3 ⇨ SB6 4 ⇨ SB6 5 ⇨ SB6 6 ⇨ SB6
SB5. Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MA1=3..... 2	1 ⇨ SB7
SB6. How old is this person? <i>If response is 'DK', probe: About how old is this person?</i>	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER..... ____ DK 98	
SB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ End
SB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?	YES..... 1 NO 2	

SB9. What was your relationship to this person? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i> <i>If 'Boyfriend' then ask:</i> Were you living together as if married? <i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i>	HUSBAND 1 COHABITING PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	 3 ⇒ SB12 4 ⇒ SB12 5 ⇒ SB12 6 ⇒ SB12
SB10. Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MA1=3 2	2 ⇒ SB12
SB11. Check MA7: Married or living with a partner only once?	YES, MA7=1 1 NO, MA7≠1 2	1 ⇒ End
SB12. How old is this person? <i>If response is 'DK', probe:</i> About how old is this person?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER DK 98	

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																	
HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DURING PREGNANCY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING DELIVERY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY BREASTFEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8	DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8	BY BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK															
DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8															
DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8															
BY BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8															
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	

HUMAN PAPPILOMAVIRUS		HPV
HPV1. Have you ever heard of HPV? <i>HPV stands for Human Papillomavirus. It is not HIV, HSV or herpes.</i>	YES..... 1 NO 2	2⇒HPV6
HPV2. Have you ever been told by a health care provider that you had genital warts or a human papillomavirus also called HPV?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
HPV3. Do you think HPV causes cervical cancer?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK.....8	
HPV4. Is HPV infection asymptomatic?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK.....8	
HPV5. Is HPV infection a sexually transmitted infection (STI)?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK.....8	
HPV6. HPV is a common sexually transmitted virus that can cause genital warts and cervical cancer in women. A vaccine to prevent the HPV infections most commonly associated with warts and cervical cancer is available for women 9-26 years of age and is sometimes called the cervical cancer vaccine, HPV shot, or Gardasil. Before today, have you ever heard of the cancer vaccine, HPV shot, or Gardasil?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
HPV7. Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine is given to prevent cervical cancer in girls and women. It is given in 3 separate doses over 6 months and has been recommended for girls and women since June, 2006. Have you ever received one or more doses of the HPV vaccine? (The brand name for the vaccine is Gardasil).	YES..... 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER..... 3 DK.....8	1⇒End
HPV8. Would you be interested in getting the HPV vaccine which can protect against HPV infection?	YES..... 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER..... 3 DK.....8	1⇒END 3⇒END 8⇒END
HPV9. What is the Main reason you would NOT want to get the vaccine?	DOES NOT NEED VACCINE..... 1 NOT SEXUALLY ACTIVE..... 2 TOO EXPENSIVE.....3 TOO OLD FOR VACCINE..... 4 DOCTOR DIDN'T RECOMMEND IT 5 WORRIED ABOUT SAFETY OF VACCINE.....6 DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GET VACCINE 7 SPOUSE/FAMILY MEMBER AGAINST IT 8	

	DON'T KNOW ENOUGH ABOUT VACCINE.....9 ALREADY HAVE HPV10 REFUSED..... 11 DON'T KNOW 98 OTHERS _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
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SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS		STI
STI1. Check HA1: Has she heard of HIV or AIDS? Check HPV1: Has she heard of HPV?	YES, HA1 OR HPV1=11 NO, HA1 AND HPV1=2.....2	2 ⇒ STI1B
STI1A. Apart from HIV or HPV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES1 NO2	1 ⇒ STI4 2 ⇒ STI3
STI1B. Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES1 NO2	
STI3. Check STI1A and Check STI1b At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES, STI1A=1 OR STI1B=11 NO2	2 ⇒ STI5
STI4. Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES1 NO2 DK.....8	
STI5. Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES1 NO2 DK.....8	
STI6. Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES1 NO2 DK.....8	
STI7. Check STI5 and Check STI6: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES, STI5=1 OR STI6=11 NO2	2 ⇒ STI10
STI8. The last time you had this problem (one of these problems), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ STI10
STI9. Where did you go? Any other place? <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (Name of place)	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITALA HEALTH CENTERB OTHER PUBLIC (specify)D PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE CLINICF PRIVATE DOCTORH PHARMACYI OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify)J DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.....X OTHER (specify)Y	
STI10. If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES1 NO2 DK.....8	
STI11. Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES1 NO2 DK.....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 tapaka tonga, pooti, cigars, water pipe 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 WATERPIPE B PIPE D TAPAKA TONGA E POOTI F OTHER (specify) X	
TA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in TA8</i>)? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
TA9a. Have you ever attempted to quit smoking?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒TA10
TA9b. Did you use the helpline in your attempt to quit smoking?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒TA10
TA9c. Was it successful?	YES 1 NO 2	
TA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒TA14
TA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒TA14

TA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CHEWING TOBACCO.....A SNUFFB DIPC OTHER (specify)X	
TA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in TA12</i>)? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i> <i>If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.</i> <i>If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
TA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever drunk alcohol?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ END
TA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?	NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL..... 00 AGE ____ ____	
TA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? <i>If respondent did not drink, record '00'.</i> <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i> <i>If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.</i> <i>If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH 00 NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	00 ⇒ End
TA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?	NUMBER OF DRINKS..... ____ ____	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		DVD
DVD0. Check line number in HH30H	SELECTED FOR DV MODULE1 NOT SELECTED2	2⇒End
DVD1. Check for presence of others: Do no continue until privacy is ensured.	PRIVACY OBTAINED.....1 PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE2	2⇒DVD32
DVD1A. Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in Tonga. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.		
DVD2. Check MA1 and MA5: Is she currently or formerly married, or never married?	CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN, MA1=1 OR 2.....1 FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN, MA5=1 OR 2.....2 NEVER MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN, MA1=3 AND MA5=3.....3	3⇒DVD16
DVD3. First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner)? A. He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men?	YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
B. He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful?	YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
C. He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends?	YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
D. He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family?	YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
E. He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?	YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8	

F. He (does/did) not allow you to join any social functions?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
DVD4. Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner). Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever: A. say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?	YES1 NO2	2⇒DVD4b
A1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3	
B. threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?	YES1 NO2	2⇒DVD4c
B1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3	
C. insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES1 NO2	2⇒DVD5
C1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3	
DVD5. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever do any of the following things to you: A. push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	YES1 NO2	2⇒DVD5B
A1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3	
B. slap you?	YES1 NO2	2⇒DVD5C
B1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3	
C. twist your arm or pull your hair?	YES1 NO2	2⇒DVD5D
C1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3	
D. punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?	YES1 NO2	2⇒DVD5E
D1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3	

E. kick you, drag you, or beat you up?	YES1 NO2	2⇒DVD5F
E1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3	
F. try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	YES1 NO2	2⇒DVD5G
F1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3	
G. threaten or attack you with a knife, something sharp or other weapon?	YES1 NO2	2⇒DVD5H
G1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3	
H. physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?	YES1 NO2	2⇒DVD5I
H1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3	
I. physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?	YES1 NO2	2⇒DVD5J
I1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3	
J. force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?	YES1 NO2	2⇒DVD6
J1) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS3	
DVD6. Check DVD5 (A-J)	AT LEAST ONE YES1 NO SINGLE YES2	2⇒DVD9
DVD7. How long after you first (got married/started living together) with your (last) (husband/partner) did (this/any of these things) first happen? <i>If less than one year, record '00'.</i>	NUMBER OF YEARS BEFORE MARRIAGE/BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER95	

	YES	NO	
DVD8. Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/partner) did to you:			
A. You had cuts, puncture, bites, scratch, abrasions, bruises, or aches?	CUTS, PUNCTURE, BITES SCRATCH, ABRASIONS, BRUISES OR ACHES 1	2	
B. You had eye injuries, broken eardrum, sprains, dislocations, or burns?	EYE INJURIES, BROKEN EARDRUM, SPRAINS, DISLOCATION, OR BURNS..... 1	2	
C. You had deep wounds, fractures, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?	DEEP WOUNDS, FRACTURES, BROKEN BONES, BROKEN TEETH, OR ANY OTHER SERIOUS INJURY 1	2	
DVD9. Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES 1 NO 2		2⇒DVD11
DVD10. In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3		
DVD11. Does (did) your (last) (husband/partner) drink alcohol/drink kava-tonga?	YES 1 NO 2		2⇒DVD13
DVD12. How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NEVER 3		
DVD13. Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) (husband/partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID 2 NEVER AFRAID 3		
DVD14. Check MA7: Is she married only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE, MA7=1 1 MORE THAN ONCE, MA7=2 2		1⇒DVD16
DVD15. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) (husband/partner). Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous (husband/partner).			
A. Did any of your previous (husband/partner) ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?	YES 1 NO 2		2⇒DVD15B

A1) How long ago did this last happen?	0-11 MONTHS AGO.....1 12+ MONTHS AGO.....2 DON'T REMEMBER.....3	
B. Did any of your previous (husband/partner) physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2⇒DVD15C
B1) How long ago did this last happen?	0-11 MONTHS AGO.....1 12+ MONTHS AGO.....2 DON'T REMEMBER.....3	
C. Did any previous (husband/partner) humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2⇒DVD16
C1) How long ago did this last happen?	0-11 MONTHS AGO.....1 12+ MONTHS AGO.....2 DON'T REMEMBER.....3	
DVD15D . Check MA1 and MA5: Is she ever married?	EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN.....1 NEVER MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN.....2	1⇒DVD16A 2⇒DVD16B
DVD16A . From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	YES.....1 NO.....2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO ANSWER.....3	1⇒DVD17 2⇒DVD19 3⇒DVD19
DVD16B . From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?		

DVD17. Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? <i>Record all mentioned</i>	OTHER RELATIVESE MOTHER-IN-LAWH FATHER-IN-LAWI OTHER IN-LAWJ TEACHERK EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORKL POLICEN SOLDIERO BOYFRIENDP FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCEQ NEIGHBOURR TOWN/DISTRICT OFFICERS OTHER MEMBER OF COMMUNITYT RELIGIOUS MEMBERU MOTHERV STEP-MOTHERW FATHERB2 STEP-FATHERB3 SISTERC1 BROTHERC2 DAUGHTERD1 SOND2 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X	
DVD18. In the last 12 months, how often has (this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 NOT AT ALL3	
DVD19. Check CM1, CP1, CM8	EVER BEEN PREGNANT, YES IN CM1 OR CP1 OR CM81 NEVER BEEN PREGNANT2	2⇒DVD22
DVD20. Has anyone ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES1 NO2	2⇒DVD22

DVD21. Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? <i>Record all mentioned</i>	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNERA OTHER RELATIVES F MOTHER-IN-LAWJ FATHER-IN-LAWK OTHER IN-LAWL EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORKN POLICE.....O SOLDIER..... P BOYFRIEND.....Q FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCER NEIGHBOUR S TOWN/DISTRICT OFFICERT OTHER MEMBER OF COMMUNITYU RELIGIOUS MEMBERV MOTHER..... W STEP-MOTHERA1 FATHER B2 STEP-FATHERB3 SISTER C1 BROTHER.....C2 DAUGHTER.....D1 SOND2 OTHER (specify)X	
DVD22. Check MA1 and MA5: Is she ever married?	EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN1 NEVER MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN2	2⇒DVD22B
DVD22A. Now I want to ask you about things that may have been done to you by someone other than (your/any) (husband/partner). At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES1 NO2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO ANSWER.....3	1⇒DVD23 2⇒DVD24C 3⇒DVD24C
DVD22B. At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES1 NO2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO ANSWER.....3	2⇒DVD26 3⇒DVD26

DVD23. Who was the person who was forcing you the very first time this happened?	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER01 FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER02 CURENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND03 TEACHER10 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK11 FATHER-IN-LAW16 OTHER IN-LAW17 POLICE.....18 SOLDIER.....19 FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE20 NEIGHBOUR21 TOWN/DISTRICT OFFICER22 OTHER MEMBER OF COMMUNITY23 RELIGIOUS MEMBER24 STEP-MOTHER25 FATHER26 STEP-FATHER27 BROTHER28 STEP BROTHER29 OTHER RELATIVES30 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
DVD24. Check MA1 and MA5: Is she ever married?	EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN1 NEVER MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN2	1⇒DVD24A 2⇒DVD24B
DVD24A. In the last 12 months, has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to? DVD24B. In the last 12 months has anyone physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	YES1 NO2	1⇒DVD25 2⇒DVD25
DVD24C. Check DVD5(H-J) and DVD15B	AT LEAST ONE 'YES'1 NOT A SINGLE 'YES'2	2⇒DVD26
DVD25. Check MA1 and MA5: Is she ever married?	EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN1 NEVER MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN2	1⇒DVD25A 2⇒DVD25B

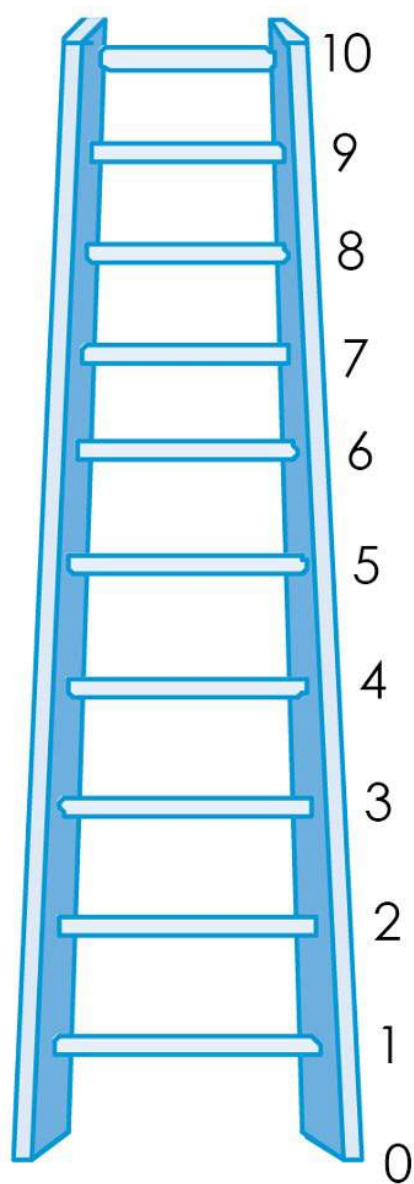
DVD25A. How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts by anyone, including (your/any) husband/partner? DVD25B. How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS DON'T KNOW98	
DVD26. Check DVD5 (A-J), DVD15 (A,B), DVD16, DVD20, DVD22A, and DVD22B:	AT LEAST ONE 'YES'1 NOT A SINGLE 'YES'2	2⇒DVD30
DVD27. Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES1 NO2	2⇒DVD29
DVD28. From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	OWN FAMILYA HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILYB CURRENT/FORMER/ HUSBAND/ PARTNERC CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIENDD NEIGHBORF RELIGIOUS MEMBERG DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNELH POLICEI LAWYER/LEGAL SERVICEJ SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONK OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCEL FAMILY FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCEM TOWN/DISTRICT OFFICERN OTHER MEMBER OF COMMUNITYO CURRENT TEACHERP FORMER TEACHERQ OTHER (specify)X	
DVD28A. Go to DVD30		
DVD29. Have you ever told anyone about this?	YES1 NO2	
DVD30. As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	
DVD30A. Are you aware there is a Family Protection Act?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	
Thank the respondent for her cooperation and reassure her about the confidentiality of her answers. fill out the questions below with reference to the domestic violence module only.		

DVD31. Did you have to interrupt the interview because some adult was trying to listen, or came into the room, or interfered in any other way? A. Husband B. Other male adult C. Female adult	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES, ONCE</th> <th>YES, MORE THAN ONCE</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HUSBAND</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALE ADULT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEMALE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES, ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO	HUSBAND	1	2	3	OTHER MALE ADULT	1	2	3	FEMALE.....	1	2	3	
	YES, ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO															
HUSBAND	1	2	3															
OTHER MALE ADULT	1	2	3															
FEMALE.....	1	2	3															
DVD32. Interviewer's comments / explanation for not completing the domestic violence module																		

LIFE SATISFACTION		LS
LS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction. First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy? I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response. <i>Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.</i>	VERY HAPPY 1 SOMEWHAT HAPPY 2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY 3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY 4 VERY UNHAPPY 5	
LS2. Show the picture of the ladder. Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time? <i>Probe if necessary:</i> Which step comes closest to the way you feel?	LADDER STEP ____	
LS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?	IMPROVED 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSENEED 3	
LS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?	BETTER 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSE 3	

Very happy	Somewhat happy	Neither happy, nor unhappy	Somewhat unhappy	Very unhappy
				

Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

WM10. 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 TONGAN 2	
WM13. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH 1 TONGAN 2 CHINESE 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
WM14. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH 1 TONGAN 2 CHINESE 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
WM15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
WM16. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household? ☐ 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



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN
Tonga Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019



MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		MWM
MWM1. Cluster number: _____	MWM2. Household number: _____	
MWM3. Man's name and line number: NAME _____	MWM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
MWM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	MWM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 0 1 _____	

Check man's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH39 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in MWM17.		MWM7. Record the time: HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____
MWM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW.....2	1 ⇒ MWM9B 2 ⇒ MWM9A
MWM9A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from <i>Tonga Statistics Department Office</i>. 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 40 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 40 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
Yes..... 1 No / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇒ MAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒ MWM17	

MWM17. Result of man's interview. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED01 NOT AT HOME02 REFUSED03 PARTLY COMPLETED.....04 INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>).....05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17.....06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....96
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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=HH471 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, MWM3≠HH472	2⇒MWB3
MWB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=2, 3, 4 OR 51 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK2	1⇒MWB15 2⇒MWB14
MWB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH DK MONTH98 YEAR DK YEAR9998	
MWB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS).....	
MWB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES1 NO2	2⇒MWB14
MWB6. What is the highest level and class/form or year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION000 PRIMARY1 LOWER SECONDARY2 UPPER SECONDARY3 TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL4 TERTIARY/UNIVERSITY5	000⇒MWB14
MWB7. Did you complete that (class/form/year)?	YES1 NO2	
MWB8. Check MWB4: Age of respondent:	AGE 15-241 AGE 25-492	2⇒MWB13
MWB9. At any time during the 2019 school year did you attend school?	YES1 NO2	2⇒MWB11
MWB10. During 2019 school year, which level and class/form or year are you <u>attending</u> ?	PRIMARY1 LOWER SECONDARY2 UPPER SECONDARY3 TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL4 TERTIARY/UNIVERSITY5	
MWB11. At any time during the 2018 school year did you attend school?	YES1 NO2	2⇒MWB13
MWB12. During 2018 school year, which level and class/form or year did you <u>attend</u> ?	PRIMARY1 LOWER SECONDARY2 UPPER SECONDARY3 TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL4 TERTIARY/UNIVERSITY5	
MWB13. Check MWB6: Highest level of school attended:	MWB6=2, 3, 4 OR 51 MWB6=12	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 95 ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95	95 ⇒ MWB18
MWB16. Just before you moved here, where did you live? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (Name of place)	CITY 1 TOWN 2 RURAL AREA 3 UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF CITY/TOWN/RURAL 5 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MWB17. Before you moved here, in which Island Division did you live in?	TONGATAPU 1 VAVA'U 2 HA'APAI 3 'EUA 4 ONGO NIUA 5 OUTSIDE OF TONGA (specify) 6	
MWB18. Are you covered by any health insurance/social security?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
MWB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B SOCIAL SECURITY C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER (specify) X	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MMT
MMT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK.....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
MMT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK.....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
MMT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK.....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
MMT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ MMT9
MMT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happened almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK.....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	0 ⇒ MMT9

MMT6. During the last 3 months, did you:		YES	NO	
[A] Copy or move a file or folder?	COPY/MOVE FILE	1	2	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT	1	2	
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT	1	2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA	1	2	
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?	CONNECT DEVICE	1	2	
[F] Find, download, install and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE	1	2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION	1	2	
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE.....	1	2	
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	PROGRAMMING	1	2	
MMT7. Check MMT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MMT6[C]=1	1		1 ⇒ MMT10
	NO, MMT6[C]=2	2		
MMT8. Check MMT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MMT6[F]=1	1		1 ⇒ MMT10
	NO, MMT6[F]=2	2		
MMT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES	1		2 ⇒ MMT11
	NO	2		
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?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL	0		
	LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK	1		
	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK	2		
	ALMOST EVERY DAY	3		
MMT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES	1		
	NO	2		
MMT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <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>	NOT AT ALL	0		
	LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK	1		
	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK	2		
	ALMOST EVERY DAY	3		

FERTILITY		MCM
MCM1. Now I would like to ask about all the children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman? <i>This module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i>	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	2⇒MCM8 8⇒MCM8
MCM2. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2⇒MCM5
MCM3. How many sons live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS AT HOME.....	
MCM4. How many daughters live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME.....	
MCM5. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2⇒MCM8
MCM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS ELSEWHERE	
MCM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE	
MCM8. Have you ever fathered a son or daughter who was born alive but later died? <i>If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i>	YES..... 1 NO 2	2⇒MCM11
MCM9. How many boys have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	BOYS DEAD	
MCM10. How many girls have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	GIRLS DEAD	
MCM11. Sum answers to MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 and MCM10.	SUM	
MCM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have fathered (<i>total number in MCM11</i>) live births during your life. Is this correct?	YES..... 1 NO 2	1⇒MCM14

MCM13. Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in MCM12 is 'Yes'.		
MCM14. Check MCM11: How many live births fathered?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=00 0 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, MCM11=01 1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=02 OR MORE 2	0 ⇒ End 1 ⇒ MCM18A
MCM15. Did all the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ MCM17
MCM16. In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	NUMBER OF WOMEN	
MCM17. How old were you when your first child was born?	AGE IN YEARS	⇒ MCM18B
MCM18A. In what month and year was the child you have fathered born? MCM18B. In what month and year was the last of these (<i>total number in MCM11</i>) children you have fathered born even if he or she has died? Month and year must be recorded.	DATE OF LAST BIRTH MONTH YEAR	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		MDV		
MDV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:		YES	NO	DK
[A] If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING.....	1	2	8
[B] If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN.....	1	2	8
[C] If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM	1	2	8
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX.....	1	2	8
[E] She burns the food?	BURNS THE FOOD.....	1	2	8

VICTIMISATION		MVT
MVT1. Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you <u>personally</u> were the victim. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. In the last three years, that is since <i>(month of interview) (year of interview minus 3)</i>, has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force? <i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.</i> <i>If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure: It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MVT9B 8 ⇒ MVT9B
MVT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since <i>(month of interview) (year of interview minus 1)</i>?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	2 ⇒ MVT5B 8 ⇒ MVT5B
MVT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? <i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i>	ONE TIME 1 TWO TIMES 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MVT4. Check MVT3: One or more times?	ONE TIME, MVT3=1 1 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, MVT3=2, 3 OR 8 2	1 ⇒ MVT5A 2 ⇒ MVT5B
MVT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you?	YES 1 NO 2	
MVT5B. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?	DK / NOT SURE 8	

MVT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE8	2⇒MVT8 8⇒MVT8
MVT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? <i>Record all that apply.</i>	YES, A KNIFEA YES, A GUNB YES, SOMETHING ELSE.....X	
MVT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? <i>If ‘Yes’, probe:</i> Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED2 NO, NOT REPORTED3 DK / NOT SURE8	1⇒MVT9A 2⇒MVT9A 3⇒MVT9A 8⇒MVT9A
MVT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), been physically attacked?		
MVT9B. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), have you been physically attacked? <i>If ‘No’, probe:</i> An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace. <i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under MVT1.</i>	YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2⇒MVT20 8⇒MVT20
MVT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS.....1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO.....2 DK / DON’T REMEMBER.....8	2⇒MVT12B 8⇒MVT12B
MVT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? <i>If ‘DK/Don’t remember’, probe:</i> Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONE TIME.....1 TWO TIMES2 THREE OR MORE TIMES.....3 DK / DON’T REMEMBER.....8	1⇒MVT12A 2⇒MVT12B 3⇒MVT12B 8⇒MVT12B

MVT12A. Where did this happen?	AT HOME11 IN ANOTHER HOME12	
MVT12B. Where did this happen the last time?	IN THE STREET21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR23 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>)26 AT SCHOOL31 AT WORKPLACE32 OTHER PLACE (<i>specify</i>)96	
MVT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence? <i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:</i> Was it one, two, or at least three people?	ONE PERSON1 TWO PEOPLE2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8	1 ⇒ <i>MVT14A</i> 2 ⇒ <i>MVT14B</i> 3 ⇒ <i>MVT14B</i> 8 ⇒ <i>MVT14B</i>
MVT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person?	YES1 NO2	
MVT14B. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?	DK / DON'T REMEMBER8	
MVT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE8	2 ⇒ <i>MVT19</i> 8 ⇒ <i>MVT19</i>
MVT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? <i>Record all that apply.</i>	YES, A KNIFEA YES, A GUNB YES, SOMETHING ELSEX	
MVT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? <i>If 'Yes', probe:</i> Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED2 NO, NOT REPORTED3 DK / NOT SURE8	
MVT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE1 SAFE2 UNSAFE3 VERY UNSAFE4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK7	
MVT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE1 SAFE2 UNSAFE3 VERY UNSAFE4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK7	

MVT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?			
	YES	NO	DK
[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?	ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION	1 2	8
[B] Sex?	SEX	1 2	8
[C] Sexual orientation?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	1 2	8
[D] Age?	AGE	1 2	8
[E] Religion or belief?	RELIGION / BELIEF	1 2	8
[F] Disability?	DISABILITY	1 2	8
[X] For any other reason?	OTHER REASON	1 2	8

MVT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?		
	YES	NO DK
[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?	ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION 1	2 8
[B] Sex?	SEX 1	2 8
[C] Sexual orientation?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION 1	2 8
[D] Age?	AGE 1	2 8
[E] Religion or belief?	RELIGION / BELIEF 1	2 8
[F] Disability?	DISABILITY 1	2 8
[X] For any other reason?	OTHER REASON 1	2 8

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER2 NO, NOT IN UNION3	3 ⇒ MMA5
MMA3. Do you have other wives or do you live with other partners as if married?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ MMA7
MMA4. How many other wives or live-in partners do you have?	NUMBER DK98	⇒ MMA7 98 ⇒ MMA7
MMA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER2 NO3	3 ⇒ End
MMA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED1 DIVORCED2 SEPARATED3	
MMA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE1 MORE THAN ONCE2	1 ⇒ MMA8A 2 ⇒ MMA8B
MMA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH DK MONTH98	
MMA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	YEAR DK YEAR9998	
MMA9. Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MMA8A/B=99981 NO, MMA8A/B≠99982	2 ⇒ End
MMA10. Check MMA7: In union only once?	YES, MMA7=11 NO, MMA7=22	1 ⇒ MMA11A 2 ⇒ MMA11B
MMA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (wife/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS	
MMA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?		

ADULT FUNCTIONING		MAF
MAF1. Check MWB4: Age of respondent?	AGE 15-17 YEARS1 AGE 18-49 YEARS2	1 ⇒ End
MAF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? <i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i>	YES.....1 NO2	
MAF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES.....1 NO2	
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=11 NO, MAF2=22	1 ⇒ MAF6A 2 ⇒ MAF6B
MAF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3	
MAF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing?	CANNOT SEE AT ALL4	
MAF7. Check MAF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?	YES, MAF3=11 NO, MAF3=22	1 ⇒ MAF8A 2 ⇒ MAF8B
MAF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3	
MAF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing?	CANNOT HEAR AT ALL4	
MAF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL4	
MAF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL4	
MAF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL4	
MAF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		MSB
MSB1. Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE..... 00 AGE IN YEARS..... FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE / PARTNER 95	00 ⇒ End
MSB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? <i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i>	DAYS AGO..... 1 WEEKS AGO..... 2 MONTHS AGO..... 3 YEARS AGO 4	4 ⇒ End
MSB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
MSB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i> <i>If 'Girlfriend', then ask: Were you living together as if married?</i> <i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i>	WIFE 1 COHABITING PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER..... 5 OTHER (specify) 6	3 ⇒ MSB6 4 ⇒ MSB6 5 ⇒ MSB6 6 ⇒ MSB6
MSB5. Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?	YES, MMA1=1 OR 2..... 1 NO, MMA1=3 2	1 ⇒ MSB7
MSB6. How old is this person? <i>If response is 'DK', probe: About how old is this person?</i>	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER..... DK 98	
MSB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
MSB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?	YES..... 1 NO 2	

MSB9. What was your relationship to this person? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i> <i>If 'Girlfriend' then ask:</i> Were you living together as if married? <i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i>	WIFE..... 1 COHABITING PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE..... 4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	 3 ⇒ MSB12 4 ⇒ MSB12 5 ⇒ MSB12 6 ⇒ MSB12
MSB10. Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?	YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MMA1=3 2	2 ⇒ MSB12
MSB11. Check MMA7: Married or living with a partner only once?	YES, MMA7=1 1 NO, MMA7≠1 2	1 ⇒ End
MSB12. How old is this person? <i>If response is 'DK', probe:</i> <i>About how old is this person?</i>	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER ____ DK 98	

HIV/AIDS	MHA		
MHA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES1 NO2	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?	YES1 NO2 DK8		
MHA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES1 NO2 DK8		
MHA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES1 NO2 DK8		
MHA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK8		
MHA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK8		
MHA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	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?	YES1 NO2	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?	YES1 NO2 DK8		
MHA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES1 NO2	2⇒MHA27	
MHA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO1 12-23 MONTHS AGO2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO3		
MHA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES1 NO2 DK8	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	

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS		MSTI
MSTI1. Check HA1: Has he heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES, MHA1=1 1 NO, MHA1=2 2	2 ⇨ MSTI1B
MSTI1A. Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ MSTI4 2 ⇨ MSTI10
MSTI1B. Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ MSTI10
MSTI4. Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ MSTI10 8 ⇨ MSTI10
MSTI8. The last time you had that problem did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ MSTI10
MSTI9. Where did you go? Any other place? <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ <i>(Name of place)</i>	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL A HEALTH CENTER B OTHER PUBLIC <i>(specify)</i> D PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE CLINIC F PRIVATE DOCTOR H PHARMACY I OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL <i>(specify)</i> J DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE X OTHER <i>(specify)</i> Y	
MSTI10. If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
MSTI11. Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

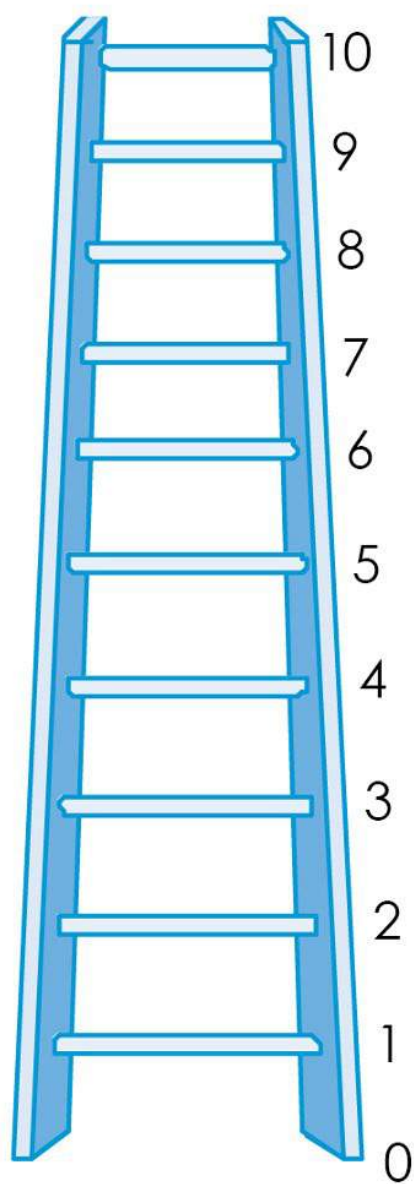
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA6
MTA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE 00 AGE..... ____	00 ⇒ MTA6
MTA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES 1 NO 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 tapaka tonga, pooti, cigars, water pipe 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 WATERPIPE B PIPE D TAPAKA TONGA E POOTI F OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	
MTA9. 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	
MTA9a. Have you ever attempted to quit smoking?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA10
MTA9b. Did you use the Ministry of health Quitline in your attempt to quit smoking??	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA10
MTA9c. Was it successful?	YES 1 NO 2	
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

TA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CHEWING TOBACCO..... A SNUFF B DIP C OTHER (specify) X	
MTA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in TA12</i>)? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i> <i>If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.</i> <i>If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS 0 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
MTA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever drunk alcohol?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ END
MTA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?	NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL 00 AGE	
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.</i> <i>If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.</i> <i>If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH 00 NUMBER OF DAYS 0 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	00 ⇒ End
MTA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?	NUMBER OF DRINKS	

LIFE SATISFACTION		MLS
MLS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction. First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy? I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response. <i>Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.</i>	VERY HAPPY 1 SOMEWHAT HAPPY 2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY 3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY 4 VERY UNHAPPY 5	
MLS2. Show the picture of the ladder. Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time? <i>Probe if necessary:</i> Which step comes closest to the way you feel?	LADDER STEP _ _	
MLS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?	IMPROVED 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSENEED 3	
MLS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?	BETTER 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSE 3	

Very happy	Somewhat happy	Neither happy, nor unhappy	Somewhat unhappy	Very unhappy
				

Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

MWM10. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES :	
MWM11. Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE..... 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) 3	
MWM12. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH 1 TONGAN 2	
MWM13. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH 1 TONGAN 2 CHINESE 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
MWM14. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH 1 TONGAN 2 CHINESE 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
MWM15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
MWM16. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: <i>Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?</i> ☐ Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent. ☐ No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17? ☐ Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household? ☐ Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent. ☐ No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household. ☐ No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE
Tonga Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019



UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
UF1. Cluster number: _____	UF2. Household number: _____	
UF3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	UF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
UF5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	UF6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
UF7. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / <u>2 0 1</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 ALREADY..... 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW..... 2	1 ⇒ UF10B 2 ⇒ UF10A
UF10A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from Tonga Statistics Department. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 30 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	UF10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 30 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
Yes..... 1 No / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇒ UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒ UF17	

UF17. Result of interview for children under 5 Codes refer to mother/caretaker. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME02 REFUSED.....03 PARTLY COMPLETED04 INCAPACITATED (specify)05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-1706 OTHER (specify)96
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UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (name) 's Birth Certificate, National Immunization Card and any immunisation record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.		
UB1. On what day, month and year was (name) born? <i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday? If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day. Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.	DATE OF BIRTH DAY DK DAY 98 MONTH YEAR <u>2 0 1</u>	
UB2. How old is (name) ? <i>Probe:</i> How old was (name) at (his/her) last birthday? Record age in completed years. Record '0' if less than 1 year. If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)	
UB3. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒ UB9
UB4. Check the respondent's line number (UF4) and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2	2 ⇒ UB6
UB5. Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?	YES, ED10=0 1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇒ UB8B 2 ⇒ UB9
UB6. Has (name) ever attended any early childhood education programme, such as Kindergarten?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ UB7
UB6A. What is the main reason for (name) not attending any early childhood education programme?	NOT IMPORTANT 1 NOT AFFORDABLE 2 TEACHER LACK QUALIFICATION 3 TOO FAR 4 POOR SCHOOL QUALITY 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	1 ⇒ UB9 2 ⇒ UB9 3 ⇒ UB9 4 ⇒ UB9 5 ⇒ UB9 6 ⇒ UB9
UB7. At any time since February, did (he/she) attend (programmes mentioned in UB6)?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ UB8A 2 ⇒ UB9

UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend (<i>programmes mentioned in UB6</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	
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/social security?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
UB10. What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B SOCIAL SECURITY C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR0. Does (<i>name</i>) have a live birth notification?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
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 <i>the Ministry of Justice</i> ?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 ⇒ End
BR3. Do you know how to register (<i>name</i>)'s birth?	YES 1 NO 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for <i>(name)</i> ?	NONE.....00 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS..... TEN OR MORE BOOKS10	
EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that <i>(name)</i> plays with when (he/she) is at home. Does (he/she) play with:	Y N DK [A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home? [B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys? [C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?	HOMEMADE TOYS..... 1 2 8 TOYS FROM A SHOP 1 2 8 HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 2 8
EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children. On how many days in the past week was <i>(name)</i> :	[A] Left alone for more than an hour? [B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.	NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR..... NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR.....
EC4. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 11 AGE 2, 3 OR 42	1⇒End

EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with <i>(name)</i>: <i>If 'Yes', ask:</i> Who engaged in this activity with <i>(name)</i>? <i>A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.</i> <i>Record all that apply.</i> <i>'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.</i> [A] Read books or looked at picture books with <i>(name)</i>? [B] Told stories to <i>(name)</i>? [C] Sang songs to or with <i>(name)</i>, including lullabies? [D] Took <i>(name)</i> outside the home? [E] Played with <i>(name)</i>? [F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with <i>(name)</i>?	<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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NAMED	A	B	X	Y																																	
EC5G. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 2 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒ End																																			
EC6. I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of <i>(name)</i>. Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects of <i>(name)</i>'s development. Can <i>(name)</i> identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																																				
EC7. Can <i>(name)</i> read at least four simple, popular words?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																																				
EC8. Does <i>(name)</i> know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																																				
EC9. Can <i>(name)</i> pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																																				
EC10. Is <i>(name)</i> sometimes too sick to play?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																																				

EC11. Does <i>(name)</i> follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC12. When given something to do, is <i>(name)</i> able to do it independently?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC13. Does <i>(name)</i> get along well with other children?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC14. Does <i>(name)</i> kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC15. Does <i>(name)</i> get distracted easily?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4..... 2	1 ⇒ End
UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with <i>(name)</i> <u>in the past month</u>.	YES NO [A] Took away privileges, forbade something <i>(name)</i> liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES..... 1 2 [B] Explained why <i>(name)</i>'s behavior was wrong. EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR..... 1 2 [C] Shook (him/her). SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2 [D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her). SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2 [E] Gave (him/her) something else to do. GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2 [F] Spanked hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2 [G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object. HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2 [H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that. CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2 [I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears. HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2 [J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2 [K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could. BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
UCD3. Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the questionnaire for children age 5-17?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ UCD5
UCD4. Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	1 ⇒ End
UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1⇒End
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (<i>name</i>) may have. Does (<i>name</i>) wear glasses?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF3. Does (<i>name</i>) use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF4. Does (<i>name</i>) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF5. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
UCF6. Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?	YES, UCF2=1 1 NO, UCF2=2 2	1⇒UCF7A 2⇒UCF7B
UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing? UCF7B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF8. Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, UCF3=1 1 NO, UCF3=2 2	1⇒UCF9A 2⇒UCF9B
UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? UCF9B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
UCF10. Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, UCF4=1 1 NO, UCF4=2 2	1⇒UCF11 2⇒UCF13
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	1⇒UCF14 2⇒UCF14 3⇒UCF14 4⇒UCF14

UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL..... 4	
UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL..... 4	
UCF15. Does (name) have difficulty understanding you?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL..... 4	
UCF16. When (name) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL..... 4	
UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL..... 4	
UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty playing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL 4	
UCF19. The next question has five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after the question. Compared with children of the same age, how much does (name) kick, bite or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more or a lot more?	NOT AT ALL 1 LESS 2 THE SAME..... 3 MORE 4 A LOT MORE 5	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
BD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	2 ⇒ End
BD2. Has (<i>name</i>) ever been breastfed?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ BD3A 8 ⇒ BD3A
BD3. Is (<i>name</i>) still being breastfed?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
BD3A. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2 2	2 ⇒ End
BD4. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?</u>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
BD5. Did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS)</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
BD6. Did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (<i>name</i>) may have had yesterday during the day or the night. Please include liquids consumed outside of your home. Did (<i>name</i>) drink (<i>name of item</i>) yesterday during the day or the night:		
	YES NO DK	
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER 1 2 8	
[B] Juice or juice drinks?	JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS 1 2 8	
[C] Hu'a supu?	CLEAR BROTH 1 2 8	
[D] Infant formula, such as SMA, Karicare, S-26?	INFANT FORMULA 1 2 8 BD7[E] BD7[E]	
[D1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink infant formula? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'</i> <i>If unknown, record '8'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA 8 DK..... 8	
[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk?	MILK 1 2 8 BD7[X] BD7[X]	
[E1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink milk? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i> <i>If unknown, record '8'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK 8	
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS 1 2 8 BD8 BD8	
[X1] Record all other liquids mentioned.	(Specify) _____	

BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (name) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home. Think about when (name) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>If 'Yes' ask:</i> <i>Record answers using the food groups below.</i> - What did (name) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that the child went to sleep until the next morning.</i>				
<i>For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask:</i> Just to make sure, did (name) eat (food group items) yesterday during the day or the night		YES	NO	DK
[A] Yogurt made from animal milk? <i>Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.</i>		YOGURT	1	2 3 8 3 BD8[B] BD8[B]
[A1] How many times did (name) eat yogurt? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>		NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT _ DK 8		
[B] Any baby food, such as Cerelac, Gerber, Hero or Nestum?		FORTIFIED BABY FOOD	1	2 8
[C] Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?		FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2 8
[D] Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?		PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2 8
[E] White potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?		FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2 8
[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as taro leaves?		DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2 8
[G] Ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, ripe banana?		RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA	1	2 8
[H] Any other fruits or vegetables, such as watermelon, apple, pear, most commonly eaten fruits and vegetables?		OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES	1	2 8
[I] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?		ORGAN MEATS	1	2 8
[J] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck or sausages made from these meats?		OTHER MEATS	1	2 8
[K] Eggs?		EGGS	1	2 8
[L] Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried?		FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2 8
[M] Beans, peas, lentils or nuts, including any foods made from these?		FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2 8
[N] Cheese or other food made from animal milk?		CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK	1	2 8

[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1 2 8	
[X1] Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.	(Specify) _____	BD9 BD9	
BD9. How many times did (<i>name</i>) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night? <i>If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].</i> <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8		

IMMUNISATION										IM
IM1. Check UB2: Child's age?		AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 4.....2								2 ⇒ End
IM2. Do you have a National Immunization card, immunisation records from a private health provider or any other document where (<i>name</i>)'s vaccinations are written down?		YES, HAS ONLY CARD(S)..... 1 YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT..... 2 YES, HAS CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT..... 3 NO, HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT..... 4								1 ⇒ IM5 3 ⇒ IM5
IM3. Did you ever have a National Immunization card 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				
HepB (at birth)	HepB0					2	0	1		
BCG	BCG					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3					2	0	1		
IPV 1	IPV1					2	0	1		
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 1	Penta1					2	0	1		
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 2	Penta2					2	0	1		
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 3	Penta3					2	0	1		
DTP4	DTP4					2	0	1		
MR 1	MR1					2	0	1		
MR 2	MR2					2	0	1		
IM7. Check IM6: Are all vaccines (HepB to MR2) recorded?		YES..... 1 NO..... 2								1 ⇒ End

IM9. In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did (name) receive any other vaccinations including vaccinations received during the campaigns, immunisation week just mentioned?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ End 8 ⇒ End
IM10. Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations. Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received. For each vaccination <u>not</u> received record '00' in day column. When finished, go to End of module.		⇒ End
IM11. Has (name) ever received any vaccinations to prevent (him/her) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a campaign on Immunization week?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
IM13. Check IM11 and IM12:	ALL NO OR DK 1 AT LEAST ONE YES 2	1 ⇒ End
IM14. Has (name) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis – that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
IM15. Did (name) 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 (name) ever received any vaccination drops in the mouth to protect (him/her) from polio? Probe by indicating that the first drop is usually given at birth and later at the same time as injections to prevent other diseases.	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ IM20 8 ⇒ IM20
IM17. Were the first polio drops received in the first two weeks after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
IM18. How many times were the polio drops received?	NUMBER OF TIMES — DK 8	
IM19. The last time (name) received the polio drops, did (he/she) also get an injection to protect against polio? Probe to ensure that both were given, drops and injection.	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
IM20. Has (name) ever received a Pentavalent vaccination – that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent (him/her) from getting tetanus, whooping	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ IM26

cough, diphtheria, Hepatitis B disease, and Haemophilus influenzae type b? <i>Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the polio drops.</i>	DK..... 8	8⇒IM26
IM21. How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK..... 8	
IM26. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a MR vaccine – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 1 year or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles, mumps and rubella?	YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	2⇒END 8⇒END
IM26A. How many times was the MR vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK..... 8	
IM28. Issue a <u>QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS AT HEALTH FACILITY</u> for this child. <i>Complete the Information Panel on that Questionnaire</i>		

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA1. In the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14
CA2. Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?	YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK 1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8 2	1⇒CA3A 2⇒CA3B
CA3A. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes breastmilk, Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less? CA3B. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DK 8	
CA4. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 7 DK 8	
CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2⇒CA7 8⇒CA7

CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment? <i>Probe: Anywhere else?</i> Na'e toe 'iai ha feitu'u kehe? Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions. Probe to identify each type of provider. 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. _____ (Name of place)	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL A HEALTH CENTRE B COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) H PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PRIVATE PHARMACY K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R OTHER (specify) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z	
CA7. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given: [B] A pre-packaged ORS fluid called Vai masima for pre-packaged ORS fluid? [C] Zinc tablets or syrup?	Y N DK PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID 1 2 8 ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP 1 2 8	
CA8. Check CA7[B]: Was child given any ORS?	YES, YES IN CA7[B] 1 NO, 'NO' OR 'DK' IN CA7[B] 2	2 ⇒ CA12

CA9. Where did you get the (ORS mentioned in CA7[A] and/or CA7[B])? <i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i> <i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (Name of place)	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITALA HEALTH CENTREB COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERD OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) H PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIANJ PRIVATE PHARMACYK COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT)..... L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET.....Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER.....R OTHER (specify) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... Z	
CA12. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?	YES1 NO2 DK8	2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14
CA13. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i> _____ (Name of brand) _____ (Name of brand)	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTICA ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA).....B OTHER PILL OR SYRUPG UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP.....H INJECTION ANTIBIOTICL NON-ANTIBIOTICM UNKNOWN INJECTIONN INTRAVENOUS (IV)O HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINEQ OTHER (specify) X	
CA14. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) been ill with a fever?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
CA16. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had an illness with a cough?	YES1 NO2 DK8	

CA17. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing?	YES1 NO2 DK8	2⇒CA19 8⇒CA19
CA18. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?	PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY1 BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY2 BOTH3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)6 DK8	1⇒CA20 2⇒CA20 3⇒CA20 6⇒CA20 8⇒CA20
CA19. Check CA14: Did child have fever?	YES, CA14=11 NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 82	2⇒CA30
CA20. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES1 NO2 DK8	2⇒CA22 8⇒CA22
CA21. From where did you seek advice or treatment? Na'a ke kumi fale'i ki fe'ia <i>Probe:</i> Anywhere else? Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions. Probe to identify each type of provider. <u>If unable to determine if public or private sector,</u> <u>write the name of the place and then temporarily</u> <u>record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category</u> <u>for the response.</u> _____ (Name of place)	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITALA HEALTH CENTREB COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERD OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>)H PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE CLINICI PRIVATE PHYSICIANJ PRIVATE PHARMACYK COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT)L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>)O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATEW OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIENDP SHOP / MARKET / STREETQ TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONERR OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X DK / DON'T REMEMBERZ	
CA22. At any time during the illness, was (<i>name</i>) given any medicine for the illness?	YES1 NO2 DK8	2⇒CA30 8⇒CA30

CA23. What medicine was (<i>name</i>) given? Ko e ha e faito'o na'e 'oange kia (<i>hingoa</i>)? <i>Probe:</i> Any other medicine? Record all medicines given. 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. _____ (Name of brand) _____ (Name of brand)	ANTIBIOTICS AMOXICILLIN L COTRIMOXAZOLE M OTHER ANTIBIOTIC PILL/SYRUP N OTHER ANTIBIOTIC INJECTION/IV O OTHER MEDICATIONS PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN R ASPIRIN S IBUPROFEN T ONLY BRAND NAME RECORDED W OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK/ DON'T REMEMBER Z	
CA24. Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?	YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L-O 1 NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED 2	2 ⇒ CA30
CA25. Where did you get the (<i>name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O</i>)? <i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i> If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known. 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. _____ (Name of place)	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL A HEALTH CENTRE B COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) H PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PRIVATE PHARMACY K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z	
CA30. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1 OR 2 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	2 ⇒ End

CA31. The last time (<i>name</i>) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET / LATRINE.....01	
	PUT / RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE02	
	PUT / RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH03	
	THROWN INTO GARBAGE (SOLID WASTE)04	
	BURIED.....05	
	LEFT IN THE OPEN.....06	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96	
	DK.....98	

UF11. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES : ..	
UF12. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH1 TONGAN.....2	
UF13. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH1 TONGAN.....2 CHINESE.....3 OTHER LANGUAGE (<i>specify</i>)6	
UF14. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH1 TONGAN.....2 CHINESE.....3 OTHER LANGUAGE (<i>specify</i>)6	
UF15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE.....1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE2 NO, NOT USED3	
UF16. Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this child and complete the Information Panel on that Form. Check if IM4=2 and IM5=4. Issue the Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility for this Child? Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of <u>another</u> child age 0-4 living in this household? ☐ Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent. ☐ No ⇒ Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-17 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 in this household? ☐ Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent. ☐ No ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL		AN
AN1. Cluster number: _____	AN2. Household number: _____	
AN3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	AN4. Child's age from UB2: AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS).....	
AN5. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	AN6. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	

ANTHROPOMETRY		
AN7. Measurer's name and number:	NAME _____	
AN8. Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	KILOGRAMS (KG) CHILD NOT PRESENT AFTER REVISITS99.3 CHILD REFUSED99.4 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 REFUSED999.4 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 UP2	
AN13. Today's date: Day / Month / Year: ____ / ____ / <u>20</u> <u>1</u>		
AN14. Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨ Next Child
AN15. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE
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MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

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SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

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**FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS
AT HEALTH FACILITY**
Tonga Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019



UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		HF
This form must be appended to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child.		
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: ____ / ____ / <u>2 0 1</u> ____	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 ____ / ____ / <u>2 0 1</u> ____	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

IMMUNIZATION										HF
HF11. Record day, month and year of birth as written on vaccination record/card:		____/____/201____								
HF12. (c) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. (d) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.		DATE OF IMMUNIZATION								
		DAY		MONTH		YEAR				
HepB (at birth)	HepB0					2	0	1		
BCG	BCG					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3					2	0	1		
IPV 1	IPV 1					2	0	1		
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 1	Penta1					2	0	1		
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 2	Penta2					2	0	1		
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 3	Penta3					2	0	1		
DTP4	DTP4					2	0	1		
MR 1	MR1					2	0	1		
MR 2	MR2					2	0	1		
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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DATA COLLECTOR'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17

Tonga Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019



5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
FS1. Cluster number: _____	FS2. Household number: _____	
FS3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	FS4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
FS5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	FS6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
FS7. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / <u>20</u> <u>1</u>	FS8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caretaker identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.

FS9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇒ FS10B 2 ⇒ FS10A
FS10A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from <i>Tonga Statistics Department Office</i> . We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from FS3</i>)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 40 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	FS10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from FS3</i>)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 40 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 (<i>specify</i>) 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96
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CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB1. Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):	FS4=HH471 FS4≠HH472	1⇒CB11
CB2. In what month and year was <i>(name)</i> born? <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH..... YEAR.....	
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?	YES1 NO2	2⇒CB11
CB5. What is the highest level and class/form or year of school <i>(name)</i> has ever attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION000 PRIMARY1 LOWER SECONDARY2 UPPER SECONDARY3 TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL4 TERTIARY/UNIVERSITY5 DK8	000⇒CB7
CB6. Did (he/she) ever complete that (class/form/year)?	YES1 NO2	
CB7. At any time during the 2019 school year did <i>(name)</i> attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES1 NO2	2⇒CB9
CB8. During 2019 school year, which level and class/form or year is <i>(name)</i> attending?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION000 PRIMARY1 LOWER SECONDARY2 UPPER SECONDARY3 TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL4 TERTIARY/UNIVERSITY5 DK8	
CB9. At any time during the 2018 school year did <i>(name)</i> attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES1 NO2	2⇒CB11
CB10. During 2018 school year, which level and class/form or year did <i>(name)</i> attend?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION000 PRIMARY1 LOWER SECONDARY2 UPPER SECONDARY3 TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL4 TERTIARY/UNIVERSITY5 DK8	
CB11. Is <i>(name)</i> covered by any health insurance/Social Security? CB12. What type of health insurance is <i>(name)</i> covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	YES1 NO2 HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYERB SOCIAL SECURITYC OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCED OTHER (specify)X	2⇒End

CHILD LABOUR		CL
CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (<i>name</i>) may do. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? [A] Did (<i>name</i>) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, fishing, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals? [B] Did (<i>name</i>) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business? [C] Did (<i>name</i>) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products, fish or seafood? [X] Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?	YES NO WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, FISHING, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS ..1 2 HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS1 2 PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, FISH OR SEAFOOD.....1 2 ANY OTHER ACTIVITY1 2	
CL2. Check CL1, [A]-[X]:	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2 ⇒ CL7
CL3. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>) about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS _ _	
CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?	YES 1 NO 2	
CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?	YES 1 NO 2	

CL6. How would you describe the work environment of <i>(name)</i>? [A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas? YES 1 NO 2 [B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity? YES 1 NO 2 [C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration? YES 1 NO 2 [D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights? YES 1 NO 2 [E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives? YES 1 NO 2 [X] Is <i>(name)</i> exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety? YES 1 NO 2		
CL7. Since last <i>(day of the week)</i>, did <i>(name)</i> fetch water for household use?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CL9
CL8. In total, how many hours did <i>(name)</i> spend on fetching water for household use, since last <i>(day of the week)</i>? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS _ _	
CL9. Since last <i>(day of the week)</i>, did <i>(name)</i> collect firewood for household use?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CL11
CL10. In total, how many hours did <i>(name)</i> spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last <i>(day of the week)</i>? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS _ _	

CL11. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following for this household? [A] Shopping for the household? [B] Cooking? [C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house? [D] Washing clothes? [E] Caring for children? [F] Caring for someone old or sick? [G] Fishing? [X] Other household tasks?	<table> <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>FISHING</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	FISHING	1	2	OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS	1	2	
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OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS	1	2																											
CL12. Check CL11, [A]-[X]:	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2⇒End																											
CL13. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS..... _ _																												

CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-14 YEARS..... 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS..... 2	2 ⇒ End
FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with (name) <u>in the past month</u> .	YES NO [A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. 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 THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2 [J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2 [K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could. BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
FCD3. Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ FCD5
FCD4. Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End

FCF5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES	1	
	NO	2	
	DK / NO OPINION	8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties <i>(name)</i> may have. Does <i>(name)</i> wear glasses or contact lenses?	YES 1 NO 2	
FCF2. Does <i>(name)</i> use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
FCF3. Does <i>(name)</i> use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES 1 NO 2	
FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that <i>(name)</i> has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that <i>(name)</i> has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
FCF5. Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?	YES, FCF1=1 1 NO, FCF1=2 2	1 ⇒ FCF6A 2 ⇒ FCF6B
FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or contact lenses, does <i>(name)</i> have difficulty seeing? FCF6B. Does <i>(name)</i> have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
FCF7. Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, FCF2=1 1 NO, FCF2=2 2	1 ⇒ FCF8A 2 ⇒ FCF8B
FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does <i>(name)</i> have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? FCF8B. Does <i>(name)</i> have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
FCF9. Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, FCF3=1 1 NO, FCF3=2 2	2 ⇒ FCF14

FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field. <i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i>	SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	3⇒FCF12 4⇒FCF12
FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields. <i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i>	SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	
FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	3⇒FCF16 4⇒FCF16
FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	1⇒FCF16 2⇒FCF16 3⇒FCF16 4⇒FCF16
FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	3⇒FCF16 4⇒FCF16
FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	
FCF16. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	

FCF17. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL..... 4	
FCF18. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL..... 4	
FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4	
FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty remembering things?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL..... 4	
FCF21. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
FCF22. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL..... 4	
FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4	
FCF24. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty making friends?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4	
FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. I would like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very anxious, nervous or worried. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5	

FCF26. I would also like to know how often <i>(name)</i> seems very sad or depressed. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5	
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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 textbooks and holy books, how many books do you have for <i>(name)</i> to read at home?	NONE 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS 0 TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
PR4. Check CB7: Did the child attend any school? 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 (PTA))?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ PR10 8 ⇒ PR10
PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ PR10 8 ⇒ PR10

PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed: [A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by <i>(name)</i>'s school? [B] School budget or use of funds received by <i>(name)</i>'s school?	YES NO DK PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES..... 1 2 8 SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8	
PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a school or student report card for <i>(name)</i>?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to <i>(name)</i>'s school for any of the following reasons? [A] A school celebration or a sport event? [B] To discuss <i>(name)</i>'s progress with (his/her) teachers?	 YES NO DK CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT 1 2 8 TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS..... 1 2 8	
PR12. In the last 12 months, has <i>(name)</i>'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons: [A] Natural disasters, such as flood, cyclone, epidemics or similar? [B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots or similar? [C] Teacher strike? [X] Other?	YES NO DK NATURAL DISASTERS 1 2 8 MAN-MADE DISASTERS..... 1 2 8 TEACHER STRIKE 1 2 8 OTHER 1 2 8	
PR13. In the last 12 months, was <i>(name)</i> unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
PR14. Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any 'Yes' recorded?	YES, PR12[C]=1 OR PR13=1 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
PR15. When <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?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL
FL0. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS1 AGE 7-14 YEARS2 AGE 15-17 YEARS3	1 ⇒ End 3 ⇒ End
FL1. Now I would like to talk to (<i>name</i>). I will ask (him/her) a few questions about (himself/herself) and about reading, and then ask (him/her) to complete a few reading and number activities. These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school. You will not benefit directly from participating and I am not trained to tell you how well (<i>name</i>) has performed. The activities are to help us find out how well children in Tonga are learning to read and to use numbers so that improvements can be made. This will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.		
May I talk to (<i>name</i>)?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN.....1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN2	2 ⇒ FL28

FL2. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES :	
FL3. My name is (<i>your name</i>). I would like to tell you a bit about myself. Could you tell me a little bit about yourself? <i>When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent:</i> Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from Tonga Statistics Department Office. 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.		
Are you ready to get started?	YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED2	2 ⇒ FL28

FL4. Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that: ☐ You are not alone with the child unless they are at least visible to an adult known to the child. ☐ You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an Icebreaker. ☐ The child is sat comfortably, able to use the READING & NUMBERS BOOK without difficulty while you can see which page is open.		
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 HOME1 2	

FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home? <i>Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.</i>	ENGLISH 1 TONGAN 2 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 8	
FL8. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme? <i>CHECK ED9 IN THE EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD IF CB7 WAS NOT ASKED.</i>	YES, CB7/ED9=1 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇒ FL9A
FL8A. Check CB4: Did the child ever attend school or any early childhood education programmes? <i>CHECK ED4 IN THE EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD IF CB4 WAS NOT ASKED.</i>	YES, CB4/ED4=1 1 NO, CB4/ED4=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇒ FL9B 2 ⇒ FL9C
FL9A. What language do your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? FL9B. When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? <i>Probe if necessary and name the listed languages.</i>	ENGLISH 1 TONGAN 2 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 8	1 ⇒ FL10A 2 ⇒ FL10A
FL9C. Check FL7: Is READING & NUMBERS BOOK available in the language spoken at home?	YES, FL7=1, 2 1 NO, FL7=6 OR 8 2	1 ⇒ FL10B 2 ⇒ FL10C
FL10A. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (<i>Language recorded in FL9A/B</i>). Would you like to start reading the story? FL10B. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (<i>Language recorded in FL7</i>). Would you like to start reading the story?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ FL11
FL10C. I have short stories in English and Tongan. The stories are almost the same. Would you like to try one of them?	ENGLISH 11 TONGAN 12 DOES NOT WANT TO TRY 95	95 ⇒ FL23
FL11. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 7-9 YEARS 1 AGE 10-14 YEARS 2	1 ⇒ FL13
FL12. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme? <i>CHECK ED9 IN THE EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD IF CB7 WAS NOT ASKED.</i>	YES, CB7/ED9=1 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇒ FL18B

FL13. Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded for the test: Use response to FL10C if available. If not, use response to FL9A/B if available. Otherwise use response to FL7. Open the page showing the reading practice item and say: Now we are going to do some reading. <i>Point to the sentence.</i> I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question. <i>Semisi is a boy. Tina is a girl. Semisi is 5. Tina is 6.</i>		
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 Semisi?	CORRECT SEMISI IS 5 YEARS OLD 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1 ⇒ FL17
FL16. Say: Semisi is 5 years old and go to FL21D.		⇒ FL21D
FL17. Here is another question: Who is older: Semisi or Tina?	CORRECT TINA IS OLDER THAN SEMISI 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1 ⇒ FL18A
FL18. Say: Tina is older than Semisi. Tina is 6 and Semisi is 5 and go to FL21D.		⇒ FL21D
FL18A. Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say: Thank you. Now I want you to try this. and go to FL19.		⇒ FL19
FL18B. Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded for the test: Use response to FL10C if available. If not, use response to FL9A/B if available. Otherwise use response to FL7. Open the book on the page of the reading passage.		

FL19. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can. You will start here (<i>point to the first word on the first line</i>) and you will read line by line (<i>point to the direction for reading each line</i>). When you finish I will ask you some questions about what you have read. If you come to a word you do not know, go onto the next word. Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.	Paul	is	in	Grade	two.	One	day,
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Paul	was	going	home	from	school.	He
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	saw	some	red	flowers	on	the	way.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	The	flowers	were	near	a	tomato	farm.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Paul	wanted	to	get	some	flowers	for
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	his	mother.	Paul	ran	fast	across	the
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	farm	to	get	the	flowers.	He	fell
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	down	near	a	banana	tree.	Paul	started
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
	crying.	The	farmer	saw	him	and	came.
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
	He	gave	Paul	many	flowers.	Paul	was
	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
	very	happy.					
	71	72					

FL20. Results of the child's reading. <i>Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (E:72;T:111) and the last word attempted (A).</i>	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED (A)NUMBER ____	
	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED (B) NUMBER ____	
FL21. How well did the child read the story?	THE CHILD READ AT LEAST ONE WORD CORRECTLY.....1	
	THE CHILD DID NOT READ ANY WORD CORRECTLY.....2	2⇒ FL21D
	THE CHILD DID NOT TRY TO READ THE STORY.....3	3⇒ FL21D

FL21A. Check FL20(B): Did the child incorrectly read or miss (E:7;T:11) or more words?	YES, AT LEAST (E:7; T:11) WORDS1 NO, LESS THAN (E:7; T:11) WORDS2	2⇒ FL21D
FL21B. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read. <i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will move on.</i> <i>Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:</i> [A] What grade is Paul in? [B] What did Paul see on the way home? [C] Why did Paul start crying? [D] Check FL21B [A-C]: Did the child answer all three questions correctly? [E] Where did Paul fall (down)? [F] Why was Paul happy?	CORRECT (PAUL IS IN GRADE TWO)1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3 CORRECT (HE SAW SOME FLOWERS)1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3 CORRECT (BECAUSE HE FELL)1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3 YES, ALL FL21B[A-C] =11 NO, AT LEAST ONE RESPONSE = 2 OR 32 CORRECT ((PAUL FELL DOWN) NEAR A BANANA TREE)1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3 CORRECT (BECAUSE THE FARMER GAVE HIM MANY FLOWERS OR BECAUSE HE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER)1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3	2⇒ FL21D
FL21C. Did the child answer all questions in FL21B correctly?	YES, ALL FL21B[A]-[F]=11 NO, AT LEAST ONE RESPONSE = 2 OR 32	1⇒ FL23

FL21D. I have some other short stories in other languages. I have stories in (<i>Englis/Tongan</i>). The stories are almost the same. Would you like to try one? <i>The child cannot pick the same language as already attempted.</i>	ENGLISH 11 TONGAN..... 12 DOES NOT WANT TO TRY..... 95	95 ⇒ FL23
FL21E. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 7-9 YEARS 1 AGE 10-14 YEARS 2	1 ⇒ FL21G
FL21F. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme? <i>CHECK ED9 IN THE EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD IF CB7 WAS NOT ASKED.</i>	YES, CB7/ED9=1 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇒ FL21N
FL21G. Give the child the <i>READING & NUMBERS BOOK</i> in the language recorded in FL21D. <i>Open the page showing the reading practice item, point to the sentence and say:</i> Just as before I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question. <i>John is a boy. Grace is a girl. John has 2 eggs. Grace has 3 eggs.</i>		
FL21H. Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒ FL23
FL21I. Once the reading is done, ask: How many eggs does John have?	CORRECT (JOHN HAS 2 EGGS)1 OTHER ANSWERS2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS3	1 ⇒ FL21K
FL21J. Say: John has 2 eggs. and go to FL23.		⇒ FL23
FL21K. Here is another question: Who has more eggs: John or Grace?	CORRECT (GRACE HAS MORE EGGS (THAN JOHN))...1 OTHER ANSWERS2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS3	1 ⇒ FL21M
FL21L. Say: Grace has more eggs. John has 2 eggs Grace has 3 eggs. and go to FL23.		⇒ FL23
FL21M. Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say: Thank you. Now I want you to try this. and go to FL21O.		⇒ FL21O
FL21N. Give the child the <i>READING & NUMBERS BOOK</i> in the language recorded in FL21D. <i>Open the book on the page of the reading passage.</i>		

FL21O. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can. You will start here (point to the first word on the first line) and you will read line by line (point to the direction for reading each line). When you finish I will ask you some questions about what you have read. If you come to a word you do not know, go onto the next word. Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.	Jane	is	seven	years	old.	One	morning,
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	her	grandmother	sent	her	to	the	market
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	to	buy	some	tomatoes.	She	gave	Jane
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	some	money.	Jane	put	it	in	her
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	bag.	The	bag	had	a	big	hole.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	On	the	way,	Jane	lost	her	money.
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	Peter	saw	the	money	and	gave	it
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	to	Jane.	She	was	happy.	Jane	thanked
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
	Peter	and	walked	to	the	market.	
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
	71	72	73	74	75	76	77

FL21P. Results of the child's reading. <i>Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (E:62;T:97) and the last word attempted (A).</i>	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED (A)NUMBER __ __	
	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED (B) NUMBER __ __	
FL21Q. How well did the child read the story?	THE CHILD READ AT LEAST ONE WORD CORRECTLY.....1	
	THE CHILD DID NOT READ ANY WORD CORRECTLY.....2	2⇒FL23
	THE CHILD DID NOT TRY TO READ THE STORY.....3	3⇒FL23

FL21R. Check FL21P: Did the child incorrectly read or miss (E:6;T:10) or more words (B)?	YES, AT LEAST (E:6; T:10) WORDS1 NO, LESS THAN (E:6;T:10) WORDS2	1 ⇒ FL23
FL22. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read. <i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will move on.</i> <i>Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:</i> [A] How old is Jane? [B] Who sent Jane to the shop? [C] What was Jane asked to buy?	CORRECT (JANE IS SEVEN).....1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3 CORRECT (HER GRANDMOTHER).....1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3 CORRECT (TOMATOES OR SHE WAS SENT TO BUY SOME TOMATOES)1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3	
[D] Check FL22 [A-C]: Did the child answer all three questions correctly?	YES, ALL FL22[A-C] =11 NO, AT LEAST ONE RESPONSE = 2 OR 32	2 ⇒ FL23
[E] How did Jane lose the money? [F] Why was Jane happy?	CORRECT (BECAUSE IT FELL THROUGH THE HOLE IN THE BAG OR BECAUSE THE BAG HAD A HOLE).....1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3 CORRECT (BECAUSE PETER GAVE HER THE MONEY).....1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3	

FL23. Turn the page in the <i>READING & NUMBERS BOOK</i> so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is. Point to the first number and say: Start here. If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, mark the number as 'No Attempt', point to the next number and say: What is this number? STOP RULE If the child does not attempt to read 2 consecutive numbers, say: Thank you. That is ok.	9 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 12 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 30 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 48 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 74 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 731 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	
FL23A. Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?	YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT..... 1 NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT 2	2 ⇒ FL28
FL24. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say: Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger. Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers. If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate pair of numbers, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers. If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, record '3', no attempt, for remaining pairs and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	7 & 5 CORRECT (7)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 11 & 24 CORRECT (24)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 58 & 49 CORRECT (58)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 65 & 67 CORRECT (67)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 146 & 154 CORRECT (154)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	

FL25. Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say: Look at this sum. How much is (<i>number plus number</i>)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you. Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum. If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate sum, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition. If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive sums, record '3', no attempt, for remaining sums and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	3 + 2 CORRECT (5).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3 8 + 6 CORRECT (14).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3 7 + 3 CORRECT (10).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3 13 + 6 CORRECT (19).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3 12 + 24 CORRECT (36).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3	
FL26. Turn the page to the practice sheet for missing numbers. Say: Here are some numbers. 1, 2 and 4. What number goes here?	CORRECT (3)1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3	2⇒FL26B 3⇒FL26B
FL26A. That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.		⇒FL26C
FL26B. Do not explain the child how to get the correct answer. Just say: The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 1, 2, 3, 4. 3 goes here. Let's do another one.		
FL26C. Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and _____. What number goes here?	CORRECT (20)1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3	2⇒FL26E 3⇒FL26E
FL26D. That's correct, 20.		⇒FL27
FL26E. The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 5, 10, 15, 20. 20 goes here.		
FL26F. Check FL26 and FL26C: Did the child answer at least one question correctly?	YES, AT LEAST ONE CORRECT.....1 NO, BOTH INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT2	2⇒FL28
FL26G. Now I want you to try this on your own.		

FL27. Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (<i>pointing to the missing number</i>). <i>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.</i> <i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate question, turn the booklet page and show the child the next question.</i> <i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive questions, record '3', no attempt, for remaining questions and say:</i> Thank you. That is ok.	5-6-7-? CORRECT (8).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3 14-15-?-17 CORRECT (16).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3 20-?-40-50 CORRECT (30).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3 2-4-6-? CORRECT (8).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3 5-8-11-? CORRECT (14).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3	
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FL28. Result of interview with child. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED 03 CHILD REFUSED 04 PARTLY COMPLETED 05 INCAPACITATED 06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
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FS11. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES :	
FS12. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH 1 TONGAN 2	
FS13. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH 1 TONGAN 2 CHINESE 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
FS14. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH 1 TONGAN 2 CHINESE 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
FS15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
FS16. Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation. <i>Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.</i> <i>Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.</i>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

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