

Vanuatu 2023

 **MICS**
Multiple Indicator
Cluster Survey



Key Indicators Report Vanuatu MICS 2023

April 2024



Vanuatu Bureau of Statistics is happy to release **Key Indicators 2024 from the Vanuatu MICS 2023**. The results shown here are based on preliminary data, and are to be treated as such, although no changes are expected between values represented in this Fact Sheet and the Survey Findings Report and Thematic Statistical Snapshots that will be released later in Q2 of 2024.

The Vanuatu Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2023 by Vanuatu Bureau of Statistics (VBoS) in collaboration with the Vanuatu Ministry of Health 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 funding of Government of Vanuatu, Government of New Zealand and financial support of UNICEF and UNFPA.

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multipurpose 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.

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

Vanuatu Bureau of Statistics. 2024. *Vanuatu Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2023, Key Indicators, 2024*. Port Vila, Vanuatu: Vanuatu Bureau of Statistics.

I am delighted to present the Key Indicators Report (KIR) of the Vanuatu Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2023 (Vanuatu MICS 2023), a pivotal undertaking that meticulously examines the well-being of the people of Vanuatu. This survey serves as a crucial tool, methodically assessing the conditions of individuals across the nation.

Built upon the solid technical framework of the MICS programme (specifically MICS 6), the Vanuatu MICS 2023 aims to provide timely and comprehensive information. More than a mere source of data, this survey holds strategic importance as a baseline for shaping the trajectory of Vanuatu's development. It plays a key role in monitoring progress toward national development goals and contributes significantly to our understanding of the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead.

The KIR is now presented to all stakeholders as a roadmap for decision-making, offering valuable insights that guide strategic interventions to enhance the well-being of the people of Vanuatu. I extend sincere appreciation to our dedicated partners, including the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, other key government stakeholders and esteemed development partners such as UNICEF, UNFPA, SPC and MFAT for their technical and financial support.

My gratitude also extends to the households, respondents, and diligent survey fieldworkers who played a pivotal role in the success of the Vanuatu MICS 2023. The collaborative effort with all partners continues as we embark on the development of the Vanuatu MICS Survey Findings Report, with a commitment to further dissemination activities for the benefit of the nation.

On behalf of the Vanuatu Government, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance & Economic Management, Vanuatu Bureau of Statistics (VBoS) and the Technical Committee of the Vanuatu MICS 2023, thank you for your support and commitment to advancing the well-being of the people of Vanuatu.



Mr. KAP Calo Andy
Chief Statistician



Sample and sample characteristics

Sample and implementation

The sample for the Vanuatu MICS, 2023 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, rural and urban areas, and for six provinces: Torba, Sanma, Penama, Malampa, Shefa and Tafea.

The sample of households was selected in two stages. At the first stage, 238 primary sampling units (PSUs)/enumeration areas from the 2020 Census were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. For the second stage sampling (selection of households), the original plan was to use the household lists prepared during the 2022 Vanuatu Agricultural Census (VNAC). However, this work was prematurely terminated when cyclones hit the country. At that point in time the listing had been completed only in 31 out of the 238 PSUs. Therefore, the remaining 207 PSUs were selected from the 2020 Census household list. Within each of the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 20 households were selected in the PSUs in Torba, Sanma, Penama, and Malampa and 24 households in Shefa and Tafea. The purpose of the increase in sample size in Shefa and Tafea was to compensate for an anticipated higher nonresponse due to the disruption caused by the cyclones in these two provinces.

All selected enumeration areas (except cluster 024 in Torba) were visited during data collection from 20 July to 22 October 2023. Cluster 024 in Torba could not be visited due to bad weather. The team could not land, after several attempts, as there are no ports or coastal harbours in that area.

As the sample is not self-weighting, sample weights are used for reporting survey results.

Survey sample

Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	5,112	- Eligible	2,082
- Occupied	4,522	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2,043
- Interviewed	4,327	- Response rate (Per cent)	98.1
- Response rate (Per cent)	95.7		
Women (age 15-49)		Children age 5-17 ^A	
- Eligible for interviews	3,583	- Number in interviewed households	5,060
- Interviewed	3,412	- Eligible	2,508
- Response rate (Per cent)	95.2	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2,466
		- Response rate (Per cent)	98.3
Men (age 15-49) ^B		Water Quality Testing ^C	
- Number of men in interviewed households	3,208	- Sampled	1,278
- Eligible for interviews	1,520	- Occupied	1,120
- Interviewed	1,389	Response rate (Per cent)	
- Response rate (Per cent)	91.4	- Household	95.9
		- Source	93.4
Survey population			

Average household size	3.8	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	22.6
- Age 5	12.6	- Rural areas	77.4
- Age 18	43.1		
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	21.6	- Torba Province	2.9
		- Sanma Province	19.5
		- Penama Province	13.1
		- Malampa Province	13.3
		- Shefa Province	35.9
		- Tafea Province	15.3

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

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

[C] The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 5 or 6 (depending on Province) randomly selected households per cluster. The response rate within completed households will be presented in Table DQ.3.2 of the Survey Findings Report

MICS Indicators and definitions – by topics

Page 7	“ Household characteristics ” presents 17 MICS indicators (four are SDG indicators) on access to electricity, media and internet and ownership of and use of telephones in the households. Indicators on children living without one or both parents are also presented in this fact sheet as “ Living arrangements ”
Page 10	“ Use of tobacco, alcohol and kava ” presents 7 MICS indicators (two are SDG indicators) on use of tobacco products and alcohol.
Page 12	“ Child mortality ” section includes 5 MICS indicators (two are SDG indicators) on mortality of children under-5 years of age.
Page 14	“ Maternal health ” presents 17 MICS indicators (four are SDG indicators) on fertility, early childbearing, contraception, unmet need, antenatal care, neonatal tetanus, delivery care, birthweight and post-natal care.
Page 16	“ Reproductive and sexual behavior ” section presents 31 MICS indicators (one is a SDG indicator) on sexual behavior of women and men 15 to 49 years of age, as well as knowledge on HIV
Page 22	“ Child health, immunization and seeking care for illness ” presents 24 MICS indicators (four of them are SDG indicators) on immunisation, disease episodes, diarrhoea, household energy use and symptoms of acute respiratory infection.
Page 24	“ Child nutrition and development ” section presents 24 MICS indicators (three are SDG indicators) on infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, salt iodisation and early childhood development.
Page 27	“ Learn ” with 22 MICS indicators (four are SDG indicators) presents data on early childhood education, educational attendance, paternal involvement in children’s education and foundational learning skills.
Page 31	“ Protected from violence and exploitation ” section includes 10 MICS indicators (six are SDG indicators) on birth registration, child discipline, child labour, child marriage, victimisation, feelings of safety and attitudes toward domestic violence.
Page 33	“ Live in a safe and clean environment ”, covers the 14 MICS indicators (six are SDG indicators) on drinking water, handwashing, sanitation, and menstrual hygiene.
Page 35	“ Equitable chance in life ”, is the final section, presenting 7 MICS indicators (two are SDG indicators) on a range of equity related topics, including child functioning, social transfers, discrimination and harassment, and subjective well-being.



Household characteristics

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Chairwoman of the Water Committee speaking with members and visiting UNICEF guests in Water Committee meeting at Bangabulu School, Red Cliff, South Ambae, PENAMA, Vanuatu

Household characteristics

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹	Definition ²	Value
ACCESS TO MEDIA AND INTERNET				
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	61.6
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)		Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	
			Women	87.4
			Men	84.5
SR.3	Exposure to mass media		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	
			Women	4.3
			Men	4.2
SR.4	Households with a radio		Percentage of households that have a radio	21.2
SR.5	Households with a television		Percentage of households that have a television	19.2
SR.6	Households with a telephone		Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	83.4
SR.7	Households with a computer		Percentage of households that have a computer	18.4
SR.8	Households with internet		Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	59.6
SR.9	Use of computer		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months	
			Women	18.6
			Men	18.2
SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone	
			Women	69.6
			Men	79.8
SR.11	Use of mobile phone		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months	
			Women	75.3
			Men	76.2
SR.12a SR.12b	Use of internet	17.8.1	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used the internet	
			Women	
			(a) during the last 3 months	50.8
			(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	41.1
			Men	
			(a) during the last 3 months	55.7
			(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	37.5
SR.13a SR.13b	ICT skills	4.4.1	Percentage of women and men who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months	
			Women	
			(a) age 15-24	23.3
			(b) age 15-49	16.8
			Men	
			(a) age 15-24	20.6
			(b) age 15-49	17.5

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

[2] All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators: [Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)

Household characteristics

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Definition	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS – LIVING ARRANGEMENTS				
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	12.4
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	3.8
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	11.6
SR. S1	Households affected by emergency		Percentage of households affected by cyclones Judy and Kevin	85.7

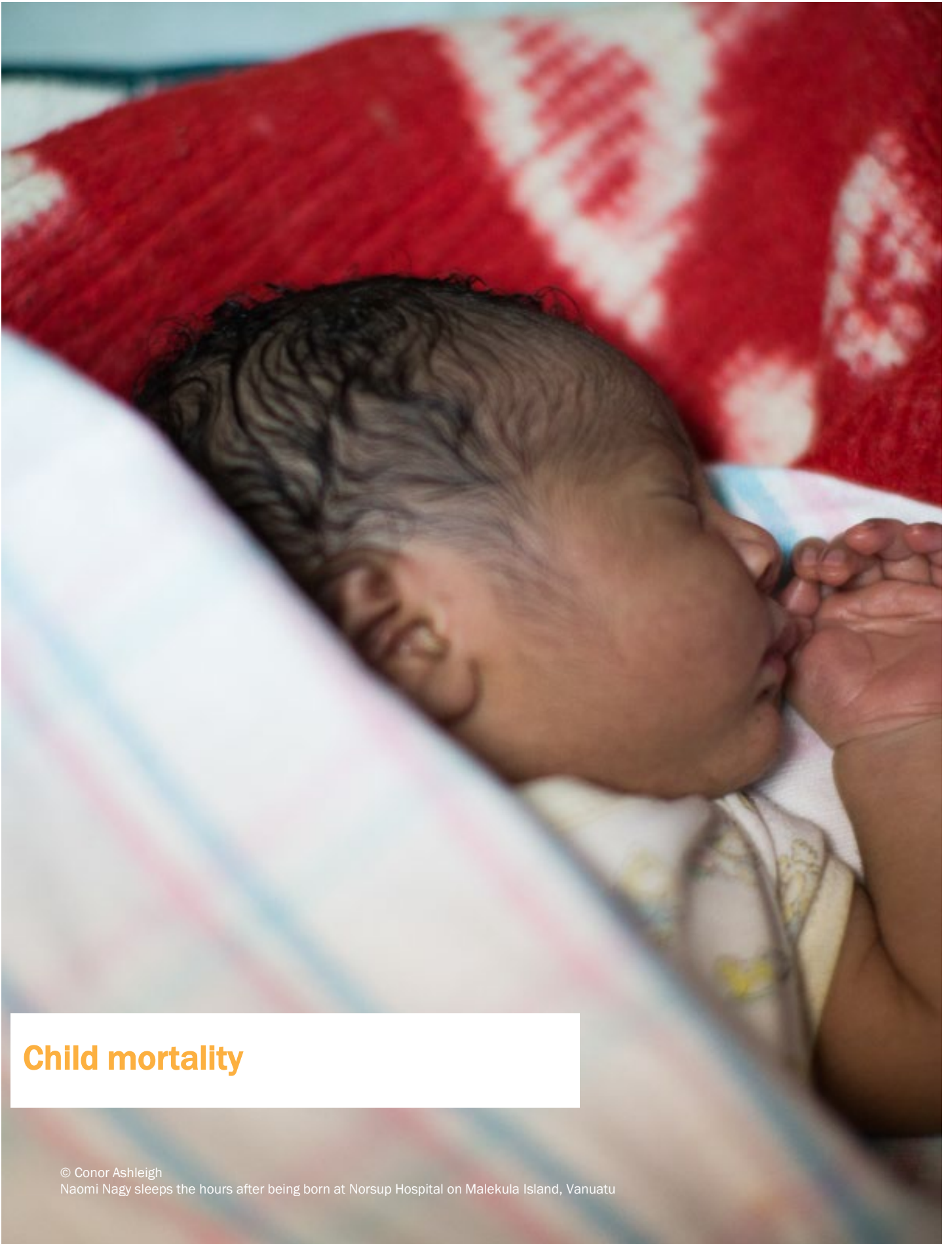


Use of tobacco, alcohol and kava

© ROOT & PESTLE - Premium Kava Powder
Kava farmer carrying harvesting his kava

Use of tobacco, alcohol and kava

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Definition	Value
USE OF TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL				
SR.14a	Use of tobacco	3.a.1	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month Women Men	9.8 43.3
SR.14b	Non-smokers	3.8.1	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who did not smoke cigarettes or any other smoked tobacco product during the last one month Women Men	89.9 56.7
SR.15	Smoking before age 15		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 Women Men	1.6 9.4
SR.16	Use of alcohol		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month Women Men	11.7 25.1
SR.17	Use of alcohol before age 15		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 Women Men	1.5 3.6
SR. S2	Use of kava		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one bowl/shell of kava at any time during the last one month Women Men	13.6 49.1
SR. S3	Use of kava before age 15		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one bowl/shell of kava before age 15 Women Men	2.8 3.9



Child mortality

© Conor Ashleigh
Naomi Nagy sleeps the hours after being born at Norsup Hospital on Malekula Island, Vanuatu

Child mortality

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Definition	Value
SURVIVE³				
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	Probability of dying within the first month of life (per 1,000 live births)	8
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)	6
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday (per 1,000 live births)	14
CS.4	Child mortality rate		Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays (per 1,000 children surviving to age one)	3
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday (per 1,000 live births)	17

[3] Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period preceding the survey.



Reproductive and maternal health

© UNICEF
UNICEF WASH Officer explains to Leika about using reusable sanitary pads.

Maternal health

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Description	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH				
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	46
TM.2	Early childbearing		Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	9.7
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	29.2
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception ⁴	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	45.6
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider	89.2 65.0 10.3
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	82.7
TM.7	Neonatal tetanus protection		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 ⁵ prior to the most recent birth	51.4
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	90.6
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	90.9
TM.10	Caesarean section		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	6.1
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	92.1
TM.12	Post-partum stay in health facility		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	93.6
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	91.5
TM.14	Newborns dried		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	87.9
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	29.0
TM.16	Delayed bathing		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	63.2
TM.17	Cord cut with clean instrument		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility whose umbilical cord was cut with a new blade or boiled instrument	23.5

[4] See Table 3.3 for detailed description

[5] See Table 5.1 for detailed description



Reproductive and sexual behavior

© Wan Smolbag Theatre

Reproductive and sexual behaviour

MICS INDICATOR	SDG	Description	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH			
TM.18		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility who had nothing harmful applied to the cord	83.6
TM.19		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received a least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	80.7
TM.20		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth	88.2
TM.22		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months Women Men	1.5 5.5
TM.23		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex Women Men	9.9 31.9
TM.24		Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 Women Men	2.8 5.5
TM.25		Percentage of never married women and men age 15-24 years who have never had sex Women Men	72.4 45.0
TM.26		Percentage of women age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a partner 10 or more years older	11.4
TM.27		Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner Women Men	42.3 82.1
TM.28		Percentage of men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	31.7

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

Reproductive and sexual behaviour

MICS INDICATOR	SDG	Description	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH			
TM.29		Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ⁷ , who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission Women Men	11.9 20.8
TM.30		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ⁸ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV Women Men	28.5 39.6
TM.31		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having heard of HIV who report discriminatory attitudes ⁹ toward people living with HIV Women Men	67.0 65.0
TM.32		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV Women Men	27.0 34.6
TM.33		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who report having been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results Women Men	1.6 2.4
TM.34		Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results Women Men	1.2 1.0
TM.35a TM.35b		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit received (a) counselling on HIV ¹⁰ (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	21.6 8.2
TM.36		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit were offered and accepted an HIV test and received test results	9.5
TM.37		Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised	95.3

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

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

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

[10] 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

Reproductive and sexual behaviour

MICS INDICATOR	SDG	Description	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH			
TM.S1		<p>Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who knows any modern methods and traditional methods.</p> <p>Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any Method 87.0 (b) Modern Methods 85.4 (c) Traditional Methods 64.0 <p>Men</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any Method 93.8 (b) Modern Methods 93.0 (c) Traditional Methods 71.0 	
TM.S2		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with correct knowledge of the fertile period ¹¹	26.8
TM.S3		<p>Percentage of all women and men age 15-49 who have heard of any family planning messages on:</p> <p>Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Radio 13.5 (b) Television 10.9 (c) Newspaper or magazine 10.2 (d) Any of these three 20.0 <p>Men</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Radio 35.4 (b) Television 16.9 (c) Newspaper or magazine 17.1 (d) Any of these three 42.5 	
TM.S4		Percentage of currently married women ¹³ age 15-49 who are not currently using family planning by jointly wife and husband who makes the decision not to use family planning	54.8
TM.S5		Mean ideal number of children for women age 15-49	3.0

[11] Correct knowledge of the fertile period is defined as "halfway between two menstrual periods"

[12] Media sources includes radio, television, and newspapers/magazines

[13] Excludes women who are currently pregnant

Reproductive and sexual behaviour

MICS INDICATOR	SDG	Description	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH			
TM.S6		Use of Iron tablets Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who took iron tablets or syrup during the time of pregnancy	81.1
TM.S7		Women's own informed decisions regarding sexual relations and contraceptive use Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married/ in union and ever used contraception methods who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations and contraceptive use	15.0
TM.S8		Cervical cancer screening Percentage of women age 30-49 years who received cervical cancer screening.	19.3
TM.S9		HPV vaccination Percentage of women age 15-29 years who ever had HPV vaccination	0.5
TM.S10	5.6.1	Informed decision on reproductive health care Proportion of women age 15-49 years (currently married or in union) who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	10.3
TM.S11		Minimum dietary diversity for women Percentage of women age 15-49 years who achieved minimum dietary diversity (≥ 5 food groups yesterday)	61.3
TM.S12		Nutritional status Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are categorised as obese/overweight.	54.1



Child health, immunization and seeking care for illness

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

Child health, immunization and seeking care for illness

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Description	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT				
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	84.9
TC.2	Polio immunization coverage		Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received at least one dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and the third dose of either IPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	58.5
TC.3	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	57.9
TC.4	Hepatitis B immunization coverage		Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received a dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB) at any time before the survey	89.7
TC.6	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	3.b.1	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	41.3
TC.7	Rotavirus immunization coverage		Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the second dose of Rotavirus vaccine (Rota2) at any time before the survey	46.0
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received a measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	50.5
TC.11a	Full immunization coverage ¹⁴		a) 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey	33.8
TC.11b			b) 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	32.1
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	35.1
TC.13a	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc		a) ORS	27.5
TC.13b			b) ORS and zinc	9.2
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	34.5
TC.15	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	21.5
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	99.7

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

Child health, immunization and seeking care for illness

MICS INDICATOR	SDG	Description	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT			
TC.18	7.1.2	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting ¹⁵	21.5
TC.19	3.8.1	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	75.9
TC.20		Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	56.0
TC.21a TC.21b		Percentage of households with (a) at least one ITN (b) at least one ITN for every two people	59.4 51.1
TC.22	3.8.1	Percentage of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	35.2
TC.23		Percentage of children under age 5 who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	39.4
TC.24		Percentage of pregnant women who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	36.2
TC.25		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth took three or more doses of SP/Fansidar to prevent malaria	54.6
TC.26		Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	45.8
TC.27		Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing	20.0
TC.28		Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing	0.5

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



Child nutrition and development

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Benjamin (4 years) is being fed Ready-to-use Therapeutic food (RUTF) to counteract malnourishment.

Child nutrition and development

MICS INDICATOR	SDG	Description	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT			
TC.30		Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	97.6
TC.31		Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	58.8
TC.32		Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ¹⁶	77.1
TC.33		Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ¹⁷ during the previous day	78.5
TC.34		Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	68.2
TC.35		Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	30.8
TC.36		The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	18.9
TC.37		Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ¹⁸ during the previous day	60.5
TC.38		Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	68.7
TC.39a TC.39b		Percentage of children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (a) breastfed children (b) non-breastfed children	8.9 8.8
TC.40		Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	17.3
TC.41		Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups ¹⁹ during the previous day	25.2
TC.42		Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times ²⁰ or more during the previous day	22.8
TC.43		Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	24.3

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

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

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

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

[20] Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

Child nutrition and development

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Description	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT				
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	12.1 4.2
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	29.1 13.3
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	7.8 3.6
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	9.5 4.2
TC.48	Iodized salt consumption		Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	95.0
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	85.9 28.3 73.6
TC.50	Availability of children's books		Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	10.9
TC.51	Availability of playthings		Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	69.6
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	29.2
TC.53	Early child development index 2030	4.2.1	Percentage of children age 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being	69.4



Learn : School attendance

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

Learn : School attendance

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Description	Value
LEARN				
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	39.3
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted)	4.2.2	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	87.4
LN.3	School readiness		Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	92.0
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	77.3
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance rate (adjusted)		Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary, junior or senior secondary school (b) junior secondary school age currently attending junior secondary school or higher (c) senior secondary school age currently attending senior secondary school or higher	90.7 51.5 25.8
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending any level of education (b) junior secondary school age who are not attending any level of education (c) senior secondary school age who who are not attending any level of education	6.8 16.0 46.4
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade		Ratio of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Primary school (b) Junior secondary school	128.2 58.3
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate	4.1.2	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Junior secondary school (c) Senior secondary school	81.4 44.8 13.7
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year and not repeating in the current school year who are attending the first grade of junior secondary school in the current school year	96.6
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		Percentage of children attending school who are at least 2 years above the intended age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Junior secondary school	17.1 31.4

Learn : Education Parity Indices

MICS INDICATOR	SDG	Description	Value	
LEARN				
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c LN.11d	Education Parity Indices a) Gender b) Wealth c) Area d) Functioning	4.5.1	Net attendance rate (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for boys (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)	1.02
			(b) primary school	1.01
			(c) junior secondary school	1.22
			(d) senior secondary school	1.50
			Net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in the poorest wealth quintile divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in for the richest wealth quintile (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)	0.88
			(b) primary school	0.87
			(c) junior secondary school	0.34
			(d) senior secondary school	0.07
			Net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in rural areas divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in urban areas (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)	0.90
			(b) primary school	0.98
			(c) junior secondary school	0.66
			(d) senior secondary school	0.46
			Percentage of girls with foundational learning skills divided by percentage of boys with foundational learning skills a) Reading, age 7-14 years	1.01
			b) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	1.13
			c) Reading, age for grade 2/3	1.45
			d) Numeracy, age for grade 2/3	1.26
			e) Reading, attending grade 2/3	1.20
			f) Numeracy, attending grade 2/3	1.36
			Percentage of children with foundational learning skills in the poorest wealth quintile divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills in the richest wealth quintile a) Reading, age 7-14 years	0.44
			b) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	0.57
			Percentage of children with foundational learning skills in rural areas divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills in urban areas a) reading age, 7-14 years	0.82
			b) numeracy age, 7-14 years	0.91
			Percentage of children with foundational learning skills among children with functional difficulties divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills among children without functional difficulties a) reading age, 7-14 years	0.74
			b) numeracy age, 7-14 years	0.83

Learn : Parental involvement and functional reading and number skills

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Description	Value
LEARN				
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member received a report card for the child in the last year	90.1
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom their school's governing body is open to parental participation	82.0
LN.14	Participation in school management		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in the last year	74.2
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in the last year in which key education/financial issues were discussed	70.5
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers in the last year	83.7
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and unable to attend class due to teacher strike or absence at least once in the last year for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives for this reason	36.0
LN.18	Availability of books at home		Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	27.2
LN.19	Reading habit at home		Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	77.9
LN.20	School and home languages		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who at home speak the language that teachers use at school	27.8
LN.21	Support with homework		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework	91.3
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	Children with foundational reading and numeracy skills	4.1.1	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks	
			(a) Age 7-14 years	46.8
			(b) Age for grade 2/3	23.1
			(c) Attending grade 2/3	23.1
			Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational numeracy tasks	
			(a) Age 7-14 years	38.0
	(b) Age for grade 2/3	19.7		
	(c) Attending grade 2/3	18.9		



Child discipline, labour, marriage and development

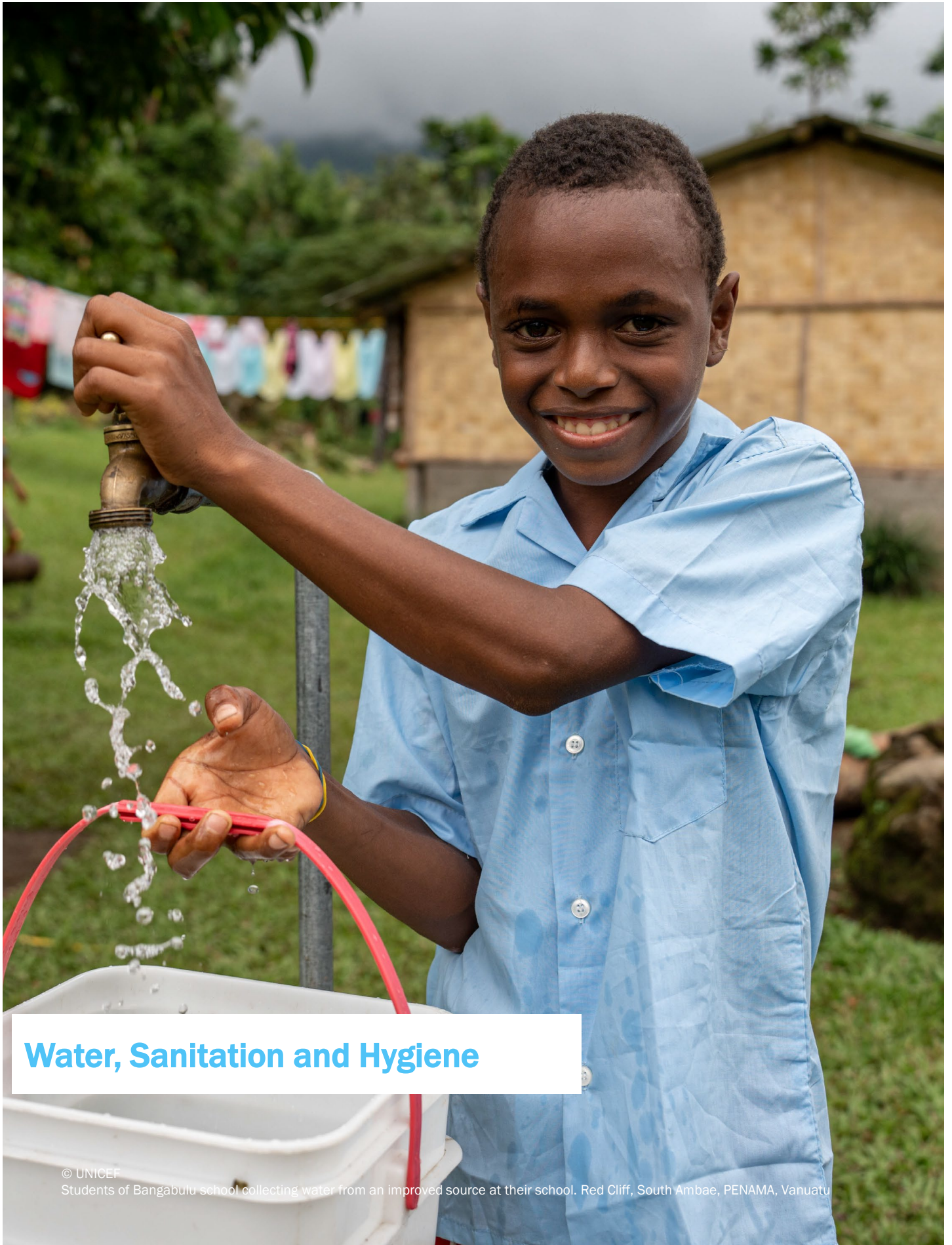
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ECCE teacher at Bangabulu School with parents and children during a Parent Support Programme activity. Red Cliff, South Ambae, PENAMA Vanuatu

Child discipline, labour, marriage and development

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Description	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION				
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	76.7
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	87.0
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ²¹	28.5
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	Percentage of women and men age 20-24 years who were first married or in union Women (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18 Men (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18	4.5 20.9 4.0 7.9
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union		Percentage of women and men age 15-19 years who are married or in union Women Men	7.7 1.0
PR.7b	Spousal age difference		Percentage of women age 20-24 years who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older	14.2
PR.12	Experience of robbery and assault		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months Women Men	7.0 5.6
PR.13	Crime reporting	16.3.1	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last 12 months and reporting the last incidences of robbery and/or assault experienced to the police Women Men	18.0 15.0
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark Women Men	57.6 82.9
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food Women Men	55.9 59.5

[21] Child labourers are defined as children involved in economic activities or in household chores above the age-specific thresholds. While the concept of child labour includes exposure to hazardous working conditions, and this is collected in MICS and was previously included in the reported indicator, the present definition, which is also used for SDG reporting, does not include children who are working under hazardous conditions.

() Figures that are based on 24-49 unweighted cases



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

© UNICEF
Students of Bangabulu school collecting water from an improved source at their school. Red Cliff, South Ambae, PENAMA, Vanuatu

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Description	Value
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT				
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	83.3
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	82.9
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	68.5
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in source water	80.5
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in household drinking water	84.4
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed	12.8
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	34.6
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities		Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	69.1
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	51.4
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	Percentage of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities from which waste has never been emptied or has been emptied and buried in a covered pit	90.8
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	Percentage of household members using an improved on-site sanitation facility from which a service provider has removed waste for treatment off-site	6.1
WS.12	Menstrual hygiene management		Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	94.7
WS.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation		Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	39.5
WS.S1	Open Defecation		Percentage of households disposing of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches, or other open spaces or with solid waste	4.4



Economic support, health insurance coverage

© Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility

Economic support, health insurance coverage

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Description	Value
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE				
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	10.0
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c	Health insurance coverage		Percentage of women, men and children covered by health insurance a) women age 15-49 b) men age 15-49 c) children age 5-17 d) children under age 5	1.2 0.3 0.8 0.2
EQ.6	School-related support		Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	45.7
EQ.7	Discrimination	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law Women Men	28.9 27.0
EQ.9a EQ.9b	Overall life satisfaction index		Average life satisfaction score for women and men Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	7.3 7.6 6.1 6.4
EQ.10a EQ.10b	Happiness		Percentage of women and men who are very or somewhat happy Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	87.7 88.6 91.6 89.8
EQ.11a EQ.11b	Perception of a better life		Percentage of women and men whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	68.8 70.0 75.2 78.0



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